THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 70. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CIVIL TENURE ACT.

Caucus of Republican Senators—A Stormy Debate on the Proposition to Repeal—The Bill Referred Back—Its Probable Modification.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special of yesterday says:—

The Republicans of the Senate, fifty-six in number, convened this morning at 10 o'clock in caucus in response to a call made by Senators Edmunds, Williams, and Howard. Senator Anthony occupied the chair. Senator Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that the repeal of the law called the Tenure-of-Office act ought not to be made, and proceeded to support his position by saying that Senators should be in no hurry to surrender a material element of the constitutional power; that this law had been found eminently useful and supplied the defect long complained of, but never remedied until the 2d of March, 1867, and that if it was repealed now occasion might yet arise when it would be sorely needed; but its re-enactment might then be entirely beyond their control. Senator Williams offered an amendment that the law be suspended until the 4th of March, 1873, and that all removals made by the President during the recess of Congress be reported to the Senate within twenty days after it assembles, with all the reasons set forth for each removal. On this amendment the debate of the morning hinged, and occasionally grew as warm as the proprieties of a caucus debate, which were never very stringent, could admit. Senator Williams held that too much time had already been expended by Senators in discussing the subject. He had taken an active part in securing the passage of the original bill, and feeling now, as he did then, that necessity existed for it, he would be sorry to stultify himself by voting for its repeal. The Senate had no more power with it than without it, but it had a safeguard against undue power on the part of the Executive. Abolish the law and the offices of the country to the number of 60,000 are laid at the feet of the President, conferring a patronage dangerous from its very temptation to misdirection and abuse.

Senator Conkling spoke in favor of the proposition to suspend for four years, and thought it would be as satisfactory to General Grant as it was to him. He did not understand why there should be such a disposition among certain Senators to reject all compromise and modification, and insist so obstinately on repeal. It had been dinned into his ears that the State Legislature of New York had instructed him to vote for repeal; but he rejected the claim of any Legislature, or of any man; to become the keeper of his honor and conscience. He should vote as he thought proper, not as the State of New York thought, or the Senator from Indiana, or any other man.

Senator Warner, of Alabama, said he was astonished to find so many Senators of high standing and reputation upholding the retention of a law which was unquestionably partisan in its character. He had as great a respect for the proposition to retain the law because it was good, as he had for the proposition to repeal it because it was bad; but he could not see the logic of those who held that the law was a wise one, and yet proposed to suspend it for General Grant. This seemed to him to smack more of subserviency to the will of the Executive than the proposal to repeal. Besides, this suspension would be regarded by the country, and justly too, as a mere matter of partisanship—as suspending a great principle according to whether the President was a Republican or a Democrat. Believing that the law was evil in its effect and an unwise restraint on the Executive, he was for its total repeal, but was willing to provide that the President should not nominate a person who had been once rejected, and that he should send to the Senate for confirmation within ten days after the meeting of Congress all appointments made during recess. These things a good President would observe, and a bad President should be made to observe them. General Grant had the confidence of the country, and the country expected us to trust him. Johnson was impeached, and, he thought, rightly, not because he violated a good or a bad law, but because he violated a law which was on the statute book and in force.

Senator Sherman made a few brief remarks protesting against further dallying with the subject, and calling for a decisive expression on one side or the other. It was a shame, he thought, to keep General Grant standing in the White House for over two weeks with his hands full of nominations and unable to send in a solitary one of any importance, with this useless and obnoxious law blocking up the way.

Senator Morton declared himself entirely opposed to the caucus being held for the purpose designed. This was no time to be coming together in secret, and binding men to vote a certain way when some of these same men may have already committed themselves in open session to a contrary line of action. He thought it no more nor less than an outrage on the independence of Senators, and he indignantly repudiated the right of any caucus to bind him. Senator Grimes supported the same view of the case, and so did Senator Sprague.

Senator Edmunds said if gentlemen held such an opinion of the caucus they ought to withdraw from it.

Senator Grimes replied that he certainly had no disposition to stay. He attended before on a call of Senator Conkling some weeks ago, and found nothing but empty wrangling over the same question that brought them together to-day. Then it was a call for a caucus, which Senator Conkling ostentatiously announced was to settle finally and forever the Tenure-of-Office law.

