CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

rts Doors Still Closed—The Charter to be Purchased and the Institution Reju-vensted.

The doors of the Fourth National Bank are still The doors of the Fourth National Bank are still closed, and the public has not as yet been enlightened as to its condition or the amount of loss sustained by the stockholders. It will be remembered that when the first announcement was made of the deficiation of the Osstier, the loss was said to be not greater than \$10,000, but now it turns out that the entire capital stock of the bank (\$250,000) has disappeared. This discovery was made by the special agent who was appointed and sent here by the Comptroller of the Currency, under the section of the Backing law which provides that, on receiving notice that any bank has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, the Comptroller notice that any bank has failed to redsem any of its circulating notes, the Comptroller of the Corrency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, who small immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States when demanded, and rejort to the Comptroller the fact, so ascertained; and if, from the report so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, and is in tershall be satisfied that the same satisfied to psy its circulating notes, and is in default, he shall, within 30 days after he shall nave received such notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities piedged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be

United States, and the same shall thereupon be for felled accordingly.

In connection with closing the doors of the bank, it may be interesting to state that on Mooday, February 22, the day before the Institution closed its doors, Messrs. Lewis, Clark, Comerys, and Rodgers, a committee of the Clearing House, examined its affirs, and foom a them is such a retten condition that they recommended the course which was pursued. A meeting of the stockholders was held on Thursday last, when Samuel Mackdenamy, Plesident of the Sixth National Bank, was called to the chair. The only reliable information elicited was from the Government officer, who reported as we have stated. It was gonewho reported as we have stated. It was generally understood at the meeting that the depositors would receive back their money, and that the charter would be purchased by a new set of individuals, headed by John B. Austin, late President of the Southwark National who will make an effort to rejuvenate

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Bad Boy-Larceny of Weights-Policemen Asleep-A Wife-Benter-Breach of

a City Ordinance.

—George Pope, agei thirteen years, residing with his parents at No. 450 N. Sixth street, has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Toland, on the charge of largeny. A few days ago he stole a box belonging to his brother inlaw, containing \$75 and some valuable papers.

He went with a young comrade to New York, where they spent all the money, and returned to the city yesterday. He said he threw the box into a well in a graveyard at Noble and

Bixth streets, where it was found.

-Edward Dunham was arrested by Policeman Cummings, of the Fourth district, at Delaware avenue and Vine street, for stealing a number of weights from a store in that vicinity. On being taken before Alderman Hurley he

On being taken before Alderman Hurley he was sent to prison.

—High Constable Carley, acting Lieutenant of the Fifth district, white patrolling his district this morning, found two policemen asleep in a policy shop in an alley on Locast street, shove Nint?. Three others could not be found on their beats.

—Hogn McDevitt, living at Twenty eighth and Park streets, was this morning bound over by Alderman Dallas to answer the charge of as-aulting his wife.

over by Alderman Dallas to above of as sulting his wife,

—Owen Thompson and Terrence McShea dumped a load of ashes on the pavement of dwelling No. 558 N. Eightsenth street yesterday. This being a breach of one of the city ordinances, he was required by Alderman ordinances. Pancoast to pay a fine.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.-The number of MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of the this in the city for the week ending at noon to day was 265, being a decrease of 12 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 125 were adults, 140 minors; 195 were born in the United States, 56 were foreign, 14 were unknown, 18 were people of color, and 18 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain, 19 of inflammation of the image; Mort debility, 4 of typhoid fever; 8 of marasmus; 15 of old age; and 29 of scarlet fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the The deaths were divided as follows among the

wards:-	YP 4 -
Wards. 9	Wards. Sixteenth11
Becond10	Seventeenth 9
Third 9	Eighteenth11
Fourth13	Nineteenth20
Fifth4	
Bixth 9	Twenty-first 0
Seventh 9	Fwenty-second 7
Eighthll	Twenty-third 6
Ninth 6	Cwenty-fourth11
Tenth 6	Twenty-fifth 6
Eleventh 8	Cwenty-sixtb18
Twelfth 3	Twenty-seventh17
Thirteenth	I wenty eighth 2
Fourteenth 3	
Fifteenth16	

THE FIFTH DISTRICT POLICE .- This morning THE FIFTH DISTRICT POLICE.—This morning George W. Howard, Stine Magowan, Joseph Ward. Robert Beatty, John Hunter, Adam Shivers, Joseph Conner, Samuel Gibson, and Thomas McKee, all officers of the Fitth Police district, and who have often proved their faltafoiness, and integrity, refused to do duty this morning. They charge that under the new regime lately carried into effect, they have to submit to abuse and tyranny, and rather than do so longer, are willing to give up their positions. It is said that threats have been made, by one who now has charge of the district, that tions. It is said that threats have been made, by one who now has charge of the district, that he would go for the mea as a "thief in the night," until every one should be removed. The language is curiously applied, but shows evidence of great malignance on the part of the speaker to the men. It is reported that this officer ad interim, for since the resignation of 11-utenant Connelly no person has yet been found to well supply his place, says he is "full o'e ergy any ambition."

