VOL. XIII.-NO. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE CCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Its Position and Work-Celebration of the Vigil of the Nativity-Political Condition of the Papal Kingdom.

ROME, Friday, Dec. 24.—The walls of Rome are pasted over with placards of ecclesiastical sooks lately published, and now with a long eircular from the hand of the Pope, laying down the law for schismatics, heretics, and all sorts of effenders. It fills several columns in the newapaper of the city. The leading Catholic organ, the Civilia Cattolica, has given Pius IX the title of the "Pope of Prodigles," and His Holiness seems to have fairly carned it.

What with allocutions, bulls, circular letters, council calls and maledictions, he hardly gives the world any rest. An unusual stir has been necessary, during the past ten years, to preserve the life of the Papacy at Rome, in a financial sense, and the statement is now made in a journal of authority, that during the period named

nal of authority, that during the period named a sum equal to 100,000,000 of francs has been poured into the treasury by voluntary contribu-

THE COUNCIL'S POSITION AND WORK. THE COUNCIL'S POSITION AND WORK.

There is not to be another general meeting of the Council or one for an allocution or the publication of decrees, until the Epiphany, the 6th of January. Meanwhile reunions are held early every day, without formality, either in the hall over the great Atrio, in a chamber of the Vatican, or in the amphitheatre in St. Reter's. Something is said about going to the Talace of the Lateran. The Fathers only appear in full episcopial livery, with their capes and full episcopal livery, with their capes and itres, on the occasion when the Pope presides, t is a general opinion among clerical people hat the Council will do its work before he festa of St. Peter and St. Paul, near the last of June.

It is the wish not to expose the lives of so nany, whose services are precious, to the heat nd unhealthiness of the months of midsummer extremely disagreeable in Rome. The hall in t. Peter's, about which so much has been sald, far from having the dainty accommodations thich have been so often described. There are o writing desks and praying stools, such as ave been spoken of, but only rows of plain enches with high backs and no stuffing, overed with high backs and no stufing, overed with a somewhat rich carpet of green and yellow, resembling gold. The room has een found somewhat unwieldy, it such a erm may be used, and the council itself is an nwieldy body, regarded in bulk, numbering omething like eight hundred—the size of a cititary regiment which we know can be less. nilitary regiment, which we know can be less asily handled in a narrow space than in the pen field. The speakers can only with great ifficulty make themselves heard. The voice ravels a long way to the roof and down again efore reaching the ear. But this elephant can nd plenty of pasturage in other parts of Rome, o full of great rooms.

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIVITY.

To-night, the vigil of the Nativity, Cardinals and Bishops will take part in a ceremony at Santa faria Maggiore, which is repeated every year, and is made as much of as any other of the christmas season. In that grand old Basilica is eposited what is believed by the faithful to be he trough or manger in which the Saviour was aid at the time of his birth. This cradle conlists of three pieces of plank roughly put together, and pretty shabby with the rust of time. It is inclosed in a casket of very splendid crystal and silver gilt.

al and silver gilt.

Within is deposited a figure of an infant in elished metal, resting on a bed of straw. The hole was designed by the French architect aladier. On each side are vases of crystal and lit, containing fragments of the swaddling-othes of the infant Saviour, and a single straw om the manger. These objects, thus enarined, may be inspected in one of the chapels ext the Sacristy, where they are deposited. fter midnight, before Christmas, these relies re carried in procession around the church on a tform, supported by Cardinals, with the peal litanies and the smoke of incense and candles. According to the record, which, of course, no ood Catholic is permitted to doubt, the Em-St. Helena caused to be trans-to Rome the stable in which the viour was born, and the greater part of this now deposited under the altar of a cha-el in the crypt of Santa Maggiore. Other agments of the stables are deposited in the reat urn of red porphyry under the high altar. his shrine has of late years been much enhed with the incrustations of the most costly

The story of the political condition of Rome soon told. The ancient walls shut in ancient inciples of barbarism. The life of the Romans one of moral and political imprisonment. At e gates progress, truth, and hope are put back.

substituted a superstitious brooding, and ayers in a dead tongue. Man is a creature of bit, and what he is taught to think, and do, d be, he is. Most of these priests and monks lieve that to Rome and to them is exclusively mided the precious treasure of divine truth. bey are sincere in their ignorance, and love it, ad are the victims of an uneulightened confi-

and are the victims of an uneulightened confidence. Only the force of new law can drive them from their follies, and only the political convenience of a ruler holding precarious power in another country is the obstaele to reform.

