THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI- .No 61,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE CABINET

The New Members-Sketches of Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, and Rawlins.

Secretary Boutwell's Record and Speeches (n the Financial Question.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mumilton Fish, the Secretary of State, As a son of the late Colonel Nicholas Fish, and was born in New York city during the year 1809, and is now about easty years of age. From the material side he is descended from Peter Sinyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of New Amsteidam. It will thus be seen that Mr. Fish descends from a distinguished family and comes descends from a distinguished family and comes of the good old Knickerbocker stock. His education was obtained at Columbia College, where he praduated with distinction. After leaving college he studied law, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar, but did not practise his profession for any length of time, the management of a very large family estate monopolizing the greater part of his time and attention. Being a man of wealth, he had no occasion to work for a livelihood, so, after a brief period, be abandoned the law altogether, and has never

since resumed it. In 1837 the new Secretary first appeared as a politician, being then elected by the Whig party as a member of the State Legislature, and as such gained much reputation and popularity among his constituency, to whom he had been previously known only as a rich, respectable man. His success as a local legislator influ-enced the Whigs of New Tork to nominate him in 1842 for Representative in Congress from the Sixth district, which was then composed of the Rieventh, Tweifth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards of New York. Although the district had given Van Boren a majority of nearly 1000 in 1840, Mr. Fish, alter an exciting contest, was elected, the vote standing-Fish (Whig), 5904; McKean (Democrat), 5699. In (Whig), 5904; McKean (Democrat), 5699. In 1844, after serving with distinction in Congress, his claims to a re-election were ignored, and Mr. William W. Campbell, the native American or Know Nothing candidate, received American or Know Nothing candidate, received the Whig vote, excepting some 486, which were cast for Mr. Fish, who ran as an inde-pendent candidate. His political career had not ended, however. In 1846 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated, running heavily behind his ticket, although Mr. Young, the Whig nominee for Governor, was elected by a majority of 11,572. In 1847, however, he had better luck, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by 30,000 majority. In 1848 he was the nominee of the Whig party for Governor, and the same split in the Demofor Governor, and the same split in the Demo-crate party which gave the electoral vote of the State to President Taylor elected him. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress, serving until 1857, when his term expired. Since then he has held no office, having, in fact, re-tired from political life about that time.

Boon after the formation of the Republican party Mr. Fisk allied himself to it as a voter, and throughout the Rebellion aided the Gov-ernment in a private capacity in asserting the integrity of the Union. He gave largely of his means to recure this cud, and responded liberally to the calls made upon all patriotic citizens to provide for our sick and wounded soldiers. In 1862 he was notified by telegraph that President Lincolu had appointed him and Confederate lines and look after the comfort of our prisoners, and to establish a basis of exchange. He replied forth with by telegraph. accepting the responsible position, and at the moment entered upon its duties. Although the Commissioners were refused admission inside the Rebel lines, they nevertheless arranged a cartel of exchange, which was observed for some time, and which secured the release of hundreds of brave nich from Rebel dungeous. During the contest between ex President Johnson and Copgress he sympathized with the latter, but took no public part against the President. Although decidedly Republican in politics, he is very moderate and even minded in his views, and not at all liable to be led away by partisen feelings. Mr. Fish is a gentleman tine abilities and strict integrity of character. He is exceedingly mild, urbane, and polished in his manners, possesses a fine figure, and is gifted with powers of persuasion in a high degree. He has travelied considerably in Europe and other parts of the world, and has carefully studied the political ideas of foreign nations, which last qualification will aid him to no small extent in performing the delicate duties of his new office. During the past few years Mr. Fish has been a warm friend and ardent admirer of General Grant, and aided to the extent of his ability in securing his election. The cares of a large estate have prevented Mr. Fish taking an active part in national politics, but he is known to entertain very decided opinions on all points of public interest, and that his opinions are gene rally in accord with those of President Grant.

FIRST EDITION | tion and removal of that officer. He was also, at that time, a member of the Committee on at that tune, a memoer of the Committee on Reconstruction, and is responsible, to a great extent, for the reconstruction policy adopted by Congress, as opposed to that of President Johnson, having been the Chairman of that committee since the death of Thaddeus Stevens. In addition to his public duties Mr. Boutwell has found time to write several books of value, and is the author of a "Manual of the School System and School Laws of Massachusetts," "Educational Topics and Institutions," "A Manual of the Revenue System." and a recently published volume of "Speeches on Recon-

HIS FINANCIAL VIEWS.

struction."