Here is then snother case for the investiga-

o'e ergy any ambitton."
Here is then another case for the investigat'on of the Mayor. Justice to these saithful officers, who are old appointments, demands an early one.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY .- Ex-Policeman Hussey AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—LX-Policeman Hussey, of the Eighteenth district, was arrested again yesierday and taken before Alderman Devitt, and held to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons and with committing an assault and battery. It seems that Mr. Hussey. In company with ex-Policeman Samuel Baxter, was walking along Richmond etreet when they were grossly insulted by a Samuel Baxter, was walking along Richmond street, when they were grossly insuited by a mob. Baxter attempted to resent the insuit, and the crowd set upon the ex-officials and beat them in a brutal manner. Hussey's face was cut in several places, and Bax'er's condition is such that he is at pre-ent confined to his bed During the melee Hussey drew his revolver to intimidate the attacking party, but as there was no load in either of the barrels, it was of no use to him. Baxter, we understand, when in condition, will also be taken before Devitt, and will undoubtedly be required to enter bail for the same offense with which Hussey is charged. Ex-Policeman Humes states that the constable, in serving the warrant on Hussey, entered ble, in serving the warrant on Hussey, entered his (Humes) house and threatened his wife, t is about time that this thing was stopped.

THE FOURTH of the series of entertainments in the West Arch Street Church will be given on Monday evening. Hou John J. Pinkerton will deliver a lecture on "Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman." and Mrs. A. T. Sargent, Mrs. A. L. Simpson, Miss Ellie Poole, Mr. E. Dillingham, and Mr. O. W. Miller will furnish the musical portion of the programme. The subject of the lecture is full of interest, and the speaker has a national reputation as being one of the ablest and most foreible lecturers of the day. The names of the ladies and gentlemen mentioned in connection with the music will also insure a grand treat in that department of the enter-THE FOURTH of the series of entertainments grand treat in that department of the enter-

A MECHANIC KILLED .- Edward Penbroke, carpenter, while repairing the roof of Ayres' lamp black factory, at Frankford, this morning, fell to the ground, a distance of some forty feet, and was instantly killed. He reaided at No. 2168 Coates street, where the body was removed. Ceroner Daniels held an inquest,

ARRIVAL AND SERENADE .- As the Republi ean Invincibles, returning from Washington, were on their way home this morning, about one o'clock, they serepaded our townsmau, Mr. Borle, at his residence, Spruce street, above Tenth. All the Invincibles were well pleased with their visit, and accord due praise to the committee in charge of the trip. ommittee in charge of the trip.

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY .- A meeting of the lot-holders of this association will be neld on Monday evening, at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh. A full attend-ance is anxiously looked for,

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Dr. Humphrey will preach a sermon especially to young men, under the auspices of the Young Menis Christian Association, to-morrorw (Sabbata) evening, at 7%

auspices of the Young Menis Christian Associa-tion, to-morrorw (Sabbata) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Loonst street, near Sixteenth. This interesting course of sermons will close with this month. Next Thesday evening the anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be held. A very attractive programme has been issued. Dr. Anderson of New York will deliver an address "On Suc-cess." On Tuesday evening next the Little Wan-derers will sing in the church on Eleventh street, above Spring Garden.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Opinious of the Southern Press. The Baltimore Sun (Democratic) speaks

The inaugural address of President Grant is marked by the simplicity, conciseness and di-rectness of the man of action, and one who is more accustomed to express himself through the medium of deeds that of words. Its utter-ances are calm, frank and decided. It is en-couraging to hear him declare at the outset that he commences the duties of his office untram-

melled.

* While it is desirable that the agitation

* And while. this subject (suffrage) smould cease, and while, if Congress is to volunteer any action on the subject at all, the mode indicated is more legitimate than an attempt to interpose by mere Congressional statute, yet the amendment is in conflict with the original design of the Consti-tution, which recognized in the States the re-served prerogative of dealing with the qualifi-

served prerogative of dealing with the qualifi-cations of their own electors, at all times, a right the abandoment of which may possibly endanger the possession by the States of those other powers deemed necessary for their pre-servation.

