THE CABINET

Messrs. Stewart and Hoar Expected to Resign-Their Probable Successors-The Law of 1789 - Opposition to its Repeal.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes Washington correspondence of yesterday, from which we

take the following:-The greatest excitement prevails here in political circles since yesterday, caused by the peculiar and extraordinary situation of affairs in regard to President Grant's new Cabinet, and especially in relation to the case of Mr. Stewart. Since the fact of Mr. Stewart's incligibility has been discovered every one has been discovered every eve been discovered, every one has had it under discussion, and has been devising a plan of escape. President Grant's message, asking for the repeal or modification of the law, in order that Mr. Stewart might become eligible, was unexpected and created great consternation. Previous to the delivery of the message Senator Patterson had introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the statute in question, and tried to put it on its passage immediately, but Mr. Sumner objected, stating that it was too serious a matter to pass upon without its first being considered by a committee. It its first being considered by a committee. It was then referred to the Finance Committee. When the President's wishes were make known. Senator Sherman attempted to have a resolution adopted to modify the law, so as to allow Mr. Stewart to qualify; but to this also there was objection, and all further attempts were abandoned. The House was not in session, and the Fenate soon afterwards adjourned. The situation of adairs soon became known to all, and ever since there has been the liveliest cauvassing and caucusing among Congressmen and others that has occured in a long while. Promixent Senators and Representatives have been in consultation. The President has been called upon and advised, and Mr. Stewart has called and been called upon by all his political friends, from the President down. From a careful survey of the field your correspondent is of the opinion that President Grant's desires, as set forth in his message, will meet with strong and decisive opposition in both the Senate and the House. In fact, this opposition appears so great that if the message is not withdrawn its recommendations will be non-concurred in. Even if this should prove erro-neous, it is evident that a long delay may occur, making trouble and embarrassment for the President in the outstart. The House does not meet until Tuesday. A majority might favor a repeal of the law, but one tith of the members could postpone its consideration till the following Monday. The rules cannot be suspended except on Mondays, and the power to delay and hinder is in the hands of a vary small minority. But it is hardly probable that any necessity will occur for such action. So spirit of captiousness or ill feeling to wards Mr. Stewart is expressed, but memories seem educate to establishing.

but memoers seem adverse to establishing a precedent so dangerous and apparently so unnecessary. President Grant, on the other band, has sought advice, and shows no signs of obstinacy or over desire to push the matter when so much opposition is manifest. Some of the most prominent Congressmen have been advising with him, and to morrow a new turn of affairs, which will free from embarrassment all concerned, will probably take place. It is understood that Mr. Stewart, fully appreciating the peculiar situation in which he has been placed, will tomorrow formally offer his resignation of the portfolio of the Treasury, thus relieving all concerned from the emb-rrassing and delicate position in which the force of circumstances had placed them. Governor Boutwell will be offered the Treasury Department, and he will undoubtedly accept. Tais turn of affairs has been communicated to Judge Hoar, and it is expected the Attorney-Generalship will then be offered to Judge Pierrepont, of New York. The Presi-dent will to morrow send to the Senate a message withdrawing his message of Saturday, and will at the same time send in the nominations referred to above.

A Contradictory Report. The N. Y. Herald's correspondent denies the

Tribune's report, as follows: -

The story that Stewart intends to resign to-morrow, and that Boutwell's name will be sent into the Senate for the Treasury Departword of trath in it. Grant has not changed his mind, nor has Stewart, but should a contest row out of the hitch between Congress and the President, Mr. Stewart will probably withdraw. The latter and Judge Hilton were with ng of the kind could have occurred. Grant, up to the moment of the termination of the interview, was still fixed in his purpose to hold on to Stewart for the Treasury. The story about Boutwell was doubtless manufactured by people who desire to shove Boutwell shead by ing his name before Grant's eve constantly r false rumor was also circulated tonight to the effect that a deputation of New orkers had called uoon Stewart to urge him to resign, and that S ewart consented. It has about as much foundation as the Boutwell stery. People well posted here believe the eighth see tion of the act of 1789 will be repealed to morrow by the Senate, and by the House on Tuesday or Wednesday. Some Senators who opposed the repeal yesterday have since changed their views, after careful study of the law. Conkling is among those who have thus changed. Fessenden is outspoken for repeal.

