

this particular department to Mr. Boutwell seems to have been with a view of transferring a deep interest in the success of the undertak-ing, that he expressed himself as willing to make any sacrifice necessary to obviate the dif-ficulties surrounding him. He therefore, after the many diverse and complicated questions arising in the West, and subject to the control of Western influence, to the competent and entirely disinterested bands of an Eastern man, advising with some frienes, proposed to the removed, as Governer Boutwell is, from the strifes and dissensions which attend and afflict the many Western interests which centre in the Interior Department. On President, and made "an absolute transfer and disposition of all interests and profits" which may be derived from car-rying on his business during his official term, the transfer to be made to Mr. Astor. Mr. James Brown, and Judge Hilton of New York centre in the Interior Department. On Mr. Wilson General Gravt bestewed the greatest compliment that was in his power to pay, and tendered him such honors as it has been the great privilege of few men in this age as trustees, who shall have an absolute disposal of the funds thus acquired for the use of public charity in the city of New York: the trustees to decline. He offered him first the position of Attorney-General, then that of Postmaster-General, and when these were successively de-clined, the President tendered him the highest charity in the city of New York: the trustees to select the charity and be absolute authority in the matter of their disposition. To this proposition the President readily assented; but legal advice was deemed necessary be'ore definite action could be taken. The best icgal authority has been sought, and among those consulted were Chief Jus-tice Chase, Caleb Cushing, ex Attorney-General Evants. Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Came-ran, Conkling, ex-Senator Fredinghuysen, and office in his gift, that of Secretary of State. All of these Mr. Wilson declined, not desiring any Cabinet position, for personal and domestic reasons. So that on his shoulders, and on the shoulders of Governor Boutwell, rests the re sponsibility of the fact that they are not now in the Cabinet councils of the President. It is Evarts. Senators Trumbull, Fessenden, Came-ron, Conkling, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, and other prominent gentlemen in Congress. Opinion is divided, but the majority are against Mr. Stewart. Between the two statutes, that of 1789 and that of February 26, 1853, the opinion is that there is no escape for Mr. Stewart, ex-cepting by his absolute with drawal from his business. It is held that he cannot transfer the contingent profits of a business, and thereby relieve himself of all responsibility. Suppose there should be no profits, but losses instead, he would be the responsible party, and he re-mains throughout in the capacity of an imnot often in times like these that men enjoy the

honor of declining such distinctions. Neither of these gentlemen, though tho-roughly experienced in politics, have ever sought, or allowed others to seek for them, any position whatever at the hands of General Grant. It is due to them to say that from the positions they have occupied in Congress, Cabi-net portfolios do not look so alluring as they do to the popular mind. There are other facts on this subject of the Cabinet which will be de-veloped in the course of time, and which, as they crystallize into the history of the present hour, will increase the confidence of the people in their new President.

The Effect on the Cabinet,

he would be the responsible party, and he re-mains throughout in the capacity of an im-porter. His proposal, therefore, for temporary transfer of his business is considered as insuffi-cient to relieve him of his incligibility. All concerned have been fully advised in the whole matter, and a final settlement is expected to morrow. If Mr. Stewart sees no practical way of obviating the law he will make his resignation unconditional, and the Pre-sident will then nominate a new Secretary. It The appointment of the Cabinet is known to have been very distastetul to many of the Re-publican leaders of Congress, who expected to have the forming of it by their own counsels. They have not been taken into General Grant's They have not been taken into General Grant's confidence, nor were they, as they say, consuited. They feel this slight keenly, but are not ystready for open retaliation. Unwilling to go at once into opposition to Grant, they judged it best to confirm the Cabinet immediately. To this class the discovery of the legal impediment to Mr. Stewart's acceptance was a godsend as a cover for other and real objections. When Mr. Sher-man offered his bill to modify the law of 1789, there was some hesitation as to which should be the first to object, but Sumner's imperiosity day the whole body of Republicans have been in a very disorganized condition on the subject, the more sensible and patriotic portion thinking it best to make the most of the Cabinet as it stood, the others ready to break the slate even at the irisk of a quarrel with the administra-tion. The magnitudent offer of Mr. Stewart to surrender all the enormous profits of his business, a pecuniary sacrifice such as no states-man ever before made in the service of his country, has given fresh strength to those who desire to have him in the Treasury. These Congressmen say that this propo-sition substantially relieves the matter from all difficulty. They affirm that it from places his motives beyond question, and shows that his only aim in accepting this trust is a lofty and honorable ambition to accomplish a great public reform. These urge that the Cabinet shall stand as already arranged by General Grant, and will probably insist that so soon as Mr. Stewart shall execute the proposed assign-ment be shall go on to qualify and admin-ister the department. -N. Y. Heraid's Wasa-

