THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EDITION

PRESIDENT GRANT. English Comments on His Inaugural

Frem the Daily News, March 6.

. Such per inacious efforts have been made on this side to represent American credit as, to say the least, somewhat snaky, and so much has been said by indiscreet orators on their the to give sanction to the suspicion that the emphatic declaration of the new President is as timely as it is said-factory. Nor can it be said either that President Grant "doth protest too much," or that his emphatic declaration or faithfulness to the public credit is superfluous.

His argument for common honesty is the very old one, that it is the best policy for nations

His argument for common bonesty is the very old one, that it is the best policy for nations as for individuals; and though it might have been better that no such argument should be needful at all, it was rendered needful by the proposals to pay the bonds in currency which the D. mocratic party and some sections of the Republican party put forward during the elections. President Grant's election was, however, the decisive victory of the party of honesty over that of repudication; and he, therefore, makes it distinctly understood that faithful ness to engagements, and the full discharge of promises to pay, is the faudamental basis on which his administration rests. On strictly foreign topics the address is far more reticent. We naturally turn to this part of it to inquire as to the relation in which the new administration stands to the unsettled questions between the Americans and ourseives. On this point, however, President Grant gives us but little satisfaction. The sententious wisdom which has scattered political aphorisms over the previous paragraphs seems to forsake him here. The naturalization question, which has been finally and satisfactorily settled, seems to suggest two or three sentences, while the Alabams claims suggest but one if indeed, they are referred to at all. A vague generality about dealing with nations "as while the Alabama claims suggest but one. If indeed, they are referred to at all. A vague generality about dealing with nations "as equitably as the law requires that individuals should deal with each other," and the hint that if others depart from the rule of respecting all rights, they may be compelled to follow the precedent, is all that really bears on foreign affairs. We must Derefore wait for some further deciaration of opinion on the part of the new Aministration. It is entirely clear that the new President is a man so intensely representative of the American people—of its strength and weakness, its high principle and its national prejudices—that any course which he takes on foreign questions will be secure of the national approval.

Prom the Morning Star, March 6.

Prom the Morning Star, March 6.

* With regard to foreign policy, General Grant is very definite in his enunciation of sound principles, but somewhat amolygous in the sentence which appears to suggest the application of them to our own case. He says he would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires that individuals rould deal with each other. This is to lay down a maxim which cannot be too high! commended, and which presents an admir die contrast to the filibustering doctrines of General Pierce and President Buchanan, who looked upon Maxico, Cuba, and Central America as belonging to the republic by the right of the strong to subdue the weak. "I would respect," he remarks, "the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent." This may be fairly interpreted as an aliusion to the Alabama imbrogilio; but it involves no actual mensee, and we must be content to accept the rebuke, if we feel, as we must do, that it is not wholly undeserved. It is certain that the President has not, in this address, given any countenance to the extraordiary remarks which were recently attributed to tain that the President has not, in this address, given any countenance to the extraordinary remarks which were recently attributed to him by the quidnuncs of the American press; and all that we know of his character and antecedents justifies the betief that his counsels, now that he is elevated to nower, will be those of wisdom and mederation. His programme is an emineutly pacific one. The waritke spirit has no place in it. It breatnes the purpose of a man who will uphold the greatness of his country by reuniting a divided people, by economizing and wisely employing the national resources, and by cultivating peace abroad, and at nome the civic virtues.

From the Morning Star, March 6.

From the Morning Post, March 6. ind that the President, passing from generalities, declares it to be his conviction that the State should pay to the uttermost farthing all its obligations, It will be grait ying to the creditors of the United States to find that the Onief Magistrale and the Congress are as one on this important point. It could scarsely be expected that the President would refer, except reperal terms, to the foreign policy which he in general terms, to the vierge partey which he intends to pursue. To maintain the dignity of the State of which he is colef, and to respect that of others, is a very commendable sentiment, and if acted upon will promote that harmoty which at present subsists between the American republic and other powers. One passes to the proclamation will however, probasage in the proclamation will, however, probably arrest attention:—If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the processing the pro from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent." We are unwilling to believe that this can have any reference to the unfortunale dispute which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the depredations committed by the Atabama and her sister cruisers, and to convey an intimation that, unless the claims of the Atabama and precise of the convey and the Atabama and are sister cruisers, and to convey an intimation that, unless the claims advanced by the American Government are satisfied, American fitted privateers will, in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war with any European State, commit acts which would be in the nature of reprisals. The done everything in our power to effect a satisfactory settlement of those claims, and have rather gone beyond the line than otherwise in anhuniting the bona fides of our conduct to the decision of a mixed tribunal. We may, therefore, be permitted to hope that ere long the acjustment of this unhappy difference will be effected on the basis of the recent Convention. and that the unkind and, we may add, unjust feeling entertained towards us by some at least of our American kinsmen will totally