Congress, it is proven, will at once engage in the consideration of the President's recom-mendation that a joint resolution be passed exempting the new Secretary of the Treasury from the operation of that clause in the act establishing the Treasury Department which provides that no person shall be appointed to any office instituted by the act who is connected irectly or indirectly in carrying on the busi-ess of trade and commerce. Since the mes-age was sent to the Senate there has been much sultation among members of Congress upon he subject. Some of the Republicans have penly declared that they will vote for such a tion; others express their reluctance to do so, but say they will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his administration. Mr. Stewart was, it is said, in consultation with various Sepators to-day.

Will the Law of 1789 be Repealed? The N. Y. Wor'd's correspondent doubts its

eal, and save:-The fact that the New York Senators are anust the repeal shows that they are against r. Siewart, and confirmed him under retraint. The ultimate result of course can only e speculated upon, but the speculations all are eed, the only Senators who have committed themselves to receal are Sherman, Patterson, and Thayer, who have always been swift to terve and quick to obey the will and wish of Grant. Mr. Ferry to-day declared that New England was solid against repeal, and Spencer, of Alabama, heads, he says, a united rpet baggery in favor of the old law. The West has not expressed itself yet, except as to Sherman for repeal, and as to Schurz and Chapdler and Howard and Howe against repeal. Morton, however, is counted for repeal nerely because of his recent demonstration towards Grant, though it is said that the hard money ring of the inaugural is understood to be distasteful to him. It is not known but he has

FIRST EDITION | thinks that the very situation, and the business and circumstances of Mr. Stewart, approve the and circumstances of Mr. Stewart, approve the wholesomeness and necessity of the original law. The carpet baggers go for the law, at d, by going for it, go against Stewart in a body, because Mr. Stewart, by his position and wealth and habits and record, bis position and wealth and politicians—can can dispense with the aid of politicians—can ignore or smash rings—tread out little games, and severely step upon little men. Indeed, it can safely be predicted that into the casuing discussion in the Senate and House upon this matter will be poured all the first betterness and the acrimony, intensified by time, felt at the extraordinary cast of the Cabinet. Republicans, among themselves, do not besitate to say that they have Grant now on the hip and mean to throw him. There are those, however, who do not scruple to state that when a show of hands is made the repeal will go through both houses, and that in the face of patronage the Congress will knuckle down. This is the other side of the question, and fails to receive so much credence or authority as its reverse. A great deal of criticism, passed by Republicans on General Grant for not taking politicians into his coun-cils, has been rebuked by the equal inculpation of the Senate with Grant as to ignorance of the act of 1789.

Attorney-General Hoar.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, March 6. Judge Hoar is the third Attorney-General from Massachusetts, Levi Lincoin (father of the Governor) served in Jefferson's Cabinet during his first term, and Caleb Cuching was Attorney-General through the Presidency of Franklin Pierce. Theophilus Parsons was in

vited to the position by John Adams.

Judge Hoar is sitting among his associates on the Surreme Bench in this city to-day, quie ly listening to the arguments of counsel in civil cases before that tribunal,

The Treasury Complication.

