FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT COUNCIL.

Troubles Anticipated in Rome -Dissatisfaction of the French Clergy-The World Progressive - Rome Stationary.

Rome, December 23.—At a third general meeting, held the day before yesterday, in the hall which the fathers, for want of a better, are still forced to use the council elected twenty-four members of the second grand "deputation" a permanent committee, being the Committee on Discipline. The names of the fathers chosen will bardly be made public, or even be known to the electors themselves, for a week to come. The names of those ten days ago chosen to com-pose the first and most important of the compose the first and most important of the committees, being that upon matters of dogma, were only made public yesterday, though I sent them to you on pretty good authority three or four days since. None of them can be considered fairly to represent that powerful minority in the council by which it is now an open secret that the proclamation of the dogma of Panal intuitibility would be regarded as a of Papal intallibility would be regarded as a calamitous mistake. The English Arch-bishop of Westminster and the American Archbishop of Baltimore, for example, are understood to be quite of the con-trary mind, and the Belgian Archbishop of Mechlin published in July last a letter expressly maintaining that "the primacy and infallibility in the teaching of the falth are inseparable in themselves as well as in Scripture and tradition. In this letter the Archbishop of Mechlin quotes Benedict XIV, whom he calls "that great Pope," as admitting that Clement XII had abstained from densuncing Bossuet and the Gallican Church for their insubordination on this point, "partly out of consideration for such a man as Bossuet out of consideration for such a man as Bossuet, who had so well deserved of religion, and partly from the too well-founded fear of exciting new troubles." If the Archbishop of Mechlin really admires this prudence of Clement XII, its must be hoped by those who wish well to his Church that he may recommend Pius IX to imitate it. For while it is certain that any proclamation of "infallibility in the teaching of the faith" as an inseparable concomitant of the primacy claimed for the See of Rome will now provoke only the derision of all non-Roman provoke only the derision of all non-Roman Christendom, it is hardly less clear that it will excite within the bosom of the Roman Church itself "new troubles" quite as formidable, to say the least of them, as those which Clement XII

discreetly shrank from stirring up. Of course, no one not a member of the council can presume to speak with certainty of its sayings or doings. But in Rome even, more than elsewhere, a bird of the air will carry matters not at all meant to be divulged out of ters not at all meant to be divulged out of the most sacred recesses, and it is really an open secret that the council has from the very first been disturbed, and still is disturbed by the obstinate indisposition of some of the members to accept the programme prepared for them and for the Church by the Roman Court and its official representatives. The kind and degree of these differences may have been—doubtless have been—misrepresented. I doubt, for example, the truth of a story, which I have nevertheless heard in many most respectable quarters, to the effect that the Oriental bishops, in the course of an interview with the Holy Father accorded them only a few days ago, so far lost their tempers as to turn their backs upon the Pope, and march away out of the Vatican in the Pope, and march away out of the Vatican in real ground for the impression prevalent here even among good Catholics, that the Gallican bishops of the French Church chose to go out of the council rather than submit to a ruling of

the Cardinal Presidents. The Italian, or, to speak more correctly, the Roman, advisers of the Pontiff may have a little overestimated the power of Rome, local organizations, and her local in-fluence upon the minds even of Catholic visitors. Fifty or even twenty years ago, a convocation of Bishops from all parts of the world would have brought to Rome a concourse missed here nothing of the signs of civilization with which they were familiar at home, and would have found here many things more solemn and imposing than those with which they were familiar at home. During the last twenty years the rest of the world has made so much progress, and Rome so little, that this is no longer true. I have been greatly struck, in conversing with prelates of differen nationalities and from different quarters of the globe, by the very general lack among them of an intense and profound admiration for Rome as a city, and for its ecclesiastical monuments as monuments. Nor is the pomp of the Pontifical court by any means as effective now as it used to be. Its administrators have failed to keep pace with the progress either of opulence or of taste among mankind. All this intelligent men, even though they be Catholic bishops, cannot fail and do not fail to see. The ceremonies which might have struck an average Catholic bishop with awe a century ago, average Catholic bishop to-day.

KU-KLUX.

Cold-blooded Murder-The Victim Terribly Avenged.