The Postmaster-General.

n the Ballimore American, March 13. Without pretending to speak by any special Mr. Creswell's purposes, we can say, with a full assurance of the correctness of information, that the new Postmaster-General intends to be master of the position so far as the duties of his office are concerned. That he will permit no "rings within rings," or "wheels within wheels," nor any form of red tapelsm, no matter how venerable or official, by which stealing is made semi-respectable and thoroughly safe. He will aim to make the depent efficient reliable, and, as far as pos-sell-supporting, to that it may return to the public the greatest amount of accommo la-tion for the least expenditure of the public funds. To the accomplishment of this purso e he will bring a strong, re-olute will, a haost of sleady and persistent industry, and practical sense that is after all, the readlest agent for working acceptable results in the administra ion of a public office. We know he intends, and we believe will be successful in, placing our po-tat system on a basis of the roughness and efficiency which it has never

What Was the Matter? The Cinclouati Commercial has the follow-irg:- "It was not the law that troubled the swarms of politicians about Washington in Mr. Stewart's case, for they knew nothing about it; but they feared a diminution of their own con-sequence. They want the revenue service to support rarly creatures, and do not care for its successful administration. If Stewart collected the revenue as a matter of business, their most produble occupation would be gone. With Stewart at the head of the Treasury Department members of Congress could not put their square of caucus managers and relatives late us fat This was the secret of their sensitive. ness about the spirit of the law, of which they were in profound is nerance up if Caleb Cushing and the New York World told them of its exist-ence. They have not manifested any such intence revarence for the work of the lathers of the Republic as they suddenly have found it eares.ble to affect."

THE ARMY CONSOLIDATION. Some Expressions of Opinion by Gene-ral Sherman.

To-day a high army officer called upon General Sherman to ask for the detention of a nother officer in this city for about a mouth pending the sale of properly belonging to the Lincoin barracks. "I can't do it," said Sherman, "he must go to Charleston right away," "But I need him to saist in disposing of the property of the barracks," said the officer, "Can't help it, sir," said Sherman, "Well, what am I to do which the property?" Intercognited the officer, "Burn it up, sir," responded sherman, "All right, General; just put that in writing and I will commence the nurning formorrow morning," reput d the officer, "How much property is there in the narracks sir?" asked Sherman, "About \$500 000 worth," answered the officer, "Burn it up, sir—burn it up, sir," excalmed Sherman again. "Put it in writing, General" again requested the officer, Soerman again refterated his Burn it up, sir—burn it up, sir," and then added, "The fact is, General, I want to get all the officers I can out of this city of Washington. It is a bad pisce General, It is corrupting their morals, and the so mer they are away from here the better," "But," said the officer again, "do you really wish me to born up the property?" "Well," answered Sherman, "you has better sell it off as soon possible and get if do it." Not long after a certain general cailed upon Sherman to ask about his assignment to a department "Woat department?" saked sherman, turning sharply upon his questioner. "The D partment of Washington," said the satounded General." That department was busted up yesterday. There is no such department apy longer," Washington," said the assounced General. "That department was busted up yesterday. There is no such department any longer," answered Suerman in his gruffest tone. The General left headquarters in the nignest disgust. Sherman's straightforward way of doing things is disgusting many of the army officers here, who think they are not being treated right after having fought and bled for their country. Sherman acts on the hypothesis that all these officers went to fight on the principle of pure partic ism, and that virtue is its own reward. If the politicians are angared with Grant, the army officers are still more incensed with Sherman —Herald's Washington correspondent of yesterday.

Grant's Appointments.

Says the N. Y. World's Washington writer of lest evening:—
Every Congressman swears inwardly tonight because it has come to pass that President Grant has made the following rules to dent Grant has made the following rules to govern appointments:—First. No appointments, to speak of, at all until the Tenure-of Office law be unconditionally repealed. S-cood. If the law he not repealed, then only actual vacancies are to be filled, and the continuance of the law will be construed as a bid for the ins by Congress, which the President will be constrained to regard, putting the responsibility for the same upon the Congress. Third. If the law continues Mr. Grant literally holds it to be as applicable while the Senate is in session as while it is in recess. Therefore, he will make no nominations to offices during the session of the Senate, except under exactly will make no nominations to offices during the session of the Senate, except under exactly such circumstances as in a recess would constrain him to make a suspension for "cause." Fourth. If the Tenure-of-Office law should be repealed, then the recommendations of Congressmen for their friends to be appointed to office are to be favorably considered only when all the radical delegation from a State are a unit on the men recommended; where there is a division the President will undertake to find some personal friends of his own who will exactly suit. These four points are just as official as if countersigned by General Dent. They are willingly communicated by aggrieved Congressmen, and are the common theme of the capital to-night.