The New York Tribune of this morning edi-The New York Tribune of this morning edi-torially says:—
The Treasury complication, we hear from Washington, is to be solved to day by the with-drawal of Mr. Stewart from a position which has sought him, but which he has not sought, and cannot, under the circumstances, accept. With the news of the changes to follow this withdrawal, we get also some light upon the formation of the Cabinet, Mr. George H. Stuart, we are now told, was offered the Treasury Department. The condition of his bealth was such as to forbid his acceptance. Then it be-came necessary to recast the organization already decided upon. Mr. Borie was taken from Pennsylvania in Mr. Stuart's place; and Mr. A. T. Stewart was then selected for the Treasury. Mean while Governor Boutwell, who had been offered the Interior Department, had declined it, and thereupon Judge Boar had been selected in his place as the representative of Massachusetts in the Cabinet. Now, Mr. Siew-art declining the Treasury, Governor Boutwell is to be offered that, and is expected to accept. Judge Hoar is thereupon expected to accept.
Judge Hoar is thereupon expected to resign,
leaving the Attorney-Generalship for Judge
Pierrepont. These various changes, it presented to the Senate, will, of course, be
promptly confirmed. General Grant, who
is the responsible head, is wisely exercising his individual judgment in selecting the
men on whose aid he must largely rely for
the success of his administration. Senators
were clearly right in objecting to any hast the success of his administration. Senators were clearly right in objecting to any hasty action in setting so important a precedent as an enabling act for Mr. Stewart would have been; but they will make haste to approve any rominations of Cabinet officers General Graot may think proper to send in. For the rest, that modern Mrs. Gummidge, the "lone, iorn creetur" called the Democracy, may as well abandon the sudden inspiration of cheerfulness that has prompted the prediction that Grant and Congress were about to disagree. The news of to day's promot action in completing the of to day's prompt action in completing the Cabinet will show Democratic Jeremians that, as of old, for them 'everythink goes contrairy."
The N. Y. Times concludes a long editorial as

It would be a public misfortune if General Grant and the country were to be deprived of Mr. Stewart's services, which are evidently essential to the success of his plans, by a law which, however just and wise in itself, is not needed to prevent practical mischiefs in this case. Mr. Stewart is among the largest impor-ters of dry goods, if not absolutely the largest. in the United States; but we take it for granted no one supposes for a moment that he would use his power as Secretary of the Treasury, over the department of imports, for the promotion of his personal advantage. No possible harm could, therefore, arise to the Government from compliance with the President's request that 'Mr. Stewart may be exempted by joint resolu-ion from the operation of the law." This form tion from the operation of the law. of exemption seems decidedly preferable to that proposed by Senator Patterson of New Hampwhich asks the repeal of the law. Tue law in itself is a good one, and there is no good reason why it should not keep its place on the statute book. All that is wanted is that Mr. Stewart be exempted from its operation; and

ral Grant better than in any other. We trust that Congress will lose no time in passing such a joint resolution, and in thus enabling General Grant to enter actively upon his administration in the form and manner which he deems essential to its success.

The Acts Bearing on the Subject. The Times' Washington special also says: --There are several acts bearing on the subject. the section is quoted, was framed by Alexander Hamilton, and had special reference to his own occupancy of the position, and the force of the restriction is universally conceded. The act of 1791 extended the restriction to clerks, and the act of 1795 partially removed the prohibition from clerks and other officers, but the act of March 2, 1799, extended the prohibition to all officers of the Treasury, so as to include custom-house officers, inspectors, etc. The act of Feb. 26, 1853, provided an additional guard on this subject by prohibiting any officer of the Treasury or other Executive Department from acting as agent or attorney, or prosecuting as principal any claim upon the Government. So little was known of the act in question by that eminent legal body, the Senate, that no allusion whatever was made to it when his name was sent in, and no one even hinted that

against bim there was the slightest taint of The question as to what will be done with the request of the President has been almost the sole topic of discussion in all circles to day. There is no reason to change the opinion ex-pressed in these despatches last night. It does not seem possible that any modification of the act can pass the Senate without a very warm discussion, involving the whole question of Stewart's fitness and business. The senti-ment of Republican members of the House seems to be decidedly against any change in the act. Mr. Stewart's status in this matter is just this:—If the modification of the act cannot be made without a contest gracefully, and with a degree of unanimity, he will himself quickly relieve the whole subject of all embarrassment by declining the position. It is reported to-night that a delegation of importers and merchants from New York will be here in the morning to

use their influence against Mr. Stewart. George H. Stnart.