saw it hauled down was the keenest stroke of all, and no pen can paint their joy when the barque finally turned with the changing wind, and sailed towards them, and Captain Lawand, spying the poor fellows crawling feebly from under the forecastle deck, halled the a with, "All right, boys! I'll take you off if the possi-ble!" But how? The seas were washing every moment over the ill-fated China. The timber moment over the ill-fated China. The timber cargo projected some eight or ten feet from her crumbling stern. Everything but the fly wheel of the pump, the two førward masts, and a few stanchions were swept away, and the bare yards were swinging in every direction. So high did the sea run that a boat lowered from davits would have been shivered like an eggsheil, and it was only possible to launch the yawl by carrying it amidships. Even then it looked like tempting Providence to undertake the rescue, but lour brave men volunteered for the service, and the yawl put off only to find that it was absolutely impossible to board the China. But the poor wretches on the wreck, spurred on by hope and desperation, mustered at last strength and courage enough to climb upon the forecastle deck, crawl out on the jibboom, and slip down a cord into the water, from which they were speedily lifted into the boat. The second mate was insensible, but even he was finally let down with ropes into the yawl, and in two perilous trips two of the seven were carried to the barque. The steward seemed to have the most strength of any of them, but even he had to be hauled up the barque's side,

and could only exclaim in pitcous tones, as he was lifted over the rail, "My God, Captain Lewand! fourteen days and nothing to eat!" And the mate died of utter debility within two hours after his rescue, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions that were made to restore strenuous exercions that were made to restore him to consciousness and life. All the men were not only as thin as skeletons but were covered with boils, caused by exposure to the salt water, and which added greatly to the other miseries of their hard lot. Every care was taken of them, and by the time the barque reached Fayal, on the 20th of January,

they were strong enough to walk on shore, after showering thanks upon the captain, and, with streaming eyes, blessing him for his humanity in rescuing them. It is probable that ere this some British bound craft has touched at Fayal, and carried them all to Cardif, to tell as sad a story as ever was told since men began to go

ganization of President Grant's Cabinet is still regarded, in official circles, as a matter of certainty, although it is generally conceded that, if the President could control the question without taking into account outside influences, it would remain as first aunounced, with the possible exception of Mr. Stewart. This morning it is positively asserted, in official circles, that Vice Admiral Porter will ultimately be called to the head of the Navy Department; that the Hon. James F. Wilson, late member of Congress from Iowa, or ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, will be made Attorney-General; and that ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will go into the Cabinet, in case Judge Hosr, who has not yet arrived, acn be induced to withdraw. Ex-Governor Creswell, of Maryland, it is asserted, will certainly retain his position as Postmaster-General. The manner in which the Cabinet question is discussed and disposed of, however, leaves Senators and members of Cougress in blissful ignorance, so that no reliable information can be obtained from them.

The Stewart Difficulty.

There is really nothing new in the aspect of the Stewart difficulty. It is thought, however, that before the close of the day the whole matter will be satisfactorily solved, Mr. Stewart having sent his proposition to transfer his business to trustees, and at the same time having tendered his resignation to the President, that the latter may be accepted if the former is not satisfactory. He will wait upon the President to day before the Cabinet meets, so as to receive a final answer.

lawyers as to whether the new proposition of Stewarts' meets the requirements of the law and removes his disability. Such men as Attorney-General Evarts think it does not, while some of the ablest lawyers in Congress think it does. The impression is, that while doubt

lay the pavement of couble s ones over which they pass, at their own expense, without any action of the Councils of said offy. Finat all corporations authorized as above failing to comply with the requirements in the first section of this bill, shall be fined in a sum equal to double the amount of the cost of re-isying said pavement by the city authorities. The act was passed by the House, but this morning a motion was made by Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of defeating the bill. The motion was host by 22 aves to 53 navs.