Mr. Boutwell's views on financial matters are very well set for h in the following extract from a speech made by him fast fail in the Massachu-setts Republican State Convention:-

"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction, or permit an laste of demand notes, payable in coin, to be exchanged for the time bonds of the United States. We intend to limit, and if pecessary, to diminish gradually, the volume of paper money until it approximates in value to the standard of coin. We intend that there shall be one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner, and the laborer. That currency shall be of the value of cold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid as the resources of the country may permit, and to the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be by the single fact of the election of General Grant, we can issue bonds, payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus ave annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But, first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of na-tional dishonesty in the public finances. The Republican party knows no policy in finance out honesty.

The question of the funding of the national debt being before the House Jaly 21, 1868, Mr. Bontwell introduced a substitute for the Senate bill and the bill reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. The latter provided for the funding of the entire interest-bearing public debt, amounting to \$2,150,000,000, all of it payable in coin upon forty years' time, and at three and sixty-five hundredths per cont. rate of interest. Mr. Boutwell said:-The amendment to which I wish to call the

attention of the House provides for the funding of \$1,200,600,000 of the public debt, \$400,000,000 payable in fifteen years at five per cent. interest, \$400,000,000 payable in twenty years at four and a halt per cent. interest, and \$400,000,000 pay able in twenty-five years at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest; the latter sum of \$400,000,000 payable, principal and interest, at the option of the taker, either in the United States or at London, Paris, or Frankfort.

When we consider the rapid development of the resources of this country, its increase of population, and the augmentation of wealth, there is no hazard in the prediction that our excess of revenue to be applied to the liquidation of the public debt will not be less in any future year than it will be in the present year. Now, sir, a nation is distinguished from indi-viduals in its financial adalrs in the particular am now considering. If an individual owes a debt three, five, or ten years hence, and has money which he could now apply to that debt, if it be not in the terms of the contract that he shall pay it immediately, he may use that money in various other pursuits, in business, in interprises, or even hazards, and pay his debt when it matures. But a government is dif-ferently situated. Unless if be absolute poverty in the national treasury, I know of no condition of things more disadvantageous to public credit than the possession of large funds in the treasury without any present means of using those funds in a legitimate and proper way.

Sir, this debt looks preity large, but it is a small debt for this country, when you consider that we paid \$1,000,000,000 in less than three years. What is to be said of the \$2,000,000,000 remaining? Why, sir, when the war of 1812 closed our public debt was \$127,000,000. That loes not look large to us, but it was as heavy a debt for the seven millions of people in the United States at that time, considering that a day's labor would not produce more than thirty-three per cent. in gold of what it will produce now, as the \$2,000,000 000 of debt is to the people of the country at the present time. I object to the sale of gold. If we require the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise that he will be ready at any time to pay the interest on the debt next to become due, the public credit-ors sbating the interest on the payments which he makes to them, there will always be opportunity for those who own coupons or those who choose to command the gold that is in the Treasury: and at any rate the amount which he advertises that he will pay upon demand, is so much gold upon the markets of the coun-The difference between this proposition try. and the proposition to sell gold is, that we pay out gold where it is to be paid, and relieve selves of interest becoming due next October. next November, or next January, and also im-prove the credit of the country. Coupled with that is a provision prohibiting all sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. I need not make any suggestions to this House, in the way of reasons or arguments in favor of taking from the Secretary a power which, if hones ly exerused, can never be productive of any good

little difference. The case was different with Rawlins, however. He was widely known as a Democrat, and in his speeches had bitterly de-nounced the Republicans. His declaration in nounced the Republicans. His declaration in favor of coercive measures was all the more surprising from the fact that at the time the great leader of his wing of the Democratic party, Senator Douglas, had not yet made known

party, Senator Douglas, had not yet made known his intended action. In August, 1961, at the special request of then Brigader General U. S. Grant, be received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Capiain, and was assigned to that officer. At this time Mr. Rawlins was spoken of as the Major of the famous 45th fill-nois Volunteers, otherwise known as the Land nois Volunteers, otherwise known as the Lead Mine Regiment; and the first intimation he had of his appointment was through the newspa pers, and immediately after through an order from General Grant assigning him to duty. The order was dated September 8, 1861.

From that time up to the present he has been continually at the side of General Grant, and accompanied him in all his campaigns, the Inndmarks of which are the battles of Belmont. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinta, Iuka, the Taliahachie expedition to Oxford, Mississippi, Port G.bson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the crowning victory of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilder-ness, North Anna Pamunkey, Tolooontomoy, Cold Harbor, and the front of Petersburg and Richmend. At Culpeper Court House, Va., General Grant presented General Rawins with a sath, with the following note:-

This sash-worn by me in all my buttles and cam pairs in tr m and including the battle of Belmont to and including the cap ure of Vicksburg, July 4 1861-is presented by me to Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins my chier of staff, in evid noce of my appre-cistion of him as an officer and friend. U. 5. GR & NT. Lieutenant-General, In the line of accounting Contains distance.