The present condition of Rome is a scandal to the civilization of our time. And this is said not in passion, as by one apt to indulge the language of extravagant praise or condemnation, but the verdict of a conviction formed on the knowledge of ample observation. It is the error of the ancient system that the acceptance error of the ancient system that the acceptance of a dogma is made of far greater importance than the acceptance and practice of principles upon which character must be established. The Pope and those around him claim to be angels mt down out of Heaven to manage politically, is well as spiritually, human affairs—a very con-renient mode of government, calculated to save much trouble, if anything like it were possible. But no one ever heard of angels making themelves rich by a tobacco monopoly, or specula-tions in the salt tax, as Antonelli and some of his associates have done. Providence, since a rery remote date, has preferred to use human instruments instead of augels, to manage State affairs, and it is only one of the trials of our fallen nature to watch sharply that agents do not abuse their trust. After the British aristocracy, there is no instrument of government so cumingly devised at that of the Roman hierarchy.

GHOSTS AND FLOATING HEADS.

How to Hire an Actor—He Must be Paid for His Time, Whether He Performs or Not. In the Marine Court, before Judge Curtis, Mr. Sylvester sued Jarrett & Palmer, as proprietors of the Tammany, for two weeks' salary from of the Tammany, for two weeks' salary from the 12th to the 26th of November. Among the speciators in Court were Harry Jarrett, Leonard Grover, Burr Grover, Vincent, stage manager at Niblo's, Nickle, the prestidigitateur, and Mr.

Mr. Sylvester swore that after corresponding with the defendants, he had accepted an engagement of £20 per week for himself and three others, to last three or six months. In one of ers, to last three or six months. In one of his letters he made mention of sixteen illusions eleven magical tricks, and four effects that com-

posed his repertory, and bargained to give his personal services and brains only. Mr. Leonard Grover testified that Mr. Sylvester had not complied with the strict letter of his contract, and did not perform certain acts, as he had not the apparatus to do them with. He did not discharge Sylvester, but told him he could have no money until he performed some Mr. Jarrett testified that the masks and faces

FIRST EDITION | exhibited by Mr. Sylvester were not so good as those which Mr. Sylvester told Mr. Jarrett he could surpass.

Robert Nickle testified thus:—I am a magician or prestidigitateur. I have introduced

THE PLOATING HEAD,

which requires a mirror of eight feet square. I saw Mr. Sylvester's magic performances. Mr. Sylvester's specialty is Masks and Faces, but as a magician, I should call myself his superior. (Laughter.)
John H. Denham, stage carpenter of the Tam-

many, testified:-I made

THE GHOST CHAMBER and built the table for the Masks and Faces.
Mr. Sylvester did not produce the Enchanted Canopy on the Monday night as advertised. It was not my fault that the performance was not given. I was not ready. The glass used came from Niblo's Garden.

B. H. Grover testified that he had heard L. Grover tell Mr. Sylvester that if he did not give certain performances there would be no money for him. He was requested to do

for him. He was requested to do

THE WATER CASCADE,

but said his machinery had not arrived. I am not sure what the conversations were exactly. I know of several instances of performers travelling with the ghost illusion. I once assisted in producing it, on which occasion the glass was produced by me as exhibited. I did not see any large quantity of baggage belonging to Mr. Sylvester. I did not furnish him a room for his

Mr. McVaney testified thus:—I am stage man-ager of the Tammany; Mr. Sylvester did not produce the canopy scene until a week after the time he had promised; the ghost illusion was not

produced at the time promised.

Sylvester recalled—I was to perform the "Enchanted Canopy" on Monday night, but nothing was ready for me, the carpenter's work not done. I am the inventor and patentee of "The

THE SPHINK.

All my apparatus was in the Tammany before I arrived. I have over two express wagon loads of baggage. I expect to give only personal services and brains, and do not furnish properties.

I had all the apparatus customary among men of my profession. I used to receive my salary in portions of \$25 at a time.

Mr. Thayer addressed the jury for the defense, and said that the case lay in the one point, "Did this man fulfil his contract?" He showed that in one of his letters he promised to give about thirty performances, and during the four months he was at the Tammany he gave only three. He he was at the Tammany he gave only three. He did not keep his contract, because he had not

THE APPARATUS, and even wanted no advance before leaving London to purchase apparatus. I think, gentlemen, you will find that the plaintiff has broken the contract, and is not entitled to a verdict.

