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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MEXICO.

The San Luis Revolution-The Revolutionary Plan as Proclaimed by the Leaders-Boldness of the Meaures Aguirre's Decision-The Government Raising Troops-The National Guard.

Mexico City, Jan. 7.—The condition of affairs in San Luis is generally acknowledged to nave grown very serious. In the revolutionary plan first promulgated by General Aguirre no aenouncement was made against the Federal Government; but as the latter has taken active measures to put down this movement, a new proclamation was issued against the General Government to which the former seem to have been but a stepping-stone. By this most cunning and artful management, there appears confronting the Government a large force of thoroughly drilled troops, as well officered, armed, and equipped probably as any in the republic. With all the artillery of the division in their possession, money in their hands and no enemy near, it would appear that it will cost the Government trouble to restore the normal condition of affairs.

of affairs.

General Rocha is in Rio Verde, but is unable to advance upon San Luis. General Equiluz was ordered to take up his line of march for that place, but a body of troops was despatched against him and he was compelled to retreat to Queretaro. The following is an extract of the political revolutionary plan of these pronunpolitical revolutionary plan of these pronun-ciados, proclaimed on the 30th of December, to ciados, proclaimed on the soun of December, to which are signed the names of Generals Aguirre, Pedro Martinez, Manuel Laranaga, and all the officers of their commands; that Juarez has acted contrary to the constitution, and during cleven years has rendered no account to the people, but has trodden upon their institutions; that one of the first duties of the forces of a republic is to defend the principles and rights of the people and not blindly make themselves instruments to sustain slavery. These are the usual attacks which are made upon the administration, all of which are calculated to excite the passions of the troops and lead weak-minded patriots to believe that they should distinguish themselves by joining the rebel-lion. In consideration of these things they

First. To refuse to recognize the Executive. Second. To recognize Congress, provided it accepts the plan of the revolutionists and agrees

never to do wrong any more.

Third. There must be immediately a new shuffle and deal. In other words, a new election in order that the outs may get in. State sovereignty must be proclaimed. The General Government must be removed to some more central point of the republic. Governors of States can retain their positions by subscribing to the plan, which lat-ter can be changed to suit circumstances. The public debt incurred in carrying out the plan

will be the first to be paid.

These are some of the changes which are to These are some of the changes which are to regenerate Mexico, make life and property safe and her people industrious, develop their wealth, resuscitate her commerce, build up the haclendas, now falling into ruius because their owners cannot cultivate them at a profit, build her railroads, and place her on a par with the leading nations of the earth.

The Governor of Guanajuato announces that he has been authorized by the Legislature to organize a national guard of 2000 men. The Governors of Vera Cruz, Oraca, and Hidalgo are ready to raise troops for the national service. to the demands upon the State of Puebla to put down the revolution within her borders, the Government is unable to furnish any recruits to the national forces. This appears in answer to the call upon the various States by the Gene-

It is said that there is no police in the city of San Luis Potosi. There are no persons willing to act as efficers of police, on account of the fear to offend either citizens or military. Simultaneous with the movement in San Luis there have been various insignificant pronunciamientos in Michoacan, Jalisco, Matamoros, Morelos, and even Mexico. It is claimed also that there is danger of the same near Acapulco. Vera Cruz papers state that various bands of revolutionists or robbers have been seen in that neighborhood. Nothing of any great importance has taken place recently in the Sierra of Puebla. The troops of Alatorre have had some skirmishing

A few days since a band of them came down into a small town, helped themselves to everything they desired, outraged all the women, and then left. The papers are complaining very much regarding the condition of a neighborhood called Tierra negra," four leagues from Queretaro. They say that travelling through this vicinity has become absolutely impossible. The discovery of a new gold mine at Parrol,

in the State of Michoacan, is announced. Spaniard named Manuel Zordo was recently kidnapped on the road between Tlalmanalco and Ameca. Ten thousand dollars is demanded as

A WOMAN SCORNED.

A Colored Mary Harris Case—Homicide from Jealousy.