Senator Conkling disclaimed having made so sanguine a statement.

Senator Grimes continued that as he had already, some twelve months ago, given a very emphatic expression of his opinion in regard to the Civil Tenure law, no caucus resolution could at this late hour alter his convictions. Here the three Senators—Morton, Grimes, and Sprague—quitted the caucus in evident disgust.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, twitted the members who voted for impeachment on the change of position between themselves and the anti-impeachment Senators. Last year the famous and unfortunate seven were thrown into limbo; but since then they have not only come out of it but put those in who consigned them there. The anti-impeachers, after all, had their revenge as ample as men ever had it.

At this stage the caucus adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour it reassembled, and Senator Morton proceeded to make a speech against the propriety of calling a caucus to decide a question which had already been under debate for over a week, and upon which he and other Senators had spoken very definitely in open session. He was afraid this precedent would be found to be extremely dangerous and calculated to provoke dissension, if not division, in the party. He was as anxious for harmony as any man, but he was unable to repress his disgust with the style of proceeding some Senators thought fit to adopt to carry their object. He would remind them that this action would undergo a sort of criticism anything but agreeable to honorable Senators.

Senator Edmunds interrupted, and said he was unable to comprehend the motive of all this excitement. The remedy for the Senator was easy. He could quit the caucus if he wanted to, and take away a good deal of trouble with him.

Senator Morton replied that the source of trouble was on the other side.

Senator Conkling, in a sarcastically appealing tone, asked why the Senator from Indiana did not, in a spirit of Christian charity, come into the caucus and instruct his fellows what to do.

Senator Corbett here jumped up and protested against being included among "the fellows" that wanted instruction from the Senator of Indiana. (Great laughter in the caucus at the simple verdancy of Corbett.) Mr. Corbett continued, and contended that he was no "fellow." Mr. Nye said he might be a "fellow" of a college, which was a big honor. Mr. Corbett replied that he could see no honor in it, and utterly refused to be included in Conkling's generalization. Good humor being restored, through the innocent agency of Corbett, the debate went along as before, Mr. Sherman taking another hand in and using much the same arguments employed in his speech in open session.

Senator Scott was in favor of repeal, with amendments, as follows:—First, that the President might send in any name during vacation, and that he should hold on until his successor was confirmed; second, that the President should send in all nominations made during the recess within thirty days after the meeting of Congress; third, that the President shall not send in the name of any man twice. Senator Scott made a brief argument on these heads.

Senator Trumbull counselled conciliation, moderation, and harmony, and requested that the subject be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, where he was satisfied an arrangement would be made agreeable to all parties. Mr. Trumbull spoke at considerable length on this point, and finally his suggestion prevailed, the unanimous conclusion being to recommit the subject to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding that the first and second sections of the Civil Tenure act be stricken out and a bill reported embracing the least objectionable features in the third section.

What President Grant Has to Say About the Bill.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Grant speaks freely enough about the Tenure-of-Office act to persons who ask his views. Some gentlemen who were with him three or four days ago furnish the following, which is believed to be a substantially correct report of the interview. He said:—"I shall try to execute all the laws made by Congress, and I mean to be just as faithful in executing those I do not like as those I do like. I should like to have the Tenure-of-Office law repealed, for it stands in the way of several reforms we want to make; but if Congress does not repeal it, I shall execute it the same as if I had signed it." One of the gentlemen asked him if the law was considered binding when the Senate was in session, to which the President is reported as answering:—"Certainly; there is nothing in it which says it shall be in effect part of the year and not in effect the other part. It does not say that office-holders may be removed at the pleasure of the Executive during the time Congress is in session, while a strong cause is required for their suspension during the time Congress is not in session. As a citizen, the law is of no more consequence to me than to any other person; but as President it will prevent me from removing many persons I think ought to be removed." The President then mentioned by name the head of one of the bureaus in Washington, and continued:—"I do not think he is a fit man for the place, and yet probably I could not make out a case against him. If I knew as much about his doings as he himself does I think I could, but as it is, if I should say to the Senate, 'I believe he ought to be removed,' he and his friends—and he has a good many—would begin directly to show why he ought not to be removed, and I do not know but the Senate would decide in his favor. I haven't anything in the world against him personally, but I am strong in the conviction that I could put a good deal better man in his place, and if I'm to be held responsible for the conduct of that bureau I want a man there whom I know I can trust." There was some further talk about this particular bureau, and then one of the gentlemen present remarked that he hoped a certain person at the head of a bureau in another department would be removed. The President smiled and said:—"Well, now, only yesterday I had some gentlemen here who begged me to keep him in. I know him well, and never heard but that he was a good citizen; but I am convinced, and the head of that department is convinced, that the public interest would be benefited by putting a man there who is not mixed up with things of Mr. Johnson's administration. Some people say that he is honest, and some say he is not. I am inclined to think he is, but if I undertake to put him out and put somebody else in, he'll rally against me all kinds of opposition. He and his friends would work among the Senators, and might convince some of them that I'm a very bad man because I don't think he's a very good man for the place he's got." This remark caused some laughter, during which the gentlemen rose to leave, one of them asking, as he did so, if any nominations would be sent in that day. "Nothing of consequence," said the President; "I'm going to wait a few days and see what Congress does. If they repeal that law I'm ready to make a good many nominations. If they don't repeal it, we must go very carefully. I shall want to make some changes, but if I'm liable to be called in every case for charges and specifications and evidence, I shall have to look over the field thoroughly before I begin."

