

VOL. XI---No 59.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869.

Judge Hoar. Says the New York Times' Washing'on writer

yesterday:

THE CABINET

Schemes of the Politicians-Will Bontwell be Secretary of the Treasury ? - Stewart's **Deed of Transfer.**

FIRST EDITION

Upon our maide pages is given the text of Mr. Stewart's resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. The following Cabinet information, given by the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent yesterday, will be found interesting :--

The professional politicians are attempting to take advantage of this temporary embarrass-ment of the Presleent to aid themselves in their achimes. They argue that Grant has blundered feactuly, and hereatter he must consult with tham, or he may again fall into a more serious fa ix pas, which would be humiliating in the extre ne. With this view, a number of prominent Ne v York politicians are, trying to control the New York pointcians are trying to control the President in the selection of a successor to Mr. Stewart. They say New York must have the Treasury, and they think Mr. Stewart or his niends should be allowed the privilege of naming the man. Several prominent citizens of New York are mentioned in this connection, whose names I shall not mention, as they stand as presented by the several prominent of the stand work of the portfolio of the Treasury, in the event of Mr. Stewart's being unable to qualify, will not be withdrawn, and if he accepts the will not be withdrawn, and if he accepts the namination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Governor Boutwell's acceptance of the office, it is under-tood, will necessitate the withdrawal of Judge Hoar from the Attorney-Generalship, as the President is adverse to having two men in his Cabinet from the same State. Judge Hoar arrived here to night, and is the guest of ex-Attorney-General Evants. He has been in con-sultation with the President, but the result is not known. Should be be compelled to retire. not known. Should be be compelled to retire, it is thought either Lyman Tremaine or Ed wards Pierrepont will succeed him. Other changes will be made in the Cabinet before many daysmaybe to morrow.

Mr. Washburne seems determined not to re-main in the State Department, It is intimated main in the State Department. It is intimated to-night that he will withdraw to-morrow, and his nomination as Minister to France will be sent to the Senate immediately. As to his successor in the State Department, there is nothing definitely known. The position was tendered to the Hon. James F. Wilson, ex-member of the House from lowa, and he refused

member of the House from lowa, and he refused to accept it, but his irlends say that he may be yet induced to accept the position. Should Judge Hoar be compelied to retire from the Cabinet, he will be offered a foreign mission; or, when the bill for the reorganiza-tion of the United States Supreme Court, which retires Justices Nelson and Grier, becomes a law, Judge Hear will be appointed to the Supreme Court. Supreme Court.

THE DEED OF TRANSFER.

This morning, according to the previously expressed purpose of Mr. Stewart, he prepared and executed a transfer in the following form of his entire interest in the profits of the busi-ness of A. T. Stewart & Co., during his official term, to be applied to charitable purposes, of which the following is a copy:-

which the following is a copy:-This agreement, made and entered into this 9th day of March, 1869, between Alexander T. Stewart, of the city and State of New York, merchant, of the first part; and William B. Astor, James Brown, William E. Dodge, James T. Roosevelt, and Henry Hilton, also of said city, parties of the second part. Whereas, The said Stewart was on the 5th day of March, 1869, duly nominated by the Presi-dent of the United States to the office of Secre-retary of the Treasury, which nomination was, on the same day, confirmed by the Sense of the United States; and whereas, the said Stewart is gbout to accept and enter upon the duties of said office; and Whereas, He has been and now is a member of said office; and Whereas, He has been and now is a member of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Com-pacy, is concerned and interested in carrying on the business of trade and commerce both in the United States and in foreign countries; therefore, it is deemed to be requisite under the provisions of the laws of the United States the provisions of the laws of the United States that he, the said Stewart, before accepting the said appointment and entering upon the duties o stid office, should cease to be directly or indi-rectly concerned or interested in carrying on the bts iness of trade or commerce, and to which provision and requirements of law be is desirous in all respects to conform. Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth, that the sail party of the first part for and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of \$1 to him paid by the next so the second part, the receipt tre first part for and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of \$1 to him paid by the parties of the suc of the first part is the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the survivors and survivor of them, all gains and profits whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the survivors and survivor of them, all gains and profits whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby sell, assign the second part, and to the survivors and survivor of them, all gains and profits where and er T. Stewart & Co., and arising from the said firm carrying on its trade or business. For and during the period of time said party of the first part shall occupy and office of Secretary of the Treasury. Vesting in the said parties of the second part and the survivors of survivor of them, full and absolute right and tille to said gains and profits and the disposition thereof, requesting and destring, however, that they will faithfully apply and devote the same to such public or private to the force and effect of the transfer hereby made. Finally, the said party of the first part does hereby covenant and agree to make, execute, and deliver such further assurances and writings as may be advised or devised by the parties of the second part to more fully or satistatorily effectuate the the objects or purposes there above writing. Market and surves and seals the day and y first as a surve writing the the said satistation of the second part to more fully or satistatorily effectuate and satistation of a days and seals the day and y first as a may be advised or devised by the parties of the second part to more fully or satistatorily effectuate. The objects or purposes are above writing. Market and satistation are above writing and satistation and seals the day and y and the set the interes and seals the day and y