The Washington Star of last evening says:—
About 8½ o'clock last night a colored man namnd Alexander Mouton was killed by a colored woman named Mary Harris. She used an ordinary shoemaker's knife as a weapon, with which his heart was pierced, and death resulted immediately. Officers were apprized of the occurrence, and on going to the house found that Dr. Poulton had been summoned. The deceased was lying dead upon the floor. The officers took the woman to the station house. She had blood upon her person, and when asked how it came there she assumed an air of indifference, and said, "I did not kill From the statements made last evening it was clear that the woman had dealt the fatal olow, but there was some discrepancy between the statements of the witnesses as to what took

The deceased was about thirty years of age. He had been married for several years, and his wife has for some time resided in Clark's alley, on C street, between Third and Four-and-a-half on C street, between Third and Four-and-a-nair streets, where he has also spent the greater portion of his time, except when in the company of his mistress. Mary Harris. He was employed as a driver at Heimer's brickyard. His reputation was that of a very quiet and orderly man, criminal only in his attachment for Miss Harris, and the consequent neglect of his lawful wife It is stated that he had been living with Mary for nearly two years on terms of the closest infor nearly two years on terms of the closest in-timacy, and that until last night she was unaware of the fact that he was married and the father of a family. He came here from Vir-ginia about the beginning of the war, and had a wife and child living here, the child being about

twelve years old. Mary Harris is about twenty-nine years of age, and has the appearance of a dangerous woman. She gave dogged and contradictory answers as to the manner in which blood came to be on her person, volunteering the statement, however, that she became smeared with blood in raising the shirt of the murdered man to discover the locality of the wound. Three wit-nesses assert that they were eye-witnesses of the deed, and that she was the perpetrator of the murder. Mrs. Westerfield, who has em-ployed her for the last seven years as a general use servant, asserts that up to the time of the

dreadful occurrence she has always been regarded as a good, faithful, and honest servant, and has given satisfaction to the family in the capacity in which she has been employed, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire household. When confined in her cell she became more communicative, and asserted that the murdered man had killed herself. Latterly, however, she declined to answer any interrogatories, and became stolld in her demeanor.

A NEGRO SENATOR.

The Hon. Hiram P. Revels, of Mississippi-His Eligibility Considered from a Legal Stand

The Mississippi Legislature has elected a United States Senator, in whose person will be tested the principle of political equality in its fullest extent. The Senator elect, chosen last week to fill a Senatogial term expiring March 4, 1871, is Mr. H. P. Revels, a colored resident of Natchez. Mr. Revels is a native of Ohio, is a graduate of Oberlin, and was educated for the Methodist ministry. He formerly preached in Indianapolis, and went from that city to Mississippi. He has not been heretofore very promisippi. He has not been heretofore very promi-nent in the politics of the State. He is nearly forty years of age, courteous and gentlemanly in appearance and manner, of a healthy dark brown color, and is said by those who know him to possess more than average ability. He is at present State Senator from the Fourth, or, as it is currently termed, the Natchez district.

Mr. Revels has a brother in Washington City. formerly a barber, now a clerk in the Freed-men's Bureau. The election was a surprise to the Mississippi Republicans at the capital, as, beyond a local reputation at Natchez, Mr. Revels was but little known in the State. They all unite in recognizing him as a creditable repre-sentative of his race. Governor Alcorn was chosen for the full term after the expiration of Mr. Revels' term of service. General Ames will be the colleegue of the latter, until the Governor takes his seat as a Senator. SENATOR REVELS' RIGHT TO A SEAT.

Of course this question will meet Mr. Revels when he presents himself at the clerk's desk of the Senate to take the oath of office as United States Senator. While it is admitted that he possesses the other legal qualifications for the position, the question is raised whether he is eligible under the Constitution of the United States, which stipulates that 'no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." When General Shields was first elected to the United States Senate from Illinois this question was raised against him; he was a citizen at the time of his election, but had not been nine years a citizen, as required by the Constitution.

The Chicago Republican of Saturday, in dis cussing this question, takes the ground that Mr. Revels is ineligible to Senatorial honors because to the reasoning of the Republican, it was adjudicated by the Dred Scott decision that the status of colored residents of this country, even though born on our soil, was not that of a citizen, whether slave or free; that, consequently, such persons were not included among the "people" in the general words of the Federal Constitution, and could not, in any respect, be considered as citizens. This decision, though now generally regarded as infamous in its meaning and intent, has been recognized by Con-gress, in the passage of the Civil Rights act—

that great measure of justice and reparation to a long persecuted, down-trodden, victim race—as volid and binding—as res adjudicata.