In the line of promotion Captain Rawlins was made major February 16, 1862, and brigadier-general of volunteers August 11, 1863. He was first appointed chief of staff to General Graut in November, 1862, and has held that position, either by full rank or acting, ever since. The special enactment of Congress creating the office of chief of staff to Lieutenant General Grant conters upon General Rawlins, who has been appointed to the position, the status of brigadier general of the regular army. O On March 3, 1865, General Rawlins was confirmed by the United States Senate as brevet majorgeneral of volunteers, to date from February 24 1863.

Comments of the New York Press on the New Cabinet.

The New York Times briefly sketches the

The New York Times briefly sketches the qualities of the new appointers thus:— The changes which have been made will strengthen the political element in the compo-sition of the Cabinet, and will, in that respect at least, render it more satisfactory to the coun try. Mr. Boutwell lacks the practical busines experience and habits which Mr. Stewart would have brought to the duties of the office, and the faith of the country in his ability to accom-plish needful reforms in that department of the public service will be somewhat less. But he is a thoroughly housest and capable man, and will lend no more countenance or toleration to abuses which demoralize the administration of the Government, while they d minish the public revenue, than would Mr. Stewart himself. He is a politician of strong and earnes convictions, always maintained with frankness and courage, and will not, we imagine, ignore party considerations in the administration of the Treasury Department. Though not as open an opponent of the principle of protection as is Mr. Stewart, he is by no means so zealous a friend of that their new as many of its support friend of that doctrine as many of its supporters desire.

Governor Fish will make an able, dignified effective, and popular Secretary of State, and will conduct our foreign relations without os tentation, but with firmness and practical good sense. His political experience, which has been extensive, will be of service to the administration, to which his moderation of temper. and avoidance of extremes in action and in sea timent will prove an additional recommendation. The change in the War Department is rather in name than in principle or policy. General Rawlins is an officer of the army, and is also a man of marked intellectual ability, of great executive talent, and thoroughly familiar with the current of public affairs. The Cabinet is stronger in many ways than it was at first; and its completion, so promptly effected in the midst of the rather remarkable difilculties it encountered at the ou'set, augurs well for the efficiency and success of the new administration. The New York Iribune says editorially: -This is a strong and safe Cabinet, and will prove harmonious and efficient. We do not provounce it abler than the original cast, yet it will not suffer by comparison even with that. There is not a man in it who sought his posttion, nor one who has not accepted cheerfully. in full resolve to do his work heartily. s.bly Mr. Hoar may hereafter withdraw, because there is another member from Massachusetts; yet, in the absence of a better reason for doing so, we trust there will be no haste in the premises. Every one is now a thorough Republican, though General Rawlins was formerly a Douglas Democrat. Mr. Boutwell, criginally a Democrat, was chosen Governor of Massachusetts by a coalition of the Democratic and Free Soil parties, and has been a Republican ever since the party was organized. The administration is now perfected and ready to go to work.



Confession Expected-Capital Pantsh ment Not to be Abolished. Special Despatch to The Roening Telegraph.

THOMASTOWN, Mc., March 12. - Harris, the Thomastown murderer, will be executed to-day. He begins to realize his terrible position, and spent the greater portion of yesterday with the clergymen. He has made statements to them which as yet they decline to divulge; but while realizing his proximity to death, he does not seem to feel the enormity of his crime, and it is thought he will face the king of terrors with much physical courage. It was not until Saturday last, when Warden Rice informed him of the action of the Legislature upon the Capital Punishment bill, that Harris gave up all hope, Up to that time he had apparently taken great pride in exhibiting himself, but he then expressed a desire to be removed to a more retired cell, and to see no visitors except the clergymen. His wishes were promptly acquiesced in and have been rigidly observed-not even the irrepressible newspaper man has succeeded in gaining an interview. Harris will be executed upon the same scaffold upon which Cox and Williams were hung at Auburn' some years ago, and on which Spencer paid the penalty of murdering the Prison Warden a year or two ago.

The execution will be as private as possible; no one but the twelve witnesses provided by law being allowed to be present, with the exception of the reporters. Harris says he is as yet undetermined as to whether he will desire to make an address from the gallows.

FROM CANADA.