ASSASSINATION.

Discovery of the Remains of a Murdered Man.

The Reading *Times* of yesterday morning prints the following:—

Another victim has been added to those murdered in and around our city. On Saturday evening Ezra High, residing near Poplar Neck Bend, was notified that the body of a human being was floating on the Schuylkill near his home, and procuring a skiff brought out the body of a man, who from appearances proved to have been murdered. When found his hands were tightly bound behind his back and securely tied; his face and mouth securely tied with a shawl or scarf tightly fastened over them; on his neck, in the region of the platysma myoides, a stab made by a sharp-pointed instrument, supposed to have been a dagger, reaching nearly through, and of itself enough to produce death. The body had evidently been for some weeks in the water, and was very much decomposed. He was apparently a young man, was well dressed, but did not have the least matter in any of his pockets—nothing of any kind, and is supposed to have been in the water some twenty days. The body was brought to the city by Mr. Henninger, where it now is. The handkerchief with which his hands were tied and the shawl or scarf with which he was gagged are in the hands of officers who will try to ferret out the matter, and if possible discover the men in our midst who do these murders. There is evidently in our midst a band of thieves who will murder to prevent their being detected, and our people seem to be entirely helpless under the present police arrangement—an arrangement which does not seem to in the least protect the lives or the property of our people unless there is money in rewards or costs to be made out of it. It may be necessary soon to form from among our people a Vigilance Committee—one that will rid our community from the thieves and murderers in it, and place us in a position of safety which our police force does not seem desirous of doing.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	158¼	West. Union Tel.	38
N. Y. and Erie R.	34¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	106¾
Ph. and Read. R.	92	Toledo & Wabash.	66½
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	96⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.c.	69½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Mil. & St. Paul R.p.	78½
Chi. and N.W.com.	84⅞	Adams Express	58½
Chi. and N.W.pref.	92⅝	Wells, Fargo	30½
Chi. and R. I. R.	132	United States	54
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	122	Gold	131
Pacific Mail Steam.	39¾	Market strong.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Currency—Prospects of the Bill for its Redistribution—Views of Secretary Boutwell.

Methodism in Delaware—New Railroad Legislation at Harrisburg.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Haytien Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mr. Robert Douglass, Jr., of your city, is an applicant for the position of Minister to the republic of Hayti. Mr. Douglass is a colored man, about forty years of age, and a native of Philadelphia. He has received a complete education, and is an accomplished gentleman in every respect. He has travelled extensively in Europe, and speaks the French language with the fluency of a native of that country.

An Absconding United States Marshal.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the United States Marshal for Georgia has absconded with one hundred thousand dollars of public money. It appears that he had collected the money as fees of his office, and instead of depositing it to the credit of the Government, put it in his own pocket. He has fled the country, and the general impression is that he has gone to Cuba with his plunder. Efforts will be made by the proper authorities to ferret him out, with a view, if possible, to recovering some of the money.