The Chicago Post proves, by incontestable figures, that in 1891 New York will have 3,043,-931 innabitants, and Chicago 10.926,549. It sas the progress of Chicago is lacerating to all the world. It declares that a seacort is not the great city of a country, that the internal trade is greater than the foreign, and that it seeks the centre. Chicago is that centre. It then adds that Chicago surpasses all American cit es, ercept New York, "in many important particulars, and that in a short time it will surpass even New York in tunbels, parks, theates, operas, arts, and sciences." The Post then

"Progress in literature is always more deliberate. The best general criterion thereof is the public journal, and that the finest progres possible is making herein modesty only forbi is our giving the proof, but for which modesty we should unbesitatingly and triumphantly count to the establishment and unparalleled success of the Chicago Ecening Post.

The Post need not be modest. It can properly lay claim to sail it bints at in the foregoing extract. - N. Y. Commercial.

Washington Correspondents.

Congressmen go, mainly, to the country through the press. They ride to fame and fortune on the delicate ribs of pens held by the representatives, in Washington, of journals throughout the country. Small wonder, then, that the press gang is feared, if not loved or respected. Now a correspondent or recovered. respected. Now a correspondent or reno ter is doing well it he gets seventy dollars a weeks yet what is such pay to the lacky turn of a vo e on some claim covering millions in the Hule or Senate? A correspondent says to the Hoo. Lycurgus Sandstone, "That is a just claim; I have carefully investigated it, and, moreover, my friend C. is a truly loyal man and a good fellow." The Hop. Lyourghs may or may not think so; but he knows that a few terse senterces from the pen of the correspondent will give him a prominence before the country, and secure, probably, his renomination. So he id Scratchpen pockets his little lee that amounts to ten times the pay of his journal -

The Cost of Glory.

Says the N. Y. Post:-The good old English constitutional right of grumpling is exercised of this moment in England to the fullest extent. Press, Parliament, and people are grambling, and are likely to gramble more. The occasion is the footing up of the "demnition tottle" of the Abvesinian expedition, which seems to have cost £8,600,000, with other little blis yet to come in, which will probably swell the figure to en millions sterling. This is, indeed, a pratty dish to set be ore the Queen. Never was there a more successful expedition than that against Theodorus. It was over before anybody thought had fairly Regun, and yet it has made the Chancelor of the Exchequer wince. What would the case have been it General Napler had not made such short work or Magda'a, and all things had not conspired to assist him?

Every dozen men from the same State, in Washington, come together, call themselves a delegation, and visit any Camnot officer or head of bureau who is so unfortunate as to bail from the same locality. They he around his doors after dark, deafen his family with noise, force him to make a speech, and then they enter his bouse and consume his meat and drink. The "Jelegation" consists of office "procession." It is time to put a stop to this sort of thing. It has for years been fairly run into the ground; and as it serves only the our pole of elevating small men into notice as "spekesmen" of delegations, and of disgusting the public, the sooner the press and the people. and the unfortunate occupants of office, iro va apon it, the sooner will the absurd custom dis appear .- N. Y. Commercial.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Indians Recommencing Their Depredations - General Custer not Captured.

Methodism in Delaware-Procoedings of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Those Bloody Aborigines - They Re-commence Their Depredations.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. UMARIA, March 18. - A telegram from Helena, Montana, reports that the Indians are again troublesome. Two men, Frank Leonard and John McDonald, had some of their cattle killed by the Indians near the Yellow Stone, and their entire herds driven off. Thirty soldiers were sent from Fort Ellis to pursue them, and were attacked by about seventy-five Indians. The fight la-ted one hour, resulting in the killing of several Indians. The troops returned to the tort during the night. Seven hundred soldiers and citizens are expected to start out against the Indians, Reports from parties who recently travelled over the railroad route of the Northern Pacific are that no snows have fatlen this winter which would obstruct any kind of travel through the passes in the highest range.

FROM DELAWARE.

Second Day's Session of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, March 18 .- The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock. After the usual devotional exercises, the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved. Communications from the West Biver Classical Institute and the Wesleyan Female College were referred to the Committee on ducation. The Committee on Itinerancy reported favorably to the conas supernumeraries. Concurred in J. K. Hines was added to the committee for securing

the incorpora ion of the board of Stewards.

The Besnoo announced the transfer of the Rev. J. Mann from the East Baltimore Con-The class of the third year was examine I and

continued, viz. E. S. Whi e, James Esgate, E. B. Newman, Enich Stubbs.

The class of the fourth year examined and elected to filder's orders the following:—J.

Carroll and E. Burke.

L. J. Thompson, P. E., represented favorably the progress of the work in the Eastern district.

The character of effective elders was examined

and pass d.