Judge Hoar arrived this evening and called on General Grant. What determination, it any was reached has not transpired. General Grant

said to-night, there would not be two members said to-night, there would not be two members from Massachusetts and, if the contingency is avoided, then Mr. Boutwell's name seems most positively fixed in his intentions. But, in the meautime, Mr. Stewart, who was going home in the morning, will delay for another day, and has an engagement with the President to morrow morning. The understanding is, therefore, that there is no positive deciden reached to night. The interpositive decision reached to night. The later-view with Mr. Stewart in the morning may possibly put a fresh complexion on affairs. General Grant scems to have discovered that he is after all in a contest with the politiciaus. The difficuly will be settled finally to-morrow, without doubt. LATER-MIVNIGHT.-This is the situation at this hour, and is reliable and positive.

Judge Chase,

The statement in the Washington despatches of one of our contemporaries, to the effect that Chief Justice Chase was among the best legal authority who had given opinions on the subject of Mr. Stewart's qualification as Secretary o the Treasury, does Mr. Chase great injustice The correspondent should have known that the giving of an opinion by the Chief Justice on any case likely to come before him would subject him to impeachment and removal from office.

Cabinet Meeting To-day.

The Tribune's correspondent says that a spe-cial Cabinet meeting is called to day at noon. A number of nominations for foreign missions are to be submitted and then sent to the Senare Washburne goes to France; Bancroft will re-main at Berlin; Motley will be returned to Austria, and Governor Cartin will be offered the mission to either Russia or Italy. No one has been fixed upon yet for the mission to England. Several prominent persons are suggested, but General Grant to day had not decided upon the one whom he should select.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The Peruvian Government Said to Have Been Swindled.

The N. Y. Times' Lima (Peru, S. A.) corres-

pondent writes:--Immense excitement has been occasioned in Lima by the last news received by steamer, of the "swindling" operation that has victimized the Peruvian Government in the late purchase of the new iron-clads for service here from the United States. These two monitors cost Pera \$1,500,000, and after innumerable delays and expenses have been declared unseaworthy and unfit for naval use unless thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt. President Balta has ordered the Minister of War on no account to permit the lives of his officers and men to be jeopardized by coming out to Peru in vessels so unsafe. A careful survey and examination made of these vessels by Captains Muer and Tilleria, of the Peruvian navy, and Captains Dubois and Gil-lesple, fleet pilots, show that not only are the wooden decks badly decayed, but even the very beams themselves, so that the iron-clads could not stand a sea vayage. They have there-fore been ordered by our Secretary of the Navy to Pensacola, for thorough repairs. The greatest indiguation is openly expressed by Peruvians sgainst the United States, for selling them worth-lees vessels, at so fabulous a price. They do not seem to me to be so very old as to be in such a sta'e of decay—the Atahualpa being built in Cincinnati by Swift & Co. no later than 1865, The Peruvian Minister at home. Senor Garcia y Garcia has had numerous troubles to coatend with ever since the fitting out of the fleet at by coming out to Peru in vessels so unsafe. A with ever since the fitting out of the fleet at New Orleans. He writes to President Balta that "no sooner had Secretary Seward's diplomacy crushed the efforts of Collector Fuller to prevent the sailing of the fleet, than the discovery is made, on the very eve of sailing, that the Atabualpa (late Oneota) sailing. and Manco Capac (late Catawba) are pro-nounced unfit for sea, and must be de-tained a month or so for repairs." He also complains that the crew, who had been shipped in New York for a year's service, and paid two months' wages in advance, had been interfered with by interested parties, and, under the im-pression conveyed to them that the fleet was destined for service in Spain, and not coming to Peru, they (the crew) mutinied, and the Minister, instead of responding to the writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the crew, discharged the old crew and shipped a new one. On hearing the falsity of the report, a number of the old crew wished to reship, but were not permitted to do so. He also complains that when purchasel the iron-clads were represented as being in complete condition. This information made the Peruvians here very bitter against the United States. The Atahua pa and Manco Capac are named after two celebrated Incas, noted for their persistent battlings against Peru's greatest enemy, Spain. Captain Dubols, the American commander, was formerly of the Albatross, under Farragut, and he has just taken out the ram S:onewall to Japan. The engineers and ensigns are also Americans, Secor Garcia y Garcia reports a Spanish man of war (Spanish) cruising off Southwest Pass. Peruians here say, with a shrug of the snoulders "Let them watch them; they dare not attack us." With an immense accent on the last word. Two of the leading officers of the monitors are sons of President Balta-all of them hailing from the "first families" in Peru, and having in some way distinguished themselves in contests against Spain, either at Chili or in Peru. Com-modore Mariategin is a Peruvian of great bravery and coolness under difficulties. the other officers in the fleet are Peravians. with the exception of the fleet pilots and Ameri-

