#### PRENTICE.

The Demise of the Veteran Journalist.—Some Examples of His Wit and Humer.

We announced the death of George D. Pren-

tice, of the Louisville Journal, on Saturday afternoon, and gave at that time a sketch of his life and services. From among numerous ancedotes in circulation illustrative of the celebrated journalist's character, we select the following:-

He accepted the Kentucky civilization with true Yankee grit, and fought his way inside of it. Once a man met him on the sidewalk and fired deliberately at his heart. Prentice knocked him down and put his foot on him. "Get up!" he said, "I don't care to kill you." They met again, years afterwards, at a Kentucky watering-place; the assailant was dying of consumption, and he came up a coughing spectre, and thanked Prentice for his life.

Mr. Prentice said of journalism in the days of Clay and the journalism of the present:—"It did

clay and the journalists of the present: —"It did not take the money nor the enterprise in those days that are now required. A newspaper did not try to do much: a political head was mainly necessary. Now the newspapers are able to get on without any politics in some instances." "If your life were to go over again, would you choose journalism for your profession?" "I don't know," he said with a smile, "I dare say I would."

Would."
Reuben Durrett was editor of the Louisville Courier, the principal local opponent of the Journal, in 1858, and kept a sly paragraph in its columns for several days, intimating that Mr. Prentice, while "under a cloud," had fallen from a gangplank of a steamboat into the water. Mr. Prentice was intensely aggravated by this little paragraph. He did not deny its truth. It might have been true, but it was certainly no less objectionable on that account. Probably he felt that even his great command of language would not permit him to do justice to the subject. He simply announced that if the paragraph appeared again he would hold the editor personally responsible. Of course the paragraph appeared next morning. Mr. Prentice immediately waited upon Mr. Durrett, fired twice at him, received two shots in return, the police interfered, honor was satisfied, the paragraph was "can-celled," and each editor had a ball extracted from

under his bide. William E. Hughes, another rival editor, sent his belligerent card up to Mr. Prentice during a popular excitement, and received the following reply:—"Tell Mr. Hughes that I will be down as soon as I load my pistols." Hughes, however, unwilling to give his enemy every advantage of ground and preparation, withdrew in haste.

When the news of the Bull Run fight reached

Louisville, the intensest excitement prevailed, and the Rebel population paraded the streets swearing vengeance against all loyal men who came in contact with them. The Journal office had long been floating a United States flag from a staff on the roof, but the staff being too short for the flag, a carpenter had been sent for early for the flag, a carpenter had been sent for early in the day to put up a longer one. He arrived at the time quite a threatening demonstration was being made in front. The Courier office, which was on the opposite side of the street, was intensely Rebel, and it was bruited about that a Confederate flag would be hoisted upon it during the day. The crowd between the offices was clamorous for the raising of one flag and the lowering of the other. At this inneture Mr. the lowering of the other. At this juncture Mr. Prentlee was informed by an excited employe from the counting-room that somebody was on the roof pulling down the flag. The old man's eyes flashed fire. "Then, by G-," said he, "go up there and throw the scoundrel down among

During the days just preceding the war, Mr. Prentice became a great favorite with the hardy backwoodsmen of Kentucky, who usually came to see him when they were in Louisville on business; not that they were acquainted with him, but, as they themselves would tell him, just to see what he looked like. Such visits were of course peculiarly painful to a sensitive nature, though Mr. Prentice had no recourse but to endure them. Reception rooms are not generally in use among the "provincial" newspapers, and a knock at the door is the only intimation of a visitor before he enters the room. One of these enthusiastic individuals shook Mr. Prentice warmly by the hand one day, when he had come, as he said, on a visit of "curiosity," and after scanning the editor's features in various lights, drew himself up and said:-"So, you're old George D. Prentice, air you? Well, I'm mighty glad to see you. Jim Dodd bet me you was good looking, and I bet you wasn't; and I think I've won it.