The Snow Storms -Railroading Impos-sible-People Suffering for Food. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., March 12 .- A train on the Grand Trunk Railroad which arrived here last night brings news of a very severe storm in Canada. The storm extended as far as Gorham, N. H. The railroad and highways are completely blocked. In some places the people are suffering for provisions, it being utterly impossible to reach them with supplies. One or two trains on the Grand Trunk Road have succeeded in getting through. It has been some two or three days since a freight train has been through from Montreal. In many cases freight is being sent through by express. It is feared that nuch of that now on board the trains will be

FROM HARRISBURG. Bills Relating to Philadelphia Ap-proved by the Governor.

HARRIENUNG, March 12 — The following is a complete list of all the bills of interest to Phila-delphia which have been approved this session by Governor Geary:— An act to authorize the Mayor and Counci's of Philadelphia, and the Commissioners of the several counties, to purchase "Campbell's Sys-tem of Indexing Records." Incorporating the Wneatley Dramatic Asso-ciation.

ciation

Autorizing the wheatley Dramatic Association.
Supplement to the Philadelphia County Real Estate Association.
Incorporating the Philadelphia Press Club.
Authorizing the Trustees of the Fifth Street
M E. Church to sell certain real estate.
Providing for the paving of North and South College avenues.
Bupplement to the act laying out Mount Airy avenue. Twenty second ward.
Exempting the troperty of the German Society from taxation.
Aunulling the charter of the Fire Associastion.

Confirming the title of David B. Paul to cer-

tsin real estate. Incorporating the Workingmen's Co opera-tive Building Association. Dividing the Twentieth ward into two school

sections. Incorporating the Empire Passenger Rail-

Incorporating the Masonic Publishing Com-

Confirming the plan of Sixtleth and Sixtyfirst streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward. Supplement to the Union Passenger Railway

Company. Relative to party walls in West Philadel-

Fupplement to the Provident Life Insurance

Compary. Re establishing the office of Interpreter and Translator for Philadelonia. Conferring additional powers on the Court of Common Picas relative to building associa-

tions. Authorizing additional Notaries Public for Philadelphia. Authorizing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to hold additional real es-

Incorporating the Iron Dyking Company. BILLS AWAITING THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE

The following are in the hands of the Gover-Vacating Buck road, from Eleventh to

Twelfth street. Exempting the real estate of the flome Mis-sionary Society from taxation. Relative to the incompetency of members of Councils to office.

bills in various stages of progress in the House and Senate. Some are in the hands of comand Senate. Some are in the hands of com-mittees, from which they will never emerge; some have been partially considered; others are in conference committees, and others have passed one house and are awaiting action by the co-ordinate branch. All these have been noticed in the daily reports of proceedings. Not more than eight public bills have become laws this session. laws this session

THE STATE LEGISLATORE.

Senate.

Senate. HARRISBURG, March 12.—A bill from the House appropriating fifty thousand doltars to meet a deficiency in the expenses for the support of orphans of deceased sailors and sol-diers was passed. On motion of Mr. Conneil, the following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:— By Mr. Billingfelt—One authorizing Jeremiah Maistand and S. S. Wrist, trustees of a certain school property in West Cocabris township, Lancaster county, to convey the same to the school directors.

school directors. By Mr. Miller, one to incorporate the Ship-pensburg Mutual Insurance Company; also one making the lawful rate of interest for the loan making the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no ecorass contract has been made for a greater or less rate than seven per cent, per annum. The bill also repeals the second section of the act of May 18, 1858, regulating the rate of interest. By Mr. Connell, one to incorporate the Hum-bolat Safe Deposit and Trust Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and with J. D. Smith, B. J. Willmarth, John Wise, and others as incorporators.

McLaughlin turned, struck and selzed her. She screamed and struggled with him, when the prisoner. Perkins, came up and aided Mo-Laughlin, putting his band over her mouth to stiffe her crise, while her watch, earrings, collar, and other articles were taken from her. She was positive in her identification of the prisoner. prisoper

The defense consisted of an alleged alibi.

Jury out. NISI PRIUS-Judge Sharswood-Dallman & Nist PRIUS-Judge Sharswood-Dallman & Frick vs. The Connecting Railway Company.
An action to recover for work and labor done.
Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$1803 J.
John Trostle, Executor of Heary Beiler, deceased, vs. O. W. Davis et el., as the Birney
Brigade Committee. An action to recover the sum of \$1000 and interest from February, 1865, upon the allegation that the deceased, a resi-dent of Franklin county, deposited that sum with Mr. Benjamin Franklin, the alleged agent of the delendants, upon the guarantee that if he was drafted into the army they would fur-nish him a substitute. He was drafted, and Mr. Franklin failed to procure the substitute or refund the money, whereupon he, the de-ceased, had to find one at the additional ex-pense of \$1000. The Court entered a nonsult.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Maron 12, 1869, } There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Coll loans rule at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@ 2 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to meet nearly or quite the demands of their cas-