Philadeiphia, to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of defeating the bill. The motion was lost by 22 ayes to 53 nays. Messrs. Clark, Cloud, and Myers voted to re-consider. The bill was sent to the Senate. Mr. Meek introduced an act requiring insu-rance companies to publish annually, in two newspapers of each county, a statement show-ing the amount of their capital stock, amount subscribed or paid up, their assets, gross and net incomes, iosses, liability for policies, sala-ries paid, etc., and infleting severe penalties for making false returns. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, introduced an act to prevent the spread of lung fever in cattle in Bucks, Philadelphia, Monigomery, Chester. and Delaware counties. The bill authorizes the Court of Common Pleas to appoint three Cattle Commissioners, and was proposed by farmers and dealers in live stock at a meeting held in Philadelphia, and at which Dr. A. L. Elwyn was President, and Thomas & Coleman, Secretary. Referred to the Agricultural Com-mittee.

Secretary. Referred to the Agricultural Com-mittee. Mr. Mullen presented an act compelling the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad to place flagmen at street crossings. Mr. Myers read a supplement to the Union Lead and Mining Company. The Speaker presented remonstrances of the City Councils of Philadelphia sgainst an Ele-vated Railroad on Market street, against any railroad on Broad street, and against conferring powers on the Boerd of Health as provided in the street cleaning act.

the street cleaning act. The House then commenced to read for the first time about three hundred bills of a private

Iniowing were objected to:-Mr. Rogers, supplement to the Miyuga Iron Company.
Mr. McGinnis, vacating Eleventh street from Reed to Tweifth.
Mr. McGinnis, changing the boundaries of the Second and Third wards.
Mr. Mullen for the establishment of a House of Correction.
Mr. Bunn, incorporating the Frank'ord Manufacturing Company.
An act conferring street-cleaning powers on the Board of Health was objected to by Mr. Mc-Ginnis, who afterwards withdrew them, by Mr. Adaire, who also withdrew, and was then pre-pared for further consideration. Mr. Mullen made an effort to object, but did not succeed.
An act to incorporate the City Sewerage Utilization Company, introduced by Mr. Josephs, and referred to the Corporation Com-mittee, provides that John Tucker, Jr., and others shall have the sole and exclusive right to erect and use roads and reservoirs for the removal of sewerage and freest matter, under such rules as the Boards of Survey and Heaith may direct in Philadelphia, and may contract with the city for the cleaning of streets, Uapl.. with the city for the cleaning of streets. Uspit d one million dollars

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Naviga-tion preferred sold at 184, a decline of 2, 294 was bid for Lebigh Navigation; 62 for Morris Canal preferred; and 124 for Susquehanna Canal Canal

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAT Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 8. Third street

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Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M:

A Conflict of Opinion. There is a conflict of opinion among eminent

with the President and the principal officers of the Government, including Senators and Repre-sentatives, has prepared a letter of unconditional resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and has also, by the aid of counsel, drawn articles of assignment, in accordance with his previous proposition, to the President, and be will to morrow submit the same to General Grant for his acceptance of either. The matter will be fully considered by the Presi-dent and Cabinet, and it is supposed will be determined to morrow.

sident will then nominate a new Secretary. It is expected that Mr. Boutwell will be the man.

Should this occur, it will necessitate a change of the Attorney-Generalship, as the President is adverse to having two men from the same State in his Cabinet. Judge Hoar will probably retire, and either Mr. Tremsin, or Judgs Pierre-pont of New York be called upon to accept the

An Unconditional Resignation.

The same writer, at a later hour, telegraphs:

Mr. Stewart, after the fullest consultation

position.

How the President Received the Secretary's Proposition.