Redistributing the National Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, with Mr. Garfield, chairman, at their head, paid an official visit, this morning, to the Secretary of the Treasury. They had an interview of about twenty minutes, during which the subject of the currency was the topic of conversation. The committee informed the Secretary that an effort would be made to pass the bill for a redistribution of the national banking currency, before the close of the session.

Mr. Boutwell said if that was done he did not know of any further legislation necessary at this time under that head. He thought, however, that Congress should not adjourn without the passing of that bill, as it was needed as a measure of relief to the different sections of the country.

The Civil Tenure Act.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has been engaged all morning in arranging the Civil Tenure bill in accordance with the instructions of the caucus. From what has transpired between some of the members of the committee and the President, it is thought that the measure will be satisfactory to him.

When they have completed their labors they will submit the whole thing to the President, and then report the bill, as well as the result of the interview with the President, to the caucus to-morrow. It is expected that a vote will be taken in the Senate to-morrow, and the bill passed in the shape agreed upon by the committee.

There are the usual number of

Visitors at the White House

to-day, and many Senators and members had interviews with the President, chiefly in relation to the offices in their several States and districts.

The Cabinet

met at noon. All the members were present, and were in session for some time.

HARRISBURG.

A New Railroad Enterprise to be Initiated—The Measure in the Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The bill introduced into the Senate last night by Mr. Errett, is understood to be a determined movement to secure a new line of railroad running east and west through Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, and Cameron counties. The new railroad will connect with the Philadelphia and Erie at Emporium on the east, and with the Allegheny Valley Railroad on the west. The projectors claim to have secured the aid and support of the Pennsylvania Central, which has recently been working in harmony with the Allegheny Valley. The route from Emporium to the Allegheny will be by low grades, none of them over twenty feet per mile, the course being through valleys of Bennett's Branch and Mahoning Creeks. The State will be asked to exchange the bonds which it now holds of the Philadelphia and Erie Company, amounting to three and a half millions, for bonds of the new road, the payment of which will be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Erie, and to exchange the bonds, which will not be payable until the year 1912, for others will be payable at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per annum every year after 1875. The State will thus secure an earlier payment, and securities better indorsed than those she now holds, and the old Philadelphia and Erie bonds will be available to build a new and valuable road through an undeveloped mineral region.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Last of Martial Law—State Legislation.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock despatch states that the Governor sent a message to the Legislature yesterday notifying it that he had removed martial law from Crittenden county, the last one in the State where it was suppressed. Also recommending the re-establishment of the Court of Claims. Also, the passage of a bill making State bonds receivable for all taxes. In consequence of this recommendation State bonds advanced from 60 to 90.

The Weather in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A gentleman, direct from St. John's this morning, says there is snow six feet deep on a level, and Canadians are deserting the "Flats," as they fear a disastrous flood.

FROM DELAWARE.

Sixth Day's Proceedings of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, March 23.—The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock. The Bishop announced the transfer from the Wilmington Conference of Revs. J. A. Willis to New York East, and L. C. Matlack to Louisiana Conference; also Rev. Mr. Climer from Genessee to the Wilmington Conference.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was presented and concurred in.

Resolutions were presented and adopted respectfully inviting the bishops of our denomination to visit the work on our peninsula.

Resolutions in reference to the separation of Rev. J. A. Willis by transfer to the New York East Conference were passed. Also, similar resolutions in reference to the transfer of Rev. L. C. Matlack.

Resolutions in reference to the southern portion of the work of the Conference were passed.

Thanks were tendered to H. F. Pickels, for his faithful discharge of the duties of temporary treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society. Also, to Rev. G. A. Phœbus for the able missionary sermon yesterday afternoon.

Rev. J. B. Quigg was appointed to fill a vacancy in the joint commission to divide the chartered property of the old Philadelphia Conference, made by the transfer of Rev. L. C. Matlack.

A memoir of the late Rev. John E. Elliott was read and adopted for publication in the minutes. This was the only member of the Conference deceased during the year.

The Committee on Statistics presented their report. Resolutions were adopted that the Board of Stewards consider and present a plan for the Preachers' Aid Society for the Conference. This also passed:—

Resolved, That we will make arrangements for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Missionary Society occurring in April next.