During the Ward riots in Louisville, when Matt Ward, who murdered the school-teacher was the object of vengeance, Mr. Prentice defended Ward in the columns of his journal, and, in consequence, not only was compelled to flee from the city, but subsequently found his sub-scription list wofully depleted by the with-drawal of subscribers who censured the course he had taken during the trial. In order to retrieve this loss, he published daily for a week or two several columns of letters from imaginary subscribers who, having withdrawn, were anxious to subscribe again. These writers declared that they had been afflicted with terrible pains and 'miseries' in the chest or head or stomach, or with rheumatic and consumptive allings, and solemnly took oath that one reading of the cured them completely. One individual declared that he had a tricky horse, but that be commenced taking the Journal again, and the animal became mild enough for a country doctor. Such good humor had its effect. The old subscribers laughed and subscribed When his course in favor of coercion was decided, his Southern subscribers, who were in a large majority on his list, dropped off but the large cities of the North sent him long lists of new ones. He vented his ridicule on his Southern deserters in many instances through his columns. Here is one

"Univ. Virginia, May 17, 1861.—Prentice:—Stop my paper; I can't a ford to read abbolition journals these times; the atmosphere of old Virginia will not admit of such flithy sheets as yours has grown to be. Yours, etc., GEORGE LAKE.

"Louisville, May 24, 1861.—Lake, I think it a great pity that a young man should go to a univer-sity to graduate a traitor and a blackguard—and so ignorant as to spell abolition with two b's.
"G. D. P."

# THE CHICAGO SCHOOL AFFAIR.

The Child Not Very Badly Punished After All— Statement of the Teacher.

The teacher of the child whose alleged severe punishment has so excited Chicago people publishes the following card in the Tribune of that

ool by me is true, but the facts are in nowise such as were stated in your issue of this morning. The child had repeatedly and defiantly disobeved me, and she had been warned if it occurred again she would be punished. It did occur, and, taking a small ruler about a foot long, I asked her to hold out her hand, which she refused to do. I tried to obtain it, and in the struggle she squirmed off her seat on to the floor, I holding on by her wrist. In this pesi-tion she commenced to kick, scratch, and bite, hurting me severely. I struck her once on the leg to keep her feet from my face, and held them down with one knee while I secured her hand and struck it with this same ruler four or five times. I then told her to sit up on the seat, which she did, and although she screamed fariously from the time I went to her until that ment, there was not a tear upon her face. talked with her, and she promised to obey in future and started for home. This occurred while the rest of the pupils (about two hundred

FIRST EDITION | and thirty in number) were passing from the room, her sister among them, who rendered some false reports to the father, which induced him to go to the school with the child. I made this etatement in the presence of these and the Principal, but it was not accepted by the father,

who went away threatening my arrest.
This is a truthful statement of the case, and you can compare it with the one before the public and see wherein they agree. There was no bloodshed, and, to my knowledge, no tears. Imprecations and threats from the child were profuse. The father of these children, who treat the teachers with constant insolence and disobedience, instructs them, if any attempt is made at punishment, that he will bring down the police upon us. A few weeks since, when speaking to an older sister about a matter of disorder in which she was concerned, she seized a slate, striking at me with it several times, and, when I dodged the blows, threw it at me, and called out "Murder!" "PoNce!" etc.

In conversation with the father, he acknow ledged that he exacted obedience from his children, and whipped them to secure it; yet he teaches them to defy and lusult their teachers. If parents realized what effect their instructions have in creating insubordination in the schools, surely they would adopt a different course; for, in nineteen cases out of twenty, the necessity for punishment would not occur were children sent to school with right impressions.

#### MOB LAW.

A Meeting of Washington Citizens Broken Up by the Corporation Employes-The Police Ald and Abet the Rioters.

The Washington Star of Saturday evening has a long report of the breaking up of a Republican meeting at the capital, from which we condense as follows:-

Another most disgraceful attempt was made by corporation employes to break up the meet-ing of "Reform Republicans" at Union League Hall last night. Expecting, or rather fearing, a repetition of the scenes of Wednesday night last, Messrs, Dixon, Crane, Crossman, and Philibrook were early on the ground and took possession of the room on the first floor, which had been rented for the purpose, and it was kept locked until 7 o'clock.
A crowd of white and black filled the street

and sidewalks outside, and crowded the stairways leading to the hall. They seemed to feel a good deal disgusted by the interference of the police to prevent them from making a rush on the meeting. Perry Carson, the seven-foot watchman at the City Hall, came up and in-quired what the crowd were standing there for, and was told that the door up-stairs was closed. He rushed up the stairs and endeavored to push his way in, but was not only unsuccessful, but was slung away by the police with such force as to double him up, and he returned to the crowd outside in a somewhat crest-fallen condition. Here was Commissioner Atkinson, of the Eifth ward, with a strong delegation of colored men, one of whom was heard to say, "Indeed this one of whom was heard to say, "Indeed this thing don't do for me; I come ten miles, and got to go back to-night." Atkinson was driving round all yesterday afternoon, collecting his forces, and last night had them well in hand, now and then crying out, "Fifth ward, this way!" Henry Himber, Commissioner of the First ward, had attended to business also, and had a train of followers, whom he haringued from time to time in excited language.