The Memphis Avalanche of January 28 says: Last Saturday night four masked persons visited Colonel David Coleman's residence, near King's Bridge, between Huntingdon and Trezevant, and knocked at the door, and asked the old gentleman to come out. Colonel Coleman recognized the voice of the speaker, and opened the door, when one of the party fired upon and mortally wounded him. Bearing the firing, a son who was in the house rushed towards the door and commenced firing upon the maskers,

On Sunday morning a crowd of negroes rode into Huntingdon upon horses that were known to belong to parties in the neighborhood where the shooting took place, and being closely questioned, one of the negroes came forward and made a full confession of the murder on the night previous, and detailed at length his conection with that and other depredations, and also disclosing the names of all engaged in the Ku-Kluxing throughout the country. In the course of his confession, he stated that a negro living with Colonel Coleman had given information with Colonel Coleman and given informations. tion concerning a box that was concealed about the premises, containing upwards of \$2200 in

Co'onel Coleman lingered until Sunday evening, at which time he expired. He was an old and respected citizen of the county, and was

As soon as the confessions referred to above were made known, the sons and other relatives of the deceased took charge of the negroes and placed them under guard. Tuesday morning there was a general consultation of the citizens, and while many were in favor of dealing summarily with the prisoners, a majority of the people counselled moderation, and insisted that they should be placed in jail to await a trial.

This was finally done, and the negroes were

odged in the Carroll county jail at Huntingdon. But a more summary trial than that promised in the courts awaited them. That night Colonel Coleman's sons and some friends rode into Huntingdon, rescued the prisoners from the jail, took them to the woods and literally riddled

MORE VILLAINY.

Christianity Again Outraged Flight of a Mar-ried Preacher with a Young Glei. The Richmond (Ind.) Telegram relates the

Another canting villain, who has used the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, has come to grief, and now looks through the bars of Ballenger's Jall, at Centreville, awalting trial for the murder of the victim of his lusts. Without friends to find excuses for his villainy, and evidently not familiar with the modern means of dodging justice, he does not deny that he led an

innocent girl to her ruin. He does not even ask the Church to cover up his infamy, for fear that its exposure will "injure the cause of Christ." In the month of October last a man calling himself Salmon came to Henry Gates, two miles west of Centreville, near Pin Hook, and with him was a woman apparently fifteen or twenty years his junior in age. They represented them-selves as husband and wife, and he repeatedly stated that he was a United Brethren preacher, and did preach several sermons in the neighbor-hood. He further stated that they were going West, into Illinois, to take charge of a new circuit assigned him, but owing to the feeble health of his wife he tarried at Gates', and about three weeks ago the woman was delivered of a child. She and her child did well for the eight days following, when the woman was taken violently ill, with strong symptoms of poison, and lin-gered on until Friday night, the 20th inst. On the next day Mr. Salmon expressed the corpse to Piqua, going with it. From Piqua he sent is to Bodkin, in Shelby county, directed to Joseph and Elizabeth Lambert, and Salmon came back on Monday evening to Centreville, and on that night was arrested at Henry Gates' for the mur-der of his wife. On investigation Mr. Salmon

daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lambert, of Shelby county, Ohio.

Walls is a man of about thirty-five years, a little above the medium height, black hair and eyes, full beard, and dressed in a suit of respectable black. He would pass anywhere as a preacher of more than ordinary intelligence and culture. Although evidently anxious and de-pressed, he talks freely about himself and his career. He confesses the whole story of his wrong-doing, only denying that he is guilty of the crime for which he is arrested—poisoning his victim. He says that he made the acquaintance of Martha Lambert nearly three years ago, while travelling his circuit, and that he seduced her. Finding that their guilt must soon become known, he planned an elopement with her to the West, where they intended living together as

proves to be the Rev. S. S. Walls, of Van Wert county, Ohio, and Mrs. Martha Salmon, his wife, proves to be Miss Martha E. Lambert,

man and wife. During their stay at Mr. Gates' a revival broke out in the neighborhood, and Mr. Salmon, as a minister, was urged to take part, and finally did conduct the meetings, as he says, to prevent any suspicion from falling on him, feeling satisfied that he could give "the Lord an opportunity to bless the truth for the truth's sake." No suspicion of the real relation of the parties seems to have occurred to any one in the neighborhood. The quietness of the place and the sacred robe of the priesthood seemed likely to protect them.

The reverend villain has been a minister of the gospel, U. B Church, for many years, in good standing; left an excellent wife and three or four children in Van Wert county, to run off with a girl he had ruined, and for whose death, whether she died by disease or by his hand, he is morally responsible.

