REPUDIATION.

Tremendens Counterfeit Sensation—Mammoth Scheme for the Repudiation of the Public Debt—Astonishing Revelations—A Society with \$29,000,000 in Specie—Frank Blair One of the Conspirators.

The Cincinnati Gasette of Thursday publishes

the following astounding revelations:-

We were yesterday placed in possession of the following details of an alleged scheme for the repudiation of the public debt. The plan, as reported, is one of vast proportions, and is said to be participated in by persons in all parts of the nation. It involves in its carrying out the possession of millions of money, and an organization more complete than any that has existed in this country. Men prominent in political circles of the land are said to be implicated in it, and it is stated that the society has eated in It, and it is stated that the society h \$20,000,000 in specie in its treasury fo further its objects. It is a most astonading scheme for the repudiation of the public debt, and its revelation will command general, even if ineredulous, attention.

The First Inklings.

About six mouths ago there was brought to District Attorney Bateman and United States Marshal Hickenlooper, of this city, a report of the existence of a secret society, the object of which was said to be the repudiation of the public debt. Though the information was not very definite, these officers, we are told, considered it their duty to forward what they had learned to the authorities at Washington. Whether the Covernment considered the information too asto the authorities at Washington. Whether the Government considered the information too as-tounding to be believed, or whether it waited, hoping to secure through the aid of the secret service more definite and authentic knowledge. we know not. We believe, however, that no apparent attention was paid to the communica-

About four weeks ago Colonel Bristow, United States District Attorney at Louisville, heard the rumor that had, five months before, come to the cars of Mr. Bateman and General Hickenlooper. Whether the rumor was accompanied by more substantial evidence or not than when it had been first bruited about, we do not know. It is sufficient to say that Colonel Bristow placed eredence enough in it to call to the matter the attention of Colonel A. Hoagland, a special retective in the employ of the United States, and at that time engaged in the prosecution of some tobacco cases at Covington

Colonel Hoagland was occupying room No. 149 at the Burnet House. On the evening of the 14th of December Mr. Houston King appeared before him, and of his own accord made a full statement of the great conspiracy.

Houston King is a man about thirty-five years of age, tall, slender, wearing chin whiskers. He drosses quietly and in good taste. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and during the war fought in the Con-'ederate service, gaining before peace came the rank of Colonel. Returning to Kentucky after-wards, he settled down in Elliott county, and has lately been the clerk of the Court of that county. This position he gave up, he says, that county. This position he gave he might make the disclosure.

The Sworn Statement.

In the room at the Burnet House, on the even-ing of the 14th of last month, were Colonel Hongland, Mr. Thomas Mayfield, of this city, a young rean who was acting as secretary of Colo-nel Hoagland, Mr. Houston King, and Mr. Tyree, formerly a United States Deputy Marshal of Kentucky, and another gentleman whose name we have been unable to learn.

In the presence of these witnesses Mr. King In the presence of these witnesess Mr. King made a statement that was taken down as he dictated it, by Mr. Mayfield. This statement was to the effect that in December, 1865, he left New Orlears, by ocean steamers, for New York. In the course of his voyage he formed the acquaintance of one Harlow J. Phelps, of New Orleans, who was also on his way to New York. Phelps, learning that King had served in the Confederate army, in which he had himself fought and bled, became quite intimate with him. So close, indeed, was the friendship that him. So close, indeed, was the friendship that arose that to King was imparted the informaarose that to King was imparted the informa-tion that a great repudiation party was in pro-gress of formation. Northern men and South-ern men were equally interested in the move-ment, it was stated, and Phelps at last became way to New York at that very time for the purpose of getting the plan under way.

King was induced to join him. Arriving in New York the two attended a Tammany meeting, and afterwards they were introduced into a side room where some two hundred persons, already initiated into the movement, were assembled. The great object to be secured was the repudiation of the public debt. It was proposed at first to commence the manufacture of greenbacks on a large scale, then flood the country with them, then purchase all the gold, and to thus withdraw all the specie from the banks, and to create such general financial embarrass ment as to lead to popular insurrection and re-

Plans were somewhat changed at last. It was decided to try and buy the original plates, in-stead of attempting to manufacture new ones. This was accordingly done. The original plates were bought-bought from parties in the Treasury. Mr. King implicates in this sale Cooper, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Johnson. A price high enough was paid for these plates. The society could afford to do it, for Mr. King states that it has now in its coffers no less than \$20,000,000.

pudiation.

As soon as the plates were brought, the work of striking off bills began. These bills could be detected in no way from the genuine issue, for they were printed from the same plates. for their circulation have been established throughout the whole country. Sixty million dollars' worth of them have already b upon the country. For four long years this work, according to Mr. King's story, has been going steadily forward. Day after day the lying presses have been busy, and the conspirators have ceased not in their nefarious work.

On the 1st and 2d of November, 1869, the society, Mr. King says, was reorganized and General Frank P. Blair was elected President. Its headquarters are still in New York, and it is from that city that all the bills are sent. "Sworn to and Subscribed Before Me."

The astonishing statement of which the fore going is an abstract was then taken to Mr. James M. Blackburn, Clerk of the United States District Court at Covington, the customary eath was administered to Mr. King, and readily asken.