About 7:35 o'clock, when some 60 or 70 per-

About 7:35 o'clock, when some 60 or 70 per-sons had assembled, Mr. William Dixon called the meeting to order, and read the call:-

"Republican Meeting.—The undersigned request the attendance, for the purpose of organization for the approaching municipal election, of all anti-Bowen Republicans who are friends of the present National Administration, without distinction of race or color, who may desire a reform in our municipal administration, and the elevation of men to office, administration, and the elevation of men to office, whose identification with the business interests of the city will be a guarantee of the faithful and economical performance of their several duties, at Union Legue Hall, on Friday evening, the 21st instant, at 7 objects.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements, "WM. DIXON, Chairman. BENJ. McCoy, Secretary."

Mr. A. Watson nominated Mr. D. M. Kelsey as Secretary, and he was elected.

Mr. Andrew McDevitt.—By whom is the meet-

Mr. Charles Osbourne-You are out of order and den't belong here. Mr. McDevitt—Are we to have free speech? The Chair ruled McDevitt out of order, stating

that the call gave the information asked. Mr. Clephane called for the reading of the resolutions, and Mr. Crossman mounted the plat-

form and commenced to read amid considerable disorder the following:-"Whereas, There are many Republicans in this city who believe that a change should be made at the coming election in our chief executive officer, and

being unable under present party arrangements to give expression to our convictions, we have deter-mined to call a meeting for the purpose of conferring together and discossing measures for uniting good ublicans in defense of the essential principles of the party; therefore
"Resolved, That we support the administration of
President Grant, and endorse the policy of the pre-

sent Congress.

"Resolved, That we are dissatisfied with the course of Mayor Bowen, and are strongly and decliedly opposed to his re election."

Mr. Hulse-Will you permit a free discussion Mr. Brooks-We don't come here to be in-

Mr. Clephane said the meeting was called for Republicans opposed to Mayor Bowen, and they had the right to report and adopt resolutions expressive of their sentiments and views.

Mr. Brooks again walked towards the stand, nid cries of "Pitch into 'em, Brooks," when amid cries of the Chair said that no matter how disagreeable it was, they would have to make an example, and going down towards Brooks, requested the police to put him out. This was the signal for Brooks' friends to gather round, with cries of 'You can't put him out," etc. The police were utterly powerless, and were jammed up in the crowd as if in a vice. Brooks was heard to exclaim, "You can't put me out. I came here as a citizen, and I defy any policeman to lay his hands on me. I defy the police of the District of Columbia to put me out." Turning to the police, he exclaimed, "Yes, I defy you to lay your hands on me." The excitement now inreased, and cries were made, "Put him out," "Put the Chair out," "Clear the hall," etc.; and the more timid of the crowd, anticipating that the favorite weapon (the razor blade) would be drawn next, commenced to scamper towards the door. In a few moments, after several appeals had been made, comparative order reigned, but

only for a few moments. Mr. Crossman finished reading the resolutions

feed, That we are in favor of electing to the office of Mayor of this city at the next election some person known to be a Republican, whose position in this community, and whose connection with its moral, educational, and material interests will be a ent guarantee for the proper discharge of his

octival duties.

"Resolved, That in the unfair methods of distribut "Meading, That in the unfair methods of distributing patrionage, awarding courracts, paying claims, in the discourteous treatment of citizens, in the unusual and unwarrantable assumptions of official power, in petty acts of tyrauny, in exhibitions of arrogance and personal selfshness and self-seeking, and in the arbitrary moulding and working the party machinery for the purpose of succeeding himself or designating his successor, we find sufficient justification for our opposition to the present executive, and for the reorganization of the Republican party in this city.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in the form of our government in this city which shall in any way abridge the right of the people to elect

The Chair immediately put the resolutions and declared them carried amid the din of the outsiders, some of the latter voting in the nega-Mr. Clephane offered the following resolution,

which was adopted:-Resolved, That the right of citizens to meet in the city of Washington for peaceable delineration is at

Mr. R. J. Cunningham offered a resolution that the police force of the city is utterly una due to protect this meeting from insult; which was

At this point an intelligent-looking colored man, who subsequently gave his name as J. W. Brown, of Philadelphia, mounted the platform, and said that he came as a stranger and had no part in the municipal contest in which they were engaged. He was making his first appearance here, and would appeal in the name of God, of the Republican party, by all that is sacred, to them to be men, and to act as such. He regretted the manner in which they were acting, which was painful to him. In Pennsylvania, where the colored men have no vote, they met with white men and behaved themselves with order and propriety, and why could not the same state of things exist here? He appealed again that they should put down this disorder, and not let the shame of the people be published to the

world. (Applause.)