These are the outlines of the horrible picture, but the remorse of the ruined girl, the agony of her broken-hearted parents, the bitter humiliation of the deserted wife, the flight of the guilty souls, their plans defeated by the shadow of death the root of the deserted wife. death, the poor girl dying among strangers, per-haps by the hand of her betrayer—these things will never be revealed until the great day when the secrets of all hearts are made known.

THE SLAWSON BOX.

Delights of Street Travel-An Abuse Calling

Chicago, it seems, is, like Philadelphia, afflicted with the "Slawson." The following sketch from the Tribune will be read with sympathy here:-Two months ago the City Railroad put onehorse cars upon its route, under the specious plaa that it did so for the public benefit. Everybody understands now that this was done, not to supplement, but to displace the two-horse cars, to the great inconvenience of the public, and only to the saving of the expense of one horse and one man to each car. Take a scene on Thursday evening as an ave-

The driver, after vainly ringing the bell, pulls up his horse, and announces that there are four fares unpaid, and that he shall not go on till he has the tickets or the money. Indignant shouts of "Go on! You've no right to stop! Go ahead!" To which the driver, master of the situation, replies that he is obeying the rules, and thereupon

shuts the door. Interval, five minutes, with some uproar, much laughter, and many curses.

An ominous whisper arises, "Let's throw him overboard and drive on !" Driver is conscious of a flank movement, and explains that he has given the right change to

Diversion created by one passenger accusing another of confiscating his four cents.

Indignantly denied.
"Didn't I give you the envelope?"

"Yes, dash you, and nothin' in it."

"I want them four fares," remarks the driver Drunken man goes through an arithmetical calculation that four fares are twenty-five cents, and, being disposed to go home before morning.

proposes to pay up.

Not allowed to do so by his companions, who "won't go home till morning," and as one of them sits in his lap and another one sits in his lap, the difficulties of drunken man getting to the box are obvious, and the jolly companions have the best of it.

No signs from any quarter of specie payment Time, ten minutes—horse gone to sleep at the corner of Harrison street. No policeman in

Driver blandly remarks that he would like them four fares." Told in reply to go to-well!

Change again demanded for fares already

"Throw him over!" "Drive ahead!" "Smash the concern!" "Four cents!" "Them fares!" "Give me back my fare, I'll walk!" The situation is getting interesting; the men

passengers getting furious; the women passengers getting pale; the driver getting frightened. Time, fifteen minutes, and the driver gives in in preference to going overboard, and consents at last, to wake up the horse and drive on.

But where were the fares? No doubt they had been passed up, and were in somebody's pocket, for the society of that car was not all of the choicest. The question for the company is whether they mean this sort of thing shall continue, to end in a riot and smashed car? The remedy is plain enough—cars, with conductors. Whether the company will be wise in time is for them to seriously consider.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Right to Violate Good Breeding. During the few moments that Prince Arthur During the few moments that Prince Arthur was present at Mrs. Secretary Fish's reception on Friday evening, at Washington, and when the popular curiosity was most carnest in efforts to secure a sight of and an introduction to his Royal Highness, a lady dressed in black, and evidently from the remote West, was presented to him by a well-known Illinois M. C. Whether it was that the conversation took an unexpected rather radically expressed, it is hard to say, but an instant and general sensation was the result,

the Prince and Mr. Thornton coloring deeply and exchanging looks of evidentembarrassment. To cap the climax, the angular representative of Western gaucherie boldly took the Prince by the hand, which she shook heartly, parting with the expression, heard all over the room, "that's what's the matter." A moment afterwards the Prince left to give vent to his mirth, some said.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

How He Spent Sunday—An Appropriate Admonition.

Prince Arthur returned from Washington to New York on Saturday night, and yesterday morning, accompanied by the British Consul and five other gentlemen, he attended service at Trinity Church. On his entrance the national anthem of Great Britain was played. The regular services of the day were solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, the Rev. Mr. Whipple, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton. The Rev. Dr. Dix preached the sermion from the 15th verse, 25th chapter of St. Matthew, on the parable of the talents, in which he taught that every one has his accountability proportioned to the position he holds in the world. The music consisted of the ordinary service, including the Te Deum and Jubitate, the anthem "The Grace of God that Bringeth Salvation," and the offertory "And the Glory of the Lord," from Handel's "Messiah." Mr. A. H. Messiter conducted the music of the choir, while John P. Morgan presided at the great organ. A solo in the anthem sung by Muster Lindig, a chorister of remarkable strength of voice and purity of expression, was greatly admired. It was noticed as a singular coincidence that a lesson for the 30th day was the 146th Psalm, in which occurs the caution, "Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man, for there is no help in them. The choir boys, as they intoned this verse, seemed to relish the sentiment hugely, and their untimely though excusable mirth was with some difficulty repressed. A large crowd was present during the services. The Prince occupied the same seat which his elder brother occupied when he worshipped in old Trinity; and after the departure of the distinguished visitor, a number of young ladies rushed into the pew, one at a time, to enjoy the ecstacy of sitting where a live