can engineers and ensigns previously men-

FLORIDA.

A County Clerk Killed and a State Sena-tor Wounded. From the Jacksonville Union, March 4.

We have received the following despatch from

TALLAHASSEE, March 2 .- We learn by a gentle

TALLAMASSEE, March 2. — We learn by a gentle-man from Marianua, Jackson county, that on Thursday evening last, as Dr. J. L. Finlayson, Clerk of that county, and Senator Forman were walking home from the Clerk's office, an assass concealed behind a tree fired a charge of buck-shot at them, killing Dr. Finlayson (a shot entering his brain) and seriously wounding Mr. Furmau in the neck. His situation is said to be are critical As yet the murdeer is out because

very critical. As yet the murderer is not known

Dr. Finlayson was a Southern loyalist,

sonne, active, and energetic man, and for seve

ral years past has been one of the leading, and consequently one of the most obnoxions, radi-

cals in Jackson county. He was appointed

clerk of the court by Governor Reed last sum-mer, and his discharged the dates of that office

in a prompt and satisfactory manner. His life

Major Purnam, who is a native of Pennsylva-

nia, and consequently a "carpet-bagger," has resided in Marianna since the close of the war,

and has been identified with the Republican

has taken a leading and honorable part in the work of reconstruction, and in the State Legis-

work of reconstruction, and in the State Legis-lature since our readmission to the Union. In May last he was elected State Senator from Jackson county, and immediately took a leading position in the Senate. In August he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Reed, but declined the position in form of the appointed of a colored man and

favor of the appointment of a colored man, and

accepted the office of County Judge of Jackson county. In November last he resigned his judgeship, and was unanimously re-elected to the Senate, and is-t month he was appointed by

Governor Reed one of the commissioners on the

part of Florida to confer with the commissioners

from Alabama relative to the cession of West

Florida to Lini Stande

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party of this State since its organization.

has been frequently threatened.

tioned.

a reliable source: -

to the public.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election-Grand Triamph of Republicanism.

Says a despatch written irom Concord, N. H.,

Says a despatch written from Concord, N. H., at a late hour last night:----The Democrats of the old Granite State have just received their annual defeat at the poils, not baying been able to recover from their rout in 1855 on the Know-Nothing issue. The caadidates for Governor to-day were the Hon. Onelow Stearns, of Concord, and General John Bedel, of Bath. Mr. Stearns is a gentleman closely allied to the leading railroads and commercial interests of New Eugland, being President of the Northern Railroad of this State and the Old Colony Railroad of Mastachusett. He is about filty-five years of age, and never largely about fity-five years of age, and never largely entered into politics, except as a silent, reflective

worker in the Republican ranks. Two years ago he was the rival candidate of General Walter Harriman in the Republican Convention, and came near receiving the nomination, which he gracefully yielded to General Harri-

At the last State Convention he was rewarded with the unanimous nomination, and is elected to-day by a largely increased majority over last year. The Manchester Marror, Republican, tast year opposed the nomination of Mr. Scarns b tterly, and gave circulation to numerous scurrilous articles couccrains bim, which have been reproduced by the Democrats this year, and circulated throughout the State. These edito-rials reflected only upon Mr. Stearns' railrond management, as his personal integrity is un-questioned. The opposition, too, relied largely upon local and conflicting railroad interests to defeat him, but reckoned witnout their bost.