The stock market opened very dult this morn-ing, but prices were sleady. Government secari-ties were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher. 1054 was bid for 10 40s; 1164 for 6s of 1881; 1194 for '62 5-20s; 115 for '64 5 20s; 1174 for '65 5-20s; 1134 for July, '65, 5 20s; 113 for '67 5-20s; and 113 for '68 5-20s.

at 101, and old do. at 98. Kailroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading Railroad sold at 455(@455, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 575, no change; Catawissa preferr.d at 334, no change; Camden and Amboy at 123, no change; and Nor pern Central at 48, no change. In City Pascenger Kailway shares there was nothing doing 40 was bid tor factor was

116 Jor Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; and 59 for Grard. Canal shares were dull. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 30, no change. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lebigh Navigation: 65 for Morris Canal preterred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Havea & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BARD.

| \$200 5-208 '64. Op | 60 sh C & Am_18_21 123 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| \$200 do_'65 Cp_117 | 100 sh Read_sowudin 45% |
| 2800 CILV 18, New_#_101 | 10 00 |
| 2000 W Jersey 6s.b3. 90 | 300 sh Fulton CIs. 5 |
| 1000 Leh 68, R L 853 | 19 sh Peona H |
| 1000 Mor Ci I m b* 85% | |
| 9 ab Far & Mec B., 124 | 2 nah Cata Pf |
| 3 8b Mech Bk 81% | 100 sn N Central |
| 1000 Read 6s, '41 80 89% | |

-Narr & I adner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's

| A DIG QUOCAMOUS AS IONO WE:- |
|---|
| 10.00 A. M. 1314 11.15 A. M 131 |
| 10.45 " . 131 11.25 " . 1314 |
| 10.50 " . 1311 11.35 " . 1311 |
| -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South |
| Third street, report the following rates of ex- |
| change to-day at 1 P. M. : U. S. 6s of 1881, 1164 |
| @1161; do. 1862, 119 @1194; do., 1864, 114/@ |
| 115/; do., 1865, 117; @117]; do. 1865, new. 112/@ |
| 1131; do., 1867, new, 1127 21134; do., 1868, 1123 |
| @1131; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1051@1051; do. 30-year |
| 6 per cent. Cy., 101; @102; Due Compound |
| Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 131@1314; Silver, |
| 125@1264 |

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following

BILLS STILL IN THE LEGISLATURE. In addition to the above there are about forty

tomers.

The Stock market opened very dull this morn-

City loans were uuchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 98.

In City Passenger Kallway shares there was nothing doing. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thir-teenth and Fifteenth: 26 for Spruce and Pine; 124 for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were in good demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanica' sold at 124; and Mechanics' at 314, no change. 231 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 116/10r Southwark: 116 for Kensington: 57 for

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

George S. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury,

was born in Brookline, Nor olk county, January 28, 1818. His early years were passed on a farm, and it was expected by his parents that he would eventually become a tarmer. Circumstances conspired, however, to prevent this, and young Boutwell became a merchant's clerk in Groton. He served a thorough apprenticeship in commercial pursuits and for some time was engaged in business for bunself. During twenty years he was moderately successful, at of which time he gave up his business and commenced the study of the law, and when admitted to practice at the bar found himself the junior mactitioner among much youvger men. Taking a deep interest in political matter , he was elected to the State Legislature in 1842, where he served continuously for seven years. In 1851 he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1863 was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. For eleven years he held the responsible position of Secretary of the State Board of Education, and for nearly the same length of time was one of the overseers of Har-He was a member of the Peace vard College. Conterence of 1861. In July, 1862, he was ap-pointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and was charged with the organization of that de-partment. In 1863 he was elected to Congress, and was immediately assigned to duty upon several of the most important committees in the House, among them the Committee on the Judiciary. He has been re-elected successively

to each Congress since that time. Mr. Boutwell has been generally recornized as one of the ablest men in the House-a fluent. mpressive debater and a conscientious worker. His studious habits throughout his long public career enabled him to overcome the lack of early education. He possesses a thoroughi early concation. He possesses a thoroughly disciplined mind, and a memory which treasons up facts and data, and to an extent that has rendered him one of the most formid the oppo-nents on the floor of the House. He was an earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoin's administration, and warmly defended the emancipation proclamation and the enlistment of colored Johnson was brought to trial, charged charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, Governor Bontwell was selected as one of the impeachment managers, and was one of the most determined of those who insisted upon the convicwhatsoever. Randall of Pennsylvania asked Mr. (Mr. Boutwell if he believed the Five twenty bonds were payable in gold.)