Mr. Gross, for the plaintiff, said that the defendants had not discharged Mr. Sylvester, and acknowledged it. They kept his name on the bills, and he was always to do what might be required of him. Mr. Sylvester carried all the apparatus he was expected to. Fechter is not expected to carry his scenery with him, or even POOR YORICK'S SCULL.

All that he furnishes are personal services and wardrobe. I think, gentlemen, you will see the justice of our claim and give us a verdict. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$200 gold.—N. Y. Sun, to-day.

GENERALITIES.

A Life for a Patent.

About a year ago last June, Judge Blatchford, of New York, virtually sentenced William Miller to imprisonment for life for a violation of the law in relation to patents. The prisoner, who is advanced in life, was charged with making india rubber combs, and thereby infringing on the rights of the patentees, Messrs, Poppenhauser & Konig, of Cliff street. Mr. Blatchford was the sole arbiter of his fate, for he did not have a sole arbiter of his fate, for he did not have a

Judge decided against him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$2500, and to remain in prison till paid. But Miller in poor, and hence he is doomed to inhabit a cell for life. An application for his release has been made to Judge Blatchford, but he declined. It is said, to

interfere further in the case, as he had no power.

Not long ago, ex-Deputy Marshal McCoy, who
arrested Miller, appealed to the lawyer of the
patentees to ask his release of Judge Blatchford, out he replied curtly that "neither the President of the United States, nor Judge Blatchford, nor the Governor of the State can release him without my consent, and I'm going to keep him in

How much better it would have been for poor Miller to have been a drawback thief than a manufacturer of india rubber combs!

Torturing a School Girl to Death. A little girl, nine years old, attending a public school in Manchester, Conn., failing to repeat her lesson correctly on Thursday, was required to repeat on Friday the lesson for that day and the day previous. She failed again, and as a punishment was required to stand on the floor in a passage way while she learned it. She stood there an hour, and was compelled afterward to stand in the school room five hours longer, until she had learned Thursday's lesson, and for another hour trying to learn Friday's On Saturday her legs bench to swell, and she suffered intensely, soon becoming deli-rious, trying to repeat the lesson which was the occasion of her punishment, and entreating her teacher for leave to take her seat. A few days after this ordeal death ended the child's agony. The School Committee's investigation resulted n finding that the teacher was guilty of an error

A Cargo of Bitters Sent to Autworp Our friends of the City of Brotherly Love have been playing a very shabby trick upon the merchants of Antwerp. The steamer Alpha was laden at Philadelphia with what purported to be comparatively harmless cargo of petroleum, but what, to the amazement of the sturdy Hol-landers, turned out to be hogsheads filled with a sene—in fact, a flood of bitters had been let loose upon the unoffending city of Antwerp. It is claimed by the sober citizens of Philadelphia that it was all a mistake, but we are inclined to believe that a dire conspiracy has been set on foot to purge the whole Dutch nation by force.—

The Peabody Remains.

The following order has just been issued by General McDowell:— HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 17, 1870.—By direction of the President of the United States, a funeral the resident of the United States, a latheral escort of United States troops will accompany the remains of the late Mr. George Peabody from Portland, Me., to South Danvers, Mass. The escort will be composed of a battalion of the 5th Artillery, under the command of Brevel Brigadier-General B. H. Hill, Lieutenant-Colone 5th Artillery, commanding Fort Preble, and will consist of the band of the 5th Artillery, a com-pany of fifty men from Fort Independence, two ompanies of fifty men from Fort Warren, and a

ompany of fifty men from Fort Adams, Brevet Brigadier-General Hill will send the Brevet Brigadler-General Hill will send the necessary orders direct to the several posts to bring these companies to Portland in time to be present on the arrival of the fleet bearing the remains from England. The troops will wear their overcoats on the march, and will be quartered and subsisted by Brevet Brigadler-General Hill at Fort Preble while awaiting the arrival of the fleet. Brevet Brigadler-General Hill will give all further orders to carry this order into effect, and to return the companies to their several stations when the duty on which they are ordered shall have been fulfilled.

By command of

Brevet Major-General McDownia.