In conclusion, the writer rings in a compli-ment to Johnson, as follows.—All will accord to General Grant transparent honesty; but let him shine ever so brightly in that regard, be will not excel his predecessor in this virtue, meen whose boner there is not alleged by his upon whose honor there is not alleged by his worst enemies to be any blemish in any measure in which pecuniary interests were involved. The Gazette (Republican) of the same city, re-

The Gazette (Republican) of the same city, remarks:—

This speech of Grant's is as unlike A. Johnson's immortal farewell address as possible. It is not a song in his own praise, but simply a promise to perform his duty, even when he could have wished the particular duty different. It is the promise of an nonest man who has borrowed money of his friends, to repay them as he and they understood it was to be repaid when the loan was made. It is the protest of a high-minded pairiot against the corruption in place. It is the expression of the determination of a determined man to root out that corruption, and to put in the place of unciesn birds of prey those who shall not eat out the vitals of the nation. He will have an effective administration. Incompetent men cannot, therefore, represent the nation anywhere, at home or abroad.

The Richmond Dispotch says:—

The brief inaugural address of General Grant is a very plain and unpretending document.

is a very plain and unpretending document. Its propositions are general and national, affording little room for objection or criticism. affording little room for objection or criticism. With reference to the South there is only one passage which has an especial bearing, and that is what he says about suffrage, viz.:—'The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agliate the public so long as a portion of the chizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.' This may be fairly understood to include disfranchised whites; but General Grant couples it with a sentence recommending the adoption by the States of the fitteenth constitutional amendment, which is a mere negro amendment. While we have no doubt that General Grant meant to include white men in the passage quoted above, we think it unfortunate that he did not separate it more completely from that which followed about the 'amendment,' as it will give color so a construction which will be placed upon it by some.

The Enquirer and Examiner (Democratic), of the same city, ends its comments as follows:—
It seems to us that the document breathes a
catholic spirit towards the whole country, and
we do not fail to remark the absence of the
ordinary vocabulary, so unfriendly to the
South, which characterizes the uttrances of
the politicians of the radical party. The reserve exhibited in the whole paper seems to us to indicate a well-defined and determined policy on the part of the Executive, and tends to elevate one's estimate of the intelligence and ability of the speaker.

Comments of the New York Journals on the Appointments. THE "TRIBUNE."

Mr. Greeley telegraphs as llows to the Tribune in reference to the new Cabinel:—
The new Cabinet means business emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the maugural.

Mr. A. T. Stewart was selected as that man whose very name would give another assur-ance that our debt would be paid to the utmost, and as fast as our creditors can desire, Mr. Stewart has only to apply to the collection and disbursement of the revenue the same prin-ciples and methods which have secured him ciples and methods which have secured him such eminent success as a merchant, to restore the Government to solvency and financial prosperity. He is not a politician, and he will manage the Treasury purely as a business concern, with intent to raise the largest possible revenue at the smallest cost, whether to the people or the Government. He cannot fall.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne has fought so vigorously and successfully in Congress against corruption and prodigality that he could not be spared from a reforming Cabinet. His health is poor, and he is most rejuctant to take any appointment that keeps him in Washington. On these grounds he first resolved not to ton. On these grounds he first resolved not to accept, but it is noped that his repugnance will be overcome, even though he should not be able to serve through General Grant's term. Probably to single member of the Cabinet and any reason to suppose his name on the slate till it went into the Senate to-day.

THE "TIMES."

This journal comes out in an approval almost two columns long. It says:—
The Cabinet is eminently and evidently one of the President's own selection. He has appointed the men who compose it because they pointed the men who compose it because they suited him—not because they suited somebody else. They are not taken from the class of prominent politicians of any school or of any party. They are all Republicans of pronounced views, and both active and effective in political affairs; but it is not as politicians that they have made their mark or evinced the qualities that caused their appointment to high office. Yet political experience is by no means wanting in the Cabinet. Several of its members have seen already a good deal of public life, and have vindicated their claim to public confidence by the ability and fidelity with which they have met its responsibilities and performed its duties. The Cabinet as a whole will not comment itself to the favor of politicians, because it has itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command in advance the full confidence of the community. But in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business men rather than politicians, and are likely to make the practi-cal interests of the country their first care, we see ground for believing that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

THE "WORLD." This journal makes the following observa-

In our comments yesterday on the Inaugural Address, we had occasion to remark that it contained nothing which was not borrowed from the Republican papers. We cheerfully admit that the same charge cannot be made against the Cathret. Nobody will doubt that General Grant's whimsion pretense of comments his the Cathet. Nobody will doubt that General Grant's whimsical pretense of composing his Cabinet without anybody's advice was quite sincere. He has not only deviated from the besten path, but deviated isto absolute oddby; having made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised, such a Cabinet as no newspaper could have conjectured, a Cabinet which fills his political opponents with wonder, and his political friends with suppressed dismay. There has never before been a Cabinet formed at the beginning of an administration which did not ginning of an administration which did not contain at least one or two men of first-rate

tics of the country.