Ho! for Washington. Information of this statement was at one

sent to Washington, and thither, in a few days went Colonel Hoagiand. A day or two after his arrival Mr. King, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. J. S. Filson, of Greenupsburg, Ky., pre-sented himself and had an interview with the authorities.

Is This All ? Is the matter to end here? Is the man monomaniae, or is there somewhat of truth in his sworn statement? These are questions

more easily asked than answered. It may be worth while to state, by way of corroboration to this marvellons statement, that one member of Congress, it is told us, has said that he has seen these spurious bills, and knew they were spurious.

STANTON.

De Refuses a Gift, and Insists Upon Taking

The following letter of the great War Secre-tary has been hitherto unpublished. It makes yet plainer his honorable poverty, and his manly instinct of independence. It should like-wise make plainer the duty of the American eople to hasten the work of providing for his ally in the midst of which the long-following his of his labors in our behalf cut him off. A ago, in falling health, and feeling the neof some rest from professional labors,
uton was compelled to ask a loan from
lfriend. A citizen of Cleveland, learnet by accident, hastened to send the check for five thousand dollars, cceptance as a mark of his esteem for the great services he had ren-ry. As soon as he had recovered

Washington City, Jan. 25, 1865—My Dear Friend:

—I regret to learn by Mr. H.'s note, received this morning, that your illness mentioned by Mr. — continues to afflict you. My own severe indisposition has delayed the grateful acknowledgment of your unexampled and disinterested kindness to one who had no claim upon your personal generosity. It surprised me beyond measure, as the first and Guy practical appreciation, among many thousand verbal and sincere words of affectionate respect that I have received. But, my dear friend, I cannot suffer even your kindness to have the firm you desire. Never a rich man, but toiling for livelihood from childhood—the eldest of a family of orphan children, with many heavy burdens of duty upon me, Provitence has always enabled me to win support for myself and those dependent upon me, without being a horrower or owing any debt. For the chance of restoring my health, by a few months' rest from labor, my application was made For the chance of restoring my health, by a few months' rest from labor, my application was made to Mr. — as it would have been to a brother. Your kindness and respect, developed in this unexampled manner and by accident, afford me more joy than could gold and silver, even for the purpose of my present wants. But one thing more is needed. While your generous friendship will be cherished among the most pleasant events of my life, with the remembrance of your disinterested contribution to the afforts at its preservation from disease, even in the hour of your own suffering, yet I must beg you to take my note at twelve maths

disease, even in the hour of your own suffering, yet I must beg you to take my note at twelve months for the amount, which I have forwarded with this to Mr. —— for delivery.

If my life be spared and health restored, I hope to find no trouble in making payments out of the gains of my profession. If my time has come, or I am called while the debt is outstanding, my estate will have enough to pay it. And, my dear friend, this will in no degree diminish the obligation imposed by your friendship. That is too precious ever to change or fade from my heart.

your friendship. That is too precious ever to change or fade from my heart.

My health improved for some time from the condition it was at Cleveland, and gave promise of fail restoration, but recent exposure in crossing the mountains, and professional labor at Wheeling, have occasioned some trouble, from which I am now recovering. I hope, my dear friend, that you and those

NAVAL DISASTER.

Particulars of the Loss of the United States Tug Maria A Remarkable Narrative. The Miantonomah left the Brooklyn Navy Yard a week since, convoyed by the tug Maria. To enable her to get safely to sea, the Catalpa and Clinton assisted her as far as Hell Gate, when they left, and the Maria took up her position astern as a tender. A gale of wind coming on, the vessels lay at anchor off Fort Schuyler. Early Monday morning they got under way and proceeded up the Sound. On reaching Montauk about 8 o'clock Monday night, the heavy swell from the ocean set in, and the Maria commenced to roll fearfully. The Mian-tonomah made good weather, but leaked some through the tarret packing, making it decidedly unpleasant below decks. She rolled considerably

for a monitor. She steered very wildly, and the

Maria kept well on her quarter, occasionally running up to a safe distance to see if all was