The New York Heraid of yesterday says: —
It is stated by those who pretend to know,
that immediately after the celebrated interview
between A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, and President Grant, the latter wrote a private letter to Mr. Georgé H. Staurt, of Philadelphia, tendering him a place in the Cabinet. In that letter no particular position was mentioned, but upon Mr. stuart's arrival here, two days before the inaugulation, he had an interview with Grant, when the President intimated that if merely because of his recent demonstration towards Grant, though it is said that the hard money ring of the inaugural is understood to be distasteful to him. It is not known but he has some revenges to wreak in the very manner of this Treasury business. Mr. Williams, of Oregon,

there is a correspondence in existence between President Grant and Mr. George H. Sutart ou the subject—it appears that A. T. Stewart, of New York, was Grant's second choice. Tale is the only instance, so far as can be ascertained, in which Grant departed from his determinain which Grant departed from his determina-tion not to inform any of the gentlemen whom he had selected of his purpose in advance of their nomination to the Senate. The case of Stuart was precipitated by McClure's interview, and it became necessary for Stuart either to accept or decline at once. A. T. Stewart, who is an intimate friend of the Philadelphia Stuart, proof Grant to appoint him Secretary of the urged Grant to appoint him Secretary of the Interior, but the President was of opinion that that place should go to a Western man in accordance with a custom which has pre-valled ever since the organization of the department.

DISASTER.

Destructive Conflagrations in Chicago-Four Firemen Fall From a Roof Into the Flomes, and are Burned to Death, The Chicago Republican of Saturday last says: Last evening, at 6.35, flames were discovered in the large three-story brick building on the west side of Canal street, at its intersection with

The building fronts on Caval street, and included from Nos. 41 to 47 inclusive. It was owned by Wisdom & Lee, sash, blind, and door manu'acturers, who occupied Nos. 45, 47, and the whole of the rear. The first floor of No. 41 was rented by N. W. Spaulding, sawmaker, the second floor of the same number being used as a shoe-last manufactory by William Phillips. Mr. Wilkoshesky, picture-frame manufacturer, occupied the upper floor. The whole of No. 43

was used by Pollard & Dewey as a machine shop. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and put forth their every enceavor to master the flames. The larger portion of the structure was stored with the most combustible of material, there being beside the regular stock an un-usually large quantity of pine shavings strewed under the benches of the apartments occupied by Wisdom & Lee and William Paillips. The strong wind that prevailed was also another thing that worked seriously against those who were striving to subdue the configration, and for a time it was feared that the burning building would not only be destroyed, but that many of the adjacent structures would also suffer. The root was believed to be still safe, and

accordingly, at a few minutes past 7 o'clock, five men mounted to it by ladders. The names of these heroes were Charles Miller and Peter Moriarty, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Thomas O'Erica.

Moriarty, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Thomas O'Brien, Charles Willis, and George Bergh, of the A. C. Coventry engine.

Miller and Moriarty were armed with axes, with which they at once began to cut hotes through the roof for the pipes of the firemen. The other three men dragged the long sinuous hose after them, and anxiously awaited the finale of the labors of the men with the axes. Sidenly, with a fearing crash, the entire roof gave denly, with a fearful crash, the entire roof gave way and the five men disappeared from the horrided spectators. A moment after a fireman was discovered clinging to one of the wires of was discovered clinging to one of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company that stretched across the bui'ding. From here he was seen to work his way slowly towards the southwest corner of the blazing structure. A ladder was quickly run up, and he was immediately rescued from his fright-fully perilous situation. He proved to be a Frenchman, Miller, of the hook and ladder, and the following is substantially

HIS STATEMENT. "My name is Charles Miller; I have for some time been employed on the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, stationed in the Long John Engine-house. When the alarm was sounded last evening from box 278, our wagon hastened to the corner of Washington and Canal streets; in a short time Moriarty and myself were sent to the top of the barning building; arriving men of the A. C. Coventry; we at once proceeded to cut an aperture through the roof, the other men awaiting the result of our work. We had hacked away a few moments, when at once I experience a sort of a sinking sensation, and, guessing was the matter, I sprang to the edge of the south wall of the building; I saw the whole roof fall in and three or four men go down with it. Fearing lest I also might be pre-cipitated into the blazing abyes, I jumped and caught hold of a telegraph wire, which I held on to by my hands and teeth. From here I gradually continued to crawl along to the corner of the burning building, where, though growing weak, I continued to hold on until as taken down by some men who had set up ladder for my re-cae.