With these facts in view, viz, that to become a Senator of the United States a person must have been nine years a citizen; that colored men, according to the decision of the Supreme Court term and the states and the supreme control of the supreme according to the decision of the Supreme Court, were not citizens nine years ago: and that Congress did not consider them citizens up to the time of the passage of the Civil Rights act, the Chicago Republican claims "that not only Mr. Revels, but all of his race, are as yet ineligible to the place of Senators of the United States. The citizenizing law alluded to was passed by Congress on April 9, 1866, after it had been vetoed by the President. Then, until nine years after that date, no colored man can be regarded as qualified to become a United States senator, nor until seven years after that date a Representative in Congress. These are the constitutional, judicial, and legal aspects of the

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

Prince Bonnparte's Challenge to Rochefort. The French journals just received give the text of the letter of Prince Bonaparte to Henri

Paris, Jan. 7, 1870 -Monsieur:-After outraging one after another each of my relatives, and sparing neither women nor children, you insult me by the pen of one of your workmen, It is all natural, and my turn should come Only I have, perhaps, an advantage over the greater part of my family—that of being a plain, private individual, although being a Bonaparte. I therefore demand of you if your breast is a guarantee for your lnkstand, and I avow that I have only a mediocre confidence in the result of this step. I learn, in effect, by the journals. that your constituents have given you an imper-ative command to refuse all honorable repara-

tion, and to preserve your precious existence.

Nevertheless I take the chance, in the hope that a feeble remnant of French sentiment will cause you to depart, in my favor, from the measures of prudence and precaution in which you take refuge. If, therefore, by hazard, you consent to draw the bolts which render your precarious person doubly inviolable, you will find me neither in a palace or a chateau. I re-side quite plainly at No. 56 Rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself it will not be said that I am out.

Awaiting your reply, I have again the honor to salute you. PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. To M. Henri Rochefort, No. 3 Rue d'Aboukir,

Victor Noir's Funeral.

The incidents at the funeral of Victor Noir are thus given in the Paris journals:-At 1:20 all the avenues and streets adjacent to the house where the remains laid were crowded with people. The number was immense. The citizens who surrounded the house cried out that the body must be brought to Pere la Chaise Louis Noir adjured the people to be calm, and said they should respect the remains of his hrother. "In the name of the dear departed," he cried, "avoid all new troubles; do not give a pretext to the authorities to act.'

1:30-The cries redoubled: -"The body is ours: it belongs to us; he is one of the people; we will carry him to Pere la Chaise." Louis Noir again implored them; he was received with sympathy, but the crowd continued in the same

1.35-A magnificent crown of immortelles was brought forward, bearing the simple words, "To Victor Noir; the Democracy of Toulouse." M. M. Rochefort and Delescluze are in the house, and are endeavoring with the friends of the deceased to prevent the intended demonstration. M. Rochefort called for silence; he appeared at a window on the first story, and was wildly cheered. He said that M. Delescluze would submit to the people the definite decision come to by the friends and family of Victor Noir. Citizen Delescluze then came for-ward, and said:—"Citizens:—The circumstances which unite us are the gravest and most solemn of all. One of our friends has been assassinated by a member of the Bonaparte family. We must have vengeance; we shall have it. But the ambush is laid. The enemy watches at the gratings. We must not give him the prize. (Yes, yes.) Citizens, it was our desire to carry the body to Pere la Chaise, but we shall not. For the first time in eighteen years the wind

blows our way. Let us not compromise our cause, the cause of all peoples—the cause of justice. We must conform to the wish of Victor Noir's family. The funeral must go towards the cemetery of Nenilly, (No, no.) Cutzens, you have never had to give a greater proof of moderation and of patriotism. Citizens, to Neuilly, to Neuilly!" (Yes, yes.)

The coffin was lowered; all the crowd rushed forward; they uncovered and defiled before the betrothed of Victor Noir. An immense number separated to proceed toward Neuilly, singing

separated to proceed toward Neuilly, singing the "Marsellaise," and crying, Vive la Repub-lique! Down with the Bonapartes! Death to

PRINCE ARTHUR.

He Visits Congress and is Edified by Butler, Brooks, Morgon & Co.