WILMINGTON, March 18—Rev. V. Smith, Fresiding Elder, represented that in the Snow Hill district remarkable revivals have occurred during the year. The character of effective elders on the district was examined and passed. It being the order of the day for light of the stewards was made. Revs. H. S. Thompson and A. T. Scott were granted leave of ansance to attend the funeral services. of Rev. Daniel George, late member of the Phil-delphia Conference. The annual report of the Book Committee of New York was read A communication from the Philadelphia Conference, referring to claimants residing beyond the bounds of the territory of either Conference, being read, it was resolved to recognize as members of Wilmington Conference only residing within the territory designated

by the General Conference.

The following supernumeraries were examined and their character passed:—H. Sutton,

Revr. W. M. Warner and W. Urle were changed to effective. Rev. J. A. Massey was continued as superannusted.

The Committee on Freedmen reported a resolution recognizing the claims of the freedmen. nd will recommend it to our people and secure Con'ribulions for its support.

After remarks by Bishop Simpson in reference to the work among the freedmen, the Con-

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Beath of an ex-Confederate Officer-General Custer Safe,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Sr. Louis, March 18 .- Captain Staite, a wellknown ex Confederate officer, died suddenly at the Planters' House in this city. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature when the secession ordinance passed.

The reported capture of General Custer by the Indians is incorrect, as General Nichols telegraphed yesterday for information concernmg his safety, and found all right.

St Patrick in San Francisco-Explosion SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated by a civic and military procession. While firing a salute last night, on the steamer Chrysopolis, on the occasion of the reception of the Emmet Guard from Sacramento, a keg of powder exploded, wounding eighteen or twenty persons, and damaging the boat considerably.

A. J. Off for Tennessee.

Washington, March 18 .- Ex-President John son, Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson and family, and Colonel Robert Johnson left this morning for Greenville, Tenn. The ex-President has accepted an invitation of the citizens of Lynchburg, Va., who have tendered him the hospitalities of their city, and will remain to-morrow.

From New Branswick. Sr. Jonn's, N. B., March 18.-The debate in reply to the address closed last night. The Government was sustained by a majority of 8. Mr. Candless, of St. John's, moved annexation

resolutions, but found no one to second them. A Newfoundland despatch says the Union resolutions have passed both houses of the Legislature.

Prison Revolt.

Poughkeepsie, March 18 .- A revolt occurred in the Sing Sing Prison last night. Two of the keepers were gagged, and five convicts escaped. One of the keepers has since died.

From Connecticut. HARTFORD, March 18. - Goy Phelps, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died to day, aged 57.

From Buffalo. BUPPALO, March 18.—George Harp, a brake-man on the Grand Trunk Hadway, got caught between two care to day and was seriously in-

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HARFISHURG, March 18.—Mr. Connell pre-sented a petition to allow the Lomoard and South Street Railroad Company to use the Fifth and Sixth street tracks; also, one from Mattitia Heyl and others, asking that certain titles may

be con firmed.

Mr. Henezey offered one for the abolishment of capital pullsament; also one from the 30 ciety for Alleviating the Miseries of Prisoners, asking that five hundred dollars may be appropristed to provide discuarged prisoners with proper clothing, Mr Linderman read a bill in place incorpo-rating the Tylersfort and Telford Turnpike

House of Representatives.

An act incorporating the Riemmond Granite Company was introduced by Mr. Daily and referred to a committee. The Speaker presented a remonstrance from "ladignant citizens" of Philadelphia against appropriating the public squares of Paliadelphia to building purposes. An act providing for the inspection of totiers and requiriog certain low-water indicators to be attached was opposed by Brown of Carlon, Herr, Payford, and others.

Mr. Hong denonneed the measure as calculated to take money from legitlmate manufactures to benefit speculators. Opponents of the bill declared that many unjust provisions were contained within it. While the design might be a good one, the effect practically was to injure the manufacturing interests. The inspector might go to the same boiler ten times a month, and charge four dollars for each visit, Many other objections were apparent.

other objections were apparent.

Mr. McCallough defended theigeneral scope of
the bill, declaring it to be for the interests of

the public and the protection of life.

Mr. Davis presented a number of letters from
the leading manufacturers of his own district,
and said that the bill was unjust, unnecessary, and would only result in emparrassing som

and would only result in emoarrassing -ome of the most worthy industrial interests of the city and State.

The bill was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 5t ayes to 35 noes. This may be regarded as its defeat. The Philadelphians voting against the bill were Messrs. Davis. Foy, Hervey, Holgate, Hong, McGibnis, Stokes, Subers, and Clark, speaker. Those voting against the postponement but not necessarily in favor of the bill, were Messrs. Adaire, Bann, Daley, Mullen, Rogers, and Myers. Not voting or abent. Kleckner, Cloud, and Josephs.

The following House bill was considered:—That all spirits distifled or rectified within the United States beaut the same are hereby declared to be domestic distilled spirits and subject to all the inspection laws of this Commonwealth.

wealth.

Mr. McGinnis offered the following amendment:—"Provided that in all cases the additional inspection shall be made only noon request either of the buyer or seller, and the party making such request shall be liable for the fees of the said inspection." Tals amendment was defeated.

ment was defeated.