The Democratic Gubernstorial caudidate was Brevet Brigadier-General John Bedel, of Bath. He has never been a politician until he con-sented to be defeated last fail on the Seymour ticket. He earned a good record in the war, going out as Major of one of the earliest New Hampshire regiments. In all the characteristics Hampshire regime bis. In all the characteristics of a gentleman he is unimpeachable also, and he has foolishly sacrificed his well deserved laurels to day by leading the Copperhead van. The vote thrown to-day will fail about 3000 short of the Republican strength, but gives them the State by about 4000 majority. Returns from one hurdred and seventy toma indi-

from one hundred and seventy towns indicate this. The New Congressmen.

Mr. Jacob H. Ela, of the First district, is a native of Rochester, N. H., where he was born in 1820. He learned the printing business but abandoned it for agricultural pursuits. He has been several times a member of the New Hamp-Shire Legislature, and was for a short time United States Marshal. As a member of Con-gress he has served with great usefulness on the

Printing Committee. Mr. Stevens, of the Second district, is a native of Derry, N. H., and is by profession a lawyer: has served six terms in the New Hampshire Legislature; entered the Union army as major in 1861, and left the service a brevet brigadiergeneral.

Jacob Benton, re-elected from the Third dis-trict, is a native of Vermont, was formerly a successful teacher, then a lawyer. He has served three or four terms in the Legislature of his adopted State, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lin-coln in 1860. coln in 1860.

THE COTTON CROP.

Its Past, Present, and Future.

The crop of cotton to be raised in the United States cannot, for at least several years, exceed two and a hait million bales, and for the present year the indications point to a much smaller ngure. It is an alarming fact that throughout middle Alabama the planters are from two to three weeks behind with their work, and the

ceipts at that port indicates unmistakably an

exhau-tion of supply. The receipts up to this date, including over-land shipments direct to the manufacturers, amount to say 1,900 000 bales. In 1867 the re-ceipts sitter this date were about 300,000 bales. The receipts for the past three weeks have fallen off about 20,000 bal-s as compared with the corresponding period of 1867. We take the year 1867 as a criterion, for the reason that we ate this year at least three weeks ahead of last year in recolpts, and hence a comparison will not hold. The continued wet weather has facilitated the

The continued wet weather has facilitated the shioments of cotion, while it has retarded labor upon the plantations. All things con-sidered, we are fully convinced that the esti-mates of the crop of 1868 are greatly above the mark, and that 2,200,000 will cover the crop. One other idea, and we will leave practical men to draw their own conclusions. At present to draw their own conclusions. At present prices there will be near 200,000 bales held over by the planters against say 42,000 last year, thus reducing the supply to that extent.-Seima Times,

PEABODY.

Report of the Trustees of his Gifts to the Poor. The following is a summary of the statement

of the trustees of Mr. Peabody's gifts to the poor of Loudon: -"The original fund of £150,000 has been in-

"The original fund of £150,000 has been in-creased by rents and interest on unexpired capital to the extent of £23,313 9s. 3d., maxing the sum total at the end of December, 1838, £173,813 9s. 3d. in land, buildings, and cash in

"During the year 1868 a fourth range o' buildings was erected, containing 235 rooms, fully occupied by 389 individuals. There is a large list of applications for future vacancies. The total population of all the buildings now completed by the trustees is 1971. Taese compose the families of workingmen, whose average wages are rather under twenty one shillings a week. There are no restrictions on the entire freedom of action of the tenants. And there is

freedom of action of the tenaruts. And there is an entire exemption from endemic diseases and comptaints incident to low and crowded locanties. The trustees have possessod them-selves of two other sites, at Chelsea and Ber-moudsey, and are devising plans for the crec-tion of buildings thereon and elsewhere. "There was a second gift of £100,000 made in January, 1866, which will be available in July next. And to this second trust deed Mr. Pea-body added on December 5, 1868, another £100,000, which makes the entire amount of Mr. Peabody's gifts to the poor of London £350 600. The cost of the general management of the tunds during the year was—for salaries, printing, stationery, etc., £271 108, 63. The trustees say that by far the most serious item of expense is that for local and parochial taxes, amounting to £744 108. 3d. per annum, a charge amounting to £744 10s. 3d. per annum, a charge which, they regret to say, is still increasing, and which injurionsly interferes with their means of usefull ess."

MRS. LINCOLN.

Her European Tour-Reminiscences.