The following committee was appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a book depository within the bounds of the Conference:—Laymen—S. M. Harrington, J. F. Williamson, O. Stern. Ministers—Revs. T. J. Thompson, A. Cookman, and A. Rittenhouse. Revs. C. Hill, J. Hough, James Cook, and T. E. Martindale were elected as ministerial members of the Board of Stewards.

The missionary appropriations for the following year, within the bounds of the Conference, were $5000.

Rev. A. Cookman was appointed to preach the opening sermon before the Conference next session; alternate, J. H. Leighbourn. The visiting committees to educational institutions were announced.

Appointments.

Wilmington District—J. D. Curtis, P. E.—Asbury, C. Hill; St. Paul's, J. F. Clymer; Union S. L. Gracey; Scott, F. M. Chatham; Grace, A. Cookman; T. F. Plummer, E. P. Worth, Supply; Port Deposit, W. E. England; Lion, Supply, A. L. Hood; Charlestown, J. Dare; Brandywine, Schilling, and Mount Salem, J. D. Rigg; New port, J. Humphries; Lebanon, Supply; New Castle, L. Dobson; Christiana, H. Sanderson; St. George's and Summit, W. B. Walton; Delaware City, John Allen; Port Penn, W. T. Tull; Middletown, W. Colclazer; Odessa, G. A. Phœbus; Newark, J. France; Cherry Hill and Wesley, H. H. Bodine; Elkton, B. F. Price; North East, T. L. Poulson; Elk Neck, Supply.

Dover District—T. J. Thompson, P. E. Smyrna—A Rittenhouse. Smyrna Circuit—W. Urie, one supply. Leipsic and Raymond—E. B. Newman. Dover—J. H. Leightbourn. Emden—J. O. Sypherd. Wyoming—J. B. Mann and C. H. Preityman. Felton—T. J. Quigley. Felton Circuit—N. M. Warner. Frederica and Barnett's Chapel—A. W. Milby. Milford—E. Stubbs. Harrington—A. D. Davis and G. S. Conaway. Lincoln City—N. W. Bennam, supplied. Bridgeville—J. Cooke, E. White Federalsburg—T. L. Tompkinson. Seaford—J. L. Luft. Laurel—E. Miller. Cervesville—E. H. Miller. Sharpestown—Supplied. Salisbury—J. T. Vanburkalow. Ornantico—J. Esgate. Yaletown—J. Brandreth. Milton—W. Merrill. Lewes—G. W. Burke, J. A. B. Wilson. Georgetown—D. R. Thomas.

Easton District—J. E. Quigley, P. E.—Bethel, Redman; Cecilton and St. Paul's, J. E. Bryan; Millington, J. Hough, N. S. Thompson; Chestertown, J. B. Merritt; Kent, D. C. Ridgway, supplied; Churchill, S. T. Gardner; Sudlayville, E. P. Aldred Williams; Greensborough, W. B. Gregg; Kidney Marydel, M. McFarland; Centreville, James Pelrson; Queenstown, M. Ewing; Kent Island, W. O'Neill; Talbot, J. A. Brindle, M. Bunter; Easton, W. Kenny; Wappe, E. S. Williams; Hillsborough, W. Hammond, supplied; Denton, J. W. Hammersly, J. G. Fosner; Dorcester, A. M. Brown and M. Davis; Cambridge, W. H. Hutchin; Cambridge Circuit, T. B. Killam; Church Creek, E. Davis; Warwick Mission, to be supplied.

Snow Hill District—Mr. Smith, Presiding Elder.—Worcester, A. A. Fisher supplied; Princess Ann, J. Carroll supplied; Fairmount, C. W. Buoy; Annamessic, W. F. Talbot; Atlantic, to be supplied; Accomac, E. G. Irwin; Northampton, to be supplied; Newtown, G. D. Watson; Sandy Hill, to be supplied; Snow Hill, T. E. Martindale and Mr. Straughn; Berlin—P. H. Rawlins; Frankford, J. W. Weston; Centreville, to be supplied; Gunborough, to be supplied.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Closing Session—A Member Expelled—The Appointments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 23.—Last evening the closing session of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held here, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Religious services were conducted by Rev. George Hughes. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Nominating Committee made their report and the old stewards were re elected.