Mr. Maurice Pechin asked If they were willing that these proceedings should go out, and appealed to the crowd to respect themselves and the right of free speech.

Mr. Pechlin centinued, saying they should al-

low the meeting to proceed, that it was held for a specific purpose, and that others could be held for discussion. They should remember what the call for this meeting is.

A motion to adjourn was adopted, and for

some minutes cheer after cheer and groan after groan succeeded each other. Tom Bowie, ac-companied by Aaron Clark and others, pressed towards the platform, and the first-named ex-claimed, "I move that Joe Erooks take the chair!" and put the question. During the con-tinual cheering and groaning Brooks took the chair and proceeded to address the meeting. The hooting and yelling were, however, kept up to such an extent that it was impossible for "President Brooks" to make himself heard; and Mrs. Lockwood, finding that the party who had engaged the hall had adjourned, commenced to turn off the gas, and the crowd, seeing that darkness was commencing, left the hall with great precipitation. On the pavement, the word was given out to the disorderly gang, "A meet-ing is being held at the City Hall," and in that direction the crowd went. direction the crowd went.

### BOLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

An Emigrant Swindled Out of Seven Hundred Dollars—How the Game was Played. Many confidence games have been success

fully practised on emigrants passing through Memphis westward recently. The latest, nar-rated by the Avalanche in its issue of the 21st instant, involved the sum of seven hundred dollars. A hardy, intelligent-looking emigrant from Georgia was the victim. He stood by the river side watching the loading of the boat that was to carry him on his way to the promised land, and indulging in dreamy romances of the future. A stranger approached, and, with a shrug of the shoulders, exclaimed:— "I wish that boat would hurry up and get off;

I am tired of waiting."

"Are you going on that boat?"
"Yes, sir."
"Where are you bound?" "I am going to settle at —," replied the polite and affable unknown.
"Well, I'm glad to meet you; I'm going there

oo. We will be travelling companions.'
A third appeared on the scene, and addressing the polite and enterprising stranger, said:—
"Your goods and stock are all aboard, Mr. , and here's a bill of charges amounting to "That's all right. I'll settle when I go

aboard. "But the railroad agent is waiting, and wants the bill settled immediately."
"I've no money with me—but wait. Here's a United States 5-20-bond of \$1000. Take that and give me the balance.

"Well, it's the best I can do now, unless my friend here will let me have the money

Of course the emigrant would let him have the money. He drew a well-filled wallet from his pocket, and in a twinkling counted out \$700 in greenbacks, taking the bond as security, and shoving it into one of his capa-

cious pockets,
"Now, sir," said the third party, "if
you'll step around to my office I'll give you a Would the emigrant excuse his new friend

for a few minutes. Of course he would.

The two moved off, and the emigrant proceeded to the emigrant ticket office near by. He was full of smiles. He had made an ex cellent trade; loaned \$700 on a marketable security of \$1000 at 21g per cent. per month.
"That's excellent," said the ticket agent, "Let me see the security."

"Here it is-a five-twenty bond of \$1000." said the emigrant, drawing the security from his

The agent opened it, looked at it, and laughed. "Why," said he, "this is the worst swindle I've heard of. You are dead beat; gone up. This is worth no more than so much waste For the first time the emigrant examined the

security. It proved to be a Kankakee bond for one hundred dollars. The emigrant was astounded. His jaws dropped, his knees trembled, and he almost sank

through the floor. It is needless to say that the confidence men got off with their booty, and that the emigrant went his way a sadder, a wiser, and a poorer

## MURDER WILL OUT.

One Thousand Dollars Reward to a Policeman The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says:-On the 17th of September, 1867, Charles Gluesing, a teamster employed at a mill near Belleville, Illinois, was brutally murdered on the road three miles this side of Belleville, while returning from St. Louis with his wagon and team He had been in the habit of collecting money in this city for flour sold, and the murder was no doubt committed for the purpose of robbery. He, however, had only a little over sixty dollars in his possession, and this sum was all the murderer received for his pains. The murder crea ated great excitement and indignation in the vicinity of Belleville, and a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the apprehension of the murderer. At that time no particular person was suspected of the murder, and as time passed on the affair was almost forgotten, and all hope of bringing the criminal to justice was