The appointment of Mr. Washburne, of Galera, to a position which, under all administrations, has been filled by one of the ablest statesmen of the period—by Jefferson, by Madison, by John Quincy Adams, by Clay, by Webster, by Calboun, and never, until now, by a man whose eminance was not universally recognized by at least his own political party—the appointment of such a man as Washburne to tread in the footsteps of the long line of accomplished statesmen who have had charge of our foreign relations, charge of our foreign relations,

would be unaccountable if we did not recoiled General Grant's personal obligations to that narrow and medicore member of Oragress, Mr. Stewart's appointment is not, like Mr. Washburne's, ricioulous; in some aspects it is respectable; and if Mr. Stewart were as well qualified for all his new duties as be is for some of them, it would be not merely fit but admittable. But he nevertheless owes his appointment to the personal gratifude of the President. Of the other members of the Cabinet, all is said in our news column which it seems need foi to say of men having no other claims to public attention than the mere fact of their appointment, We must make an exception in the Island.

THIRD EDITION

FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cabinet Appointments—Washburne to Act Temporarily—Stewart and the Law

public attention than the mere fact of their appointment. We must make an exception in favor of Judge Hoar, of the Massachusetts Sapreme Court, appointed Attorney-General. We are told, on competent authority, that he is an able man and an upright judge, one of the strongest members of a bench which compares favorably with any in the country.

Take it all in all, the new Cabinet is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The only hypothesis by which we can explain its formation is, that General Grant means to be the candidate of the Republican party for a second term, and will tolerate in his Cabinet no statesman from whom he would have anything to fear as a rival. fear as a rival.

Bays this paper:—
This rule of selecting from the head politicians of the party was more strikingly illustrated in the original Cabinet of Abraham Lincoin than in any other, though the foily of such selections was sufficiently proved by poor Pierce and Buchanan. The harmonizing of the different political cliques of the party has been the governing ines of this practice, and it was under this delusion that Lincoin committed his greatest mistake. He thought that by gathering his rivals in the Colcago Convention about him he would reconcile them to the situation and with each other selfish intrigues against each other and against him, they were a constant source of THE "HERALD," against him, they were a constant source of trouble to their chief. Indeed, had not Line sin been a marvel of amiability, patience, and resignation, he could not have endured such annoyances for one summer. President Grant has not followed this foolish and mischievous practice. He has not chosen to have a set of politicians around him who might assume the right to chalk out his policy, as in the case of Pierce; or set themselves up as his masters, as Pierce; or set themselves up as his masters, as in the case of Buchanan; or who would be likely to raise a hornet's nest about his ears in their plots and counter-plots for the succession, as in the case of Lincoln. On the contrary, we see in this new Cabiset that Grant has given the managing Republican politicians a wide berth; that he has cuosen his men for business and as his subordinates, and with not the remotest idea that they are to be his mesters or his coequals in the adminto be his masters or his coequals in the admin-istration. He has utterly ignored the Cabinet theory of McClure, and has selected his men as his friends, his assistants, and his secretaries, and each mainly in reference to the special duries of his department. But the moral of this Cabinet is that it is President Grant's Cabinet, and that he intends to be master of his admin-

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald. "Affairs in Wall street are revolutionary as "Affairs in Wall street are revolutionary as the first effect of the changes in the adminis-tration at Washington. Few public changes have wrought so important results within so brief a time as the inauguration of President Grant. There was a period of suspense following the act of inauguration itself, owing to the public anxiety to learn the character of the Cabinet destined to forward the plans of the new President. Of these plans and of his policy the public at large were already assured, but there was a very natural impatience to lear a more of the means which he was to employ in carrying out his views. Hence the vicinity of Wall and Broad streets this afternoon, upon the announcement of the selections, was a scene of the greatest animation. The sosence of political materials in the new Cabinet, and the choice, in particular, of Mr. Stewart, were regarded in the most favorable manner. Gold at once went down, closing finally at 130%, while Government bonds went up to 119% for the issues of 1862. The scene in the Gold Room was one of great excitement. The transactions in Governments were likewise very animated, and the foreign bankers were purchasers to the extent of many millions. The European confidence in these securities is likely to be increased by the honest declaration of President Grant—more honest than the platform of the party which nominated him—that the bonds should be paid in gold, unless otherwise stipulated. Of the general effect in Wall street and upon the country at large it is possible to calculate from the effect produced to day. The expectations of a highly prosperous state of affairs under President Grant are likely to be fully borne out. To day these changes were enough to indicate that we are upon the eve of important Grant. There was a period of suspense following the act of inauguration itself, owing to the dicate that we are upon the eve of important financial results, and that the trade and business of the nation had been only waiting that full assurance which it has received of honesty and capacity at Washington, and which encoursge our merchants in making their engage ments."