The Situation-New Plan of Campaign-The Crops-A Petition to the Cortes. Havana, Jan. 15.—About a month ago nearly everybody was of opinion that the troops would clear the Cinco Villas immediately, and drive the insurgents towards Puerto Principe, bu-such a consummation has not been effected, and although the insurgents in that region are not so bold as they were formerly, they nevertheless remain in the field, and manage to avoid encoun-ters with their valiant and well-disciplined adters with their valiant and well-disciplined adversariee. Fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, fighting, or rather willing to fight, the 7000 insurgents in the Cinco Vilias, have not been able to have more than a few insignificant skermishes since the first of January; and not over twenty-five lives have been lost on both sides. At that rate the war will never end, and the Spaniards will be compelled to make superhuman efforts in order to secure fully the line from Cleya de Arila to Moron, and drive the Cinco Villas insurgents beyond it towards the Camaguey. The Government claims to hold the line, but of what avail is it while an enemy, numbering over 7000 men, is it while an enemy, numbering over 7000 men, remains in the rear, and while the enemy, in front, crosses with impunity, to effect some sudden coup de main, and retires again to their mountain fastnesses?

NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. The plan of campaign as inaugurated by the Spaniards is a good one, but I doubt, after all, whether it will be effective. The idea of General Rodas is to construct a road through the centre of the island, so as to be enabled to transport troops and provisions with despatch, and to construct telegraphic towers every few miles with which to signal the nearest detachment, so that succor may be had and combinations be made in the shortest possible time; said towers to be constructed in such a manner as to answer the purposes of a fort, and to be occupied by about thirty men and a piece of artillery. If the idea of building the road had been taken hold of and had it been attempted to carry it out months ago, the Spaniards would now be in possession of the Island, and the revolution probably squeiched. Whether at this late day it will prove practicable remains to be seen.

THE CROP. The wholesale destruction of plantations the Cinco Villas appears to have been stopped, and we hear but little of the burning of canefields and sugar houses. This is probably due to the continuous marches of the numerous detachments of troops in every direction, and the vigilance exercised by the stationary guards on every plantation. Nearly every plantation in the vicinity of Trinidad is grinding and all from Clenfugos westward, the crop proving splendid. This will enable the Spanish Government to carry on the war for another year, as the taxes and duties raised in the tranguil, portions of the and duties raised in the tranquil portions of the island are almost sufficient to pay the expenses of the strife and maintain the credit of the Spanish Bank, which, in case of necessity, will lesue a few millions more of paper money. PETITION TO THE CORTES.

To-day's Spanish mail steamer takes a very important document to Madrid in the shape of a petition signed by all the Spaniards (over 7000) belonging to the Carlist, Jesuit, and Isabel parties in Havana, and requesting the Cortes not to grant any liberties, privileges, or self-governing laws to the island of Porto Rico. The reason for such a strange course are stated by the signers to be principally that the introduction of reforms into Porto Rico would weaken the cause of Spain in Cuba; that the Spaniards in Cuba are divided regarding their politics and the manner of enforcing them; that the inauguration of those reforms will produce a revo-lution in Porto Rico, which, even if supressed immediately, will not efface the causes which produced it, or the ideas under which it was organized, the spark producing the flame always remaining. Also, that the enjoyment of these liberties and free speech will lessen the vigor and prestige of the pure Spanish element and debilitate the power of the authorities. Nothing ought to be done until Cuba is repreico onght to be province of Cuba. The intention of the Cortes to grant liberties and reforms to Porto Rico, it adds, has painfully astonished the petitioners. It is a question of decorum, of interest and elevated patriotism, to await the Cuban represen tatives in the Cortes.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire The Right Rev. Carlton Chase, D. E., Bishop of the Diocese of New Hampshire, died at Clare-mont, in that State, on Tuesday afternoon. Bishop Chase was born in Hopkinton, N. H., February 20, 1794. He was graduated at Dart-mouth College in 1817, and immediately commouth College in 1817, and immediately com-menced the study of theology, being ordained a deacon in the following year, and a priest in 1820, by Bishop Griswold. Soon after his ordination he became rector of Immanuel Church at Bellows Falls, Vermont, where he continued his ministry until 1844. During his connection with the Bellows Falls Society the important question regarding lands

the important question regarding lands granted in colonial times by Government to the Episcopal Church came up for settlement in the Supreme Court of that State, and during the litigation Mr. Chase performed very important service for the denomination. From Bellows Falls he removed to Claremont, New Hamp-shire, accepting the rectorship of Trinity Church. He was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of New Hampshire during the same year, 1844. The State had been included in the Eastern Diocese before his consecration. Until 1863 he per-formed all the parochial duties of his rectorship was then relieved on account of feeble health. Bishop Chase had many difficulties to meet during the more than quarter of a century in which he was the head of the Episcopal Church in New Hampshire. The prosperity which has attended the denomination in that State is evidence of his untiring labor and energy. Every minister in the diogose, whatever his discourage mente, found in him a hearty colaborer and firm friend. He was always on terms of friend-liness and, indeed, affection with all other clergymen within his jurisdiction. He was universally beloved as a citizen, combining a most amiable disposition with the grace of a refined and cultivated gentleman. After the deposition of Bishop Onderdonk in New York, Bishop Chase was called to this State, and filled the vacancy for a short time. In 1852 he preache the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Wain-wright of New York. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason at the time of his death. In 1839 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Uni-

