THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 127 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY THE "CITY OF BOSTON" AND "ALEPPO."

THE ENGLISH MONEY PANIC

More Financial Failures.

THE CHOLERA AND THE RINDERPEST.

The Great War Problem.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

Attempts to Secure Peace

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF ITALY AND PRUSSIA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MONEY PANIC.

CONTINUANCE OF THE QUIET IN LONDON—FAILURE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA—LIABILITIES OF WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. —ACTIVE DEMAND FOR SPECIE FOR THE CONTINENT—THE RATE OF DISCOUNT MAINTAINED AT TEN PER CENT, ETC. ETC.

The *City of Boston* reports that the abatement of the great money panic excitement in England continued to prevail at the latest moment, on the 17th of May.

THE SITUATION ON 'CHANGE

From the London Times (City Article), May 16.

The panic seems to abate, and the indications increase that, although many difficulties must yet be looked for, the effects of the shock will be less general and disastrous than on former occasions. The general consequences of the panic in 1857 were far less disastrous than those of 1847, and there is good ground to trust that on the present occasion we shall show a further stride in our ability to bring these periods of mania within the influence of corrective repression. On the present occasion there has been no very serious squandering of national wealth, and the run encountered has been mainly from a fall in the prices of securities, which were previously calculated as symbols of what they did not actually represent. In this way, it has been estimated, at least £130 000 000 sterling has disappeared even since the commencement of the present year, but it is simply from the appointment of preposterous valuation, and not from destruction or loss of anything positive. Even of this at least half will be recovered with the return of confidence, since the enormous amount is chiefly due to the fact that every enterprise and every security in the kingdom, including the funds and the best foreign stocks, have been beaten down by the disappearance of the fictitious premiums of a number of interior concerns. The prospect is much less discouraging than might be supposed.

An active demand for specie for the Continent has been occasioned by the discredit awakened through the suspension of the Bank act being by persons abroad confounded with a suspension of gold payments, and this circumstance tends to retard the recovery of our markets. Some foreign balances at our high rates of interest are being called for in gold from the fact of bills on London being regarded with doubt; at the same time the discount demand at the bank continues extremely large, from the strict caution exercised by all other establishments. On the whole, however, there was yesterday less disposition among individual capitalists to hoard their resources, and occasionally loans were obtained at a point slightly below the bank charge.

The demand for silver for the Continent has been brisk during the last few days, and the supply quite inadequate. Several amounts of gold in sovereigns, Prussian Imperials, bars, have been withdrawn from the bank for transmission abroad.

On the 25th of April a meeting was held at the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, when a report was read showing that the agents of the Company in India, China, and America had all led the establishment into ruinous loss. It now appears that the Directors have found it necessary to resolve at once upon suspension.

The immediate cause of this resolution is the refusal of the London bankers of the companies to accept the drafts drawn by the agents of the companies in China. The capital is £1,000,000, in four hundred thousand shares of £25, and is all paid up, but the company being incorporated by royal charter, the shareholders are responsible for a further million. Last year there was a reserve of £238,862. The branches are at Bombay, Calcutta, Foo Choo Foo, Hankow, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Singapore, Yokohama, and San Francisco. The number of shareholders is about six hundred.

The circular issued by Dollet, Ommaney & Co., bankers and army agents, Westminster, states that their suspension of payments was taken with a view to protect as far as possible the interests of their friends, the monetary crisis having caused a run on them during which they were unable to procure advances on their securities.

RAILROAD FINANCE IN ENGLAND.

In the English House of Lords on Monday night, Lord Redesdale made the following observations on railway financial operations in England:—There was another instance of a very large concern. It had been working for a considerable period, and was a very energetic one, which stopped at no expense to carry out its objects. He mentioned it because it was connected partly with the contractors who had just sailed, and which their lordships heard the proceedings that had occurred in regard to the raising of the capital of the line they were about to be surprised at the failure of the contractors or the financial embarrassment of the Company. Last year there was a new scheme for the extension of that line into the city, for which a separate capital was raised for a large amount. In the course of the year the contractors went to the Credit Mobilier Company for £1,000 000.