Her European Tour-Reminiscences. Mrs. Lincoln is at Frankfoit with her son, who is at school. She lives at one of the public hotels in a very plain and unpretending style, occupying a room in the third story, keeping very much to herself, and having the reputa-tion of being very industrious. She is quite economical, and, if appearances do not mislead, she has no more funds than are necessary to make her comfortable. To Americans she speaks very freely of the good President, her husband, and always with tears. Two periods of the Presidential career of Mr. Liucoln she alludes to with great iceling. Tue one covers the last day he spent in Springfield before he



Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Andrew Johnson's Reception Formar-row—Disaster in a School House. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 10 .- The committee for the Andrew Johnson reception to-morrow have arranged a grand affair, with a procession or the police, firemen, city officials, citizens, etc., to go through all the prominent streets to the hall at the Merchants' Exchange, where Johnson will receive his friends in the rotunda, and then dine at Barnum's. He is also to have a grand escort of Ewann's militia. The Courts are adjourned, and business will be partially suspended.

On Wednesday last the sudden explosion of a stove in the public school house in Baltimore county occurred whilst the children were gathered around it. Two little girls named Proctor. aged five and ten years, were so dreadfully burned as to render their recovery hopeless. There were five or six others injured also. It is supposed that some heartless person had secreted powder in the stove for the purpose of causing such a catastrophe.

Maime Senate.

Avousta, March 10.-The Senate refused to pass the Constabulary act to-day, by a vote of 12 to 14.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Oable. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 10-A. M.-Consols, 923 for money, and 921 for account. United States 5 20e, 824. American stocks quiet. Eric Ruil-road, 241; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 323. LIVERPOOL, March 10-A. M.-Cotton quiet; midding uplands, 121d.; middling Orleans, 123d. The sales for to day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of 4 cotton from Bombay to the 6th inst. since last report, 60,000 bales. Corn, 31s. for old and 29s. for new. Lowbox, March 10-A. M. - Linseed oil, £29 155.

£29 15s.

This Afternoon, 8 Quotations

LONDON, March 10-P. M.-United States 5 208, 824. Stocks steady; Erle Railroad, 241; 11linois

Stocks steady; Erie Rairoad, 242; Ininois Central, 963.
 Livespool, March 10-P. M.—Cotton quiet.
 The sales will not exceed 8000 bales.
 London, March 10-P. M.—Linseed oil, £30.
 HAVRE, March 10.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Pelree. -In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Brennan and Michael Brennan, charged with larceny as ballee of a gold watch belonging to Henry Thomas before reported the large set larceny as ballee of a gold watch belonging to Henry Thomas, before reported, the jury ren-dered a verdici of not gulity, William M. Bull. Esq., and Colonel Dechert represented the prosecution, and James Heverin and T. P. Ransiord, Esqs., apreared for the defense. John W. Carter pleaded gulity to a charge of the larceny of cigars having been caught in the act of stealing them from a store. David Wible pleaded gulity to a charge of the larceny of a large quantity of lead pipe belong-ing to William Knauss. It was testified that he broke open Mr. Knauss' plumbing shop and stole away the pipe in the morning before the hands had gone to work. He had worked for the gentleman several years ago. Nisi Parus-Judge Sharswood-Weinsheimer vs. the Lenigh Valley Railroad Company. An action torecover for injuries sustained byplaia.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Fhird street, report the following rates of ex-change to day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6a of 1881, 1154 @1164; do., 1862, 1184 @1184; do., 1864, 1144 1142; do., 1865, 1164 @1164; do., 1865, new, 1124 @1123; do., 1867, new, 1124 @1124; do., 1868, 1124 @1123; do., 5a, 10-40a, 1054 @1054; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 1013@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1314@1314; Silver, 125@1264 125@126

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

The New York Money Market. Hom the Heraid. The new was a shade more active, but bor-ray of both Government and miscellaneous collaterals. Exceptions on the pledge of the proverse ware accounted at a time full legal to both Government and miscellaneous proverse to the certification of checks has proverse to the certification of checks has proverse to the certification of checks has proverse to the certification of the same and proverse of the same and the same proverse the close of business. The law is and proverse the close of business. The law is and proverse the close of business. The law is and proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same proverse the close of the same and the same pro

From the Tribline.

From the Tribline. "Money works steadily at 7 per cent. on call. The inactive state of the stock market has withdrawn a large number of brokers from the market as borrowers. Considerable amounts continue to be borrowed for 60 and 90 days by the cliques, in order to be prepared for an emergency, and from present appearances it would seem that they had supplied themselves with all the money they will require until the current of funds will be towards this point. So far no money has been returned from the South, and considerable amounts continue to find their way West; but on the opening of navigation the crops will commence to be moved to market and sold, as the farmers are now convinced that it is uscless to expect the high prices for which they have been held through the winter."