A few moments after Miller was rescued, a voice was heard, apparently proceeding from the south end of the third story of the fastconsuming edifice. The word 'Help," was vociferated three times, growing weaker on each occasion. A ladder was immediately put up, and men were detailed to smash away the iron shutters that covered the windows on that portion of the building. But before this could be effected, the flames and smoke had gained such a headway that it was impossible to discover anything; and as the floor was entirely ourned away, it was evident that the person from whom the cry proceeded must have pertahed from fire or suffication. He probably had escaped from destruction by the fallin roof, only to suffer a lingering, horrible death by the flames or straugling. He must have by the flames or strangling. He must have been so injured that he could not have crawled to the window, and before any succor could be afforded, he doubtless was again precipitated into the blazing ruins beneath, only to meet a death all the more terrible for a momentary

hore of safety.

Of course, with a conflagration occurring under such very peculiar circumstances, with all the terrors of a freezing night, and a high wind, it would be a wonder if property-holders turned out to ascertain whether or not it was their property that was being consumed. was nearly impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the loss and insurance, but as nearly as could be found out it will approximate to the

following figures:-Spaulding's loss is about \$5000; insured for Wilkoshesky loses some \$2500, upon which he has a full insurance. William Phillips suffers to the amount of \$1000 and and is covered by insurance. The principal losers are Wisdom & I ee, the owners of the building, total losses will not be far from \$40,000. have been insured by the agency of H. B. Brown

& Co., well-known insurance agents. \$75,000, but this triffing loss cannot, of course for an instant considered when the horror of the lives lost are taken into account, Most of the men killed are married, and the sorroy entailed upon their families is beyond morta power to compute. The loss by fire is quite large, while the number of lives sacrificed is fearful to contemplate. The whole number of men killed and the total loss of property will tend to make the night of March 5 ever memora ble in the annals of Chicago.

Three of the members of General Grant's Cabinet are foreign-born citizens - Mesers, Stewart Cox, and Borle. Mr. Stewart was born in Cole-rain, in the North of Ireland. General Cox was ushered into the world in the bustling old city of Montreal. His father is, however, to the manor born. The birtholace of Mr. Borle is said to be Bordeaux, France. The only in-stances we remember of foreign born citizens occupying places in the Cabinet before are those of Alexander Hamilton and Albert Gallatin, and both were distinguished among the most eminent Statesmen of the country. -N. Y

—A Munich paper says the cheers for Na-poleon and Eugenie at Stuttgard were paid for at the rate of \$5 apiece.

—An English officer has just been relieved of a bullet which he has carried in his person since the battle of Vittoria, fifty-five years ago.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Cabinet Developments -Stewart and Hoar will Withdraw.

Ex-Governor Boutwell Succeed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Recent Interviews with President Crant.

THE TREASURY.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, who is to be the Secretary. By a special despatch published elsewhere, it will be seen that Mr. Alexander T. Stewart will retire from President Grant's Cabinet, in order to avoid any difficulty between Conand the President on count of the disabilities imposed by the act of 1789. This morning President Grant signified to Speaker Blaine his intention, under these circumstances, to appoint the Hon. George S. Boutwell, member of the House of Representatives from the Seventh Massachusetts District, to the head of the Treasury Departs ment, Attorney-General Hoar to be retired also in order that Massachusetts may not monopolize the Cabinet business.

Mr. Boutwell was born in Brookline, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, January 28, 1818. Wnen a boy he had some experience in farming; was in the mercantile business as apprentice, clerk, and proprietor for twenty years; studied law and came to the bar somewhat late in life; served seven years in the Massachusetts Legislature, between the years 1842 and 1850; was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and also of the Peace Congress 1861; was a Bank Commissioner in 1849 and 1850; was Governor of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852; Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education for eleven years; member for six years of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College; and Commissioner of Internal Revenue from July, 1862, to March, 1863. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusests to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Judiciary Committee. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention

He was re-elected to Congress in 1864, 1866, and 1868, serving from 1865 to 1867 on the Committees of the Judiciary, Private Land Claims, Reconstruction, and on a Bureau of Education; and from 1867 to 1869 as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Education and Labor, and on Beconstruction, of which last committee he has been chairman since the death of Thaddeus Stevens. The appointment of Mr. Boutwell to the head of the National Treasury will give universal satisfaction throughout the

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Callers on the President-He Refuses to

see any Office-seekers. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- President Grant reached the White House shortly after nine o'clock to day. Shortly after that he was called upon by Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Washburne, and General George H. Thomas. These gentlemen were the only persons admitted to interviews with the Executive. A large number of persons, mostly office seekers, were in the aute-rooms, but Grant refused to see them.

The Secretary of the Treasury—Stewart to Resign, and Boutwell to Succeed. At a late hour last night Speaker Blaine called on the President and inquired whether he proposed appointing ex-Governor Boutwell to any place in the Cabinet, in case some contingency might arise. Mr. Blaine said his reason for asking was that he was arranging the committees of the House, and if anything was to happen whereby Boutwell would be taken out of the House, it would seriously derange the committees, unless he knew in advance. He had been informed that in case Stewart resigned, Boutwell would probably go

into the Treasury. The President replied that Blaine, as Speaker of the House, and under the circumstances, had a right to know; he would therefore be frank, and say to him that Mr. Stewart had concluded to resign, that the Massachusetts delegation would withdraw Mr. Hoar, at the latter's request, and that he would appoint ex-Governor

Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury.
The Business of the Present Session. The Senate caucus this morning, after arrang ing the committees, in which the only change of note is the appointment of Sanator Fessenden to be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the subject of what amount of legislation should be brought forward at the present session was discussed. After a general expression of sentiment, it was agreed to appoint a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of the House when appointed. The following is the Senate committee:-Sherman,

Despatch to Associated Press. The Senators and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Edwards, Trumbull, Stewart, and Pool,

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- The Senate Republican caucus, this morning, agreed upon the standing committees to be reported for approval

by that body.

The subject of Secretary of the Treasury was mentioned in the caucus, but laid over, it being understood that President Grant will withdraw his recommendation for a modification of the Tressury Department law, in which case Stewart will necessarily retire from the position. gress would overwhelmingly refuse to pass the proposed measure of relief. Erroneous

The report that the bill providing for the grant of lands to the Denver Pacide Railroad was not signed by the President is a mistake. It is now a law.

-A man died in Scotland lately by mortifi-cation, from running a needle into his thigh

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, March 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 92\$; for account, 92\$. United States 5-20s easier. Eric Railroad, 24\$; illinois Central, 96\$. Liverpool, March 8—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12@12\$d.; middling Orleans, 12\$\frac{12}{0}\$12\$d. The sales to day will probably be 10.000 bales.

No. 2 ied Western Wheat, 98, 3d. London, March 8—A. M.—Sugar, 59s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 22s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8-P. M.-United States 5-20s firmer at 824. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, LIVERPOOL, March 8—P. M.—Cotton active: midding uplands, 12id.; midding Orleans, 12id. It is thought the sales will reach 12,000 baies. Oslifornia Wheat, 10s. 4d. Bacon, 59s. Lard,

4s. Tallow, 45s. 9d. Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks firm. Gold. 131%. Exchange, 8%; 6-20a. 1862. 118%; 6o. 1864. 118%; 0o. 1865. 118%; new, 112%; 1867. 112%; 10 428. 105%; Virginta 6s. 60; Canton Company, 6o. Cumberisand preferred 36%; New York Central 153%; Reading, 91%; Hudson River, 186%; Michigan Central, 128. Cleveland and Pittaburg, 83%; Cleveland and Toledo 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 126%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M:

The Prospect Before Him.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Stewart, has undertaken the largest job, we fancy, he has ever had on his hands. He promises to clean out the Revenue Department of all the imbecile and dishonest men in it. Of the 41,000 officers of the Government upward of 16,000 are appointed through and are under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will take him some time to find the right men for the various But Mr. Stewart's information is extensive. His forty years' experience as a merchant in this city has brought him in contact with the best business men in the country. It will not take him long to put himself in connection with the best men in all parts of the laud. He wil have facilities that no other man who has filled the position ever had. He will advise with business men and not with politicians. Whether Mr. Stewart will be more successful in pro-curing better men by these facilities than from members of Congress and politicians remains to be seen. At any rate, Mr. Stewart has a large job on hand. The country believes him capable of carrying it through.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Salurday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENUE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC - Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Shars-wood, and Williams. - The following judgments were given this morning:—
The Rector and Wardens of St. Bartholomew's Church vs. James F. Wood and Edward McCann. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Opinion by Agnew, J. Sharswood, J. dissents.

Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives, etc., vs. Stokes et al. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed, and costs to be paid out of the trust estate. Opinion by Sharswood, J. Scott vs. Turner et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J. W. G. Bedford vs. Michael Kelly. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment of the court below reversed, and judgment of the alderman affirmed.

Bergmann vs. Rebert. Error to Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded. Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of

Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and v.f. d. n. awarded.

Kennedy vs. Mitchell, Certificate from Nist Prins. Judgment reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the one equal undivided third part of the premises described in the statement of the case.

Johnson et al. vs. The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. Certificate from Nisi Prins, which Court refused to grant au injunction to restrain the company from paying

junction to restrain the company from paying and the city from receiving or exacting the annual charge of \$30 upon each car intended to be run upon said railway as required by the orainance of April 1, 1859. The plaintiffs sued as stockholders of the company, and took the ground that the obnoxious charge was in the nature of a tax for the increase of the city revenue, which was in violation of the company's charter. But the question was, in March, 1868, decided by this Court adversely to this theory in the case of the Frankford Passenger Railway Co. vs. the City, and the opinion of the Court in this case follows the one given in that, and affirms the decree of the Court below. Opinic a by Sharswood, J. unction to restrain the company from paying

sfirms the decree of the Court below. Opinically Sharswood, J.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood—Jury trials were resumed to day.
Seyfert vs. McCully. Nonsuit.
Jacob F. Press vs. Samuel Lefeter. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, the plaintiff complaining that the defendant falsely prosecuted him upon the charge of the larceny of a horse which he, the defendant, had sold him. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.— The case of the Common wealth vs. Alexander Zalewski, charged with the forgery of a signa ture to a promissory note, before reported, was resumed this morning. Witnesses as to good character were examined, after which followed the arguments by counsel. On trial.

-Rossini's unpublished mass, performed some three years ago at the house of M. Pillett-Will, the banker, is about to be produced under the direction of M. Strakosob at the Theatre Lyrique. M. Strakosch appears to be taking great pains to secure the back possible execution for the work—in proof of which it need only be mentioned that he has already prevailed upon M'me Alboni to undertake the contralto part. It was thought that M'me Alboni would not be heard in public again. She had refused the most brilliant offers; and we are assured that it is only out of respect to the memory of Rossini that she now consents to sing in the "petite messe" of which so much has been heard.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday, March 8, 1869. Money continues in active demand. Call loans rule at 6.27 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent, per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 1159 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1050 for 10-40s; 118

112; for July, '65, 5-20; 112; for '67 5-20s; and 112; for '68 5 20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97s. Railroad shares were demly held. Penna. R.R. sold at 57@57;, a slight advance; Reating at 45;, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Eric at 25, no change. 69 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 38 for Elmira preferred; 10 for Catawissa common; 33 for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change, 41 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 17 for Thirteenth and Fif-

for Fifth and Sixth; 17 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 112 for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Corn Exchange sold at 60, no change. 140 was bid for First National; 1592 for Philadelphia; 1232 for Farmers' and Mechanice'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 314 for

Mechanica'; 110 for Southwark; 112) for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township: 59 for Girard; 76 for Western; and 30 for Manufacturera'.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½, no change. 18½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 27 for Morris Canal; 65 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 tor Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-

No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—
19-00 A. M. 132 | 11-25 A. M. 1314 | 10-25 " 1314 | 11-45 " 132 | 11-07 " 1314 | 11-45 " 132 | 11-07 " 1314 | 11-20 M. 1314 | 12-00 M. 1314 | 13-00 M. 1314 | 13-00 M. 13-

Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1314@1314; Shiver, 125@1264.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8, 6s of 1881, 1154@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118@1184; 5-20s, 1864, 114@1144; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116@1164; July, 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1867, 1124@1124; do., 1868, 1124@1124; 10-40s, 1054@1054. Gold, 1314. Union Pacific bonds, 1014@1024.