Officers were elected as trustees of the Church Extension Society.

The Committee on Church Finance made their report, urging a more liberal support of the ministers, and also urging that the salary be paid quarterly. It was adopted.

The report of the committe, on the case of Rev. J. Vannote was presented, and a verdict of guilty and a penalty of expulsion were rendered.

Mr. Vannote appealed from this decision to the next General Conference.

Obituaries of Rev. William A. Brooks and Rev. Isaac Winner were read. Both these members died during the past year.

The Stewards made their final report, in which it appears that the amount necessary to meet the claims of the worn-out preachers was announced to be $5800, and the receipts were $5287·50. The moneys were distributed to the Conference claimants.

A mutual aid society was organized for the purpose of providing for the widows of such ministers as may be members of the society. Each member pledges himself to pay $10 on the death of a member to his widow or heirs.

The Committee on Statistics made their report.

A petition from Vineland was presented from the trustees of the M. E. Church, asking sympathy from the Conference.

A resolution to extend such aid was passed.

Several resolutions of thanks were passed, and a number of liberal collections for charitable purposes were taken up, after which the appointments for the ensuing year were announced, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

The Appointments.

The following are the appointments to charges in the neighborhood of Philadelphia:—

Burlington District—S. Vansant, Presiding Elder.—Burlington—Broad Street, S. E. Post; Union Street, G. Reed; Columbus, A. Matthews; Florence, R. J. Andrews; Mount Holly, C. W. Heisley; Pemberton and Buddtown, W. W. Christine; Beverly, W. E. Boyle; Bridgeboro, J. H. Payran; Palmyra, G. E. Hancock; Bethel (Camden), T. D. Sleeper; Merchantville, D. H. Shock; Moorestown, J. White; Marlton, S. W. Lake; Haddonfield, W. S. Zane; Winslow, D. Moore; Waterford, A. Gilmore; Hedding (Mt. Ephraim), C. F. Downs; Port Republic and Smithville, H. G. Williams; Absecom and Salem, G. Hitchens; Atlantic City, J. T. Heileman.

Camden District—J. Lewis, Presiding Elder.—amden—Third Street, C. H. Whitecar; Union Church, G. R. Snyder; Broadway, R. A. Chalker; Tabernacle, J. W. Hickman; Centenary Church, W. V. Kelley; Gloucester City, J. Stiles; Woodbury, J. L. Roe; Mantua and Barnsboro, E. H. Durrell; Paulsboro, F. Robbins; Clarksboro and Allenboro, J. H. Hutchinson; Bridgeport, J. Ashbrook; Auburn, P. Y. Calder; Pedricktown and Centre Square, J. B. Turpin; Mullica Hill and Ewanville, J. C. Summerill; Glassboro, W. R. Perry; Swedesboro, W. B. Barnart; Clayton, R. S. Harris; Bethell and Turnersville, M. C. Stokes; Blackwoodtown, J. S. Phelps; Williamstown and Chesnut Ridge, J. Fort, Pennsgrove, J. G. Crate; Sharpstown, E. C. Hancock; Woodstown, E. Green; Harrisonville, E. Waters; Unionville, N. Edwards; Gloucester (Malaga), J. L. Souder; R. Given, Chaplain in United States Navy.

Bridgeton District—A. E. Ballard, Presiding Elder.—Bridgton—Commerce Street, F. A. Morrell; Trinity, G. C. Maddock; Central, G. H. Neal. Salem—Walnut Street, P. Cline; Broadway, J. S. Heisler. Vineland, A. K. Street. Millville—First Church, G. R. Morris; Foundry Church, C. K. Fleming. Cape Island, G. B. Wight; Lower Cape May, T. Wilson, S. Townsend, supernumerary; Cape May, B. C. Lippincott.

Two transfers to other Conferences were made, as follows:—E. W. Burr, transferred to Newark Conference; R. M. Stratton, transferred to New York Conference.