After leaving Trinity the Prince was in a few minutes once more in his comfortable rooms at the Brevoort, and, making some slight changes in his dress, lunched with the members of his suite at 1 o'clock. Several visitors soon after called and sent up their eards—among others Moses H, Grinnell, William Butler Duncan, and E. V. Sleighton-all of whom met with a cordial and polite reception. Half an hour was spent in social conversation, when the Prince espressed his desire to take a walk in order to brush up an

appetite for dinner.
About 3 o'clock, accompanied by his suite and Mr. Thornton, he left the hotel and walked off rapidly up Fifth avenue. The gentlemen all wore dark overcoats, light pants, high hats, scarfs, and carried caues of bamboo or some other light material. The party was thoroughly English in style and appearance, and attracted much attention in the street. The Prince, wearing a coat buttoned tightly around him at the walst, holding his elbows somewhat out from his body, and bending forward at the shoulders, looked a little awkward and ungainly, but his abilities as a pedestrian are beyond criticism, and Weston, Topley, or Westhall would have died with chagrin and envy could they have witnessed his performance of yesterday.

Rapidly passing up the avenue, and looking pather to the right nor the left, the avenue.

neither to the right nor the left, the party soon reached the Park, and turning into one of the smoothly graded paths, redoubled a pace which had been quick before. Several people had fol-lowed the visitors from the avenue, and many joined the throng in the Park, so that by the time the lower end of the Mall was reached nearly a hundred people were keeping up a sort of dog-trot in the rear of the Englishmen. Mr. Thornton looked around and saw the rabble folby-path in the direction of the Eighth avenue at an increase of speed, with the evident object of leaving his persecutors behind, and soon accomplished his purpose, for his pace was a hot one, and was not kept up long by many, even for the doubtful privilege of looking at a live prince.

Going up the west side of the Park, the party gradually swung around to the Ramble and the Lakes, the Prince evidently enjoying his tramp thoroughly, and gazing with an admiring eye upon the many beauties which cannot be seen nor appreciated while carriage riding. Soon after four the party took up the homeward march, and keeping up the same rapid gait, passed the gauntlet of admiring eyes on the avenue, and reached the hotel again at halfpast five, having covered in the two hours and a At 7 o'clock the Prince and party dined. The

remainder of the evening was spent socially in his rooms, and in writing letters home. To-morrow he will drive again, and probably go up the Bloomingdale road to High Bridge. In the evening, attended by his suite, he dine with Mr. William B. Duncan.

THE COMING MORMON WAR,

Some Excitement Among the Gentiles at The Corinne (Utah) Reporter of January 22

Many were the rumors circulated yesterday in regard to the hostile attitude of our Mormon brethren on every side. Some said they were confident of an early attack being made upon our city if the Cullom bill passes, in which case of course, it would be razed to the ground by the enraged polygamists, without warning or without mercy. This paper has frequently made mention of the abject helplesness of the Gentile citizens of this Territory, in case anything was done by the Government to offend our fanation neighbors, who are already frenzied to despera tion at the first mention of interfering with their inhuman mode of life. Should the Cullom bill pass, of which there is but little doubt, the most nhuman outrages by those whose peculiar notions and practices are interfered with may not be unlooked for, for they will certainly come. While we would avoid creating any undue alarm which must necessarily retard the best interests of our Territory, we cannot sit idly by and console ourselves upon such promises as a well-retained attorney made to his client. When the client, with tears in his eyes, approached his paid savior and warned him of the extra exer-tions his enemies were making to have him the tions his enemies were making to hang him, the bland attorney, already well paid and free from harm himself, says:—'Well, you just let them hang you if they want to. I'll make 'em sweat for it if they do." Now this is just what we don't want. We pay the Government in loyalty and taxes for the protection we ask, and we don't want to wait till after death to have our favors reciprocated. There is danger of a barbarous attack here any, day, and it is quite as true there is no protection here for those not of the Mormon faith Will the Government take the hint? Since writing the above we are advised of an enthustastic meeting being held down town, at which a military organization is being perfected for the defense of the city, should the necessity arise. Late news from the adjacent Mormon settlements have evidently aroused the citizens to a realizing sense of the situation, which calls for action. The Govern-

A CONSPIRACY FOILED.

ment will be petitioned for protection.