I will state exactly what is my opinion on that subject. When we issued \$500,000,000 of Five-twenties, we stipulated to the public creditors that the United States notes known as greenbacks should never be issued in excess of four hundred million. That was the first stipulation. The second stipulation was that we would not compel payment under five we would not compet payment under ave years; but there was a stipulation over and above the law, inherent in the very nature of society, in the expe-rience and tradition of all mankind, that every nation in its senses, actuated by an honest pur pose, it, when struggling with vicissitude, it was obliged to resort to forced loans, an extraordinary means of raising money, by which its credit was in paired and its securities are forced below the par value of gold, that such a nation should make every honest effort possible for the resumption of specie payments and the restoration of its public credit. That obligation rests upon us. Now, if according to the terms of act of 1864 it does not appear beyond all civil that we might not pay tuese bonds in green-backs, in the same act it does appear that we shall never is ue more than \$400,000,000 of greenbacks.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War,

was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 13th of February, 1831. By the paternal side he is descended from a family of Virginians that removed into Missouri, where his father married. The subject of this sketch received a common school and academic education, and until nearly twenty-three years of age lived on a farm and was engaged in accoultural pursuits. In was eugaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of J. P. Stevens, of Galena, where he made the equaintance of President Grant. In October. 1854 he was adoutted to the bar, and openion an office, commenced the practice of his proession. 'n which, although he did not make : fortune, he may be said to have been tolerably successful.

Although General Rawlins held no public flices prior to the war, he was known in Galena active, influential, and able Democratic ian. He was nominated in 1860 for the pol'tician. flice of Democratic elector on the Douglas ticket for the First Congressional district incket for the First Congressional district of Illinois. Soon after the Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter a large public meeting was held at Galena by the Republicans and War Democrats, at which President, then Mr., Grant presided and General Rawlins spoke. The action of Grant

New York Heraid likes the new officers, and believes that they will give strength to the policy of the administration. It closes quite a long editorial as follows:-

General Grant has evidently labored in his appointments to secure competent and devoted assistants in his administration, and to avoid at the same time a quarrel with Congress or its ruling politicians. He has certainly, in the reconstruction of his Cabine, made to Mr. Summer a fair bid for the repeal of the Tenure-of Office law, and it is probable that the repeal will now be carried. The temptation on the part of the Senate to retain this law is still very strong, as the law gives to the Senate the next thing to absolute power over the spoils. But the House has made this discovery, and, impatient for a voice in the distribution o the offices, is becoming anxious for the repeal. But whatever may be done with this obnoxious Tenure of Office law, we may be sure that when General Grant begins to get thoroughly into his retrenchments and reforms we shall have obscords and mutinies, and clashing cliques, and hostile factions breaking out in the Repub lican camp in the general scramble for the

spoils. The New York Wor'd growls out its dissatis-President Grant having toppled straightway into rulus and nearly buried him beneath the debris, he has succeeded, after a week of uncertainty and excitement (in which he has been spectacle to men and a wonder to politicians). in clearing away some of the rubbish, and, using some of the old and introducing some new materials, he has completed a process of recon struction which we will attempt to judge with

It then proceeds to sketch the qualities of the new officers, and judges of their ability to perform the work assigned them. It likes Fish, but is down on Boutwell, and says that the appointment of Rawlins, being simply a mark of favor, is "beneath the dignity of discussion.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M

badly damaged, as some time must elapse before the road can be cleared sufficiently to allow the goods to get through.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Ex-Presidential Bauquet-Death of a Prominent Merchant. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 12 .- Ex-President Johnson returned to Washington to-day. There was a prospect of a slight difficulty at the ex. Presidential banquet last night, between a prominent Philadelphian and a distinguished Baltimorean, but the matter was finally ad justed. Too much champagne was the cause. Aaron Hider, a well-known Israelitish mer chant, died suddenly on Wednesday night.

The snow is an inch deep this morning. FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Lowell City Treasurer a Defaulter Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LowELL, Mass., March 12 .- Major Thomas G. Gerrish, City Treasurer, is a defaulter to the amount of from \$50,000 to \$60,000. He has not left the city, and perhaps his friends may make up the dedcit. His bondsmen are bound in the sum of \$50,000. The affair has produced quite a sensation.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Increase in the Republican Majorities. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.-The Patriot last night says of the election :- "We have returns from 41 towns in addition to the list published, added to those already given. They foot up as follows:-213 towns, Stearns (Rep.), 34,749; Bedell (Dem.), 30,685. Stearns' majority, 4064. Thirty towns remain to be heard from."