About 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Gay Head light being in sight, the feed-pipe of the Maria burst, owing, probably, to the violent working of the vessel. This casualty did not cause any alarm or excitement on board, and while consulting as to what should be done, the Miantonomah was halled and informed of the Maria's accident. The officers informed them that the vessel would be slowed until it could be ascertained whether the damage could be re-paired on board of the Maria. The Miantonomah steamed slowly ahead, but the Maria seems to have passed her, and was so far in advance as to lead those on board to believe that the Miantonomah had stopped. Thinking that she might have broken down, they turned the Maria around to ascertain the cause of her delay. The Vineyard Light ship was now in sight, and it became necessary to change the course of the Miantonomah, bringing the bow of the monitor in line with the starboard side of the Maria. At this time it was discovered on board of the Maria that the Miantonomah was rapidly ap-proaching her, and orders were given to go ahead at full speed; but the engineer reported that his steam was nearly exhausted, so that she could not make three knots. The Miantonomah was going about eight knots; and tried to avoi by putting her helm hard a-starboard, it was too late. Besides, the monitor answers her helm very slowly. The blow given by the Miantonomah is represented as being terrific, the ram penetrating the Maria's iron hull, and instantly killing Coles, the oller, who was oiling the engine. The vessel was keeled over so that the port rail was under water; the lamps, stoves, chairs, and everything movable were thrown into a confused mass, and the vessel was set on fire. The engines of the Maria were knocked endways and made a complete wreck. In an incredibly short space of time the waves dashed the Maria against the prow of the monitor, en-larged the hole and made its destruction more perfect. Lieutenant-Commander Niles had charge of the deck. knsign Bleecker was in his berth, it being his watch below. Mr. Brown, the engineer, was in the engine-room. cook, Jones, was in the galley asleep, and is believed to have been klied there, as he was not seen again after he turned in for the night. Griffiths was asleep in the bunkers with Burns, and when the collision took place, he called his chum, and then started for the deck, which he reached, but poor Burns never gained the deck. Griffiths, however, jumped from the deck and swam to the Mianto nomah, when he was picked up by Brown, the engineer of the Maria, who was instrumental in saving several of the others. Cummings was unable to jump from the Maria to the monitor, and he was drawn down by the suction. Ensign Bleecker, who was partially undressed, jumped from his berth at the instant of the collision, and attempted to get out of the port cabin door, but finding the water was rushing in, he closed it and went to the starboard one, which he succeeded in opening and reaching the deck, and with the others climbed upon the bow of the Miantono-

All the saved are loud in their praises of Brown, the engineer, whose coolness, courage, and ability in this trying time were marked, and he assisted several of the crew over the bow, and at last grasped Griffiths and hauled him on board. From the time of the collision until the Maria was out of sight beneath the waves did not exceed a minute. The Miantonomah made an attempt to lower a boat, but desisted from the fact that the boat would have been instantly swamped against her side, as the waves were dashing over her decks. It seems a miracle that so many were saved. Fortunately the Miantonomah kept her headway after the collision, for had she backed off entirely, the Maria would have keeled to starboard, and left no hope of salvation for those on board; as it was, she hung on the iron prow of the monitor, and thus gave them time to get on board.

The following is a list of the saved:-Lieutenant Commander Marston Miles: Ensign, John Bleecker; pilots, William Cutler, Hugh Jones, Charles Duval; engineers, Abraham Brown, Samuel Smithers; firemen, Griffiths, Hughs,

Telnoy; crew, Collins, Flanagan.
The following were lost:—Firemen, John Coles, James Cummings; oiler, John Burns;

cook, William Jones.

The Maria was a screw tug, built during the war by Messrs. Perine for the Navy Department, and she has been employed around the Navy Yard ever since. She was the vessel sent by Admiral Godon to watch the Spanish gunboats during the time they laid at the foot of Thirteenth street. She was detailed on this her last voyage to convoy the Miantonomah to Boston, and was to have returned to New York. The cook, who has been lost, leaves three orphan children, and Cumming leaves a family; neither of these men are on the books of any vessel, those left are deprived of any support, and are not entitled to a pension. It has been suggested by some of the officers of the navy that Congress will provide for these and similar cases. Everybody on board at the time lost every article of clothing and all personal effects. The loss to the Gevernment is about \$60,000, although the Maria has cost nearer \$100,000. She was a very serviceable boat, and was extremely well built.

The Miantonomah arrived at Boston on Wed-

sufficiently Mr. Stanton made the following reply:—

Washington City, Jan. 29, 1869—35 Dear Friend:
—I regret to learn by Mr. H.'s note, received this morning, that your illneas mentioned by Mr. — continues to afflict you. My own severe indisposition has delayed the grateful acknowledgment of the diseaser and the statements of the statement of the st to rer by the disaster, and the statements of the others are to the same effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Fires This Morning—A Dollar Store Building funed Out.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the second-story windows of building No. 712 Chesnut street. The door leading to the upper part of the structure was broken open and flames were seen at the second floor landing. An alarm of fire was given, and it a remarkably short space of time the firemen were on the ground. However by this time the fire had communicated to the various rooms in the second story, and a large sized hole had been burned through the floor, and through this aperture burning cinders dropped on to the first floor, occupied by Goodwin & Cutter, and known as the dollar store. Water was poured on this mass of embers, and the Fire Parrol by skilful management covered up all the various cases and shelvings. The fire burned stubbornly for over an hour, but the firemen succeeded in confining it to the second and third stories. The occupants of the first floor sustain trifling loss by fire and water. They also used several floors in the back part of the building as store rooms. Here considerable damage was sustained. Messrs, Goodwin & Cutter bave an insurance of \$20,000, which will be sufficient to cover their loss. The front second floor was occupied by J. M. Warne, importer of watches, and T. A. Warne & Co., manufacturing jewellers. These gentlemen had an immense stock on hand, but fortunately for them the bulk of it was locked up in two immense safes. In these receptacles were had an immense stock on hand, but fortunately for them the bulk of it was locked up in two immense safes. In these receptacles were watches alone amounting to \$50,000. The articles in the cases comprised all sorts of jewelry, all of which was destroyed. Their insurance is \$15,000, which, it is thought, will cover the loss. The front room on the third floor was unoccupied. A small room in its rear was occupied by Charles E. Mutrux, watchmaker. His loss will be \$500, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, but the general impression seems to be that it is an incendiary act.