Mr. Strang offered an amendment requiring the inspector to pay five p-r cent, of his fees into the State Treasury, which was agreed to. The blit then passed.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Oable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, March 18-A. M. - Consols opened LONDON, March 18—A. M. — Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93 for account. United States 5 20s quiet and steady at 83 f. Railways steady; Eric, 24 i. Illinois Central, 57.

Paris, March 18—A. M.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 70f. 50c., ex-coupons.

Liverproof. March 18—A. M.—Cotton occued dull; uplands, 12@12 d.: Oricans, 12@012 d.

The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales,

London, March 18—A. M.—Turpentine, 32s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, March 18-P. M.-United Surtes 5 20°, 837. Rallways steady: Eric, 25; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 312.

Liverpool, March 18-P. M.-Cotton dull and unchanged. Lard, 75°.; Tallow, 45s. 91. Cotton at Havre opened flat and unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph

Markets by Telegraph.

San Francisco, March 17.—Flour quist at \$8'63469 550. Wheat \$ 60. Lego-tenders 772c.

Exem roas, March 18.—stocks unsettles, thold, do 1814. Exchange, 168-4508 1907, 120; do, 1884, 1184; do, 1885 118; new, 1134; 187 1184; 10-10, 1654; Virginia 62, 61; Missouri 88, 6 % Uanton Co. 894; Circoerland preferred 38. New York Central 1894 Meading, 915; Hudson River, 1334; Bilmigan Central, 118; Mychigan Southern, 974; Cirveland and Pittsburg, 884; Cirveland and Toledo 1974; Chicago and Rock Island, 1274; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 120.

New Yurk, March 18.—Cotton duli at 284c. Flour firmer: 8000 barrels said; State, \$55507; Onio, 42 2567 59; Western, \$54507; Southern, \$64001175, when him Conduit; if 000 onshels soid at 570 88c. Cats duli; 12.000 bushels soid at 7307 c. Bear quiet. Pork duli at \$20. Lard duli at 1909/9/c.

Baltim Mea, March 18.—Jotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour firm for low grades, and duli for others. Wheat very dul for low grades, and duli for others. Wheat very dul for low grades, and duli for others. Wheat very dul for low grades, and unsable; prime Valley red \$2750215. Con cull and heavy; prime white 80088c; reliow, 83088c. Oats dull and nominal; sales at \$148 Mess Pork firm at 28c. Whisty dull at 35c.

A SHARP TILT.

Passage of Words Between Butler, Schenck, and Hotman.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondence of yesterday contains the following: The greater portion of the session of the House to day was taken up with a debate, somewhat acrimonious in its character, upon a joint resolution reported from the Commit-tee on Appropriations, correcting what is sup-posed to be a cierical error in one of the approposed to be a circular error in one of the appropriation bills passed at the last session. The lift was principally between Schenek and Butler, with assignt interruption by Hoiman, of Indiana. The phrases "false statement," "false," and "what is not true," were bandled about with a recklessness which seemed to amuse and interest the House. Butler intimated rather broadly that the error in engross. mated rather broadly that the error in engross ing the bill was committed intentionally, and he distributed the blame between the enrolling cleras of the House and the Committee on Enrolled Bills. The dirst part of this charge brought out Schenck, who is a warm personal friend of the chief enrolling clerk, and the second started Mr. Holman to his feet, he having been a member of the committee in question during the last session. Tals commit-tee is responsible for the correct enrollment of bills, and whether the blander was intentional or not, the biame ultimately rests with the committee, and not with the enrolling clerks-whose work they supervise. On this account Mr. Holman's reply to Mr. Batler was not only sharp, but his manner was earnest and even bitter. When he spoke of throwing back the charge in Butler's teeth, and almost in terms accused him of falsenood, there was a slight sensation, but neither Butler nor any of his friends called Holman to order for unparliamentary language. The fight between Schenes and Butler was more proracted, and developed a considerable degree of personal lit-feeling and rivalry. It is well known that neither of these gentlemen is particularly fond of the other. When Schenell discovered that Blaine's original east of the committees had Butler second on the list of the Ways and Meaus, he insisted that he should not only not be put there, but that Butler second go off the Committee entirely, which he had been a considered to the committee of the was that whether to day shows that whether did. The debate to day shows that whether Butler is on the Committee of Ways and Means or not, he proposes to watch its chalc.

Revoked Pardons.

The Washington correspondent of the Baitl-"It will be recollected that President Grant 'It will be recollected that President Grant, immediately upon his taking office as President directed that certain pardons I said by President Johnson should be revoked, or withheld from the persons intended to be pardoned, in certain cases, in New York, Massachuseuts, and elsewhere Autorney-General Hoar has had this soliject under consideration, and it is understood he decides that the revocation of the President will not stand in law; that the act of the Executiva was complete when the warrant of pardon wasplaced in the hands of the Ucited States Marshal or other officer; and that if the persons intended to be rardoned shall not be released, that upon habeas corpus, the courts would release them."