Murder, however, "will out." The tenacious memory of the detective and the police officer retains the facts of a crime long after they have ceased to be thought of by the world in general. The retributive hand of justice seizes the guilty wretch in his fancied security, and drags him to the bar of justice when he least expects it. So it was with the police of this city in this case. Months after the commission of the marder, slight circumstances led the police detectives to suspect a certain man of the crime. At length they became satisfied of his guilt, and for some time looked for him with the intention of arresting him. The man was in the South, however, and only recently returned to this city. Among those who were on his track was Officer Hilde-brand, of the First district. Yesterday afternoon this officer succeeded in finding the man he was looking for, and arrested him on a charge Charles Leperand, a German, who is said to belong to the gang of General Neff. He will be sent to Belle ville for trial.

pictures which cost \$25 each, and is very much pleased on being assured by good judges that some of them are equal to some in Washington which cost from \$500 to \$1000. Think of it!

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Orleans Prize Money Case-General Butler and Mr. Dawes-Fejee Island Advices-The Corliss Steam Engine Patents.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

General Butler on the Rampage. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. General Butler is preparing himself with statistics to use the first opportunity he can get in the House to defend the fadministration against the expose made of its extravagance by Dawes. He has visited the Navy and the other departments for information in relation to the estimates, and proposes to make a vigorous onslaught on his colleague.

Corliss' Patent on Steam Engines. It is credibly stated that Corliss' application to Congress for an extension of his patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents, appears to the committee so unreasonable and unjust that they will unanimously report against its extension. Corliss will not leave a stone unturned to accomplish his purpose. He has money, for he has made a million dollars out of his patent, and intends to make another out of it. He has reaped a harvest on his fat Government contracts for steam machinery. The engine builders of the country should see to it that their interests are not jeopardized by negleet on their part to present the facts in relation to Corliss' patent before Congress, for strange appliances are sometimes used in Washington.

Pacific Squadron. Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, commanding the Pacific Station, has issued, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department, strict instructions against the use of coal by any vessel of his fleet, unless under extraordinary circumstances; and all his command is being converted into sailing vessels as rapidly as possible. I Commodore Wm. Rodgers Taylor, commanding the Northern Squadron of the Pacific Station, will shortly transfer his flag from the Mare Island Navy Yard to his flagship, the Ossipee, which which has just completed extensive repairs, and will visit different points under his command in

Naval Vessels in Caban Waters. Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Severn, the flagship, accompanied by the mon! tors Dictator and Saugus, recently arrived there from Key West, and will to-day sail from Ma-

#### The New Orleans Prize Money. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The suit to recover from the Government prize money for vessels captured at New Orleans by the naval forces under command of Admirals Farragut, Porter, and Bailey, is expected to come up for trial in art of this District this General Muzzey, who was appointed by the United States Commissioner to take testimony in the case, will be ready at that time to proceed with the trial, unless General Butler, who is one of the attorneys for plaintiffs, desires a still further postponement.
Naval Bulletin.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The naval bulletin for to-day orders Captain N. B. Harrison from duty as Commandant of Midshipman at the Naval Aca demy, and he is ordered to take command of the Congress, now lying at Philadelphia. Commodore Samuel P. Carter from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Naval Academy, as Commandant of Midshipmen. Commodore William McLow from command of receiving ship Vandalia, at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered to command the Mohican. Commander Henry A. Adams detached from duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Master F. W. Crocker is ordered to duty at New York, under Port-Admiral Stringham. The Naval Committees of the two houses of Congress, accompanied by Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter. this morning visited the Washington Navy Yard and inspected it.

The Virginia Bill. It is agreed this morning among the Republicans of the House to take up and pass the Virginia bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. Bingham proposed fighting it, but on consultation with his party friends it was thought better to pass the bill than to fight it and keep Virginia out of the Union. An effort will be made to pass the bill to-day.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

## Panic at a Theatre.

Despatch to The Rosning Telegraph. BOSTON, Jan. 24 .- During the delivery of a sermon in the Boston Theatre last evening, a panic was caused by the cry of fire, raised by pickpocketsu upon one of their number being arrested by the police, who immediately closed

the doors and prevented a stampede. Accident and Outrage. Henry Kelly, a cigar maker, was run over by a horse-car in Charlestown, on Saturday night, and instantly killed. The body was left in the

A Female Suicide. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Jan. 24.-Mrs. Maria Archer, who for some weeks has been stopping with her mother-Mrs. Bridget Garrity, at No. 103 Kneeland street, committed suicide this morning by jumping out of a window. She was thirty years of age, and the wife of John Archer, of New York city.