—At 2-o'clock this morning, Conkiin's stables, Nos. 826, 826, and 828 Sansom street, were discovered on fire, but before the flames had extended very far the America and Moyamensing Hose Companies were on hand and succeeded in extinguishing them. n the cases comprised all sorts of jewelry, all of

JAYNE'S HALL.-When the fine granite building on Chesnut street, below seventh, known as Jayne's Hall, was built, the plans were so drawn as to form stores of sufficient capacity for almost any purposes, but since the first occupancy of the stores for business sites, the trade of Philadelphia has increased ness sites, the trade of Philadelphia has increased immensely, and with said increase enlarged establishments have been necessitated. The firm of Mesers. Morgan, Bush & Co., dry goods importers and jobbers, No. 424 Market street, have for some time past been looking around for a suitable place in which to conduct their rapidly increasing trade, and finally hit upon Jayne's Hall. The trustees of the estate of the late David Jayne were at once consulted, and an arrangement was entered into, by which it was agreed that the trustees should transform the stores Nos. 427 and 428 into one, and when completed it should be turned over under the terms of a five or ten years lease to the Erm®named. To agree was but to perform; workmen were at once set to work, the dividing workmen were at once set to work, the dividing walls taken down, skylights introduced, new stair-ways creeted, and improvements of all kinds made. ways crected, and improvements of all kinds made. The work has so far progressed that on Monday next the firm will commence moving in their goods, and in a few days the first floor will be then open to public inspection. When completed the store will compare favorably with any other in the city, and having a great depth, being well lighted and with a fine display frontage on Chesnut street, will, no doubt, answer all expectations.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY .- The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 301, being an increase of 44 over those of last week, and an increase of 20 over the corresponding period of hist year. Of these, is5 were adults; 155 were miners; 225 were born in the United States; 69 were foreign; 15 were unknown; 15 were people of color; and 8 from the country. Of the number, 10 died of congestion of the lungs; 5 of inflammation of the brain; 17 of old age; 8 of typhold fover; 15 of convulsions; 40 of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 13 of debility; 33 of scarlet fever; and 23 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:

Wards.

Wards. week, and an increase of 20 over the corresponding

Wards. First 5 Nineteenth..... 11 Twentieth. . . 10 Twenty-first. 5 Twenty-second. .19 Twenty-third. 8 Twenty-fourth Fourteenth, Fifteenth

The Alterations at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.— The alterations now being forwarded at Nos. 602, 6.4, and 606 Chesnut street, are being done under the supervision of the well-known architect, John McArihur. Nos. 602 and 604 have been occupied as a branch house of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co of New York ever since the completion of the building. Of late the business has increased to such an extent that these stores, although extensive, and fronting on both Chesnut and Sixth streets, have been found inadequate for the firm's purposes, negotiations have ended in the securing of No negotiations have ended in the securing of No. 608. Workmen are now busily employed night and day in making the necessary alterations for the transformation of the three stores into one. The large and well-lighted second story of the corner building, occupied by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, is also to be taken in, thus giving the firm the entire control of the second-story Chesnut street front. The cellars and sub-cellars have been secured, and when the work is finished, the firm will be able to boast of one of the finest establishments of the kind boast of one of the finest establishments of the kind

CORPORATION RECCTIONS.-In addition to the long list of corporations published the other day, the fol-lowing will hold elections for Directors and other Chestnut Hill Railroad Company, 10 A. M., January

), at Merchants' Exchange. Philadelphia National Bank, 11 A. M., January 11, at the banking house.
Manufacturers' National Bank, 10 A. M., January 12, at the banking house.
Girard National Bank, 12 M., January 12, at bank-

ng house. Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company, 12 M., January 15, at the depot, Twentyecond street, below Spruce.

THE MEETING of the Newsboys' Home Association at Concert Hall, on Monday evening next, will be a very interesting entertainment. Rev. Phillips Brocks, so well known in this city, will speak, as also Mr. C. C. Tracey, who for ten years has been Superintendent of the New York Newsboys' Lodging-bouse, and Mr. M. Dupuy, of the Children's Ald Society of that city. Hon. Charles Gibbons, Pregident of the Association, will give some history of the new home just opened at No. 918 Locust street. As it is only the desire of the association to interest the pubic in this very interesting class of bright boys, there will be no admission charged and no collection

RECORDER'S CASES .- Daniel Parley was before Reorder Givin this morning on the charge of selling iquor without a license, also for selling liquor to frunkards, also for selling to miners. He was held

in \$1000 bail to answer.

Julia Faricy was held in \$500 ball to answer a harge of assault and battery with a stone on a letenseless, foll-grown and sole-bodied man.

Martin Maron was fined \$5 by the Recorder for truelly beating his horse with the butt of a whip.

Hoise Railhoad Contest.—The stockholders of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company are arranging among a few world-be master spirits to obtain control of this company. A arge attendance of stockholders may be expected at 12 o'clock on Monday next, and the stockholders will decide if a change is to be made or not. The lectine in the stock during the last year has attracted the attention of those who have invested in the officers. , and many now desire a change in the officers.