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 imped 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 a profit of from \$120 to \$170 each, the double profit of purchasing and holding the latter is apparent. 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 obligation. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds for \$1000 each, and accrued interest in currency) are for sale in this city by Mesars. DeHaven & Brother and Painter & Co., of whom full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application.

Sear above written. [SEAL.] ALEXANDER T. STEWART. Sealed and delivered in the presence of NOAH DAVIS.

We the undersigned parties of the second part to the foregoing instrumen', hereby accept the transfer therein made, and do declare, that all moneys which we may derive or receive therefrom we will devote and faithfully apply to charitable uses and purposes.

WILLIAM E. ASTOE, FAMES BROWN, HENRY HILTON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, JAMES T. ROOSEVELT,

This document was drawn by Judge Hilton and Judge Davis (the latter a member of the House from New York). in connection with other legal gentlemen. Upon the execution of the document it was delivered in the presence of Judge Davis who witheread it. After this the document it was delivered in the presence of Judge Davis, who witnessed it. After this was done, Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton, by appointment, visited President Grant, at the Executive Mansion, this afternoon. When the transfer was proposed yesterday by Mr. Stewart, President Grant approved of 1. provided it could be done to meet the legal objections, and expressed his high appreciation of Mr. expressed his high appreciation of Stewart's purpose, but at the same time Stewart's purpose, but at the same time, he said, he lelt scarcely warranted in doing so, because Mr. Stewart would have to make so great a sacridice. And not only at make so great a sacridice. this time, but in the evening he expressed him-self to the same effect to many members of Co: gress who called upon him with reference to the Secretaryship. In this way publicity was given to Mr. Stewart's purpose. The conse quence of this has led to many expressions of opinion, concurring in the view that although this would meet the letter of the statute, it might possibly be construed into an evasion of its spirit. Under these circumstances Mr. Stewart was prepared for either emergency, and having reflected upon the matter, he determixed to leave the question to the result of a conterepte with the Frencest

season is too far advanced for them to remedy this evil.

On quite a large number of the plantations no hands have been employed, and of course no work has been done, while on a majority of them the number of hands employed is wholly inadequate to the cultivation of the land.

The freedmen to a very damaging extent have thus far refused to contract, and excessive rain have rendered farm work wholly impracticable Under all the circumstances, it would be almost a miracle to see a crop of two million bales this year.

In view of the future prospect of cotton as glanced at above, it becomes a matter of serious interest both to the producer and customer to study carefully the quesion of supply and de-mand. The entire visible supply of cotton in the world on the 5th of February, 1869, was 1.300,000 bales. In 1868 it was 1.500,000, and in 1867 it was 1,700,000. It would seem apparent from the above that while the world has been producing as much cotton as we can hope to produce for at least several years to come, the consumption has been continually gaining upon production, and, as shown above, caused a re-duction of stocks to the extent of 400,000 bales in two years.

The American crop of 1867 was say 2,400,000. Admitting that the crop of 1868 shows us many bales (which we hold is an error of 200,000). the difference in the weight of bales this year and last will reduce the estimate about 100,000 bales.

In 1867 the planter had every inducement to make heavy biles. In 1868 the case was re-versed, and the crop of 1868 will show a diminished weight of at least thirty pounds per bale.

The spinners at Manchester hold to-day 120,000 bales less than one year ago. This re-duction of their stock has been caused by their persistent refusal to enter the markets for supply, hoping by this means to force down prices, but thus far they have only succeeded in reducing the price about ? of a penny from the highest point.

The receipts at the United States ports for the month of February show a falling off, as com-pared with last year, of say 116,000, and this disparity will continue. So we naturally con-clude the entire stocks now held in American ports added to receipts yet to come in will not give an aggregate supply of American cotton of 900,000 bales for the remainder of the year. We exported last year say 1.650,000 bales.

Thus far this year we have exported say 850,000. It we luthish to Europe this year as much as last, we will have left for American spinners less than 100,000 bales.