Rescuing Burgiars from the Hudson County Jail-The Wall to have been Demolished and the Keeper Murdered.

The sentence of the two notorious New York burglars, Edward Rodgers and John O'Niel, to the Trenton prison, created a stir among the gang of which they are members, and their asso-ciates determined, it possible, to rescue them. The desperadoes belong to a gang known as the

"Invincibles," of the Sixth and Fourteenth wards. Rodgers, whose sentence is twenty years, is well known by the alias of "Skins," and has served one term for a similar offense. The gang numbers thirty odd. Immediately after the sentence, nearly all the Invincibles being in Court, one of them managed to communicate with Rodgers, as he was going into the court-room, to be on the look out that night. A note was also sent to Rodgers, with the follow-

ing written thereon:—'Keep a close watch for us." Meantime, Mr. Jones, Keeper of the pri-son, heard of the intended raid, and Chief Robinson was also made aware of the fact. Eight extra men were detailed to guard the outside of the jail, while Mr. Jones took precautions to have the inside well watched. Some of the officers were stationed inside the Court House, so others were stationed inside the Court Flouse, so that they could command unobserved a full view of the prison. During the night, several suspicious persons were seen in the neighborhood until a late hour, but the police force being large no demonstration was made. Yesterday, their plans were exposed to one of the New York ward detectives. They had intended to force an entrance to the rear of the prison through the washhouse wall. Rodgers and his companion were to secure the night watchman, and thus make their escape in turn. If they had failed to pick the locks, then the night watchman was to be compelled to open the cell doors, then be immediately seized and gagged, and if necessary, he

REVELS.

An Interview with the Newly-Elected Negro Senator-How He Looks and What He will

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Hiram R. Revels, the colored radical Senator-elect from Mississippi. arrived here to-day and is stopping with his friend, Mr. George T. Downing, the colored re-staurateur of the House, on Capitol Hill. Some fifty colored men visited him this afternoon, He received their congratulations and said that, for the sake of his race, he felt proud of his clevation. Last evening a social party was given in his honor by Professor Wilson, the colored President of the Freedmen's Bank, at his house on L street, where a correspondent called and had a brief conversation with the first colored man ever elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Revels is a thick-set mulatto, with a decidedly African but pleasant physiognomy, and bland, agreeable manner. He was born in North Carolina, and educated in Ohio, and is about forty-five years of age. His credentials will probably be presented to-morrow, though he will not be able to take his scat until the State is admitted. Leing asked whether he expected his right would be recognized, he said:- 'O, yes; I have no reason to doubt it."

Correspondent—What will be the first duty

intrusted to you on entering the Senate? Mr. Revels—Well, as the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a resolution, which you have doubtless seen, requesting Congress to remove the political disabilities of certain citizens of the State, it will be my duty to present that resolution to the Senate. Correspondent—You then propose to take ground as a Senator impartially for the whites

as well as blacks? Mr. Revels—Certainly: I come as a repre sentative of the State, irrespective of color. Correspondent-But as a representative of the

radical party?

Mr. Revels—Certainly; as representatives of the Republican party of the State, they call us radicals, but still I am for the people, and the interests of the State at large.

Mr. Revels, clad in a suit of black, with his not very curly, closely-trimmed hair, with his checks cleanly shaven, leaving a closely-cropped beard on his chin, with his face all smiling and his soft brown hand softly stroking the correspondent's knee, looked as benignant and philanthropic as one could wish. The lively conversation of some twenty colored ladies and convicement ripuled in his recent and eaviered. gentlemen rippled in his rear, and anxious clances were cast towards him, which impelled the questioner to cut the conversation short, but one or two further interrogatories were therefore ventured. Correspondent-Is it likely that you will have

any important proposition to submit to the Sente: any measure of your own?
Mr. Revels—Well, as to that I cannot yet say. I don't think of anything at present beyond

what I have mentioned. Correspondent—I suppose you will be apt to take a decided part in debate when you are fairly on the floor. The fact that you were once a preacher would denote that you were liable to talk a bit. How is it, Mr. Downing?