WIFE BEATER.-Frederick Lauerbach, residing at Cumberland and Hope streets, went home last evening and, as it is alleged, commenced beating his wife. She resisted him, whereupon a hot poker was selzed, and the result was that Mrs. Lauerbach received several ugly burns about the face and head. Alderman Sutphin had the husband before him, and after heaving held him to await the result of the after a hearing held him to await the result of the

APPOINT D CAPTAIN OF THE PARK GUARD. - Louis M. Chast an city coltor of the Press, was to-day confirmed by the Fairmount Park Commissioners as Captain of the Perk Guard, vice John Lyon, removed. The new appointee served throughout the late was an officer in the cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel R. Butler Price.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York, will preach the sermon on the installation of Rev. J. R. Miller, pastor of Bethany Prosbyterian Church, on Monday evening, January 17.

THE STRIKE.

Virtual End of the Taraph Operators' Strike in this City—All but seven Return to Their Duty.

The telegraphic strike in this city is virtually at an end. Fifteen of the strikers that left the Phila telphia office of the Western Union Company have returned to their duty. They have signed the following paper, depioring their connection with the League:—

returned to their duty. They have signed the following paper, depioring their connection with the League:

"Having been fully convinced in my mind that we have been grossly deceived by our officers at New York, and that the present strike between the Western Union Company and its take employes is entirely upjustified on the part of the striker, I have by renounce all connection with the Philadelphia I taggee. I feel that I am doing it as an act of constice to the company and to my family."

Unly seven of the original strikers now remain on the strike. The operators who have been placed on duty in the Philadelphia office have also signed the following card, contradicting the damaging reports as to the a snagement of the offices at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington during the strike:—

"Having withdrawa from the Telegraphers' Protective League and returned to duty with the company, and having made personal inquiry and investigation in regard to the manaer in which the business has been done since the strike, we are satisfied that the statements published from time to time to the effect that the offices at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington have been manaed with horse and transparent.

phia, Baltimore, and Washington have been maune with boys and incompetent operators, and that consequence the regular business has been serious

consequence the regular business has been seriously delayed, are wholly incorrect. On the contrary, we believe the business to have been done without any material delay, and that the force on duty at the points named, as well as at other principal offices, has been composed of men of first-rate ability."

The following communication has been received by us relative to the statement now going the rounds of the press, that the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph line is it the greater part owned and controlled by the Western Union Company.

The card comes direct from the Superintendent of the Bankers' and Brokers' line, and, as will be seen, flatly contradicts any collusion between the jeompanies named:—

hatry contradicts any contision between the com-panies named:—

Having noticed in yesterday's Evening Trie-Graph a statement that the officers of the Tele-graphers' Protective League had officially notified this company that it must cease sending and re-ceiving business for the Western Union Telegrapa Company or the operators of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company would be ordered by the Grand Chief Operator of the League to stop work; also that the Bankers' and Brokers' Company was in a great measure owned and controlled by the work; also that the Bankers' and Brokers' Company was in a great measure owned and controlled by the Western Union, I wish to state, for the information of our patrons and the public generally, that these statements are false in every particular; and further, that no dissatisfaction exists with the employes of this company. On the contrary, they express themselves entirely satisfied with the general management of the line, and every effort will be made to forward promptly any despatches intrusted to them.

Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company.
In additional refutation of the charge, the Saperintendent of the Western Union line asserts the above positive facts, truthful and undenitole, and further that the Western Union needs no help, the strikers having this morning partly succumbed, 15

strikers having this morning partly succumbed, its out of the 22 volunteering their services, and placing themselves at the disposal of the company to be sent or ordered wherever may be deemed most ex-

Superintendent Clowny, at St. Louis, telegraphs that he has permanently filled the places of the strikers there.
Superintendent Williams, at Cincinnati, says he is doing splendidly without strikers.

—A stated meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Batte of New Orleans, was held this morning at 1112 o'elick, in the Grand Jury room of the new Coart House. Vice-President Captain William T. Elder in the chair, Secretary, John H. Frick Thirty seven members were reported present, a falling off of 37 three the last purposes.

since the last meeting.
Celonel Thompson, from the Executive Committee, hanged in the following report, which was adopted

upanimously :-Since our last meeting several of our members, and a large number of soldiers and sallors of the war of 1812, not members of this association, have deof isiz, not members of this association, have de-parted this life. Our numbers are rapidly diminish-ing, and the time is not far distant when this asso-ciation, around which cluster so many pleasant re-collections, will be among the things that were, at least so far as relates to the original members. We trust, however, that their sons, who by our constitu-tion are entitled to membership, will full the void ranks, and preserve the existence of the association

ranks, and preserve the existence of the association for many years to come.