From the most reliable statistics we think the consumption by American milis, this year, will reach at least 1.100,000 bales, of which not more than 600,000 bales have been taken by them. If this is true, and the American spinners take 500,000 needed by them, we will have but about 350,000 bales for export (having 50,000 bales for stock), thus leaving us short in our export this year, as compared with last, about 450,000 bales. This too, in the face of the fact that, while we exported last year say 450,000 bales n ore than we possibly can this year, the stock in Liverpool was reduced last year about 100,000 bales, showing that our exports of 1,650,000 bales last year were, to that extent, insufficient to meet the demand. It is not claimed by any one that the receipts this year, from India, Brazil, Egypt, or elsewhere, will be in excess of last year, while from America the European receipts will certainly be less by

400 000 bales. In waking the above estimates and suggestions we have taken as a basis of our calcula tion the popular idea contained in the cotton circulars usually received as authority. Our own oblion is that the crop of 1868 will be about 2 200,000. This opinion is induced by a personal knowledge of the almost entire ex haustion of the interior supply of cotton over a very extensive area of the cotton region, as

shown by recent receipts. The receipts at all the ports this week are about 40,000 bales, against 79,000 for the corres-pording week of last year, sho wing a decrease of about 39,000 for the week as compared with last year. All the rivers tributary to New Orleans were open to navisation one month earlie this year than lat, and the continued high

the last day he spent in Springdeld before he first started for Washington. The other is con-nected with the last day of Mr. Lincoin's life. He had a presentiment when he left his house at Springdeld that he should never enter it again. He was tender, but very sad in all his farewells to his neighbors. When he got into his carriage to go to the station he gave the old homestead, where he had passed so many happy homestead, where he had passed so many happy bours of his life. a long, fond, lingering look. Turning to his wife he said, 'My dear, take a good look at the old house. We shall never live in it again-never." He leaned back in his catriage, and was silent till he reached the station. The day on which Mr. Lincoln was shot he seemed very sad and woru down. Before he left the breakfast table Mrs. Lincoln said to him :- "You need rest, you are exhausted. Promise me that you will ride with me this afternoon at three o'clock," and he pro-mised. Mrs. Lincoln said:--"Shall I mvite some friends to go with us?" He said:-"No; let us go alone." He was uncommonly tender during the whole ride; spoke of their pleasant in Springdeld; their early struggles; the death of their children; the noble men who had died in battle; and the dear frievds they had left behind. He seemed like one on the Western slope and nearing the going down of the sun, whose joys and the triends of his youth were clustering around him. The rest of the story the world knows by heart. Whatever may have been thought of Mrs. Lincoln during the heat and conflict of the Rebellion, she has won on this side of the water only friends by her ladylike and retired conduct. The best friends of America here think she has been treated rather harshly. Military men are unanimous in the opinion that she is entitled to a pension as much as any soldier's widow, for by our Constitution the President is the head of the army and he fell in the cause of his country .- Con Boston Journal.

the Legislature, having been formally commu-nicated to that body by the Goveraor last evening. It will, of course, be raided, but whether or not we will have a lengthy debate thereou remams to be seen. Our Demogratic opponents are of course prepared to resort to any means to defeat the measure, and we would not be surprised, if a vote is deferred until the ordinary and usual business before the Legisla-ture is disposed of, to see a withdrawal of these men to leave both houses without a quorum, as has already been done in another State accomplish a similar object. Hence, it well behooves the Republicans of the Legislature to act promptly on this subject, and make the amendment the order of the day until it is disposed of. Indeed it is so well understood that it could be passed, with great justice to all concerned, without discussion .- Harrisburg State

Frozen to Death.

On Saturday night last a man by the name of David Smith, living with his son near Willow Grove, in Kent county, was frozen to death while returning home in an intexticated condition. He was seen at a late hour at oight returning homeward, and it is supposed that after he arrived at the road leading to his house the ground, where he was found next morning with life extinct. He was a mau about fity-five years of age, and a widower, his wite having died about two years before. - Witming. ion Commercial.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

vs. the Lenigh Valley Railroad Company. An action torecover for injuries sustained byplaia-tiff in a collision between defendant's train of cars and another. Before reported. The de-fense contended that there was no lack of ore-caution on their part, but that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in standing upon the platform when the train was about starting. On trial the On trial

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGEAPH, Wednesday, March 10, 1869.

Money, as we have noticed for several days past, continues in steady demand, but the rates are without change. Call loans are quoted at 6.28 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were rather tirmer. Gov-ernment securities continue in steady demand for investment. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101@101;, a slight adance.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Reading sold at 46 1-16@464, an advance of 4; Pennsyl-vania Railroad at 574@574, an a tvance of 4; and Camden and Amboy at 1224@123, no change; 69 was bid for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsyl vanua; 38 for Elmira preferred; 10 for Catawissa common: 331 for Catawissa preferred: and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were un-changed. Green and Coates sold at 38. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Hestonville; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 314, no change. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 110 for Northern Libertus; 115 for Southwark: 115 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; and 74 for City. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 294 for Lebigh Navigation; 64 for Morcis Cana preferred; and 12] for Busquehanna Canal.