A Peer—What was the name of the Company?

Lord Redesdale—The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. They raised that sum on the following terms:—For £21 cash there was given £40 of fully paid-up stock, thus sacrificing £19 to obtain £21. It was in effect getting £577,500 by a sacrifice of £522 500. And this was noted at the time as a most successful operation on the part of Messrs. Sir Morton Peto and Company, who were quite satisfied at getting money on such terms. During the present year the value of money had increased, as had also increased, most probably, the embarrassment of contractors. It was therefore announced that £100 stock could be had for £27 10s., and a sum of £624 250 was raised at a sacrifice of £1,645,700. Was it possible to suppose that a system so reckless could ever stand, and was it either wise or proper to allow it to go on?

CONDITION OF THE SCOTCH BANKS.

From the Glasgow Herald, May 15.

It is satisfactory to know that in the midst of the panic which has disturbed so disastrously, and we believe causelessly, the various markets of the country, the Scotch banks were never sounder, more prosperous, or their resources more ample than at present. Trade with us is also generally sound, and in many departments there is much briskness. Any panic felt in this quarter has been confined almost entirely to the Stock Exchange, where much valuable property has been thrown away at prices preposterously below their real worth, and what, when the storm blows by, they will again speedily attain.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 17, 1866.—Fernie & Brothers, of Liverpool, have suspended. Their liabilities are heavy, but their assets are considerably in excess thereof. Other suspensions are reported.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

IMMENSE ARMAMENTS OF AUSTRIA—NO WAR YET DECLARED—ITALY LIKELY TO MAKE WAR ON AUSTRIA AT ALL HAZARDS—COUNT BISMARK THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION, ETC.

From the Cork Advertiser, May 17.

The continental news presents no new features.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says the armaments of Austria in the course of a few weeks will amount to nine hundred thousand in the field.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says that Count Bismark daily receives letters advising him of his imminent assassination.

VIENNA, May 15—Complete bodies of Austrian troops have been sent forward from Vienna to the north since the 11th, and the strategic concentration of troops upon the Prussian frontier *has thereby commenced.*

An imperial decree has been issued to-day securing perfect immunity from capture at sea to merchant vessels belonging to nations with which Austria may be at war, provided such nations will adopt a reciprocal course. This arrangement, however, will not extend to vessels carrying contraband of war, or which may have attempted to force an effective blockade.

A large number of horses are being purchased in Austria by agents of the Bavarian Government.

Rumors are current that efforts are being made to bring about a compromise between Austria and Prussia, and that it has been resolved not to commence hostilities until those efforts shall have proved unsuccessful. These rumors, however, are in no way authenticated.

MILAN, May 15—Intelligence from Venetia announce that regiments of Croats continue to arrive. 60,000 are expected altogether, and will be *echeloned* from Griol to Padua. Depots for the Austrian military service in Venetia have been established at Gratz, and a considerable force is stationed in the Tyrol. The garrison of Venice is to be raised to 24,000 men. Gunboats have been stationed and many torpedoes sunk before the mouth of the channels of the Lido, the forts on which have been mined.

FLORENCE, May 15—Rumors of a prolongation of the stay of the French troops in Rome beyond the date fixed by the September Convention are without any foundation.

Prince Napoleon had an interview with the Emperor of Austria shortly after his arrival in Vienna from Italy.

It is believed he assured his Majesty that Italy would go to war with Austria, whether she had the assistance of Prussia or not.

BERLIN, May 16—It is officially denied that Count Bismark has been negotiating with the leaders of the opposition, in view of a modification of the Cabinet. The Government desires, however to come to a better understanding with the opposition. It is officially stated that there was no necessity for the Prussian Government to send any reply to the Austrian note of the 4th, since Austria declared that all questions of disarmaments were exhausted.