The committee offer the following resolutions:

**Received That in view of the greatly diminished number of surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and of the pressing necessities of many of them, we again pressupen Congress the necessity and justice of maling provision for the few surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and for the widows of such as are decessed, and carnestly ask that Congress may pass a bill at its pressur. cal nestly ask that Congress may pass a bill at its present sersion affording them relied in their declining years. Col. John Thompson, by request, then read General Jackson's farewell address. A discussion of some length took place on the pen-

sion bill for the soldiers of the war of 1812, which had been defeated by one vote in the Senate, at a former session of Congress, and which it was greatly advisable that Congress should pass at its present Mr. Frick offered the following resolution on the

Mr. Frick offered the following resolution on the subject:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to urge the passage of a bill at the present session of tongress granting pensions to the soldiers and sallors of the Wiro' 1812, and to the widows of these deceased.

A sample of a new badge for members of the organization was exhibited.

The association then adjourned until the 22d of

The association then adjourned until the 22d of February.

The following is a list of the deaths among members of the association since July 4, 1859;—
Jacob Kemmerer, aged 80 Cant. H. B. Raat, 70 years.
Ferra.

Henry Smith, 81 years.
John W. Glaghorn, 81 years.
George White, 85 years.
George White, 85 years.
George White, 85 years.
George White, 85 years.
George L. Zeigler, 78 years.
John Hutcher, 77 years.
Gen. H. K. * raig, U. S. A.
Levi K. Dover, 77 years.
George Zink, 87 years.
Deaths reported January 8, 1862, 15; February 22, 11; July 4, 16; January 8, 1862, 15; February 22, during that period. luring that period.

HERE'S A GO!-One Robert Hardgrass, a felicitous member of the hymenial state, who dates his mem-bership from a day distant by about the space of one pership from a day distant by about the space of one year from the present time, was conducted by his better half this morning before Alderman Delaney, and there, before said Aiderman, said better half makes mention of slight irregularities in the conduct of the worser half, Hardgrass, in relation to herself. The irregularities did not amount, however, to anything more than such slight tricks as kicking and beating, the indiction of a black eye weekly upon her person, and in one and the final instance, breaking over here head in the form of a companyia blessing. person, and in one and the final instance, breaking over her head, in the form of a communial blessing, potato custard, which doubtless had been prepared for other and less lofty uses. The Alderman took no more notice of the irregular ties than was necessary for the commitment to prison of the lively Hard-grass in default of \$560 ball.

THE MAINNERCHOR GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASOUE will take place on Thursday, January 20, at the Academy of Music. The balls given by this society in former years are remembered with pleasure by all who have attended them, and the festival now anneunced will undoubtedly be attended by a select throng of pleasure-speckers. The arrangements are in the hands of gentlemen of experience, and no effort will be spared to make the affair a brilliant success.

SAVED FROM DROWNING .- Policeman Toland, of the Sixth district, at 4 o'clock this morning saw a woman walking down the wharf at Vine street, Schuylkili. He hailed her, and discovered that she was on her way to West Philadelphia. He placed her on the right road, when she left, thanking him for having saved her from a watery grave.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph 1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 92
do, scrip. 87
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 98½
Ph. and Rea. R. 94½
Mich. South. & N.I. R. 88½
Cle. and Pitt. R. 87½
Chi. and N. W. com. 72½
Chi. and N. W. pref. 85
Chi. and R. I. R. 104½
Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 88½

Market steady.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST LOUIS DREKA. Stationer and Engraver, No. 1623 OHESNUT Street,

WEDDING AND PARTY INVL TATIONS

ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE. WALLETS, GOLD PENS, WRITING DESES, ENIVES, CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.

J. LINERD. STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER. No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,

TUROPE.

A New Era for France-The Policy of M. Ollivier's Cabinet-The Duke of Genca and the Spanish Succession - To-day's Cable Quotations.

FROM EUROPE. English Retrenchment.

By the Franco-American Cable, I ONDON, Jan. 8 .- The English Cabinet are continuing very energetically in the path of economy they have assigned to themselves. The retrenchments are principally in the Admiralty Departments and in the Department of Public Works. This process throws a great many out of employment at a very hard season of the

quarters on this account. The Duke of Genoa and Victor Emanuel. FLORENCE, Jan. 8 .- The official paper, the Opinion Nationale, has an article, evidently by authority, justifying the resolution taken by the Government and King Victor Emanuel to decline the crown of Spain.

year, and meets with disapprobation in many

A Crisis in Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The crisis of the Cabinet is believed to be approaching a solution, and the new Ministry it is thought will soon be selected. The Presidency of the minority has been offered to Olozaga, the Ministry of Justice to Rivero.

The Buc de Broglin and the English Mission. Paris, Jan. 8,-La Patrie, semi-official, contradicts the rumors that the Duc de Broglia is to go as Ambassador to London. There are diplomatic changes no doubt intended, but not at the present time.

English Free Trade Meeting. A great free trade meeting is to be held here on the 16th lnet, under the auspices of the

Policy of the New Erench Ministry. Parts, Jan. 8 .- It is announced that during the Presidency of M. Ollivier over the French Cabinet he intends to bring in a series of measures practically abrogating the law of public safety (loi de salute publique), and article 75 of the criminal code. Le Temps states with great positiveness that M. De Lavalette has sout in his resignation, and also that Count Benedotti will be replaced at Berlin by either M. Mallaret or M. De Mercier.