Mr. Downing, who overheard this part of the conversation, replied:—"If there is anything that Mr. Revels is particularly competent to do, I should say it is to talk."
"Well," said Mr. Revels in his most genial

tones, "there's one thing you'll find out about me; I don't talk when I haven't got anything to say. I never made a habit of it. I always listen to a debate on an important question with great interest. Ever since I can remember I've been interested in legislative debates. If there is anything to say when I am present and have the right to speak, which hasn't been said by others and which can do good, I shall say it but I never speak for the sake of putting myself forward or getting my name into print. I m have considerable to say, but I can't yet tell.'

In fact, the demeanor of Mr. Revels and his talk about himself were almost unexceptionable. He seemed to be by no means an imposing presence, but rather that of one seeking to please all whom he meets, though there is no telling but he may flame out as a raging orator on the Senate floor before the close of his short term, which ends in March, 1871. He looks like a man able to take care of himself in his own way, and who will not suffer himself to be brow-beaten

EXCITEMENT AT HEMPSTEAD PLAINS Attempt to Murder A. T. Stewart's Agent-He is Robbed of \$2070.

An account has been given of the robbery by highwaymen of a Mr. Leffert Bergen at Hyde Park on Friday last, which was not altogether correct. It appears that Mr. Bergen is the agent of A. T. T. Stewart, Esq., in his purchase of the Hempstead Plains property, delivering the deeds therefor, and receiving the money for the farmers, who would often call upon him for large sums. This made it necessary for Mr. Bergen to constantly have about him considerable money, which fact, it is supposed, became known to the robbers. Friday, at 2 P. M., he left in the train for Jamaica, intending to change the money he had with him, about \$2000, for a check, and called on Judge Fosdeck of that place for this purpose; but, as the Judge was engaged, he deferred it until Monday. While at Jamaica he called only at four places and did not show his money at either place. He left Jamaica by the 6 o'clock Northport train for home, arriving at Hyde Park at 6:15. Neither on the train nor at Jamaica did he notice any suspiclous parties. He left the station immediately on its arrival, walking up the track, having first taken off his overeoat, carrying it on his arm. About a quarter of a mile from the station is a large manure heap; just as he had reached this and as he was leaving the track going down the embankment, a flash, a deafening report, and a bullet whizzing by his face warned him of danger. Before he could entirely recover himself he saw the robber at his side with a revolver pointed at his head. This man he ma-naged to knock down, but was immediately shot another, the ball passing through his leg, and at nearly the same time was struck by a third. Thus overcome, and being completely at the mercy of his assailants, to rob him was an easy matter. The three highwaymen secured all the money upon Mr. Bergen's amounting to \$2070, and then made off, leaving him in a deplorable condition. He succeeded in reaching a neighboring house, where his friends, who had been notified, found him.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Retrenchment-The Congressional Estimates not Beduced Early Relief of Navy Yard Employes -Alterations in United States Steamers.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Bien of Sitc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Legislative, Executive, and Juiteful But. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jana 3120

It is a fact that while Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, into cut down the estimates of all the departments, it is noticed that the estimates for the legislative, or, in other words, the Congressional estimates, have not been reduced from the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Retrenchment and economy will not answer for Congressional expenses, they cannot be reduced, but must apply to the departments, where reductions by the wholesale have been made of the estimates. Economy is wise and proper, but it should be an intelligent economy, based on thorough investigation of the actual wants of each department, by consulting the Secretaries of the departments, who it is presumed know the needs of their respective branches, and their opinions should have weight with the Committee on Appropriations and Congress.

U. S. Steamer Colossus, formerly the Kula innzeo. It is proposed by the Navy Department to alter the U.S. steamer Colossus, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by removing her turrets, build casemates, and furnish her with a battery of thirty 15-inch guns, for which the Bureau of Ordnance have estimated and will cost \$200,000.

Other alterations in the vessel are also contemplated, which, with the guns, will cost in the aggregate about \$1,500,000. Whether these alterations are made will depend on the action of Congress in the matter of the submitted estimates for the fiscal year 1870-71. Light Ahead for the Navy Yard Employes.