## FROM CHINA.

Shanghae Markets.

street, and while there it was robbed.

SHANGHAE, Dec. 21, via San Francisco, Jan. 23.— The market for American cotton goods is extremely dull. Black Teas—Exports settlement for the month, 16,000 chests; stock, 18,000 chests, principally of the

common nest descriptions. The season's export was fully equal to last year's.

Green Teas—The demand is steady; settlements for the month, 75,000 packages; stock, 65,000 packages, principally undestrable grades. The tea crops promise to equal last season's. The quotations are for common to fair Fychow and Moyune, tacks, 25,50 @52'05; fair to good, taels, 34'00@39'50; and for finest, taels, 40@43'50.

Silks—Settlements, 4000 bales; stock, 2000 bales; best No. 3, feather, taels, 5-40-5-50; best No. 1 Kohnig, taels, 4-35; best No. 2 Haining, taels, 4-50-64-55.

Exchange on London, 6s. 4d. per tael; on Paris, 1-50 per tael;

## FROM EUROPE.

Death of an American at Rome.

ROME, January 24 .- H. K. Greene, of the wellknown firm of Greene & Daniels, spool cotton manufacturers, of Amsterdam, in the State of New York, died here yesterday morning.

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

LONDON, Jan. 24—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%, for account, 92%. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1802, 87%; 18038, 90%, 863%; 18038, 863%; Ten-forties, 84%. stocks steady. Eric 16%; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 26. Paris, Jan. 24.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 736, 70c.

Rentes, 73f, 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.

The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat 7s. 9c.667s. 10d.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Libseed oil, £29 10s.

ANTWEEP, Jan. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59½f. The closing figures Saturday night were 50½f.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—Cotton closed quiet on Saturday night.

LONDON, Jan. 24-1 P. M.—Consols for money 92%; for account, 92%. American securities quiet. Liverpoot, Jan. 21-1 P. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Cheese, 71s. Pork firm.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Mayor Banks' Message. BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 .- Mayor Banks' annual message appears to-day. It shows the finances of the city to be in good condition. The city debt is about three millions. Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur and suite passed through to Washington on Saturday evening without stopping. He expects to pay Baltimore a visit when returning.

An Old Pensioner. Our City Council is proposing to give John Kitts, who is one hundred years of age, and Baltimore's oldest citizen, \$15 per month. He is active and lobbies his own bill.

### THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The Result Officially Declared by General Reynolds.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Jan. 11, 1870. Generyl Orders, No. 5.—In compliance with the third section of the act of Congress of April 10, and the proclamation of the President of July 15, 1869, an election was held in the State of Texas, on the 30th of November, 1st, 2d, and 3d of December, 1869. The result of said election, excepting local officers, is hereby announced as

llows:—
VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.
umber of votes "For"
Majority for Constitution 67 438

The Constitution of the State of Texas, adopted by the convention which assembled at Austin on the 15th of June, 1868, in compliance with the Reconstruction laws of Congress, has therefore The following-named persons having received

a plurality of the votes cast, are declared elected Members or Congress.—First district, G. W.
Whitmore: Second district, J. C. Conner: Third district, W. T. Clarke; Fourth district, E. De-

gener.
STATE OFFICERS.—Governor, Edmund J.
Davis; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Flanigan;
Controller, A. Bledsoe; Treasurer, G. W. Honey;
Land Office Commissioner, Jacob Kucchler.
(Here follows a list of the members of the
Schate and of the House of Representatives) of Congress approved April 10, 1869, the Legisature of the State of Texas will assemble at the

An official copy of this order will be con-sidered a certificate of election. By command of

8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

#### Brevet Major-General J. J. REVNOLDS. H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 24, 1870. The past week closed on a remarkably easy Money market, and the same feature is apparent in financial circles this morning. There is a great plethora of national bank currency, but the rates for loans are not so low as they have been on former occasions when the supply and demand were more evenly balanced than they are at the present time. This fact may account for the dulness in the discount market in a great measure. The demand for capital is by

market, and the probability is that for another month at least borrowers will be able to command their own terms. We notice no material change in the current rates to-day.

Gold opened strong, with sales at 121, advanced to 121½, and closed about noon at 121½.

means pressing, and borrowers can afford to

hold off for better terms than now rule in the

Government bonds are very strong, and prices show an advance of fully 1/2 per cent.