-Maine has a mail carrier now 76 years of age, who has carried the mail daily from North Monmouth to Monmouth Centre for twenty-one years, and has missed but one trip during that

versity of Vermont.

-A catamount was shot in East Killingly, Vt. on the 8th, which measured five feet in length and weighed forty-five pounds. During the fight he killed three hounds. He was finally shot with buckshot through the heart, his last leap being fifteen feet in the air and forty-five feet forward, to an inch.

—After a trial, lasting eight days, a party of women who in 1868 made a raid upon a drinking saloon in Alton, N. H., in which they knocked in the heads of barrels, broke jugs, and smashed things generally, have been sentenced to pay about \$1000 in fines and costs.

—Mr. John Powell, of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa., a hard-working man, who has all his life been doing "odd jobs," has just ascertained that he and his brother and sister are the lawful heirs of an uncle who died some time ago in Berks county, leaving property valued at \$7,000,000.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Sinking of Another Mirsissippi Steamer -Missouri Colored Educational Convention-Effects of the Great Tornado-Breaks in the Canal and Railway Lines.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Btc. Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Associated Press.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 20 .- The annual meeting of the Associated Press of Kansas was held here yesterday, and was well attended. There are now seventeen daily papers published in this State that are in this association. The old officers were unanimously re-elected.

Steambont Sunk. St. Louis, Jan. 19.—A despatch from General Tower says that the steamer Lady Gay, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, was sunk at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. No lives lost. No further particulars have been received.

The St. Louis Working Women. At a meeting of working women held this evening, steps were taken for the establishment

of a co-operative store. Effects of the Storm-Canal Breaks.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DAYTON, Jan. 20.—A serious break has occurred in the canal near Lockport, and smaller breaks at different points south of that place. The Lockport lock is also badly damaged, and will take some time to repair it. There are five serious breaks in the banks of the canal between Hamilton and Murray's Locks; there are a large number of places on the Southern division of the canal where gravel has washed in so much as to require it to be dragged before navigation can be resumed. The damages to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad are repaired so that trains from New York came through to-day. The Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Road is open, the first train came through this evening. Connections are all right between Dayton

and Xenia. Colored Educational Convention of Missouri.

Despatch to The Reening Telegraph.

JEFFERSON, Mo., Jan. 20.—An educational convention of colored men, former slaves of Southern States, with their more fortunate brethren who were free through living in the Southern States before the emancipation proclamation, is assembled in the Capitol of Missouri. The convention numbers about fifty delegates. J. Milton Turner, a graduate of Oberlin, and Rev. Mr. Brooks, of St. Louis, seem to be the leaders in the movement.

All shades, from nearly white to the dusky African, were present, and among them some very intelligent men. . They use the best of language, and are exceedingly courteous to the presiding officer and each other, and very ambitious and tenacious of etiquette. They understand that they hold the balance of power, numbering 20,000 votes, when the disfranchised voters are again admitted to the ballot.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Matters. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20 .- There is great rejoicing here to-day by Merriman's friends over his election. The Police Commissioners will be elected to-day at Annapolis. There is no doubt whatever of the present board, Jarrett. Fusselbaugh, and Carr, being re-elected unanimously. Ship News.

The North German brig Theresa arrived to-day after a long and perilous voyage. She was nearly

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.
By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 20—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; Tenforties, 84%. American stocks steady; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 26%.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—11 A.M.—Cotton easier, but not lower; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Hes. London, Jan. 20—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £30 Ss. Bremen, Jan. 20.—Petroleum closed firm yester-HAMBERG, Jan. 20.—Petroleum closed firm yester-lay at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings. Paris, Jan. 20.—The Bourse opened quiet;

Rentes, 781. 12c.
ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum opened firm. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 20—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%;
for account, 92%. United states Five-twenties of 1865, old, 86%. American stocks dull. Illinois Central, 193%; Great Western, 26.