After the interview with the President yester After the interview with the Freshent yesterday, the Prince, Mr. Thornton, and suite took carriages and proceeded directly to the Capitol. The party approached by the east front of the Senate wing of the building and entered through the main portico. They proceeded at once to the diplomatic gallery. The Prince and Mr. Thornton occapied the front seats and the rest of the party the rear. At this time Senator Howe was reading his views on the Currency Howe was reading his views on the Currency bill recently reported from the Senate Com-mittee on Finances. About half of the Senamittee on Finances. About half of the Senators were absent. Shortly after the Prince reached the diplomatic galley Senator Cameron joined the party and was introduced by Mr. Thornton. Senator Cameron extended an invitation to the party to take seats upon the floor of the chamber. The Prince stated that he would be most happy to accept the invitation some other time during his stay in the Capitol, but as he understood Mr. Butler and Mr. Bingham were to speak in the House of Represenham were to speak in the House of Represen-tatives, he was anxious to hear them. During his visit to England several years ago, Senator Cameron was invited to the House of Lords and was given a seat at the foot of the throne, which is considered a great honor in monarchical countries. Senator Cameron desired to reciprocate this courtesy by an invitation to the floor of the Senate. The party remained but a few minutes in the Senate, when they left for the House of Representatives.

The marble staircases and the Rotunda were much admired by the Prince, and as he walked

from one wing to the other his attention ap peared to be constantly arrested by the busy public passing to and fre with an air of business and anxiety over the affairs of legislation. Finally the Prince arrived at the House of Representatives. He came in for a field day, Several big things were to be put up, and the Prince had heard of it, and, like thousands of others, anticipated a rare Parliamentary treat. The galleries were crowded, and the floor of the hall was full. Nearly every seat was occupied. The unusual throng was occasioned partly by the expected visit of the Prince and partly because a great debate on the Virginia bill, with an inevitable tilt between the two great "B.'s," was anticipated. It was after 2 o'clock, when Farnsworth moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, with a view of getting at the Virginia bill. He did not accomplish his object, inasmuch as some Democrat objected to taking the bill up out of its regular order, and is was buried under a mass of executive documents, which it took considerable time to dispose of. Upon one of these, a com-munication from the Secretary of War relative to the conduct of General Terry in unseating certain members of the Georgia Legislature, Brooks of New York thought it necessary to make a speech, intended, of course, for home

But it was the irrespressible Butler the Prince came to see and to hear, and so when Butler got the floor his Royal Highness leaned forward over the gallery, as if he was determined to hear every word that fell from the lips of Massachu-"favorite son." Butler said to correct the misstatements of Brooks, at which the Prince seemed a little surprised, for Brooks had spoken with so much earnestness that he no doubt supposed he was telling the sober truth. Brooks seemed determined to be a prominent character in the scene, and he accordingly kept interrupting Butler, until the latter administered a settler to him. "What does the law say on that point?" said

"That puts me in mind of a story," said Batler, where a person was a witness in a cer-tain case. While he was giving his evidence the lawyer asked him how far apart the parties were when he saw the occurrence he described. 'Four feet and a half," replied the witness.
'How do you know it was that exact distance?'
questioned the lawyer. 'Well,' said the witness,
'I thought some — fool would ask me that
question, so I measured the distance.' I thought he gentleman from New York would ask me There was a general laugh at the expense of Mr. Brooks, in which the Prince joined, at the same time making some remarks to Mr. Thorn-ton, at which both laughed. General Morgan,

that question, so I have the law right here. of Ohio, who, like Mr. Brooks, seemed auxious to let the Prince know that there was somebody else in the House besides Butler, badgered the latter with questions and called upon him to read the reconstruction acts. Finally Butler, stretching his short, thick neck as far over towards the Democratic side of the House as he could, and elevating his eye-brows till his face assumed the appearance of a full moon, roared out, "I want the gentleman from Ohio to understand that I don't keep school." Here the Prince laughed heartily again, and evidently became deeply interested in Butler. He listened very attentively to the speech until Butler sat down. when he arose and the entire party left, proceeding to the east front, where they re-entered their carriages and drove to the British Legation.

TENEMENT-HOUSE TRAGEDY.