To-day Senator Cragin, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, will offer a bill authorizing transfers from one appropriation to anotherwhich has always been the practice until the present fiscal year (having been forbidden by Congress), which will, it is thought, be promptly passed. If so, the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering will have the necessary funds to resume work at the several navy yards, and the suspension of the workmen will be of short duration.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Angle-American Caole.

LONDON, Jan. 31—11 A. M.—Consols, 92½ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; five-twenties of 1852, 87½; 1865s, old, 87; 1867s, 86½; ten-forties, 84½. Stocks quiet. Erie, 1867s, 86½; ten-forties, 84½.

1867s, 86%; ten-forties, 84%. S 20; Illinois Central, 103%; Atlant LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31-11 A. M .- Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11%d @11%d.; middling Orleans, 117,d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Bourse opened firm;

ANTWERP, Jan. 31 .- Petroleum opened firm at This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 31-1 P. M .- American securities

quiet; Erie firmer at 20%. Liverroot, Jan. 31—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; mid-dling uplands, 11% d.; middling Orleans, 11% d.; 11% d. Pork dull at 160s. Lara dull.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 95%
do. scrip. 92
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 24%
Western Union Tele 35%
Toledo & Wabash R. 53%
Mil. & St. Paul R com 71%
Ph. and Rea. R. 95%
Mil. & St. Paul R com 71%
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 85%
Mich. South. & N.I. R. 84%
Cle. and Pitt. R.ex d. 91%
Chi. and N. W. com. 72%
Chi. and N. W. pref. 89
Chi. and R. I. R. 116%
Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 88

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 31, 1870.

Monetary affairs continue to wear an easy look in our market, though the supply and de-mand are a trifle better balanced than during the early part of the past week. The change is not great, however, and is due to a more active business demand at home and more than the usual shipments of currency westward for several days. There still remains a redundancy of money, which lenders find it difficult to place at

The New York market for the past week has been glutted with bank currency and specie beyond all precedent, and the former i ently loaned without interest. It is quite pos sible that the statement of our banks this evening may show increased reserves, though we anticipate otherwise, from the cause assigned above. We quote call loans at 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, and choice business paper at 7@8 per cent. discount.

Gold this morning has been quiet, and there is no speculative activity in our market. The opening sales were made at 121%, sold as low as 121%, and stood at noon at about 121%.

Government bonds are rather quiet, with sales at about 1/2 per cent. lower than at the close of business on Saturday. The Stock market was quiet at Saturday's prices. In State loans, sales of the War Loan

coupons at 10334, and of the third series of 6s at 100% for the new bonds. Reading Railroad was neglected; sales at 47% and 47 69, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55%. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 58%; and Philadelphia and Brie Railroad at o. 36 was offered for North Pennsylvania; 51% for Minehill; and 34% for Catawissa

preferred. In Canal stocks there was a small sale Schuylkill preferred at 14%, b. o., and 2% was bid for Lenigh. Bank shares were out of favor; sales of Phila-

delphia at 159. Ocean Oil Company stock was taken at %. Passenger Rallroad shares were inquired after, but there was not a single sale. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

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

—U. P. 68 of 1881, 118641184; 40. 1862, 110 (2011) 67;

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKETS Y

From the N. T. Herald.

"The specurative feeling has largely also under the Gold Room, the fluctuations in the premium being so slight us to present few temptations to the heliver operators." The price has been strong and the increasing specie payments creating a fair demand. The Steadiness of the market was quite evident toward the close, when, despite the sensatural stories regarding the programme of the Francis for lettingry, the fluctuations hardly exceeded a half per cent. Before these flues are at type the telegraph will doubtless bring us the real flucts as southernamed of the Bracket and part of the flue of the continuous for the flue of the flue as southernamed to be on the will sale of gold has been encouraged by the easier rates for carrying balances, the figure in some instances tayoning the holder as against the borrower.

"Molecy was in abundant supply to borrowers on call at rates ranging from four to six per cent, with exceptional transactions at three and sevent oning per cent, is ordern exchange closed dull and firm an algering from the rates ruling in the early portlob, when some of the speculators in gold had segift to assist their movement by manipulating the greening market.

"The weekly statement of the associated leans is

"The weekly statement of the associated banks is again favorable in all respects. The increase in specie is over a million, and in legal tenders over two millions, making a total gain in the reserve of over three millions. As the increase in their habities is only two and a half millions, the gain in the surplus over the legal reserve is two and a half millions. This surplus is now the remarkable sum of \$36,242,089."