The *National Zeitung* publishes the following official communication:—The statements made by several German journals respecting alleged efforts of mediation on the part of Russia, and also the assertion that the Czar had declared himself ready to support Austria in the event of her being attacked by Prussia, would appear to be untrustworthy, irrespective of the fact that Prussia will not be the first to take the aggressive. Such a declaration does not appear probable, considering the relations at present existing between Austria and Prussia. Should the middle and minor States reject the Prussian proposal for federal reform, Prussia will make an appeal to the whole German nation, embodying propositions of the fullest and most comprehensive character.

MUNICH, May 15.—The editors of the journals of this city have been requested not to publish any intelligence respecting the movements of troops. Another telegram states that the Governments of Bavaria and Baden are in favor of armed neutrality.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The London *Star* of the 15th of May conspicuously announces that the English Government do not feel wholly discouraged as to the possibility of peace. On the contrary, the feeling which prevails is rather more hopeful than it was last week.

The Florence *Nationo* of the 15th of May states under reserve that a note had arrived from the French Government proposing a Congress.

There were rumors at Vienna of negotiations to bring about a compromise between Austria and Prussia.

Paris evening journals of the 15th of May represent that a meeting took place that day between Earl Cowley, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and Baron Budberg with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution. There is, however, no confirmation of this statement.

THE LATEST

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The war question is unchanged. There are, however, more pacific rumors from Paris, and the chances of a European Congress are improving. It is asserted that Prussia and Italy have assented. The Austrian reply has not been received. A Trieste despatch of the 16th of May says that the Austrian volunteers about to proceed to Mexico will, it is stated, sail under the French flag.

LETTER FROM COUNT BISMARK.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 10.—After having been preserved on the 7th of this month, by the grace of God, from a grave danger, numerous congratulations and affecting proofs of sympathy and goodwill have been addressed to me from Berlin itself, by personal visits, and from all parts of the country by telegrams and letters. I had hoped to be able to express my gratitude directly to each individual, but I have been convinced, to my deep regret, that the urgency of my official duties will not allow me to do so. I have, therefore, the honor to express, by this public declaration, my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to all those who have cheered me by proofs of their sympathy, and to whom I have not yet been able to reply personally. BISMARK.

SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED SON OF NAPOLEON I.

One Ernest Graf, a *valet de place*, drowned himself recently at Dresden. He was supposed to have been a son of Napoleon I and the late beautiful and famous Countess Kielmansegge. His claims to illustrious parentage were at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In features and person he was the exact image of his putative father.

The Cholera.

GERMAN EMIGRATION BY WAY OF ENGLAND—DIFFICULTY OF A QUARANTINE.

In the English House of Lords, on the 15th of May, Earl Carnarvon made some inquiries as to the cases of cholera at Hull and Liverpool, and desired to know what precautions had been taken with respect to German emigrants.

Earl Granville replied that a thorough system of quarantine could not be carried out in England, and that the Government had given the local authorities all the powers the law empowered them to give.

The authorities at the German ports had been warned that the Liverpool shipping firms would take no more emigrants.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

Owing to the appearance of the cattle plague in Ireland, an Order in Council issued in Dublin stops all fairs, sales of cattle, etc., in certain baronies of Down and Antrim, but allowing the sale of cattle for immediate slaughter, except within the actually infected district. A despatch from Dublin says that confidence has been greatly restored in Ireland by the promptness of the Government, and it is now hoped the plague will not extend. A cordon has been drawn round the infected district. The disease is supposed to have been brought by cattle-dealers from England and Scotland.

The Reform Bill.

The London *Times* of May 16 strongly urges compromise on both sides. A lull is to be prepared to concede, nor is there any reason why the authors of the measure should hold themselves excepted. It objects to giving more than two members to one constituency, but recommends, if it be necessary, to divide and subdivide to the area for which under existing circumstances, two members will be thought a sufficient allowance.

The English Turf.

From the Cork Advertiser, May 17

EPSOM COURSE, MAY 16—THE DERBY.

Lord Lyon first, Bribery Colt second, Rustic third. Very fine race; twenty-four ran. 3:34 P. M.

Run in two minutes forty-nine seconds.

Betting—5 to 4—Lord Lyon. Lucifer struck out at 12-25 P. M.