Another sickening tenement-house disaster took place in New York last night, resulting in the loss of life of one person and the probable

About fifteen minutes after eight o'clock the bells sounded the alarm for "corner of Worth and West Broadway." The fire department of the district quickly turned out and hurried to the scene of the fire. On arriving there it was attic frame house No. 9 Worth street, occupied on the first floor by George Meyers, on the second floor by David Harris, shoemaker, and a widow named Levy. The fire occurred in Harris' apartments, it is supposed from a kerosene lamp. The building and contents were of such a combustible nature that the fire spread with

surprising rapidity. Notwithstanding the presence of the police, who established fire lines and assisted in preserving order and removing the effects of the occupants, the latter became panic-stricken and rushed out into the stairs with their goods and chattels. The police endeavored to calm them, but to no avail, and for some time the poor occupants continued to make their way up and past the firemen, who were gallantly bat-

tling the flames.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Croton and its manipulators, and after inflicting about \$500 damage to the property on the second floor, it reached the attic.

The attic was occupied by John J. Casey, wife, and child. They had been actively engaged in removing their effects when the fire crept up to their home. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the firemen, it is said they persisted in getting out their property and fell victims to their rashness. Casey was horribly burned, as was also his wife Johawna and his son James. Some of the firemen of No. 27 Engine Company eventually determined to rescue them, and dragged them out by main force.

OBITUARY.

General Sir De Lacy Evans.

The hero of five great wars is dead. Sir De Lacy Evans, who fought in India, in the Peninsular war, in the American war of 1812, in the Carlist war, and in the Crimean war, died in London, on the 9th instant, at the age of 82. It has been the fortune of few soldiers to have seen the varied service of this old general. In his youth he participated in the great Indian battles against Ameer Khan. Before he was thirty he had fought through the entire war in Spain. He was present at the retreat from Burgos and the victory of the Pyrenees. He commanded at the sacking of Washington, and was wounded at New Orleans. He had two horses shot under him at Waterloo, and fought for two years for Christina against Don Carlos. He distinguished himself in his old age at the Alma and Inkermann. No general General Sir De Lacy Evans. the Alma and Inkermann. No general in the British army at the time of his death could boast of a more distinguished career. General Evans was an Irishman. He was born at Molg, in 1787. In 1807, when he was twenty years of age, he entered the army as an ensign of the 22d Regiment of foot, and his first service was in India, when he fought for three years against Ameer Khan. He also took part in the capture of Mauritius. In 1810 he joined his regiment in Spain. He was present at nearly all the principal battles and sleges of the Peninsular war, and was noted for his readiness in volunteering on storming parties and for other hazardous duties. His gallantry was so conspicuous that he rose to the rank of Lieutevant-Colonel. For his share in the actions of Vitthe Alma and Inkermann, No genera Colonel. For his share in the actions of Vit-toria, the Pyrenees, and Tonlouse, he received

In the early part of the year 1814 Colonel Evans was ordered to America. He was at the battle of Bladensburg and had two horses shot under him. With a force of one hundred infantry, acting under the orders of General Ross, he raided into Washington and burned the pub-lic buildings. He also took part in the attack on Baltimore, and in the battle of New Orleans he was severely wounded in the assault upon Jackson's cotton bales. He recovered from his wounds just in time to return to England and fight at Quaire Bras, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo he again had two horses shot under him. He went into Paris the allied army, on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. After the peace he entered the political arena. He joined the reform party and ranked with the radical wing. He repre-sented Westminster in Parliament from 1833 to 1841, and was among the most active speakers and workers. In 1835 he accepted the com-mand of the "British Auxiliary Legion," which the British Government permitted the partisans of Queen Christina to recruit in England, and through a two years' war against Don Carlos he performed the most signal service. He was re-elected to Parliament from Westminster in 1846, and retained his seat until 1865, when he finally

retired from public life.

His last military service was in the Crimean war. At the age of sixty-seven he solicited a command, and was appointed, with the rank of lieutenant-general, to the second division of the invading army. He was distinguished at the head of his command at the Alma and before Sebastopol, where he repulsed a terrible sortie of 6,000 Russians. When the battle of Inker-mann took place, he was sick on shipboard at Balaklava, and General Pennefather was in charge of his division. On hearing the guns the invalid hero leaped to his feet, hurried to the shore, and joined the thickest of the fight, but, so as not to rob Pennefather of the honor of the victory, he insisted upon acting only as his assistant. His conduct on this occasion won for him the public thanks of Parlia-ment and the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Emperor Napoleon made him a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He rose to the rank of a full general in 1860, and at the time of his death commanded the 21st Regiment of Infantry. One of his hobbies in Parliament was opposition to the selling of commissions in the army.

VERY HARD CASH.