Escape of Prisoners.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 23.—Addison Azer, alias Houser, twenty two years old, convicted of swindling the First National Bank by a forged check; Charles Weber, about twenty six years old, convicted of burglary; and William Smith, twenty years old, on trial for larceny, broke jail this morning. A reward will be offered for their recapture.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 23—A. M.—Consols, 93½ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 83¼. American stocks quiet. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 17th, according to private telegram, have been 30,000 bales, but according to Reuter's telegram the quantity is 27,000 bales. Refined petroleum is dull and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 23—P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝@93¾, and for account, 93¾. United States 5 20s, quiet and steady. Railways quiet: Erie, 24.

LIVERPOOL, March 23—P. M.—Lard quiet at 75s. Cotton at Havre opened quiet at former quotations.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Manchester, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn, 30s. for old, and 29s. 3d. for new.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Twitchell's Case—Writ of Error Again Refused.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.

This morning Chief Justice Thompson delivered the following decision of the Court in the matter of the application yesterday made for a writ of error in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.:—

George S. Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth. Application for a writ of error on conviction and sentence of murder in the first degree. Within the time allowed by act of Assembly after the sentence, viz., thirty days, an application for an allowance of a writ of error in the above case was presented on behalf of and at the instance of the prisoner, by the able counsel who conducted the defense. We carefully and diligently considered each and all the reasons assigned for the allowance, but were constrained to hold them entirely insufficient to authorize it, and we accordingly refused to grant the application and allow the writ.

On yesterday, the 22d instant, and over fifty days after sentence, a similar application was handed to the Court, not by either of the counsel engaged for the prisoner on the trial, and upon what authority we do not know, as the name of the prisoner is not to the petition or attached to any of the affidavits or papers presented, but that of the counsel making the application only. This application, even if fully authorized by the defendant, which does not appear, is out of time; but as the reasons assigned are altogether different from those heretofore assigned, we have considered them to see if a different conclusion should have been arrived at on the former application, and if so, to remedy the result if possible, and, on this examination, we hesitate not to say that had they been presented on the petition of the prisoner, and in due time, our conclusion in regard to the allocatur could not have been in the least changed. They contain no grounds whatever demanding a review of the case in this Court.

The application is refused, and papers are directed to be returned to the counsel. *Per curiam.*

When the Chief Justice reached that portion of his opinion which touched upon Mr. Hubbie's standing in the case, that gentleman said:—"I appear, sir, authorized by the prisoner himself."

"Be still, sir," said the Chief Justice; "just wait one moment," and then concluded the reading; but at the closing words, "and direct the papers to be returned to the counsel," Mr. Hubble requested to have them filed in this Court, but this the Chief Justice positively refused to permit. Consequently there is no record showing a constitutional question to have arisen, and an appeal to a United States Court cannot be taken.

Mr. Hubbie then said he had a paper prepared by himself and Mr. O'Byrne, which he desired to file here, and this was likewise disallowed by the Chief Justice, who said, "We have disposed of this case finally. Go on with the next case."

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Restein vs. Wilcox. An action to recover for enamelling collar paper. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1051·13.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 23 1869.

The weekly statement of the local banks shows a serious falling off in all the elements which conduce to ease in the money market. The deposits are less than last week by $721,697; loans have suffered a diminution of $583,105; legal tenders, $262,448; and specie, $52,420. The two items of deposits and loans, representing an aggregate loss of loanable resources of over $1,300,000, will sufficiently account for the symptoms of stringency which the tenor of the market has exhibited from day to day. When it is remembered that this process of exhaustion has been going on steadily for the last month, and that the banks may be called upon at any moment for an account to the Comptroller, a sufficient reason will be found for the conservative policy which the banks have followed during the past week.

The rates for loans are without material change to-day on prime security, but all others are rigidly scrutinized, and if not unexceptionable are rejected, or subjected to a heavy shave. The amount of loans on the streets is unusually heavy, and 12 per cent. is freely offered for money to bridge over the first week of April.

The Bond market is active, with an advance in prices.

Gold at 12 o'clock M. is quoted at 130¼, weak.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market to-day, and prices were well sustained. In State loans nothing was done. City 6s were not so strong. The new issue sold at 100¼@101, and the old at 98.

Government bonds were firm at an advance. The following are the quotations:—Coupon, 1881, 116¼@116½; 5 20 Coupon, 1862, 118⅜@119; 5 20 Coupon, 1864, 114¼@114½; 5 20 Coupon, 1865, 116¼@116½; 5 20 Coupon, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. do., 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40 Coupon, 105¼@105½.