Liverpool, Jan 20—1 P. M.—Cotion market firmer, Paris, Jan. 20.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 735, 40c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20 .- United States Ave-twenties opened firm and unchanged. HAVEE, Jan. 30.—Cotton opens quiet at 187f., both

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Sharswood and Williams. The following judgment was given this morning:

Peter R. Oaks, et. al., vs. The Commonwealth.

Error to the Common Pleas of Indiana county.

Judgment affirmed.—Ch. J. Thompson.

The Schuylkill county list was before the Court.

District Court. No. 1—Judge Stroud.
Joseph Holdskin vs. Thomas Boyle. An action on
a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$155-14.
Amos S. Clift vs. Walter & Hutton, An action to
recover for laundry work done for the defendants.

District Court, No. 2 - Judge Hare.

John Lanck vs. John M. Bickel. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract; the plaintiff alleging that defendant engaged him to build a house in North Broad street, and after the survey and other preparations had been made, he employed other parties. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Petrce. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.
This morning's session was taken up with the trial of William Simpler, Reyno Hubbard, and William Caruthers upon the charge of robbing William McCray. On the part of the prosecution, it was alleged that about 10 o'clock New Year's night McCray dropped into a tayern at Twentieth and Cariton streets, where a sheep was being raffled, and sat in the window to smoke a cigar. After a while a man named Patchell led him out into the street, and several followed and cathered about him, and some one

named Patchell led him out into the street, and several followed and gathered about him, and some one of them took from his pocket a purse containing fity-five dollars.

Upon returning into the tavern he announced that he had been robbed, and Patchell, acting for Hubbard and Caruthers, offered to settle the matter for \$40, but McCray was not willing, and accordingly had them arrested. Simpler not being mentioned by the witnesses, the prosecution as to him was abandoned, and he was discharged. In regard to Caruthers and Hubbard, witnesses testified that McCray became "sick drunk," and had to be taken out; but Caruthers and Hubbard did not follow him, and had nothing whatever to do with it. Much evidence of good character was also offered. On trial.

WASHINGTON.

Work Before the Committees of the House-The Election Committee and the Democratic Members - Customs Receipts -Executive Appointments-Commissioner Delano

FROM WASHINGTON.

and the

Distil-

lers.

Indorsement of Commissioner Delano.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Commissioner Delano has received information that the convention of Kentucky distillers which met at Lexington yesterday, indorsed his action in fixing the fortyeight hours for the fermentation period in sweet mash houses, and seventy-two hours in sour mash houses, from the time of breaking up the

Custom House Receipts.

Boston					\$288,68
New York			11966		1.917.29
Philadelphia.					121,43
Baltimore		300	10000	A COLUMN	185,24
New Orleans,	from	Dec.	24 to	Jan. 8.	187,48

Assistant Assessors Appointed.
The following appointments of Assistant Assessors have been made for the Thirtieth district of New York:-William Wiggins, Henry M. Cook, James Wilcox. John J. Weber. and Silas M. Dodge. The following for the Ninth district:-Edwin Skedmore Ferdinand Branden, H. Q. French, Peter Hinghlaling, Albert Bogert, William P. Hall, and J. Cameron, and the following for the Twenty-third district:-John C. Hanchett and Charles J. Spaulding.

Work of the House Military Committee.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph, Washington, Jan. 20.—The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill relieving from the charge of desertion all soldiers who, after desertion, subsequently returned to the army and served out their term of enlistment. Also, a bill extending to all officers of the army the same privileges as are enjoyed by paymasters in settling their accounts. The committee has a special meeting to-morrow to consider Mr. Logan's bill reducing the number of officers in

American Citizens in Prisons.

The Committee on Fereign Affairs Instructed General Banks to report a resolution to the House calling upon the President for all information relative to the detention of American citizens in British prisons.

The Paragnay Investigation.

The report of the Paragnay investigation will be considered at the meeting next Saturday.

The Tariff on Leather.

A delegation of hide and leather dealers was before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and made an argument in favor of reducing the tariff on Spanish and South Ameri-

w Steamship Line.

A delegation of prominent steamship men had an itnerview with the House Committee on Commerce relative to inaugurating a line of ocean steamers between New York and Liverpool. They ask for a subsidy in the shape of bonds guaranteed by the Government. The committee is adverse to the proposition.