Resignation of Judge Hoar as Suprema Court Judge.

Bosron, March 12 .- Governor Cludin has received the resignation of E. Rockwood Hoar as one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 12 - A. M. - Console money, 931, and for account, 931@934. United 5-20s firmer at 83. Stocks steady. Erie. 26: Illinois Central, 97: Great Western, 33). LIVERPOOL, March 12 - A. M.-Couton firmer. but not higher; middl.og uplands, 12d.: middling Orleans, 124@12id. The sales to day will proba-bly reach 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 68,000, of which 11,000 were for export and 9000 for speculation. Stoc';, 282,000 pates, of which

LONDON, March 12-P. M.-Consols, 93 for money and 931 for account: United States quiet and steady. Stock steady; Erie 264; fill-nois Central, 974; Great Western, 34. LIVERPOOL, March 12-P. M.-Cotton afloat,

389,000 bales, of which 163,000 bales are American. Bacov, 60s. J ONDON, March 12-P. M.-Sporm Oil, £108. HAVRE, March 12,-12 P. M.-Cotton opens

unchanged. Livenroot, March 12-2 P. M.-Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices. Broadatuffa are declining. Oats, 3s. 4d. Red Breadstuffs are declining. Oats. 3s. 4d. Wheat, 8s. 9d. Old Corn, 30s.; new, 2 29s, 3d. Flour. 235. 6d.

as incorporators. By Mr. Jackson, one to protect saw logs floating in the Susquehanna between Williams-port and the Maryland State line, when the logs have been cut from streams that enter logs have been out from streams that the Susquehanna on its tributaries below liamsport.

By Mr. Brown, of Mercer, one authorising the construction of pipes for the transportation of oil. (A general act.) The act allowing rail read companies to purchase each others' bonds and stocks was passed finally, the amend-ment made yesterday exempting certain counties being withdrawn by common consent. The one authorizing councils of cities and boroughs to make such laws as will provide for the inspection of milk was introduced.

The commissioners appointed on Thursday to assertain the value of the property adjoining the Siate Capitol groves, and for the purchase of which a bill will likely be introduced, reor which a bin will likely be introduced, re-por a d that the property was owned by eight persons, and that the estimated value, includ-ing the inconvenience the holders may have in removing buildings and finding other loca-tions, is sixty-four thousand eight hundred dollars

The bill relative to survey districts in Phila-delphia was postponed. Adjourned until Monday evening.

House of Representatives.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

After the House was called to order, Mr. Strong (Rep.) arose, and in view of the fact that the House would be called upon to discuss and act upon the constitutional amendment, moved that next Wednesday afternoon and every sub-sequent evening be devoted to its con-idera-tion. The Republican members expressed a willingness to allow the Democrats the fullest or portunity of discussion, and Mr. McCullough (Dem), on behalf of his party, expressed their

(Dem), on behair of his party, expressed their ordial assent to the arrangement. It was understood that at some time during the session the Republican majority would be able to pass the constitutional amendment, even in defance of the strongest opposition which could be made by the Democrats; and it was equally understood that the Democrats, if they were so discoved could make the process they were so disposed, could make the process very annoying and troublesome, even although they were in the minority. The movement this morning was a fair and just effort at concilia-

Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, Republican, moved Mr. Bunn. of Philadelphis, Kepublican, moved to restrict all speeches to thirty minutes, which was opposed by Mr. Davis, Republican, as a viciation of the spirit of the agreement just made (at this point Mr. Davis was loudly ap-pisuded by the Democrats); and the motion of Mr. Bunn was defeated. Mr. Bunn retorted to Mr. Davis by saying that "he was sorry that buncombe speeches had commenced already." Davis soid that the Democrats had yielded all that could be expected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to Associated Press.

An Erroneous Report. WASHINGTON, March 12. -Supervisor Creecy, of the Louis'ana, revenue district, has not resigned, as reported.; He leaves Washington in a few days with instructions to vigorously prose cute the cases already commenced, and rigidiy culorce the laws.

Complimentay Bauquet.