From the Times. "There was an easier tone to the Money market this forencon, and the brokers, for the most part, were supplied at simple 7 per cent, cur-rency interest. At the close of the day this was the rule of the street, on call loan. The relaxarency interest. At the close of the day this was the rule of the street, on call loan. The relaxation from the closer rates and scarcer supply of yesterday and the day before caused an improvement of %@1/4 per cent. on most of the Railway Stocks at the Exchange, but without inducing any very considerable business. The miscellaneous shares were steady for Pacific Mail and Maripose. The Southern State binds were firmer and higher for the Louisianas and Missouris, and steady for Virginias and Tennestees. A Stock Exchange correspondent sends us the following in regard to one of the new issues of North Carolina:—The State of North Carolina has issued two millions of bonds in aid of the Chatham Railroad, and a large portion has been put upon the market. The courts of that State having pronounced this issue anoonstitutional, the bonds have been declared not a 'good delivery' at the Stock Exchange, which leaves the bonds just where they happened to be when this decision was made. They are not salable, or available as collateral for loans. There can be no question of the legality of the bonds, as they bear the signatures of the Governor and Treasurer as well as the great scal of the State, and it seems to us that the honor as well as credit of the State the great scal of the State, and it seems to us that the honor as well as credit of the State demands that some action should be taken by the Legislature, now in session, to remedy the wrong that has been done. Just what can be done, under the restrictions of the State Coa-stitution, we do not know, but there must be ome way, and we have no doubt but a plan will be suggested and acted upon. It is proper loadd that these bonds were issued underadvice of the Attorney-General, and two of the five Judges of the Supreme Court were in favor of their constitutionality."

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The Gypaum gives the waits a brilliant gloss, will not rab off, and is interfere more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its eanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

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LIFE INSURANCE AND TSUST COMPANY
OF FENNAYLVANIA. GEORFE H. STUABT.
President THOMAS W. EVANE: Vice-President; C.
F BETTS, Secretary. Office. southeast corner of
PIFTH and CHRENUT BLA-Phila. Agents and solidtom can make liberal terms with the company.

WILLIAM GETTY, Managor.

Murder in Washington-Confiagration in Chicago.

FROM CUBA.

More Troops for Cuba-Landing of an Insurgent Expedition at Sagna-No. merous Encounters.

By Ouba Cable. HAVANA, March 5.—Captain General Dulce has recognized Henry C. Hall as Consul Gene-ral of the United States. Numerous arrests continue to be made. Three hand red and fifty additional troops have arrived from Cadiz. It is believed here that General de Roda re-places Count Valmaseds in command of the roops, but does not relieve General Duice as Captain-General. A force of cavairy has gone to Clenfuegos, and

a battallon of volunteers is on the point of starting for the same place. Reports have reached here of the landing of a revolutionary expedition near the mouth of the Sagua is Grande river. The inhabitants of the vicinity sunk the schooner in which they came to pre-vent their escape, and troops have been sent an

Encounters of the troops with the insurgents have taken piece near Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad; but the results of these contests are not stated. Laborers are at work repairing the railroads at such points as are deemed sale from the attacks of the insurgents.

Murder of a White Man by a Colored

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, March 6.—A young colored woman, formerly a slave, yesterday killed a white man named James A. Ingle, and then quietly surrendered herselt to the police authorities. Ingle was about twenty-six years of rities. Ingle was about twenty-six years of age, crippled by wounds received during the late war, and was a watchman at the Interior Department. The colored woman was employed as a servant in the house where he boarded, and an improper intimacy existed between them. Finding that she was about to become a mother, she asked logle if he would support the child. The difficulty which existed between them on this account was the cause of hard words, and culminated in her deliberately killing him with a nated in her deliberately killing him with a hammer, taking advantage of his being asleep, and literally crushing his skull by the blows

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. Gillette, an Episcopal clergyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., went into Wilson's Hotel, on Baltimore street, at 160 clock this morning to look over the "City Directory," and whilst so doing dropped dead, of the heart disease. An inquest was neld, and a verdict rendered accordingly. His body is now at Weaver's, the undertaker, being prepared to send home. It was taken charge of by friends.

The Fires Last Night in Chicago-The Killed.