-The windows of the old Town House at Rockingham, Vermont, have nearly two thou-tand passes of glate.

METHODISM.

the Philadelphia Conference-Eightysecond Annual Session-Second Day's Proceedings.

Conference opened at nine o'clock, Rev. Bishop Thompson in the chair. Devotionat ex-rethes were conducted by Rev. J. R. Merrili. The absentees of yesterda, were called, a number of whom responded. The Committee on Lay Delegation, o dered yesterday, was announced by the chair as follows:—H. E. Gliroy, G. D. Carrow, Jacob Dickinson, Peter J. Cox, and William M. Ridgeway.

A long communication was read from the Church Extension Society. The total receipts from the cauriches of the Conference up to the close of the last session were \$17,200.76. The dishursements within the Conference bounds for the same period was \$3501.

For the year closing with the present session the amount asked for is \$7000; of which there has been received, up to da e. \$2806.83.

The paper was referred to the committee on that subject.

The paper was referred to the committee on that subject.

The young preachers who have been on trial under the direction of the Conference for at least two years, were called before the bar of the Conference and the Bishop propounded to them the usual questions drafted by Mr. Wesley. The Bishop called their attention to a me points to regard to which they may dismiss all anxiety:—1. In reference to their places of labor. The Church imposes on her bishops the imperative duty of providing a place for every preacher. They need not give themselves any anxiety about this matte; they can make themselves easy. If by any means they happen to get below their level one year they will get above it the next. Take your appellutments willingly, and the blessing of God go with you. 2 All concern about compusation may be dismissed. If they go forth and do their duty, the Church in the Palladelphia Conference will sustain them. From the phia Conference will sustain them. From the statistics gathered by a gentleman in Cincunsti, it is ascertained that the doctors of Onto receive an average of \$600, the lawyers about the same, but the ministry have a higher

the same, but the ministry have a higher average.

3. They may dismiss all concern about their reputation. They must take care of their charicter and their reputation will take of itself. Pure gold cannot be tarnished by aqua fortis or any other test; so, a minister with a pure character need not fear any of the vinegar of society or the aqua fortis that his enemies may pour upon him, they will only carry away any little spots and make the gold brighter.

4. Give yourself no concern about your success. A faithful minister will bavesuccess. Let him attend to the sowing of the seed. He is not responsible for the character of the soil. His obligation ends when his work is faithfully performed. Be concerned in regard to your religious experience. A minister without deep religious feeling is like a watch with the main, spring broken, or like a locamotive without

religious experience. A minister without deep religious feeling is like a watch with the main, spring broken, or like a locamotive without any fire under it. Take care that you have constant, sweet communions with God. Have your call clear and billiant, so that you can always bring it to the fire and read it. Be concerned about your doctrines. Hold fast to the truth; study it, pray over it; study how best to communicate it. Write, lead, pray, speak. He who would speak well should write much. Write your sermons, so that you may preach well. As to the reading of sermons he had nothing to say; but, as a general rule, no man ought to read until he has lot med at least the habit of good extemporaneous speaking. Be careful that you attend to all the work of the pasier; not only study to preach, but study to be a good pastor and a good administrator. Recollect that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Don't be fractional ministers.

Be careful of your spirit. Caltivate the spirit of Christ—meckness, love, humility, wisdom. This spirit confers power upon the ministry, and will always secure him success in his work of faith and labor of love.

Pending this business, at the close of the Bisnop's address, the call of the stewards was made.

The monies raised by the churches for the worn-out preachers, widows, and orphan children were reported and pridover. The amount estimated last Conference as necessary to meet all the claims at this session was \$6855 and we presume it has been about realized, which result is highly effect about a full concerned.

The paper offered yesterday by Rev. Dr. Carrow was taken up. It reads as slollows—

"Resolved, That the Presiding Bishop be and is hereby re-pectfully requested not to divide the Conference into more than four Presiding Elders' districts."

the Conference into more than four Presiding Elders' districts," The resolution was advocated at some length by its mover. He gave reasons for the mea-

The resolution was advocated at some length by its mover. He gave reasons for the measure proposed.

Rev. W.L. Gray made a reply.

Rev. Joseph Mason moved the previous question, the call for which was sustained.

The resolution was therefore put to a direct voice, and was carried.

The following young ministers were elected to Deacons' orders and membership in the Conference:—W. J. Milits, S. G. Grove, John T. Swindelis, J. J. Timanns, G. S. Broadcent; and T. C. Pearson, and John L. King, and Joseph B. Ayars were discontinued.

The Bishop stated that by and with the consent of dishop Simpson, Revs J. Cundingham, John Edwards and William Bishop are recognized as members of this Conference.