Philadelphia Trade Reportal Monday, Jan. 31. The Flour market is sleady but there is not much activity. The demand. chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased

chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots, at \$4.25@4.37% for superfine; \$4.50@4.75 for extras; \$5.25.75 for flows, Wisconsm, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.25.62% for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$5.25.26.625 for Indiana and Onio do, do.; and \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, acdordingsto quality. Rye Flour sells at \$4.57% \$3 barrel, No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is not so strong, and the demand is less active. Sules of 1200 barrels prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.25. Rye may be quoted at \$80.251 \$3 bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted on Saturday. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$1.25.25 the latter rate for p.line dry. Oats are inclinated. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 52.255.

Barley is dull, with sales of 1000 bushels Canada at \$1.20. 1500 bushels Barley Malt sold at \$1.20.46.

Bark—No. 1 Quereltron is wanted at \$30 % ton. 1
Whisky is Jn better demand. 70 barrels woodbound Pennsylvania and Western sold at 59c, and
100 barrels iron-bound Western at \$1.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Monday, Jan. 31.—There was more doing in Beef Cattle to-day than for some time past, but at a lower range of figures. We quote choice at \$65 %c.; prime at \$568 %c.; fair to good at 7568 %c.; and

up 2070 head. The following sales were reported: 63 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9.
55 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@8%.
56 Dennis Smith, Western, 6%@8%.
38 Daengler & McCleese, Delaware, 5@7% d l 100 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9%.
101 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9%.
102 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 7%@9.
103 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 7%@9.
104 Ph. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@9%. 47 R. McFillen, Lancaster co., 769%, 100 James McFillen, Western, 768%, 50 E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 869, 100 Uliman & Bachman, Western, 869, 226 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 769%, 117 Mooney & Miller, Western, 769, 76 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 669%, 40 H. Chain. Western Penna., 668. F. W.C.S. 7133 40 H. Chain. Western Penna., 6@8.

110 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9%.

85 J. & L. Frank. Virginia 7@9%.

181 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7@8%.

96 Hope & Co., Western, 7@8%.

192 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8%.

193 H. Frank, Virginia, 6@7.

194 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.

195 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 7@9%.

125 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 7@9%.

126 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8%@9%.

127 L. Horne, Delaware, 5%@6%. 20 L. Horne, Delaware, 5%,@6%.
92 S. Frank, Western, 6%7.
41 John McArdle, Western, 6%,@9%.
70 R. Mayne. Western, 5%,@8%.
Cows and Calves were in moderate demand, with sales of 150 head at \$50@70. Springers may be quoted

sales of 150 head at \$500@10. Springers may be quoted at \$450@60.

Sheep—The market was dull at lower figures. Sales of 10,000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 50% (5%c., and 5000 head at the Avenue Drove Yard at 10@80. per lb., the latter for extra.

Hogs were in good demand at an advance. Sales of 2057 head at \$13@13*75 per 100 lbs. for corn fed. A choice lot was sold at \$14.

The reader will search in vain through recent English poetry for a finer poem than "The Lovers of Gudrun," the last story in the new part of Morris' "Earthly Paradise,"

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News sec Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Jan. 31.—Arrived, steamship Port-auPrince, from Jacmel and Gonaives. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 33

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M........87 | 11 A. M......44 | 2 P. M......42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship

Schr Emma G., Webber, Cardenas, Workman & Co. Schr R. Peterson, English, Charleston via Wüming-ton, Del., D. Cooper. Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Providence, D. Cooper. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, 26 hours from Richmond and Norfolk, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Catheart, Ross, 6 days from James river, with lumber to M. Boker.

Schr American Eagle, Watt, 8 days from James river, with railroad ties to Albright & Finley.

Schr Jesse Clark, Clark, 10 days from Savannah, with railroad fron to Naylor & Co.

Schr Bucephalus, Carrigan, from Provincetown.

The cargo of molasses per brig Josephine, from Matanzas, is consigned to Messrs. S. Morris Waln &

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Doane, hence, at New York

yesterday.

Brig Mary Rice, Boyce, hence for Laguayra, with an assorted cargo, put into St. Thomas 16th inst., with loss of foremast and bowsprit, and will have to discharge in order to refit.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 21st inst.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence for Pantego, at Newbern, N. C., 28th inst.

Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst., and sailed 24th for Leechville, N. C., Schr W. F. Cusning, Cook, for New York, went to sea from Galveston 17th inst.