CHICAGO, March 6—Eight fires occurred yestercay. Wisdorn & Lee, Nos. 41 to 47 Canal street, are insured for one hair their ioss, \$40,000, which includes \$1000 each in the Homeof New Hampshire, Mutual and Manhattan of New York, Enterprise of Checimati, Hope of Providence, and North America of Pailadelphia; \$1500 each in the Security and Germania of New York; \$2000 each in the Republic and National of Chicago, and \$2000 each in other companies. The firemen, in failing, caught hold of a telegraph wire, and held on by their teeth and hands until record. Most of the bodies which fell into the ruins have been recovered. The other seven fires footed up a loss of nearly \$30,000. Last night was the coldest of the year, with a storm from the east. with a storm from the east.

St. Louis, March 6.-The trial of P. S. Lanham, manager of the late Paschall House Association, which has been in progress three days,

From St. Louis.

for selling lottery tickets, was concluded ye terday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and defendant was fined \$1000. Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 6.—Stocks weak, Gold, 180%. Exchange, 84; 5-20s. 1862, 119%; do. 1864, 110; do, 1865, 116%; new,113; 1867, 113; 10 sec. 1859; Virginia 65, 60; Missouri 66, 89%; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland preferred 38%; New York Ceutral 186%; Reading, 90%; Hudson River, 144%; Michigan Central, 137; Cievesiad and Pittaborg, 84%; Hinools Central, 137; Cievesiad and Pittaborg, 84%; Cieveland and Toledo 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 124%; Pittaborg and Fort Wayne, 1776. Wayne 117%.

Naw Your, March 6—Cotton steady; 900 bales sold.

Naw Your, March 6—Cotton steady; 900 bales sold.

Figur declining, but is without decided change.

Wheat dull and declined 1@20.; quotations are rominal. Corn declining; sales of 24 000 bushels mixed western at \$36,95%; Oats dul, and quotations are nominal. Beel quiet. Pork quiet at \$31 25 @31 50. Lard dull: steam, 18341836. Whisky quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 6 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 48 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| \$5 0 \text{Fcb} \text{ N 65} & \text{ 82} & 67 & | 100 \text{ sh Read } \text{ RR} \text{ 100 sh Read } \text{ RR} \text{ 100 sh Read } \text{ RR} \text{ 100 sh Read } \text{ 100 sh Part } \text{

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

[BY THLEGRAPH.]
FORTRYSS MONROS, Marcu I — Passed up for Bult!
more—Barque Ville de l'Alr., from Liverpool, Passed
out—Barque Lucwing for Rio: brigs Cieta, for the
West Indies, and Frances Jane, for Rio.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,,

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl. ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indice, to A. Groves, Jr.

more, with indee, to a. droves, y.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange,
Liewis, Del., March 4-0 P. M.—Schr Minnie Reppiler, from Zaza for orders, arrived at the Breakwater to day.
Schra J Rich from Philadelphia for Marbichead;
J. V. Wellington, do, for Boston; Helen Mar. from
Boston for Georgetown, D. C.; and John Siusman,
are detained at the Breakwater by head winds
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tyro, Baker, for Philadelphia, remained at Leith leth uit, loading.

Beamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Evelina Schrudder, Prentz, for Philadelphia, was loading at Greencok 19th uit.

Barque Eveloran Pennell, Pennell, hence, at Pichilingce Bay, Cal., 13th uit.

Sobr Ida L., Burgess, from Bosten for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr More Light, Bradford, from Calais for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIO PORTS,
NEW YORK, March 5 — Arrived, steamship Smidt,
Schweers, from Bremen.
Bhip Jacob A. Stamler, Hamson, from Havre,
Harque W. H. Jenkins Lewand, from Ardrossan.
Barque James E. Ward Landerkin, from Paiermo,
Harque Novermondo, Starrchitta, from Trieste.
Barque Live Oak, Phinney, from Marseilles,
Brig Monarch of the Sea, Gorgide, from Naples.

Stewart and the Law -General Sher-

The Political Guillotine to be Advices from Europe and Put in Motion.

mau's Staff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cabinet Officers. Washington, March 6 .- Members of Congress and everybody else were a stir early this morning for the purpose of ascertaining which of the persons nominated and confirmed yesterday for the Cabinet had signified their acceptance or rejection of the position. Some of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Cablact entertained hopes yesterday that several of the new appointees would decline, It has been a certained, however, that all of them signified their willingness to accept, with the exception of Washburne. He does not want a position, but will probably go into the State Department temporarily, and he will eventually go abroad in order to regain his health.

The Secretary of the Treasury. It is the opinion of many eminent lawyers in Congress that A. T. S ewart cannot accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the provisions of the act of Congress of September 2, 1798, even if he relinquished his business entirely. There are a large number of cases in which he is interested on the files of the Treasury Department, which would necessartly come before him, as Secretary, for action,

Notwithstanding this, he has officially notified the President of his acceptance, and will enter on the discharge of his duties on Monday, as will nearly all of the new Cabinet. General Sherman's Staff.