It was ordered that a commission of three minimar and three laymer be appointed to meeta similar commission to be appointed by the Wilmington Conference, who shall during the coming year, adjust the financial and corporate matters pertaining to the two bodies, and report at the next session of this pody.

the coming year, adjust the fluancial and corporate matters pertaining to the two bodies, and report at the next session of this body.

A committee of five was ordered to bear to the Wilmington Conference the fraternal greetings of this body.

A Committee was appointed to collect the post-office address of local preachers.

Notices were given and the Conference adjourned, with the doxology and benediction by Rev. W. McCombs.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANG - Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Aguew, Suars-wood, and Williams. - The following judgments were given to-day:—
Appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Peas of ichigh county in the matter of
the auditor's report of the Township of Hano-

ver. Appeal quashed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.
Mencle's Appeal from the Opinion son, C. J.

Mengle's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Berks county, Decree affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Coop's Executor vs. Burns and Wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

ADMISSIONS FROM NEIGHBORING STATES. Several days ago, Howard Gondell, E.q., of our bar, moved for the admission of Chaucey H. Brush, E.q., upon a certificate of admission into the courts of Wisconsin. The Catef Jas-tice then said that he had no knowledge of any requirements in Wisconsin for admission to practise that were reciprocal with those of our courts, and therefore referred the matter to Colonel Snowden, the Pro honotary, for exa-mination. That gentleman this morning re-ported that, according to the Revised Statules of Wisconsin, the applicant for admission was of Wisconsin, the applicant for admission was required to show in court only that he was a resident of the State and of good moral character, and upon that might be admitted to practise in the Superior Courts, without having studied an hour. This does not accord with the regulations in our commonwealth, which require the name of the student to be registered with the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the county, and that he shall have studied three years, if as occan under the age of twenty, and two years, if he under the age of twenty, and two years, if he began afterwards. Therefore, there being similarity between the two systems, Colonel Snowden reported adversely to the motion; otherwise, a member of the Wisconsta Bar, as was soid, who had not prepared himself by any study whatever, into it claim admission into the triest court of his Common walls me and the highest court of this Common wealth merel the production of a certificate from that by the production of a certificate from that State. The Court affirmed this report and refused

Court of QUARTER Sessions—Jadge Peirce.

The entire morning session was taken up with
the trial of Henry Relat, upon the charge of
seeping a disorderly house at No 1217 Pearl
street, which was complained of as the resort
of abandoned and lewd men and women, whose revels and brawls were to the scandal and an-noyanc of the good persons of the neighborhood. At the close of our report the case had not been

-The "Deep Bottom" tribe of Indians in Massachusetts is so far reduced in numbers that only one female is left.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, March 18, 1869.

The Money market presents no new leature. Continued closeness prevaits, the supply of available funds steadily failing off, while the demand is rather increasing, the daily applications at the banks, added to those which have laid over from time to time, making quite a formidable array, considering the limited resources of the bank. The banks are, however, doing all they can to help their depositors along, and, by a judicious division of the funds at their disposal, are generally able to meet reasonable expectations, although many of their customers have to submit to a reduction of the amounts have to submit to a reduction of the amounts applied for. Bortowers as a rule find money more accessible cutside than at the banks, and private capitalists are now doing a good busi

private capitalists are now doing a good business at high tales.

There was but Little change in stocks to day, and the business was light. Government and State loans were very steady. City loans of the new issue sold at 101. All descriptions of Kathood bonds were steady; Reading Railroad closed at 451, about the same as yesterday; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 574, an advance of 4; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 574, an advance of 4; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 56.

Bank chares were upore sought after: sales of

Bank chares were u.o.e sought after; sales of Mechanics' at 31; Girard at 60; and Commercoal at 57. Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected, and proces nostly nominal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven at Bro., No. 60 S. Third street

#600 City 68, New 101 | \$100 N Pa 68 New 101 | \$100 N Pa 68 New 101 | \$100 Mor Ci i m 52 866 | \$100 Mor Ci i m 52 866

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

19:00 A. M. 131/10:55 131/10:35

131 12 15 P. M. . . 131 10 45 " 131 |
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1162@117; 5-20s of 1862, 1194@120; 5-20s, 1864, 1154@1153; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1174@118; July, 1865, 1134@1134; do., 1867, 1134@1134; do., 1867, 1134@1134; do., 1868, 1134@1134; 10-40s, 1054@1054.

Gold. 1314, Union Pacinter & Co. Cookers.

Whitten Painter & Co. Cookers.

Gold. 1314. Union Pacine bonds. 1038 20104.