There was a fair business done at the Stock Board, and prices were nearly all better. The new issue of City Sixes sold at 1004. Lehigh

Gold Loan sold at 91%. Reading Railroad sold freely at 47-44 and 47 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady but quiet, with small sales at 55% @5514; Valley Railroad was taken at 53%; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35% b. o.; 28% was offered for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43) for

Northern Central. Canal shares were extremely dull. 13 was bid for Schuylkill preferred; 32% b. o. for Lehigh; and 59 for Morris preferred.

In Bank shares the only sales were in Philadel-We notice a sale of Tenth and Eleventh Streets

Passenger Railway at 68%.

The bidding for Coal shares was quite lively, but there were no sales to report. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

200 do.60d. wn saf5. lots .... 47.44

JAY COOKS & Co, quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 118-8118-4; 5-208 of 1862, 115-6 116; do., 1864, 115-6 116-4; do., 1865, 115-6 116-4; do., 1865, 114-6 114-4; do. do., 1867, 114-6 114-4; do., 1868, 114-6 114-4; 10-408, 112-6 112-4; (Cur. 68, 110-6 0111. Gold, 121-5.

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 86 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 63 of 1881, 118@118';; 0-208 of 1862, 115';@115';; do. 1864, 115';@115';; do. 1865, 115';@115';; do. July, 1865, 114';; do. July, 1865, 114';; do. July, 1868, 114';; do. July, 1866, 114';; do. July, 1868, 114';; 58, 10-40, 112';; U. S. Pacide RR. Cur. 68, 110';; @110';; Gold, 121@12';

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8, Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. 8, 68 of 1881, 118@118%; do. 1862, 115%@115%; do. 1864, 115%@115%; do. 1865, 115%@115%; do. 1865, new, 114%@114%; do. 1865, do., 114%@114%; do. 1863, do., 114%@114%; 10-408, 112%@112%; U. 8. 30 Year 5 per cent. Currency, 710%@110%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121@121%; Silver, 116@118. -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:10-00 A. M. 1911 | 11-00 A. M. 1913 |
10-01 " 1207¢ 11-05 " 1217¢ |
11-04 " 121 | 11-05 " 121 |
11-05 " 121/¢ 12-20 P. M. 191 |
11-05 " 191/¢ 12-20 P. M. 191/\$

## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Gold market was dull and the price heavy. The abundant supply of gold has defied the effort of the bulls' to keep up the premium; especially as the stronger speculative combinations have either been out of the market or on the 'cear' side of it. The speculative spirit has almost abandoned the Gold Room of late and transerred its interest to the stock market.

market.

"Government bonds have sympathized with gold and declined. The foreign demand has been light, particularly in London, where the new Russian loan is marketing. The Government bought two millions during the week, but as the holders scened to have large amounts to sell, the strengthening influence of the purchase was count radica. The Secretary of the Treasury now holds about \$93,000,000 or purchased bonds.

"The money market was easy at five to six per cent, with loans at the close of the week as low as four per cent. The banks are glutted with untional bank notes, which accumulate here pending the inactivity of the rural districts during the interval between the marketing of the crops and the opening of spring activity. Commercial paper was in request by the country banks, and discounts for prime short paper ranged as low as seven per cent. Foreign exchange was strong on the basis of 108% 109 for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109% 109% for sight sterling."

"The accumulation of funds at this centre is still further redected in the bank statement sommitted Saturday afternoon, although its favorable features produced little effect upon the street, a good statement being generally looked for, while the Rock Island affair continued to absorb a great deal of attention. The increase in densely is to the found in the form of the form of the first of the form tention. The increase in deposits is over five millions, made up of an increase of nearly two millions in specie, an increase of about two and a half millions in legal tenders and an increase of half a million in loans. The banks gain about four millions n reserve. Despite the large deposits, the surplus in excess of the legal reserve has been increased about three millions."

Philadelphia Trade Report. Monday, Jan. 24 .- The Flour market is quiet at Saturday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment and the home consumers operate sparingly.

About 700 barrels changed hands at \$4 25@4 50 for superfine; \$4 50@4 75 for extras; \$5@5 75 for lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family: \$566575 for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$5-25@8 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4 90@5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a better feeling in the Wheat market and rather more inquiry. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.20@1.22%. Bye is lower; 500 bushels Western sold at 98c. Corn is scarce and in demand at an advance; sales of 8000 bushels new mixed at 82c. Oats are unchanged; \$3000 bushels new mixed at 82c. Oats are unchanged; \$3000 bushels newmixed at 82c. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 546,56c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mult. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querettron at \$20 per ton. Whiskey—40 barrels wood-bound Pennsylvania

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Monday, Jan. 24.—The market opened with a firmer feeling to-day, and at the close prices were a shade higher. We quote choice at 9½ @10c.; prime at \$½ @9c.; fair to good at 7½ @9c.; and common at 5@ 7c. 2 lb. gross, as in quality. Receipts, 1800 head. The following sales were reported:—

The following sales were reported:

Head.