The Herald's correspondent, speaking of the interview between Judge Hilton and Stewart, relative to the latter's resignation, says: -

The two thereapon set to work, rapidly maturing the plan, and after spending about half an hour thus their carriage was called for again. They put on their coats and hats, ran cown stairs, jumped into the carriage and off again to the Executive Mansion. Another visit, and so soon, called into President Grant's an expression as nearly recembling astonishment as his calm features are susceptible of. When they entered he was sitting in his chair at the end of the long table, smoking a cigar. He got up to receive them, and after his visitors were seated resumed his own chair and cast towards them a curtously inquisitive look, as much as to my, "What in the world is to come now?" He was not long left in suspense. Mr. Stewart opened conversation. "Mr. Pres dent," said "I have come to make a proposal, which I hope will be acceptable and at the same time relieve you of all embarrassment." The President here listened with some ex-pression of solucitude. He expected, no doubt, Mr. Stewart was about to say, "I tender you my unconditional resignation." Mr. Stewart continued, and as he spoke Grant listened with deeper and deeper attention. Finally Mr. Stewart stated his proposal distinctly. Prestdent Grant took the cigar ont of his mouth, let it drop on the floor, and looked strongly in Mr. Blewart's face without uttering a word. Mr. Stewart broke the silence by asking, 'Is the proposal acceptable to you ?"

ident Grant-Acceptable! Of course it It is the most magoanimous thing I ever heard of in my whole h'e. Acceptable, of course; but I was only thinking whether I ought to allow you, sir, to make such a sacri fice for my sake.

Mr. Stewart-Never mind that, General. I have enough to live on for the rest of my life. It will be a pleasure to me to do this. My affection for you and desire to serve my country, if I can, prompt me to do it; and it it is acceptable to you I will do so.

President Grant-Of course it is acceptable; but you are sacrificing a great deal of money r me, and I am th nking that it is a question

whether I ought to permit it. Mr. Stewart-Don's mind that part of it.Gene Providence has been very good to me. He bas done more for me than I deserve, and 1 do this thing now very cheerfully. Do you think the plan will satisfy the legal difficulties and meet with the approval of Congres?

President Grant-I have no doubt it will. Mr. Stewart-Then I shall take the necessary steps to do it. Judge Hilton I have advised Mr. Stewart

that the plau he proposes will remove all legal obstructions, but I wish to consult with dis-tinguished legal gentlemen on the subject. It better, therefore, before doing anything riber on the subject, to consult with such stinguished lawyers and judges as may be in forther on the city.

After some further conversation Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton took leave of the President again. To complete the story, I have to ad 1 that the plan for the transfer was drawn, sab initial to several distinguished judges and lawyers, and approved. To a number of gentlemen who called upon him this evening about the matter, Mr Stewart sald:-"Gentlemen, I Grant. He thinks I can serve him in the Capi-set. I will do my best to do so. I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no sleep, without a spark of fire or a dry thread to do this on account of my esteem for General Grant. He thinks I can serve him in the Capi-

SHIP WRECK.

ington Correspondence.

Terrible Suffering on the Atlantic-Loss of the Barque China-Two Weeks of Starvation-The Rescue.

The barque China sailed from Quebec some time in November last, with a full cargo of timber, for the port of Cardiff, in Wales. The China was a ship of 635 tons, official number 32,860, and was owned by Watsons & Co, a large and wealthy Cardiff firm. Her crew consisted of sixteen men, viz., Captain Brannan, a native and resident of Cardiff; chief mate John Fortune, of Shields, England; second mate Boaz, of Cardiff, son of Captain Boaz, of the barque Eleanor, also of Boaz, Cardiff, Cardiff, a steward, a carpenter, and 11 British and Irish sailors. She had favorable winds during the early part of the voyage, but the gale was so herce and the ship steered so widely, that about 11 o'clock on the morning of ber 13 she was brought to the wind; and. Decem within less than 20 minutes, a tremend us sea broke over her with such sudden furg as to snap the mizzenmast like a pipestem, shiver the stern to tragments; smash the rudder and wheel, and sweep away both the boats and the house on deck, which served as a cabin and contained the ship's store of provisions. At the same instant, the wind tore the close-reefed maintop-all into ribbons.