Democratic Caucus.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 20. - The Democratic caucus last night discussed the propriety of their party men resigning their positions on the House Committee on Election, in view of the extraordinary action of the Republican majority, particularly in the case of Van Wyck, of New York. It was finally determined that the Democrats should remain on the committee.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution to devote two hours to the morning hour's business on three days of the week. Referred to the Committee Mr. Moore (New York) presented several peti-tions for a lightship on Winter Quarter Shoals and for a lighthouse on Block Island.

Mr. Root introduced a bill for the payment of the 1st Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa. Referred. Mr. Bingham asked leave to introduce a bill making it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person to propose the repeal of the action of a State Legislature in ratifying any proposed amendment of the Con-stitution of the United States.

Mr. Eldredge objected to the reception of the Mr. Golladay offered a resolution of inquiry into the right of postmasters to refuse sending through the mails franked documents not mailed

at the place where the Senator or member is residing. Adopted.

Mr. Mayhew offered a resolution of inquiry as to the erection of a suitable building in Albany, New York, for the United States Courts, Post Offices, and Internal Revenue offices

Mr. Smith (Oregon) introduced a bill to extend the provisions of an act for a railway from the Central Pacific Railway, in California, to Portland, Oregon. Referred. Mr. Loughridge offered a preamble and resolu-tions declaring the absence of constitutional

anthority in the treaty-making power to foreign territory until the consent of the House s given to it. Mr. Wood (N. Y.) offered a resolution declaratory of the right of the House to consider the propriety and expediency of the appropriation public money for any purpose whatever, and

that the treaty-making power requires the action of the House in any case where legisla-tion is required to execute it. Referred. Mr. Typer offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of removing the disabilities for desertion from soldiers who had left their regiments after the surrender of the Robel armies.

Mr. Moore (N. Y.) offered a resolution of inquiry as to the relief of farmers from tax as pro-

The House has been for the last half hour en-The House has been for the last half hour entertained by a very spicy review of Mr. Dawes' speech on extravagance by Mr. Scofield (Pa.), who intimated that Mr. Dawes' opposition to the League Island bill was prompted by resentment against the Republican members from Pennsylvania because they did not prefer him for the Speakership.

Mr. Dawes characterized such an imputation as unworthy of any member.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—Petitions were presented in favor of allowing the people to vote on licenses, and for the abolition of the death

Reports were made by committees on the following Senate bills:—
Requiring persons who make up medical prescriptions to be graduates of some regular medical college. Affirmatively.

Providing for the calling of a convention to make general amendments to the Constitution.

Affirmatively.

Prohibiting institutes of the peace from prescription.

Prohibiting justices of the peace from practicing law. Affirmatively.

Authorizing guardians, executors, and other fiduciary persons to avail themselves of the law allowing interested parties' testimony. Negatively.

tively.

Allowing 8 per cent. Interest to be charged on special contracts as a legal rate. Negatively.

Allowing husbands and wives to testify in divorce cases. Negatively.

Preventing the destruction and injury of bag-

gage. Affirmatively. Senate bill vacating Pemberton lane. Affir-

matively.

Authorizing railroad and canal and plank road companies to combine to issue bonds and vacate portions of their line. Affirma-

Supplement to the Manayunk Bridge Com-

Supplement to the Manayunk Bridge Company. Affirmatively.
Senate bill forming a new county, to be called Petroleum, of parts of Crawford, Venango, and Warren. Affirmatively.
Senator White offered the report of a special committee to provide some means of publishing the proceedings of the two houses. It submits a contract with George Bergner, of Harrisburg, to print the proceedings in the form of a daily legislative record, containing the actual business of the two houses, and sketches of debate, at the cost of fourteen dollars and fifty cents per at the cost of fourteen dollars and fifty cents per page for a daily edition of six thousand copies. Mr. Young moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. Finally the ratification of the co ntract was postponed for the present. New bills were introduced and referred as fol-

Mr. Connell, fixing Thursday, 17th of March, for final adjournment. Also, extending the charter of the Southern Transportation Com-

House.

Senate joint resolution to print five thousand copies of the Governor's message; lost by 35

ayes to 50 noes.

Mr. Hong asked leave to withdraw the resolution, offered by him a few days since, relative to the Luxerne County Prison, denouncing its con-struction. Leave was given. The cause given is that the Legislature has no legal power to

interfere with the county buildings.

A motion to print the report of the State Librarian, Hon. Wien Forney, was lost.

Mr. Davis, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported an act to provide for the postage expenses of the Senate and House as follows:

That each member be allowed in lieu of the franking privilege the sum of one hundred dol-lars during the regular session, and that the chief clerk of each house be allowed one hun-dred dollars for himself and assistants.