General Sherman has retained, at the instance of President Grant, Generals Dent, Babcock, and Porter on his staff.

The President's Secretaries. The President has not yet appointed his private secreturies. It is understood, however, that he will not appoint military officers as secretaries, but will select men from civil life. In the meantime, until be can and proper men, some of his old staff officers will act as secretaries at the White House.

The Political Guillotine. The President has signified his intention of putting the political guillotine immediately in metion, and the Sena'e will be kept busy for tome time considering and confirming or rejecting nominations. A large patch is expreted in to-day or Monday.

EATEN BY RATS.

A Revolting Spectacle and a Mysterious

A few days ago Matthew Sullivan, a resident of St. Louis, was locked up in a cell in the Center Police Station, charged with some light offense. While in the cell ne died. The body was delivered to the friends of deceased, and when they viewed it hey were shocked by its spearance. There were evidences of violence upon the nead, and the face had been devoured by rats. An account of the affair is published in the St. Louis Times, as follows:—

At the instance of Mr. Sullivan, the son of the deceased, the remains, after having laid in the ground three days was distinguished vesterial.

ground three days, was disinterred yesterday, brought into the undertaking establishment of John A. Smithers, No. 517 Fifth street, where a rigid post mortem examination was held upon them by a competent body of physicians con-sisting of Drs. O'Reilly, Prewitt, Barker, Scott, and Leet. On removing the coffin lid a scene was presented of the most revolting character. The flesh of the lace, on both sides of the The firsh of the face, on both sides of the month, over the eyes and the bridge of the nose, had been entirely eaten away or torn and lacerated by vermin, as had been reported. A wound two and a half inches long was discoverable above the right eye, the corners of which seemed to have been eaten by rats, while the central and upper portions gave evidence of the infliction of a blow either at the hands of some second person or from a fall. The right lower lip, and also a porfrom a fall. The right lower lip, and also a por-tion of the chin, were simost entirely eaten away. The indication of a blow about the head, already alluded to, induced a prosecution of the examination further, and the entireskull was removed and the brain laid bare. No evi-dences of the blow, as shown on the exterior, were discernible upon the interior of the skull. The brain was found to be slightly concested, and the vessels of that organ considerably engorged with blood, though not sufficiently, it was though, to have produced death. The examination was then extended to the lungs and heart, and these organs were found to be in-their natural state—giving no evideace of the their natural state—giving no evidence of the rresence of disease to have caused death. Here the examination was closed, and after consultation the physicians gave it as their consultation the physicians gave it as their opinion that no anatomical evidences had been discovered of violence sufficient to have been attended with fatal results. The universal opinion was expressed that the deceased had not died of apoplexy, as reported by the Coroner, and thus the whole matter is still left enveloped in the profoundest mystery. in the profoundest mystery.

PRISON REFORM.

New Jersey to Remedy a Great Evil. The report of the Commissioners appointed The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the various systems of prison discipiline and propose an improved plan, has been all before the Legislature of New Jersey. The Newark Advertier says:—"It is the most interesting and important document on the subject which has ever been presented for the consideration of the people of the State, and can hardly fail to greatly influence public opinion and all our inture legislation in this direction. The commission have carefully examined the systems of neighboring States, and have inspected not only the State Prison at amined the systems of neighboring States, and have inspected not only the State Prison at Trenton, but all the county jails of New Jersey. Their account of the cruel nunishments to vogue until recently in the State Prison, discontinued by the peremptory order of Governor Ward, confirms what has already been made public in regard to those disgraceful proceedings.

"Their suggestions and recommendations are extremely opportune and valuable, finey argethe therough incurcation of the principles of morals and religion, secular education, the formation of habits of industry, a system or rewards, lectures, or instruction on interesting subjects connected with the simpler branches of science and art, the appointment of a State agent for discharged prisoners, greater permanency in the office of keeper, the discontinuance of the contract vision and a temperature of the contract vision. ance of the contract system, and a number of other improvements. The system of prison discipline recommended is the State Prison. under a proper and efficient government, for the punishment of those convicted of the higher crimes; the House of Correction as an intermediate prison for those found guitty of effenses of lesser turplinds, the Boys' State Reform School; State Reform School for Girls, and the county and municipal jails as places ofdetention.

of detention.

"The appendix contains records of the visits to the various county prisons, an extremely interesting view of the remarkably ingentous and successful Irish convict system, and some final suggestions for an improved discipline in our State Prison, substantially an adaptation of the Irish system."

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages. Merchandise, Bank Notes, and specification by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, JOHN BINGHAM,

President Grant's Message to the Orders from General Sherman.

Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Military Orders. HEADQUARTERS! O THE ARMY, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 5.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as

acon as practicable:—

1. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gene-

2. Major General George G. Meade is assigned to command the Millsry Division of the At-lantic, and will transfer dis military head-quarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevat Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel 3:1 In-factry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of major-general walls in the exer-cise of his command.

3. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior

flicer. I. Mejor-General W S. Hancock is assigned to command the Department of Dacotal 5. Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. E. S Canby is assigned to command the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds. 6 Brevet Major-General A C. Gillem, Colonel

o Brevet Major-General A C. Gillem, Colonel 24th Infantry, will turn over his command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer, and join bis regiment.
7. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colo-nel 25th Injantry, is assigned to command the Fifth Military District according to his brevet of Major-General

of Major-General.

8. Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, is assigned to command the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of Major-General.

By command of the General of the Army,
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

General Grant Sends in a Riquest. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- President Grant sent the following message to the Senate to

day:-Since the nomination and confirmation of A. Since the nomination and confirmation of A.

T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find by the Eignth section of the act of Congress, approved September 2, 1789, it is provided as follows. The President here quotes the section (aub ished in another place) and then says:—In view of these premises, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted, by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, from the operations of the same.

U. S. Grant,

Will the Law be Repealed?

Mr. Sumner's objection to Mr. Sherman's resolution to repeat the law, in accordance with Grant's request, so as to allow A. T. Stewart to accept the fressury Department, will postpone the subject smill the Senate committees are announced, as the President of the Senate decided that it must go over until the committees were formed. This will not be done until next week. Considerable excitement is mani-fested over this question, and several Senators seem averse to exempting Stewart from the provisions of the act. It is thought, however, the resolution will go through the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press. In the Senate a message from the President has been received and read, asking Congress to pass a joint resolution relieving A. T. Stewart from the effect of the law of September 2, 1789, which prohibits any persons engaged in trade from holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Sherman then introduced a bill in accordance with the President's request, but Mr. Sumper objected to its present quasiders.

Mr. Sumper objected to its present considera-tion, and it went over. FOR BIGN.

By Atlantic Cable. Amnesty Asked for the Fenians. I ONDON, March 6 —No less than ten monster petitions were presented to Queen Victoria at her levee yesterday, praying for amnessy to the Fenian prisoners.

Salt and Tobacco in Spain. MADRID, March 6 -The subject of the Government mono; cly in the production of salt and tobacco, in the Spanish colonies, has been referred to a select committee in the Constitu-

ent Cortes. Bancroft's Banquet.

Berlin, March 6 - Mr. B moroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner day before yest rday in Lonor of the inauguration of President Grant. Count Bismark was present and made a pleasant speech, saying that no dispute had ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and the friendly relations between the two countries were now especially

FROM CUBA.

A Proclamation from the Spanish Authorities.

By Ouba Cable.

HAVANA, March 6.—A proclamation dated Nassau N.P., signed by Jose d'Armas, General Dulce's commissioner to the insurgents, has recently appeared, The document is full of bilter invectives against the Spanish Govern-ment and against Duice personally, placing that gentleman in an unenviable position, accusing him of the most contemptible actions. Rodrigues Corres, the companion of Commis-sioner D'Armas, publishes a card to day in the Diario, wherein he expresses the belief that this proclamstion is a forgery, and saying that if it were genuine, the statements of Armas are

false and his conduct infamous.

The dergy have offered the Government onesixth of their incomes to defray the expenses of the war against the insurgents.

Dulce is recruiting another battalion of volunteers for active service. Two hundred tons of powder have been found secreted in the house of a Mrs. Terry, in this city. A late Cienfuegos papers ays there is plenty of blockade-running into the interior at that port.

Information from Puerto P. incipe states that the insurgent General Que, ada is ill with the smallpox.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Secretary Cox is Congratulated. CINCINNATI, March 6.—General J. D. Cox has been receiving the congratulations of unmerous friends to day, and has been officially informed of his appointment to a place in Gran's Calinet. He will accept, and will leave for Washington on Sunday night.

Serious Accident. CONCORD, N. H., March 6 - Euos Carter, 28 years of age, had his left arm torn out in Clemen s' bedstead factory, at Hillsboro bridge,

to-day. He will probably die. Specie Shipment. NEW YORK, March 6.—The Ville de Paris took out \$76 000 in specie to-day.

Received too late for Classification.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHI-LADELPHIA, No. 723 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1869. The Directors of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, with the sauction of CHARES CALLEN-DER the Special Agent of the Comptroller of the Currency, hereby give notice that the pusiness of the Bank will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, with a new capital of \$200,000, paid in.

L. M. RASER, Cashler,