New Orleans Sea Captain's Fortune Missing -Was he Poisoned?-His Daughter Pursuing the Murderer.

John Alexander, a sea captain, about seventyfour years of age, came on to New York from New Orleans, in September, 1868, to speculate in Wall street. He had from \$40,000 to \$60,000 in bonds, which he carried in a bag around his neck. These were seen with him, within a week of his death, which occurred at the residence of a Mr. Gardner, in 127th street, March 26, 1869. He died apparently of narcotic poisoning. The body was buried in Greenwood, March 28, a certificate having been furnished by a physician living in the same house, under the name of

Mrs. Burke, Alexander's daughter, having missed her father's usual letters, came on to New York and learned that he was dead. She took up her residence in University place, at Ninth street, to inquire into his affairs. When asking after his property, she was first told that he had left only some old clothes, but at length Mrs. Gardner admitted that Alexander had \$8000 in bonds, which she said he had given her as a reward for the care which she had taken of him. As the Gardners have been expending a large sum of money, and as bonds had been traced to them belonging to Alexender, a suspicion of foul play arose, and yesterday the body was taken up by order of Coroner Flynn, and removed to the Morgue to await an analysis by Professor Doremus.

Gardner, his wife, and Rosa King, the servant girl, were arrested to await the result. the last principally as a witness.

ORIENTAL NUPTIALS.

An Old-Inshloned Jewish Wedding in New York —The Symbol of the Broken Glass-Return to

The Principles.

The marriage of Mr. Marx Goodman to Miss Leah Diamond was celebrated yesterday, in the synagogue on Chrystie street, New York. The reform movement among the Hebrews has occasioned among those who remain orthodox a fondness for customs which were falling into disuse, and the marriage we speak of was per-formed with all the imposing ceremonies of the Orient of long ago. All the women were on the right side and all the men on the left. These latter wore their hats, invited Christian guests included. The reader, the Rev. J. Kantrowitz, who officiates also as rabbi, was clad in the black robe and peculiar cap of the Hebrew clergy. Soon the bridal cortege made its appearance, the happy pair leading, and followed by five bridesmalds and best men.

On arriving at the altar the bridesmaids ascended the platform on the right, surrounding the bride and obscuring her from view. The gentlemen of the party surrounded the bridegroom. At this juncture the violins in the gallery struck up an air, monotonous and decidedly oriental. The ensuing service was almost entirely in Hebrew, the bridegroom, bride, and reader standing under a canopy of flowered silk which was held by the groomsmen. Before and after the betrothal with the ring a cup of wine was presented first to the bridegroom and afterward to the bride. At intervals the violins gave snatches of the same doleful strain. The service was sung rather than chanted by the reader, in fine baritone voice. This gentleman wore, during the ceremony, a white shawl over his shoulders, and a white scarf was placed around the bridegroom's neck. The benediction and breaking of a wine glass concluded the service.

Raltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet but firm at 20%c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at \$1.45. Corn firm; white, 98c. \$1; yellow, 95.6 dc. Oats steady at 54.456c. Rye quiet; prime, \$1.00. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at \$1.01 for

FROM WASHINGTON.

Peri-nu-Frince Advices—The Rum Atlanta.

pecial Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Information has been received in this city that the ram Atlanta had

not arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 7th inst., although she was twenty-one days out from Philadelphia. It was reported in Port-au-Prince that Mons.

de la Roche, the Haytien Minister here, is to be replaced by Stephen Preston, a native of that

The European Squadron.
Latest advices received state that the United States steamship Sabine was at Genoa on the 30th of December last. All well on board. Deputy Surveyor at Philadelphia Appointed. espatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Hiram P. Goodrich was to-day appointed Deputy Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, vice Holcomb, resigned. Sale of Government Gold.

The U. S. Sub-Treasurer at New York will sell one million dollars in gold to-morrow, and buy one million in bonds the day after.

The Currency and Coin Balance. At the opening of business to-day the books of the Treasury skowed a currency balance on hand of five million dollars, a com balance of fifty-four millions, and fifty-one million dollars in gold certificates.

Reduction of the Debt for the Month. The reduction in the debt for the present month will probably not be over two millions. Internal Revenue Assessors Appointed.