The captain, who had just left the cabin, saw the breaker coming, and shouted to the crew to run forward for their lives; but so fearfully swift and irresistible was the fatal wave the of the sailors, the man at the wheel two and the chief mate, who was in the cabin, were swept into their ocean grave in the twinkling of an eye; and before the rest of the men could save themselves among the fore-rigging another terrible sea plunged down on the doomed barque, swept of the forecastihouse, and carried the captain and four more of the sailors after their unhappy companions forecastle no As the cargo completely filled the hold and cabin and forecastle tossing in fragments house were the sea, the only shelter left for these herror stricken men was inder a little forecastle deck, beneath which they crept as soon as they dared risk themselves on the clean-swept main deck, over which the seas this little recess, scarcely large enough to hold them, and entirely open on one side to wind and waves, they suffered for fourteen days and nights all the agonies of cold, hunger, and thirst, beside the unut erable mental tortures inseparable from their inghtful situation. The only provision left on the ship was a barrel of sult pork, under one of the hatches. From this, at the imminent risk of their lives, they obtained every particle of their food, and slaked their thirst with hallstones and such precious drops as

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

down to sea in ships.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce,-John and Micasel Brennan were put upon trial upon the charge of the larceny as ballee of a upon the charge of the larceny as bailee of a watch valued at \$380, belonging to Henry Thomas. The defendants are young men en-gaged in the business of jewelers at No. 13 South Eighth street, and against them the fol-lowing accusation was made by the Common-wealth:-Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of means from Harrisburg, in walking along Eighth street noticed in the window of the defendants' store a gold watch with a card attay ed to it marked \$550. Upon examining the sateb he marked \$550. Upon examining the watch he found it to be a very fine repeater, new and in good order, and resolved to buy it to present to a friend.

The defendants said they would take \$140 for The defendants said they would take \$440 for it, but he declined to give more than \$350 for it, as he understood there was one just like it in Baltimore for that price. John Brennan showed by his books that the watch cost him \$371 or igi-nally, and then Mr. Thomas agreed to give \$330, which was accepted and the money paid down Supposing that the watch might need regula-tion he left it with the decendants for that purpose, and though he called several times for it he was repeatedly told that it was at their watchmaker's receiving regulation: but finally ne insisted upon taking it as it was, and finally ne insisted upon taking it as it was, and Michael Brennan went with him to a place up Eight street, where a watchmaker was work-ing at a bench. Then Michael Brennau took from his pocket a watch, laid it before the workman, and asked if he did not think there was something wrong about it. Mr. Thomas, surprised at this, snatched it up, and suld to the watchmaker. "Did you ever see this before?" and be replied that this was the first time he had seen it. Turning to Michael, he said he was sorry he bad continually lied to him about the matter, and carried the watch in his pocket all the while; and Brennan made no reply. Upon examining this watch he no reply. Upon examining this watch he found that the dial was crocked, the pin con-trolling the hands was broken, and the bell that sounded the time was much louder in tone than the one he agreed to purchase. Michael Brennan said if the watch had been changed it was the fould of the agents only. Mr Jone It was the fault of the agents only. Mr. John Brennan was spoken to and was told that he would have either to refund the money, restore the watch that was purchased in the first instance, or be prosecuted; but he only replied that if this was not the one he purchased he would give him five thousand dollars, to which

would give him five thousand dollars, to which Mr. Thomas made a counter offer to give ten thousand dollars if this was the one. On the part of the defense it was offered to prove by the agent of the importer of this watch, that this was the very one that was sold to Mr. Thomas, there not being another one like it in Put adelphia, this corresponding in number and every other particular with the one sold by the importer to the Messrs. Bren-nan. When Mr. Thomas left it to be regulated the agent of the importer to y it for that purthe agent of the importer took it for that pur-pose, and himself cracked the dial; he then handed it over to his own work man, from whom

Mr, Brennan got it back again. The good obaracter of the defendants was established by numerous witnesses of high standing in the community, and it was urged in argument that, instead of accepting the ad vances made for a private settlement of the matter, the defendants preferred to go before a jury of their country and thus vindicate their reputation. On trial. James Heverin and T. P. Ransford represen

the prisoner.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alexan-der Zalewski, charged with forgery, before re-ported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty

NISI PRIUS-Judge Bharswood.-Press VM. Lafeter. An action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution. Before reported. Ver-dict for plaintiff for \$150.

dict for plaintiff for \$150. Henry Weinsheimer vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for io laries sileged to have been sus-tained through the negligence of the Jefen-dan's. The plaintiff set forth that on the 21th of July, 1867, while travelling from New York to Alientown, he stopped at Easton to change cars, and while he was standing on the plat-form of one of defendant's cars another train collided with the one he was so, and so great was the shock that he was asverely orushed. His wounds confined him to his room four months, and still give him pain. On trial.