During yesterday's session of the Senate interpellations were made with regard to the diplomatic position of France towards the Œcumenical Connell, and as to the commercial relations of the country with other countries, and as to home politics. Count Napoleon Dara, on behalf of the Foreign Department, promised full information in reply to the interpellations, concluding with these words, "We are men of honor and will keep our faith in every point. The reply to the interpellations is to be made next week.

This Evening's Quotations London, Jan. 8—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93%; for account, 92%. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 863%; 1865, old, 85%; 1867, 85%; 16-40s, 84%; Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 102%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%. Western, 25%.
PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 75c.
Liverroot, Jan. 8.—1:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet.
Midding uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.;
The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2006 for export and speculation.
Red Western Wheat 8s.@8s. 1d.

Red Western Wheat St. 658. 10.

Bacon, 61s. Tallow, 44s. 64.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—220 P. M.—The Bourse is now timer. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States bonds opened HAVES, Jan. 8.—Cotton opened quiet both on the

FI of and afloat. FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Would-be Snielde. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8,-Charles H. Hatfield, awaiting an examination on a charge of perjury, was found hanging by the neek from the bars of the cell door in the Tombs last night. He was cur down in time to save his life.

FROM THE WEST. The Whitehouse Case.

The Whitehouse Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.—The case of Bishop Whitehouse vs Rev. Charles Kenny came before the Supreme Court yesterday. This trial is to test the injunction granted the accused in Chicago against the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court. The counsel for Bishop Whitehouse made an extended argument on apostolic succession and other matters of Church history. The decision of the Court is not of Church history. The decision of the Court is no expected for some weeks yet.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Jan. 8.—Stocks unsettled. Money, 7
per cent. Gold, 1224. Five twentles, 1862. conpon, 115; do. 1864, do., 1143; do. 1865; do., 1144; do.
do., new, 1133; do. 1867, 1144; do. 1865; do., 114; 10-40s,
1123; Virginia 6s, new, 58; Missouri 6s, 873; Canton
Company, 503; Cumberland preferred, 253; Consoil
dated New York Central and Hudson River, 914;
Brie, 244; Reading, 943; Adams' Express, 62;
Michigan Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87;
Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87;
Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort
Wayne, 1884;

New York Money Market. New York Money Market.

New York, Jan. 8.—Money is easy at 7 per cent. on call. The gold market was greatly excited, and the premium having risen from 12234 to 1234, began to decline, and at noon had reached 1224. The fail was caused by rumors, which have since been confirmed, that the Treasury Department was about to sell gold on account of the special and sinking funds. The amount to be sold on Monday, as per official notice, is \$1,670 000, and on Tuesday the funds received for gold will be used in the purchase of bonds. New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 8.—Coston steady; sales of bales at 25 c. Flour dull; sales of 4000 bbls. St. at \$4.75 6.6 20; Western at \$4.65 6.6 40; and Southe at \$5.50 6.10. Wheat dull, with sales of 26,000 bus No. 2, \$1.20@121%; winter red, \$1.28@1.31%. Corn heavy; sales of 18,000 bushels mixed Western at 90 @93c.; white Southern at 97%c.; and yellow Southern at 97%c.; and yellow Southern at 97.000 bushels State at 64@65c., and Western at 60@62%c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at \$28. Lard quiet. Whisky iirm

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P.S.J.

Court of Quarter Sessions Allison, P.g.J.
John Gienn was tried for cruelty to animals. It
was alleged that on Christmas eve the defendant
was engaged in driving a wagon overloaded with
oysters, and drawn by one horse, the wright being
more than the roor animal could pull without great
surfering. It was found, however, that Glenn was
merely a bired driver, having notaling
to do with the loading of the wagon, and he was
obliged either to deliver the oysters or be discharged: and, moreover, the load, though a large
one when leaving the wharf, would speedly be lightened by discharging small quantities at numerous ened by discharging small quantities at numerous places. Also, a good character was proven. The District Attorney said he didn't think this was a proper case for conviction, and a veodict of not

guilty was rendered.

Samuel Locke pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretense, in obtaining money by the deceifful representation that he was soliciting donations for the relief of the families of those persons who were injured by the explosion of a locomotive at Richmond, aepropriating them to his own use. District Court No. 1-Judge Strond.

In the case of the Government Oil and Mining Company vs. Simons & Weins, before reported, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs of \$96,192-16.

Terrence Wood vs. Manuel McShane. An action to recover for the transportation of lumber. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$112-62.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Attorney-Generalship and the Cabinet-Contest Between B. H. Brewster and Judge Strong -Resignation of French Ambassadors-Cuba Advices-Spanish Settlers on the Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-Generalship.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. S.—A delegation of the Pennsylvania Legislature, consisting of W. B. Lowry, Esq., Win McMichael, and Lewis W. Smith, Esq., called on the President to-day with the purpose, it is understood, of urging the appointment of a Pennsylvanian to the soon to be vacant Attorney-Generalship It is also understood that they urged Judge Stron as a candidate for one of the vacancies on the supreme Bench.

Benjamin Harris Brewster and the Cabluct. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

"What are they after, General 7" said Grant to his brother-in-law. "Oh, they want to get Brewster in the Cabinet."