The following Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were to-day appointed:-William Cornell, John D. Comblock, Samuel J. Owen, and A. J. Miller, in the Tenth District of New York: Robert Harding and Roswell F. Howes, in the Thirty-second District of New York; and W. H. McIntosh in the Third District of Massachusetts. Prince Arthur at the Departments.

Prince Arthur and suite this morning visited the Treasury Department, and was shown through the various bureaus.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Capitation Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—It is now fully understood that the Maryland Legislature will require the prompt payment of the two hundred thousand dollars capitation tax which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company owes the State, on the penalty of losing its charter. The matter comes up in the Legislature to-morrow. City Council last night elected Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad favorable to the re-election of John W. Garrett as President.

FROM THE STATE.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. PITTSBURG, Jan. 25 .- The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which assembles in this city on Wednesday next, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted a programme for the occasion.

FROM EUROPE.

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

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; 1865s, old, 86%; 1867s, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%. American stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 103%; Great Western, 25%.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The Bourse opened quiet; PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 78f. 65c.
Liverpool. Jan. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d.
The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.
London, Jan. 25.—Linseed Oil, £9 12s. Sugar duli for both on the spot and affoat.

Antwerp, Jan. 26.—Petroleum firm and un-

changed in price.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 25—1 P. M.—Red winter wheat, 8s. 7c.@8s. 8d. The receipts of wheat for the last three cays have been 20,000 quartens, all American. Lard is excited, and is quoted at 78s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—Cotton active; midding uplands, 11%@11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%@12%d. The sales for to-day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of yesterday should have been reported at 25,000 bales.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

HAVRE, Jan. 25.—The Cotton market opened ac-tive and firmer at 188f. for both on the spot and

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

New York, Jan. 25.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 116%; do. 1865, do., 115%; do. do., new, 114%; do. 1867, 114%; do. 1868, 114%; 10-408, 112%; Virginia 68, new, 60%; Missouri 68,87%; Canton Company, 56%; Cumberland preferred, 34%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 94%; Brie, 28%; Reading, 94%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 84%; Illinois Central, 186%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90%; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187%. Western UnionTelegraph, 38%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. The prison docks were crowded this morning. and the following gentlemen owned up to va-

Leonard Heiler pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a shawl and fur cape, valued at \$27, the property of Mary Dowling, on the 20th inst.

Joseph Sands pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of shoes, valued at \$3.15, the property of Jeremiah Blackberry. August Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of

the larceny of an overcoat, valued at \$20, belonging to John Hanson.

Jane Christ pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a gold necklace, valued at \$14, the property of Isabella G. Floyd.

George Weaver pleaded guilty to a charge of taking a few such edibles as hams, cheese, etc., belonging to Charles Abbott.

belonging to Charles Abbott.

William Fisher pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the house of James Maguire with intent

The trial of James Ellinger for assault and battery upon Police Officer Cisk engaged the at-tention of the court this morning. The com-plaint made by the officer was, that at a late hour on the night of December 11 he saw

Ellinger and a number of others standing at Second and Reed streets behaving in a boisterous manner, and directed them to disperse, but Ellinger became impudent—said he had a right there, and would stay until he thought fit to go away. The officer then arrested him, but he resisted and struck him in the breast, while his brother ran up and stuck a knife into the officer, who fell, exhausted, to the ground, Ellinger escaping. The defense, in answer to this, offered evidence to prove that Ellinger was just stepping from the door of a tavern when Clisk approached him and said:

"The lleutenant is about, and I want you to keep quiet;" Ellinger replied, "I don't care for the lieutenant; I have done nothing to be arrested for." The officer said he wanted him to leave there, and Ellinger walked off to another corner. Clisk followed him and arrested him, but at the instance of a mutual friend released him and went away. Again he came to the corner and took him into custody, and a second time let him go. Further than this no disturbance occurred. On trial.

[District Court, No. I—Judge Stread, William Gibbs wa, John Corless Anaetion on

iDistrict Court, No. 1 Judge Strond.
William Gibbs vs. John Corles. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$159-98.

Bentz, Detting & Co. vs. Albert Hughes. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$474-60.

Frederick Buck vs. John Robinson et al. Au action of ejectment to try the title to real estate. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Hughes vs. Rankin. An action on a promissory ote. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff. note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff. \$1146.40.