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

FLEST 1	SUARI).
\$1000 Bt Louis Wat L. 10234		Penna R.m.ls. 5716
\$1000 do1025		do'
91000 Pa Cp 58 9236	110	do 57%
(10000 Per na H 1 m 6s. 97	5	do
\$2:00 W Jersey 680. 89%	100	do
\$5000 LILY 00, DEW. 05-10/3	100	do
12200 do	200 88	Read H_1s_010_ 445
\$500 Leb 6a,gold 1 90%	100	do
85 ah Mech Bk 18. 8. 14	100	do
25 sh O & Am	100	do
10 do	100	do
30 sh Gr & Coates 38	100	do \$50 46 1-16
10 sh Penna B, 57%		

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Faird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-1910

9-00 7	A. M.	25	1310 1	1.30 8	L		1013
0.02			1311 1	1-30	44		1316
1 00	44		1313 1	1.31	44		1319
1 05		10.00	1314 1	2 M.			1317
-M	essrs.	Jav	Cooke	& Co	. qu	ote (loveru-
nent	secut	ities.	etc., as	follo	W8:	-U. 5	. 68 01
881.	1160	1164:	5-308	of 1	862,	1184	@1181;

1881, 116@1164; 5-30s of 1862, 1184@1184;
5-20s, 1864, 1144@1143; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 1164@
1164; July, 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1967, 1124@
113; do. 1868, 1124@1124; do., 1967, 1124@
Goid, 1314. Union Pacific bonds, 1014 ±1024.
—Mesars. William Painter & Co., Oankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:United States 6s, 1884, 1154@1144; do., 1865, 1164@1144; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1164@1144; do., 1865, 1164@1164; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 10 .- The Flour market presents no new features, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home

Whisky is dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New Yoan, March 10.—Stocks steady. Gold, 1015 Exchange, 1083; 5-20a. 1862, 11834; do. 1864, 1143 do. 1865, 11634; new, 11234; 1867. 11234; 10-668, 1035 Virginis 65, 6034; Missouri 65, 85; Canton Company 6034; Comberland preferred.87, New York Central 1865 Reading, 9152; Hudson River, 141; Michigan Central 1754; Michigan Southern, 9734; Illipois Central, 1405 Cleveland and Pittaburg, 2014; Oleveland and Tolede 16555; Chicago and Rock Inland, 125; Pittaburg an Fort Wayne, 11855.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages

[BY THLEGRAPE.] NEW YORE, March 10 - Arrived, steamship City of Brookiyn, from Liverpool. (By Atlantic Cubic.) QUEENSTOWN, March 10.-Steamship City of Aut-werp arrived to day from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAROH 10

GLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Brunswick, Dixon Havans, Workman & C Sopr Cartis Tilton, Somers, Cientuegos, Aladeira

Cabada Cabada Schr A. M. Aldridge, Ross. Boston, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Clara Davidson, J. Bers. Fdgartown, do. Schr Eiwood Doran, Jarvis, Sato, do. Schr R. C. Frice. Smith Salem, do. Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks. Provincestown, do.

ABRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr Four Sisters, Laws, & d sys from Milford. Del., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingtam. Steamer J. S. Sariver, Riggans is hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to A. Grover, Jr.

Dore with mass, to at Growin dr. Corverpondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, LEWES, Del., March 5-6 P. M. -Ship Admiral, from Bremen, for orders, arived at the Breakwater this evening. Schr Emma L. Porter, from Pathadelphis for Barbados, went is sea this morning. Barque & Dichope from New Y ork for Wilmington, Del., passed in this morning. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Queen Victoria, Linders, for Phila isiphia, salled trom Liverpeol 20th uli. Barque Hanbet, fammers, for Philadelphia, ralled from Liverpeol 20th uli. Schr Fawn. Wilsy, hence for Portland, at New York yesterday.

York yesterday, Bohr George Novinger, from Wareham or Phile-de-phis, sai.ed from New Bedfo... S.h inst.

he got off the cart to open the gate, which he succeeded in opening and shutting, but not being able to regain his place in the cart sank down on

The Constitutional Amendment.

The constitutional amendment is now before