The Michigan friends of Hon. John F. Drivgs. ex-member of Congress from that State, compli mented him last night with a supper. A large number of ladles were present. Speeches were made by Governor Biair, Hon. Thomas W, Ferry, and Driggs and others.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludiow. -The entire morning session was occupied by the trial of W. B. Perkins upon the charge of robsery. It was alieged on the part of the pro-secution that on the evening of January 5, last, about 5% o'clock, Miss Elizabeth Coudy got out of a car at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, and asked one McLaughlin, who was standing near, to direct her to Somerset street, where her brother lived, and he politely offered to show her the way. show her the way. They walked off a short distance, and then

No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'elock;-United States 6s, 1861, 116 @1164; U. S. 6-20s, 1863, 1194 @1194; do. 1864, 1144 @1154; do. 1865, 1174 @1174; do. July, 1865, 1124 @1134; do. July, 1867, 1124 @1134; do. 1868, 1124 @1134; do. July, 1867, 1124 @1134; do. 1868, 1124 @1134; do. July, 1867, 1124 @1134; do. 1868, 1124 @1134; do. July, 1867, 1124 @1154; do. 1868, 1124 @1134; due, 119-25. Gold, 131 @1134; -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Uo. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 1164 @1164; 5-20s, of 1862, 1194 @120; 5-20s, 1864, 115 @1154; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1174 @ 1174; July,* 1865, 113 @1134; do., 1867, 113 @ 1134; do. 1868, 1132 1134; 10-40*, 1054 @1054. Gold, 131, Union Pacific bonds, 1014 @1024.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 12 .- The Flour market is

devoid of animation, and the sales are limited to a few hundred barrels for the supply of the wants of the home consumers at \$5.25(\$5.50 for superfine; \$6@6.50 for extras; \$6.75@7.25 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Miunesota extra family; \$7.50@ 150 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and

9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and 5975@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7 25@7.50 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is greatly depressed and prices have a down ward tendency; sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1 60@170, and 2400 bushels Cali-fornia, part at \$1.90 and part on secret terms. We quote Western Rye at \$1.55 % bushel. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of yellow at 90@91c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 90c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 74@753, and Pennsylvania at 62@70c. Bark has declined; 50 hhds. No. 1 Quereitron Fold at 556 % ton.

Fold at \$55 % ton. Barley may be quoted at \$2 10%2*15, 1000 bushels Barley Malt were taken at \$2 15. Whisky is dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BEW YORK, March 12.—Moots steady, Gold, 181%. Exchange, 83(: 5-202, 1862, 112%); do. 1864, 115; do. 1865, 117A: new, 110%; 1867, 114; Virginia es. (1)A; Missouri 63, 85%; Canton Occupany, 60%; Com-beriand preferred, 87%; New York Central, 159%; Reading, 81%; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Osatrat, 117%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Hilsols Central, 141; Cheveland and Pittsborg, 80%; Uleveland and Toledo, 105%; Chicago and Rock istand, 123; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118%.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Behr Westmursland, Hice, Providence, Westmore-land Coal Co. Schr Adule P. Avery, Ryan, Boston, S. L. Mcrchant & Co.

ARELVED THIS MORNING. Bleamship Norman, Crowell, 45 hours from Boston, with mose, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Brig Petrel, McKensle, from Liverpool Nov. 1, via Nassat. N. P., 16 hays (having put in in distress, as before reported) with mose, to John R. Peaross, Eteamer W. C. Pierrepool, Shroushire, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMOBANDA. Ship Tyro, Baker, for Pulladelphia, sailed from Bhip Albarross, Hamilton, from Liverpool for Phi-ladelphia, at Beifast 23d uit., and remained 21th wind-beugd.

ladeiphia, at Beifast 250 000., and remained 2008 wind-bound. Barque Paveur, Baffn, for Philadeiphia, salled from Octo 2010 012. Barque Castries, Kembie, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 27th 015. Barque Panter, Ferguson, hence, at Antwerp 21th Ulimo. Barque Panter, Ferguson, hence, at Antwerp 21th Ulimo. Barque Lepanto, Symoud, for Philadelphia, salled from Pymouth 25th 015. Brig Aerolite, Wilcox, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messins 16 h 015. Schr Millard Fillmore, Keith: Henry Hobart, Man-son: H. N. Miller, Miller and D. Mershow. Adams, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yes-lerday.

terday. Bohr George Navinger. Willets, from Wareham for Philadelohia, at New York yesterday. Bohrs G. W. Looks, Huntley, from Boston, and Gen. Pravey, Armstrong, from Easiport, for Philadelphia, as Holmes' Hole Sik Inst

DOMESTIO POETS. NEW YORK, March II -Arrived, steamahip Russ's, Oose, from Liverpool. Steamship Gimbris, Haack, from Hamburg, Steamship Pereire, Dockens, from Hawker, Barque Atlanta, Pond, from Zansibar, Rarque Outumbus, Hilmer, from Bramen;

By Atlantic Cable,

109,000 are Americ n.

Whis Afternoon's Quotations,