Reading Railroad was firmer and sold at 46; Pennsylvania Railroad also improved, selling at 57¼; Catawissa Railroad preferred changed hands at 33¾@30; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 121¼@121½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43.

Canal stocks were less inquired after. Lehigh Navigation was taken at 30. 17¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 60 for Morris preferred.

Coal shares were quiet but steady. St. Nicholas was taken at 1, and Fulton at 5¼. 4¼ was offered for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Farmers' and Mechanics' at 125. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 116 for Northern Liberties; 117 for Kensington; and 58 for Penn Township.

Passenger Railway shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 12. 40 was bid for Second and Third, and 71 for Tenth and Eleventh.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	100¼	3 sh Leh N Stk	50
$4000 do b5.	101	82 sh Penna R. s5.	57⅝
$6000 W Penna C bds		18 do c.	57⅝
$500 Phila & Erie 6s	89½	3 do	57⅝
$3000 Leh V R n bs cp	93½	100 do	57⅝
$5000 Leh 6s gold l	90½	68 do	57⅝
$1000 Leh RR ln	86	5 do	58
$1000 Susq Bds	56	50 sh L't Sch R. s5.	43
$1000 C & Amb 6s '83	86	200 sh Fulton C. s5.	5⅝
1 sh Far & Mec B.	125	200 sh Heat'vle s5.	12
100 sh Read R. s30.	47 94	8 sh C & Am c.	121¼
100 do s15.	47 94	10 do	121¼
200 do s5.	46	18 do s5.	122
100 do b10.	46	20 do	121⅝
100 do s5.	46	4 do	121⅞
100 do s60.	46	100 sh Cata Pf b60.	33½
100 do 2d.	46	100 do s30.	33⅛
800 do s5.	46	100 do b30.	33⅛
100 do s5 & b10.	46	3 sh St Nich Coal	1
100 do	46	100 sh Phil & E. b30.	28¾
10 sh Leh V R. 2d.	46	100 do b60.	28⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7000 W Jersey 6s	82½	200 sh Read R. s30.	45⅞
$4000 Pa 6s 2ser s5.	105	100 do	46
$500 City 6s, New b5.	100½	100 do s30.	46
$1000 Leh V R reg bs	95½	100 do b10.	46
100 sh Cata Pf	33¼	200 do s5.	46 1-16
100 sh St Nich Cl	1	100 do b10.	46 1-16
25 sh C & Am	121¾	141 sh Penna R.	57⅞
6 do	121¾	59 do	57⅞
8 sh 13th & 15th	17	20 sh Ches & Del Sf	41
22 sh Leh V R	56		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	98	1 0 sh Cata Prf s30.	33⅝
$1000 Bel Del 2m bs	86½	100 sh Read s30.	46 1-16
100 sh Sch Nv Pf b60.	17¾		

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

12·00 A. M.	131	11·05 A. M.	·	131¼
10·15 "	·	131½	11 10 "	·	131
10·30 "	·	131	11·14 "	·	131¼
10·40 "	·	131¼	11·20 "	·	131
11·00 "	·	131	11·22 "	·	131¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 118¾@119; 5-20s, 1864, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@116½; July, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., 1867, 113¼@113½; do. 1868. 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold. 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 103½@103¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116½; do. 1862, 118¼@118⅝; do., 1864, 114¼@114½; do., 1865, 116¼@116½; do., 1865, new, 113¼@113½; do., 1867, new, 113¼@113¾; do., 1868, 113¼@113¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¾@103¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@131¼; Silver, 125@126½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 23.—The Flour market is more active, and prices are steady. About 1800 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6·50@7·10 for Iowa and Minnesota extra family—the latter rate for fancy; $7@8·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6 75@9 for inferior and good Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·25@7 75 ⅌ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much doing in the Wheat market, but with light receipts and stocks of prime, holders are firm in their views; sales of 1200 bushels fair New York red at $1·60; and 2000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·50. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·54@1 55; and 1200 bushels do. to arrive at $1·50. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 86@88c. Oats are unchanged; we quote Western at 73@75c; and Pennsylvania at 60@68c., the latter rate for heavy.

No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Clover