—Messrs. Whitam Painter & Co., Dankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States & Issl. 1163 2117; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1193 2120; do., 1864, 1154 2115; do., 1865, 117; 21174; do. July, 1865, 113; 2113; do., 1865, 117; 21174; do. July, 1865, 113; 2113; do. July, 1867, 1134 2113; do. July, 1867, 1134 2113; do. July, 1868, 113; 2113; do. July, 1867, 1134 2113; do. July, 1867, 1134 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 21171; do., 1865, 1174 21171; do., 1865, 1162 2117; do., 1865, 1174 21171; do., 1865, 118; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1867, new, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1867, new, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1867, new, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1867, new, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1867, new, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do., 1867, new, 113; 2113; do., 1868, 113; 2113; do

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 18 .- The Flour market continues dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$5-25@5-50 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$6.50 @7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$7@9 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$9 50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour, sales at \$7 25@7-75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat masket, and prices are weak. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1 60; amoer at \$1.65@1.68; white at \$1 85@1 95. Rye sells at \$1 55.01 57 per bushel for Western. Corn is dult at the decline quoted yesterday. Sales of 3.60 bushels yellow at 88c; and 30.0 bushels high Western mixed in the Elevator at 80.. Oats are selling at 786 75c for Western; and 80.66c, for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels Barrey Malt sold at \$2.20 Seeds—Clovelseed is in scitive demand at an advance. Sales or 550 bushels at \$10@10.50. Timothy ranges from \$2.35 to \$2.62%—the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed selis to the crushers at \$2.65@2.70. Bark is in good demand, with sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at \$56.

-There are in San Francisco 178 cigar factories-a hundred managed by Chinamenmaking 50,000,000 eigars yearly.

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

FORTHESS MONROW. Marcu 18.—Arrived, brig Resource, Irom Pariade pain for St. Mary's, short of water. Has been out it days; lost water casts, and had maintopsal blown away. NEW YOME, March 18.—Arrived, steamship Colum-bia, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAROH 18.

Steamship Brunette, How e. New York, John F. Ohl.
Br schr Beile, Jones, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Sehr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Pantego, N. C., R. Junes.
Schr M. O. Weils, Wei s. Greenport Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. O. Weils, Wei s. Greenport Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Boriey, Williams. Provincetown, do.
Schr J. Reeves Tunsey, Salem.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42 kodag. Mystic.
Schr B. E. Rich, White, Wimington, de.

Schr B. K. Rich, White, Withington, dc.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with couton, rich, etc., to Philadelphia and
couthern Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers—Mass
smith and sitert, J. D. Messimer, Poter Whitfield, C.
N. Frame, U. Maron, J. W. Dickloson, Mrs. Shortand servant, Miss Glyde, Miss. Brown, Dr. Cowglil,
Charles McCail, Peter Murisgu, S. M. 175a levis,
off Winter Quarter, Sheat, was in company with
steamship Lousa Moore; 1.P. M. bellow Baoy on the
Brown, saw barque "Laborands" at anchor; als, a
Lusali schooper and a nerm brig, supposed to be
laden with truit; at anchor at the Sown, a full rigged
Britteh brig with truit, and about 12 schoopers, all
benddup. British brig with truit and about 12 schooners, all benndup.

Steamsnip Bruncite. Howe, 24 hours from New York, with most to John P. Onl.

Schr Eille. Wocherd, 12 days from James River, Va. with lue b r to Patterson & Lippingsts.

Schr M. L. Vankirk. Weiker from Maurice river, Schr S. B. Whener Lloyd, from Wilmington, Dal. Steamer Diamond State. Webb. 13 hours from Baltimore with mose to A Groves Jr.

Seamer Henry L. nav (her 13 nours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Charlotte, Steachan, arrived on Tuesday from Malaga, reports as days' passage, instead or as days, as before.

lat inst., lat 71, long 3t Ital, brig Vincenzo, from Palerme for New York, by barque Isaac B. Davis, at this port.

Ourer, ondence of the Philodelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 15-5 P. M.—Barque Clara, from Rot endant for Philodelphia, Is how coming in the Capes. Brig Alleton, from Matanzas for Polladelphia; act is how down, from Savaddah for New York: Northern Light, from Sagua for Hoston; and R. A. Rewares from Physiophi 5. C. for Fate Haven, are at the Breakwater, in company with the fluid before reported.

[OSEPH LAFETRA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Bence, at New York yesterday. Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, hence, at Savannah 16th Schr Henry Alleb, Tatem, Bence, at Savannan ich instant.

Schr Annie Gilliss Mitcheil, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannan yestsudav.
Schr Calvin, for Philadelphia, at St. John, N. E., 12th inst.

Schr Win Carroll, from Richmond for Philadelphia at Fortress Mource 17th 1931.

Schr Goddess, Helley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 14th inst.

Schr Goddess, Helley, from Portland, and History Teazer, Henley, from Portland, and History Teazer, Holmen's Hole 18th Inst.

Schr Z. A. Pales, Noyes, hence for Eastport, at Holmen's Hole 18th Inst.

Schr M. H. Reed, Bensen, hence, at New Bedford