58 Owen Smith, Western, 8@94.

59 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8%@94.

20 Daengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@8/4.

20 Daengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@8/4.

20 Ph. McFillen, Virginia, 7@60.

30 Ph. Hathaway, Western Penna., 7@54.

50 Dennis Smith, Western Penna., 7@54.

50 James McFillen, Western Penna., 8@10.

75 E. S. McFillen, Western Penna., 8@10.

75 E. S. McFillen, Western Penna., 8@10.

205 Martin Fuller & Co., Kentucky, 7@914.

205 Martin Fuller & Co., Kentucky, 7@914.

206 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7%@10.

65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@84.

20 H. Chain, Western Penna, 6@65.

100 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7%@94.

15 M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 7@84.

16 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 7@84.

16 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7@8.

30 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@94.

32 C. Welker, Virginia, 7@8.

33 C. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8@94.

30 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8 39 %. 29 A. Kimble, Chester county, 8@94. 25 L. Horne, Delaware, 5%@6%.

State Capitol, Austin, Texas, on Tuesday, the 168 Ellinger, Virginia, 7@9, 21 S. Frank, Western, 7@7%. 78 R. Mayne, Virginia, 5\\@8\\ 25 J. J. Chain, Western, 6@7.

25 J. J. Chain, Western, 543.

18 S. Blumenthal, Virginis, 45@53.

Cows and Calves attracted little attention. Sales of 100 head at \$50@75. Springers sold at \$40@60.

Sheep were in moderate request at fall figures. Sales of 8000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 65@8.

Sc., the latter rate for extra, and 7000 head at the Avenue Drove Vard at 6609. Avenue Drove Yard at 6@9c.

Hogs—The market was stronger, and holders firmer in their views. Sales of 352 head at 2116 1150 per 190 pounds for slop and \$1250@13.50 for FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

> Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pacific Mail Steam. . 41 kg N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
>
> Con. Stock Scrip. 94% Western Union Tele 33%
> do. scrip. 89% Toledo & Wabash R. 55%
> N. Y. & Erie Rail. 28% Mil. & St. Paul R com 78%
> Ph. and Rea. R. 94% Mil. & St. Paul pref. 87%
> Mich. South. & N.I. R. 85% Adams Express. 64%
> Cle. and Pitt. R.ex d. 91 Wells, Fargo & Co. 20
> Chi. and N. W. com 73% United States. 65%
> Chi. and R. I. R. 107% Gold 121%
> Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 87% Market steady.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Murine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) New York, Jan. 24.—Arrived, steamship Hansa PORT OF PHILADEPHIA ...... JANUARY 24. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......43 | 11 A. M......48 | 2 P. M......47

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, Boston via Delaware City, David Cooper. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with indse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indse, to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, T days from Cardenas, with molasses to B. H. Howell & Co.
Schr Virgin Rock, Wakeman, from Provincetown, with fish to P. S. Crowell.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del. with fish to P. S. Crowell.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del.,
with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del.,
with grain to Jas. I., Bewley & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Little
Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Sehr Caroline, Tice, 1 day from Miliville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 22 Inst. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hende, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence for Fortland, while passing through Hell Cate yesterday, ran into the schr Eclipse, knocking in her starboard quarter, causing her to leak badly. Wreck-master Brown went to her assistance, and put her on the beach at

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, from Palermo Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, from Palermo for Philadelphia, salled from Gibraitar 27th uit. Brig Dominion, White, from Cette for Philadelphia, salled from Gibraitar 29th uit. Brig Ortolan, Leeman, from Messina, salled from Gibraitar 27th uit. for Baltimore. Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, hence, at Messina 38th mit., via Laghorn. Schr Althea, Smith, salled from Port Spain 1st inst, for Cuba.

for Cuba, Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, hence for Newbury-port, at Holmes Hole 20th inst., and sailed again

port, at Holmes Hole som list, and samed again
next morning.
Schr Chas. E. Jackson, Cullen, hence, at Lynn 20th
instant.
Schris Millard Fillmere, Chase, hence for Boston,
and Hazleton, Gardner, hence for Somerset, passed
Hell Gate 22d inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at New York 22d
list., from Georgetown, S. C.
Schr M. C. Lyons, Corson, hence, at Havana 15th