Mr. Adalre moved to amend by giving the offi-

Mr. Adalre moved to amend by giving the officers each \$25 for the same purpose, but afterwards, by request, expressed a willingness to accept \$5, which was agreed to.

On the final passage of the resolution the ayes were Messrs. Adaire, Albright, Almes. Armstrong, Boileau, Bowlan, Brown. Carlin, Chamberlain, Cloud, Comly, Craig, Creitz, Daily, Davies, Denninger, Dill, Dimmes, Elliot, Engelman, Forsythe. Fulton, Godshall, Hall, Harvey, Herr, Hill, Hong, Humphrey, Hurst, Johnson, Johnson, Josephs, Keene, Kerr, Kreps, Leslie, Long, Longnecker, McAleer, McJunkin, McKinstry, McMahon, Marshall, Maxwell, Meyer, Millar, Montgomery, Mooney, Niles, Parsons, Porter (1 ork), Robinson, Scott, Schurlock, Skinner, Smith, Stephens, Stokes, Stone, Taylor, inner, Smith, Stephens, Stokes, Stone, Taylor Thomas, Walton, Webb, Wheeler, and Strang.

The nays were Messrs. Beans, Brobst, Buffington, Bunn, Church, Cooper, Coray, Darlington, Ellis, Eschback, Keech, Keffer, Leidig, Milliken, Porter, of Cambria; Reineehl, Roberts, Rohrer, Schnattly, Sedgwick, Steele, Tyler, Vankirk, White, Wiley, Woolver.

The following reports from committees:—
Schate bill increasing the salary of the Governor

to \$7000, negatively. House bill relative to damages for opening streets in Philadelphia, as published, affirmatively. House bill restoring ground formerly used by the West Philadelphia anal to its owners, affirmatively.

FROM NEW YORK

Morder in the Second Degree.

GOSHEN, Jan. 20.—Warren Fellows, on trial for the murder of Swinton, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years' hard labor in the State Prison.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Jan. 20.—Stocks are casy. Money easy at 667 per cent. Gold, 121½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 115½; do. 1864, do., 115½; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 118½; do. 1867, 114; do. 1865, 113½; lo-468, 112; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 87½; Canton Company, 64½; Cumberiand preferred, 30½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24; Reading, 94½; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 64½; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92; Chicagol and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½. Western Union Telegraph, 33½.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 20.—Cotton heavy; sales of 800 bales midding uplands at 26%c. Flour—State and Western duil in buyers' favor; State, \$4.56@6; Western, \$4.56@635; Southern duil and drooping. Wheat is without decided change. Corn scarce, and new has advanced 1@2c.; new mixed Western, 85@98c.; new white Southern, \$1.01@104; new yellow Southern, \$1.02; and new yellow Western, \$1.04s a shade firmer; State, 61@62c.; Western, 58@60c. Beef quiet. Pork duil; new mass, \$27.56@22; prime mess, \$22.623.50. Lard quiet; steam-rendered in tierces, 163.@163.c. Whisky quiet; Western, \$1.63@1.04. New York Produce Market.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Colored Senator from Mississippi Probable;

Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—Numerous ballotings in a joint assembly of the Legislature to-day failed to elect a Senator to fill the one-year term. Asher, a colored member from Natchez, seems at present to stand as good a chance as

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Froduce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet and ateady at 25c. Flour steady and in improved demand; Howard Street superfine, \$4.75665; do. extra, \$6.2866; do. family, \$6.2867; City Mills superfine, \$6.8676; do. extra, \$5.0266; do. family, \$6.28675; Western superfine, \$4.75665; do. extra, \$5.2666; do. family, \$6.286675. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland, \$1.4066145; Pennsylvania firmer at \$1.286125. Core steady; prime white, \$16102; yellow, \$26050. Oate, 56657c. Rye, \$168108. Mess Pork quiet at \$26050c. Bacon quiet; rib sides, \$164c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, \$134c.; hams, \$19620c. Lard quiet at 17 (\$175c. Whisky firm and scarce at \$16121.

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 Serip. 92%
do. scrip. 97%
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 94
Ph. and Rea. R. 94%
Mil. & St. Paul R com 13%
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex. d. 92
Chi. and N. W. coru. 72%
Chi. and N. W. pre. 86%
Chi. and R. L. R. 105%
Pitts, F. W. & Chi. E. 87%
Market steady.