John W. Everman vs. Savage, Martin & Co. An action to recover a balance due upon a judgment in the State of New Jersey. Verdict for

plaintiff, \$862-24. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870. I Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870. I Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870. I The bank statement yesterday is less favorable than that of the preceding week, most of the items which generally affect the tone of the loan market showing a falling off. The only exception is in the legal tenders, which have increased \$332,591. There is a decrease in specie of \$195,366, in deposits of \$389,888, and in loans of \$455,516. This represents a rather heavy falling off in the supply, but the latter still continues in excess of all wants, and the unfavorable exhibit is not calculated to affect the tone of the market to any extent.

Call loans continue nowinal at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals and discounts at 7609 per

Gold is weak and quiet. Sales from 121 at the opening to 121½ up to noon. Government securities were also weak and dull, selling at

about 1% off.
There was a good feeling at the Stock Board this morning, and prices were strong, but the volume of business was unusually light. Sales of City sixes at 100% for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was rather active, and sales were made at 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold freely at 55%; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 583%; 35¾ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 35 for Catawissa preferred; and 28% for Philadel-

phia and Erie. In Bank stocks there was a single sale of Manufacturers' at 30%.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

16 Sh Elmira Pf. 85, 40

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 118@118½; 5-20s of 1862, 115½@115½; do. 1864, 115½@115½; do. 1865, 115½@115½; do. July, 1865, 114½@114½; do. July, 1867, 114½@114½; do. July, 1868, 114½@114½; 5s, 10-40, 112½@112½. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110½@111. Gold, 121½@121½. Market doll.

dull.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. &s of 1881, 117%@1181; 5-20s of 1862, 115%@1184; do., 1864, 1165%; do., 1865, 115%@116%; do., 1865, 116%@116%; do. do., 1867, 114%@114%; do. do., 1868, 114%@114%; do. do., 1867, 112%; Cur. 6s, 110%@1114. Gold, 121%.

MESSERS DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. &s of 1881, 117%@118%; do. 1862, 115%@115%; do. 1866, 1864, 115%@115%; do. 1865, 115%@115%; do. 1866, 1864, 1164@114%; do. 1867, do. 114%@114%; do. 1868, do., 114%@114%; do. 1867, do. 114%@114%; do. 1868, do., 114%@114%; do., 1868,

-Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10:00 A. M. 121 11:40 " 121:56 11:40 " 121:56 11:40 " 121:56 11:45 " 121:56 11:45 " 121:56 11:45 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:46 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 11:30 " 121:56 " 121:56 "

Philadelphia Trade Report. TURSDAY, Jan. 25 .- The annual election of the Commercial Exchange for officers to serve during the ensuing year takes place to-day, hence the trans. actions in all descriptions of Breadstuffs are limited. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet but steady at \$7.75@ -10, the latter rate for choice. Timothy is nominal at \$4.87%@ \$4.75. Flaxseed sells in a small way at

In the Flour market there is no new feature to In the Flour market there is no new feature to present, there being no demand except from the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at \$4.25@4.50 for superfine; \$4.50@4.75 for extras; \$6.65.75 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.65.62\for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50@.750 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.400@5.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is less activity. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.20@1.22. Rye may be quoted at \$80. @1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is firm but quiet; sales of new yellow at \$7.@93c. for damp and prime dry lots. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c. oushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c. Whisky ranges from \$1 to \$1 02 for wood and iron-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADEPHIA.....JANUARY 20 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M......48 | 11 A. M.......57 | 2 P. M.......55 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr D. S. biner, Huntley, Providence, Sinnickson &

Co. Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Lynn, Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Fall River,

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Fall River,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Mary C. Fox, Ross, 6 days from Bagua la Grande, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Weish.

N. G. bark Johann Benjamin, Gerden, 52 days from Liverpool, with mase, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Ramon de Ajana, McBridé, 6 days from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Francis Hatch, Young, 5 days from Georgetown, B. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, 5 days from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties to Albright & Co. Schr B. J. Woolsey, Johnson, 3 days from Rew York, with oil of vitriol to Baugh & Sons.

Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, 9 days from Boston, with fish to Harding & Bro.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA. Bark Furuhjelm, Sundblom, for Philadelphia, en-tered out at Loddon 8th inst. Bark Diana, Siegaer, from Havre 6th ult. for Phiia, was signalized 17th Inst., lat. 31 11, long. Schr Kathleen, hence, at St. John, N. B., yester-

day.

Schr Z. Steelman, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, 19 days from Cienfuegos, at New York yesterday.