-St. Petersburg is to have a Botanical Congress in May.

exists in Grant's mind he will be inclined to accept Stewart's resignation, notwithstanding a strong desire to keep him in the Cabinet.

The White House,

There was a very large concourse of visitors at the White House to day, and several Senators and members were admitted to see the President. Among the prominent visitors were Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Borie, Senators Conkling and Kellogg, and George H. Stuart of Philadelphia.

Secretary Borie

was qualified this morning, and will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office tomorrow.

President Grant's Message to be Recalled President Grant has prepared a message which will be sent to the Senate immediately, recalling the message of last week asking the suspension of the act of 1789. It is understood in this connection that the President will accept Mr. Stewart's resignation, on the ground that he is not clear whether the transfer to the trustees meets the case. It is not known whether he will send in another name or wait until the arrival of Judge Hoar. It seems to be settled that Boutwell will be the man.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Another Murder Trial in Prospect. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 9. - The Grand Jury has found another indictment against John Clare for the murder of Henry B. Grove. Clare was tried and sentenced to be hung, and got off on a writ of error, in consequence of the Grand Jury indicting him first being illegally choven-Several prisoners in the Penitentiary were con. victed under the indictments by the same Grand Jury, and are now claiming to be released. Numerous thieves who attended the inauguration still remain here, committing frequent robberies. There is much excitement now among office seekers.

FROM INDIANA.

More Shooting-The Trial of Mrs. Clem, the Murderess.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. INDIANAPOLIS, March 9 .- At Columbus, last evening, William Olmstead shot and mortally wounded his stepfather, Jefferson Olmstead They lived three miles west of Columbus. They had started home, but got into an altercation on the way, when the boy drew a revolver and shot his father in the bowels.

The counsel of Mrs. Clem filed their application yesterday for a new trial, presenting twenty reasons therefor. One of the reasons was that four of the jorors previous to being empannelled had formed and expressed an opinion on the case.

The Tribulations of Bruisers. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, March 9.-The proposed fight between McCool and Allen has fizzled. Allen's backers received a telegram from Gallagher. expressing anxiety to take the job off Allen's hands, whereupon McCool expressed intense disgust for the whole crowd, and threatened to club any and every man who broached the sablect to him again.

Senate.

The following is Senate proceedings'-The Governor transmitted an attested copy of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitu-

tion. The bill increasing the rate paid by the State for pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution was passed finally. The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:-One authorizing the State Treasury to pay the Farmers' Bank of Reading four thousand dollars, being forty per cent. on the excess of gold furnished the State under act of January 13, 1863.

One authorizing the removal of the dead from A portion of the graveyard of the Mount Zion M. E. Church of Holmesburg. One incorporating the Kurztown Saving Lank

The House bill relative to the duties of the school directors of the Twenty-second ward. An act extending to Delaware county the Philadelphia Aldermen and Constable fee bill. One relating to Constables and Justices of the Peace in Chester county.

The New Hampshire Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CONCORD, N. H., March 9 .- The weather here to-day is mild and spring-like. The sleighing

is excellent. The State election opens here to-day quite lively, and a large vote is anticloated. A Re-publican viotory is expected, partly from reason of the Republican majorities in November, and parily in consequence of the Democrats having evinced no particular enthusiasm in the cam paign.

A Commercial Convocation,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, MEMPHIS, March 9 .- A general commercial convention meets here on the 19th of March. Ex-President Johnson and other prominent nen have already signified their intention to be present.

Republicans Victorious.

LEWISTON, Me., March 9.-The Republicans carried everyward but one in Auburn at the city election yesterday. There was no choice for Mayor, the Republicans having two caudidates.

Fire in East Cambridge, Mass. Bosrow, March 9. - The fire in East Cambridge yesterday alternoon entirely destroyed the ex-tensive lumber yard of D. N. Skellings & Co.

Loss \$60,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Oable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 9-A. M. -Consols for money, 923; for account, 925. United States 5 20s, 823. American stocks steady. Erle Ballroad, 243; 111 nois Central, 97; Great Western, 325. LIVERPOOL, March 9-A. M .- Cotton quiet; upland middling, 124d.: Orleans middling, 124d. The sales for to day are estimated at 7000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoou's Quotations.