"V. ell, show them in," said the President.
Lowry again marshalled his forces in the proper order, putting the talless men sirst and the shortess behind. General Owen's heart failed him just at this point, and for some reason he refused to fall in. "What's the matter, Owen?" said Lowny: "you ain't going to go back on us, are your! I hope you ain't going to go back on us, are your! I hope you ain't afraid of Geary, are you? D—it, man, Cameron's for Brewster, so is Scott, Forney, and the whole d—family. Come on."

This pathetic appeal had no effect upon the redoubtable Owen, for he steed unmovable as a statue. "Come, boys, let's go in without him," said Lowry, atterfy disgusted. After introducing the party, lowry, addressing the President, is reported to have said:—'Mr. Tresbent, we are here as a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to urge upon you the appointment of Hon. Benjamin Harria Brewster, of I hiladelphis, to the position of Attorney-General in your Cabinet, Mr. Brewster, sir, is a distinguished hwyer of the old Keystone State; he was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, but was removed, in my opudion, sir, and in the opinion of a majority of the people of that State, sir, without cause, by Mr. John W. Geary, at the instance of Mr. John Covode. "Mr. President, my friend Brewster has been badly treated: like other prophets, he is not without honor save in his own country. We ask, on behalf of the needed like other prophets, he is not without honor save in his own country. We ask, on behalf of the needers of the Legislature, that you appoint him Atto ney-General of the United States. You need not fear to offend Cameron. Scott, Forcey, or any of your sincere friends in Pennsylvania, by appets ting Egrewster; they are all for Brewster is an indicate many enemies. In conclusion, Mr. President, permit me to say if you appoint my friend, Mr. Brewster, you may count upon the support of Pennsylv

men.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Rallway Capitation Tax.

The Railway Capitation 7 ax.

Battmonk, Jan. 8.—The Baitimore and Ohio Railroad Company having requested the opinion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson upon the question of the unconstitutionality of the State legislation which requires the company to pay into the Treasury on-shifth of the gross receipts from passenger travel over the Washington branch of the road, discusses the matter at some length, and in conclusion says:—"I am clearly of opinion that the acts of Maryland above referred to of 1852, 1844, and 1852, as far as they impose the tax in question, are unconstitutional and vold."

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm; middlings, 25c.
Flour steady and active; Howard Street superfine, \$4 75@5; do. extra, \$2.25@5; do. family, \$4 25@7; City Mills superfine, \$5.65.75; do. extra, \$5.50.65.50; do. family, \$7.25.66; do. family, \$6.25.66; do. family,

FROM CUBA.

Reduction of Cable Rates Inducements to

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The steamship La France, from St. Nazaire, put in here yesterday and sailed again for Vera Cruz to-day.

The recent reduction in the Cuba cable tariff gives general satisfaction. A further reduction is contempated when the West India cable is finished.

The Voz de Cuba, in an editorial to-day, seriously endorses the repopulation of the island with Spaniards, and suggests that inducements be held out to the 40,000 Spanish soldiers who have arrived here to put down the insurrection to settle per.nanently in Cuba, and thus exterminate the enemies of Spain.

FROM EUROPE.

Resignation of the French Ambassadors at By the Anglo-American Cable. PARIS, Jan. 8.—It is announced to-day, on the best authority, that the French Ambassadors at London and Berlin have resigned.

THE COMMON COUNCIL CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Common Council Contested Election Case.

This afternoon the committee of Common Council having the case of Messrs. Hogeland and Logan,contestants of the Sixteenth ward, under consideration, met in Common Council shamber; George W. Hall, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Cochran, counsel for Mr. Hogeland, stated that he hoped to rest the case upon the returns from the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward, and presented the following order, addressed to the Mayor and Recorder, requiring them to open the vault and produce the box of the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward before the committee:

"You are hereby ordered and requested to produce the following order, and requested to produce the fore the committee of Common Council in the matter of the contested election of Common Council of the Sixteenth ward, the bailot of the said Sixte division of the said ward, in order that the said box may be opened and the certificates of the returns of the votes of said division inspected by this committee."

mittee."

This order was served by the Measunger of the Chamber, and responded to by Mayor Fox, through Chief Mulholland, that he was willing to comply with the order, but that it would be impossible this afternoon, owing to the absence of the clark having charge of the box. On Monday he would cheerfully Recorder Givin answered that he could furnish the

Recorder Givin answered that he could farmish the papers, but not the ballots; it was not according to law, and he had control of but one box. A long discussion here ensued between Mr. Logan and Mr. Cochran with reference to the signing of the agreement binding each to be ruled by the documentary evidence relating to the Fixth division, which although his own proposition, Mr. Logan refused for a time to sign. The matter was finally settled by both cartiers as agreeing. at time to sign. The matter was finally settled by both parties so agreeing.

There then being a dead lock in reference to the ballot-box, it was agreed that the order should be so attachded as to call for all the boxes of the division reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$118-62.

Not Price Judge Agnew.

The the case of Margaret Stewart vs. William Patterson, an action to recover damages for breach or marriage contract, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$15,000.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Monday.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Monday.