STRONG arguments in favor of the First Mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as an investment, may be found in the bill to strengthen the public credit, which passed both houses of Congress on the 3d instant. In declaring that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of all national obligations in coin (except where other method of payment was expressly stipulated in the authorizing law, the foundation is laid for future loans at low rates of interest-not to exceed, probably, 4 to 4½ per cent. Hence, no further Government bonds will be issued bearing as high interest as those now outstanding, and the latter will be retired as the time arrives within which they may be redeemed. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on the other hand, will pay 6 per cent. in gold for thirty years to come, their security or terms of payment being beyond the influence of any future political action. As Government bonds may now be exchanged for Union Pacifics, at a profit of from \$120 to \$170 each, the double profit of purchasing and holding the latter is

Again, the bill, by legalizing coin contracts, strengthens these First Mortgage Bonds, which, by special contract between the financial officers of the Company and the Trustees of the Bondholders, are made payable, principal and interest, in gold. This contract is thus made, beyond question, of legal

The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds (for \$1000 each, and accrued interest in currency; are for sale in this city by Messrs. DeHaven & Brother and Painter & Co., of whom full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 8 .- The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots for home consumption at \$5.2500 5.50 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$7@7.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7 25@7.50. Nothing doing in

The Wheat market is greatly depressed. prices are drooping. Sales of red at \$1 65@175 for good and prime. Rye is steady at \$1.65 m bushel for Western. Corn is dull and prices are barely sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$6.00 contains are unchanged. Sales of Western. at 95c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 64@74c. Nothing doing in Bariey or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$60 per ton. Seeds.—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices. Sales at \$9 62½@10 for old and new. Timothy sells at \$3.25@83 50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65. Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote at 93c. @\$1 per gallon, tax paid, in wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

FORTENSS MONROE, MARCH 8—Put ir scher Tillie E. Dighton, from New Yor ir scher Tellie E. Dighton, from New Yor is for Battimore, her salls, carried away her mintopmast, and broke her mainboom.

(By A' mitte Cuble.)

SOUTHAMPTON, March 8.— Arrived, steamship Bremen, from N. W York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH S. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Anna Myrick. Stevens, Boston via New Castle,
Del. Knight & Son.
Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, Greenport, Sinnickson
& Co.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Braintree, Castner, Stickney &
Wellington. Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston,

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston,

ARRIVED TRIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Siripes, Holmes, 7 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., and 15 passengers to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

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

Schr Minnie Repplier Conover, 12 days from Zara, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.

Schr Minis Repplier Conover, 12 days from Zara, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.

Schr Minis Repplier Conover, 12 days from Zara, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, from Sagua via Wilmington, N. C., 5 days with sugar and moinseer to S. & W. Weish.

Schr Elizabeth Magee. Smith, 3 days from Cardenses with molasses to E. O. Knight & Oo.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Greeuport.

Schr Marietta Hand. Norton, from Ortent.

Schr Marietta Hand. Norton, from Ortent.

Schr Marietta Hand. Norton, from Ortent.

Schr Marietta Hand. Norton, from Ind an River, Schr Sanner. Townsend. I day from Ind an River, Del., with grain to Joseph E. Palmer.

Schr Banner. Townsend. I day from Ind an River, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Diamond State. Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, arrived yesterday from M.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, arrived yesterday from 1st tanzas, is consigned to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr F. R. Baird. from Clenfnegos
Reccy Island: assistance has been
will probably be got off without

Ship Saranak, Turley, tru srpool yesterday, Steamship Fanita, Proemas yesterday.