LONDON, March 9-P. M. -Consols for money. 921; for account, 93. United States 5-23s dirmer at 83. American stocks firmer and higher. LAVERPOOL, March 9-P. M. -Cotton easier, but not lower.

Lard firm at 70s. 6d. Pork quiet and steady. Tallow, 46s. HAVRE, March 9. -Cotton market opens quiet

HAVRE, March 9. - Communication market opens quiet at 142t, on the spot. Liverpoot, March 9-2 P. M.-Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dulness. Breadstuffs are heavy. Wheat, 10s. 3d. for Californis white, and 9s. 2d. for red Western. Flowr, 24e, Pess, 428,

Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TURSDAY, March 9.- The Flour market continues quiet, but prices generally are steady There is no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. About 500 bbls. were taken at \$5@5 50 for superfine, \$6@6 50 for extras, \$875@7.25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$8@8.25 for good Penn-

Minnesola extra family, \$8@8.25 for good Penn-sylvania do. do., \$8 50@9 50 for Ohio do. do., and \$9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rys & Fiour sells at \$7 25@7.50. No change to no-tice in Corn Meal. There is not much Wheat coming forward, but the stocks are accumulating, there being very little demand except from the local mills, who purchase only prime lots. Sales of red at \$1.60@172, and 500 bushelp amber at \$1.90. Ryse may be quoted at \$1.55 per bushel for Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 1800 bushels yellow at 93@94c, the latter rate from store. Oats are without obange. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 950., and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 62@64c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Bark is nominal at \$59 per ton for No. 1 Ouer-Bark is nominal at \$59 per ton for No. 1 Quer-

cliron. Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 97c.@\$1 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. [BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, March 9. - Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen. (By Allantis Cable.) QUEENSTOWN. March 9. - Arrived, steamship Aleppe, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...MARCH 9

OLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanits, Hows, New York, John F. Ohl. Br brig Aliavels, Thompson, Mayagues, C. C. Van. Horn.

Br Ding Allayells, Thompson, Elsyagues, C. C. Van, Horn.
 ABRIVED THIS MORNING.
 Steamship Hunter, Harding, Schours from Provi-dence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Of the ledge, passed one bargue, two brigs, and several schooners, bound up.
 Bohr Addie Ryerson. Houghton, 10 days from St. Jobn, N. B., with initiation J. W. Gaskill & Hons.
 Beamer Henry L. caw. Her. 18 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
 Bieamer Henry L. caw. Her. 18 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
 Steamer Richard Willing Condiff. 18 hours from Battore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
 Morespondence of the Philadelphia Bechange.
 Torrespondence of the Philadelphia transfer water the point of Cape Heatop the about 4 A. M. on Battarday, during a thick snow-storm: about high water the wind changed to N.W., blowing were bard. The cap-during a thick snow-storm: about high water the wind changed to N.W., blowing were bard. The cap-during a thick snow-storm: About high water the state snothern beach. She is now coming to the Breakwater.
 Brigs Union T., for Barona: Resolute, for Savannah: Grau. for Carcenas, all from Philadelphia, went to be about the Breakwater.
 McMorgen Deator, F. R.; and Pedro A. Grau. for Carcenas, all from Philadelphia to the Savannah: MEMORANDA.

Ship Ventus, Verper, heute, at Han Francisco yes

Bib Ventus, verper, nence, at San Francisco yes-terday. Steamship Wyoming Barrett, hence, at Savannah at 6 o'clock this morolog. Steamstip Pioneer, Catharles, hence, at Wilming-ton. N. C., 7th inst. Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yester-

Breamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 7th inst Bohrs Haziston. Gardger, hence for Taunton, and M. Hand, Norton, hence for Greenport, at New York

M. Hand, Norton, hence for Greenport, at New York yeaterday. Bohr Teaser, Henley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th Inst. Bohr H. N. Miller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bos-ton 6th Inst. Schr L. A. May, Baker, at Boston 7th Inst., from New Onstie, Del. Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th Inst. Bohr George Nebinger, from Wareham for Phila-deiphia, at New Beliord Ch Inst.