LATER.

Lord Lyon won the Derby by half a length, after a very fine race. Twenty-four horses ran.

INDIA MARKETS.

BOMBAY (via Persian Gulf), May 8.—The quotations are:—Broach, 310r. ℔ candy, or 10 985d ℔ lb. with freight; Dhollerah, 316r. ℔ candy, or 11-181d. ℔ lb with freight. Freights, 40s. ℔ ton. Exchange, 2s 1½d. ℔ rupee. Shirtings—30-39in., 6lb., 6r. 4a., net 10s. 11d.; 54-39in., 7lb., 6r. 10a., net 11s. 6d.; 64-38in., 8lb. 4oz., 8r. 8a., net 14s. 11d.; 54-45in., 8lb., 9r. 6a., net 16s. 5d.; 30's mule-yarn, 13s. ℔ lb., net 1s. 6½d. Market dull.

THE BOURGANANI-EATON CASE.

The Latest Developments—Interesting Personal Reminiscences of Mrs. Eaton—How a Cabinet was Dissolved—More of Bourgananni's Financiering Secrets, Etc. Etc.

The recent remarkable elopement of an Italian adventurer (who seven years ago wedded the widow of General Eaton) with the grand-daughter of his wife, has created a sensation in political and fashionable circles, both in this city and in Washington. It has also revived the public interest in the unfortunate wife, who at one time may have been said to have controlled the fate of the country, or at least to have been the chief cause of a change in some of its most important political relations. It will be therefore appropriate at this present time to give a *resume* of the leading facts in the biography of the party in this singular case with whom the public naturally are most concerned, namely, Madame Bourgananni, formerly widely known as Mrs. General Eaton.

The father of this lady was a gentleman of wealth and position, and the lady herself was possessed of great personal attractions, remains of which are visible even to this day. She was well educated, and was gifted with a singular fascination of manner; while not the least important element in her character was a strength of will, a power of fixed determination, which has sustained her throughout all the vicissitudes of her eventful career. In the height of her triumph as a belle at Washington, she married a member of the Timberlake family, who was a purser in the United States Navy. The nuptials were celebrated with great *eclat*, and the father of the bride presented her with a well-furnished house (which in after days passed into the hands of the Italian dancing master Bourgananni). By her first husband the lady had several children.

Purser Timberlake was an intimate personal friend of General Eaton, and is said to have felt a presentiment that his life was not destined to be of great duration, and also to have expressed the hope that, in the case of his decease, his widow would unite herself to his friend. After the death of Timberlake, General Eaton, in due course of time, forwarded an epistle to the widow, expressing his sentiments of admiration for her, having, as he expressed it, "known her and appreciated her alike as a daughter, wife, and widow," and desiring permission to visit her. The permission was granted, and Mrs. Timberlake became Mrs. General Eaton.

Her second husband enjoying relations of the closest intimacy with President Jackson, his wife in consequence assumed a high position among the female notabilities of the national capital. She was received in the kindest manner by the President, and was soon numbered among the circle of his most prized acquaintances, while her husband's position as Minister of War still further tended to enhance alike her notoriety and her influence. According to the usual law which governs success in this world, Mrs. Eaton did not escape scandal. Rumor busied itself with her name, and President Jackson himself did not fail to receive his share of social gossip. The opposition newspapers of the day could not afford to dispense with such excellent opportunity for sensational items, and the stories which "linked in wrong" the President and Mrs. Eaton began to assume a political significance.

Calhoun, at that time Vice-President and President of the Senate, was bitterly opposed to the policy and person of General Jackson; and having failed to share the national confidence in his superior by attacks on the management of the Seminole war, looked around him for more available material. The Eaton scandal was accordingly skilfully, though delicately manipulated by him, and was brought into practical shape. With the truth or falsehood of the scandal itself we have naught to do; neither is it our province to undertake to decide what real credence Mr. Calhoun in his own mind attached to the report. Suffice it to record the facts. Mr. Calhoun, through the "female element" in Washington, and especially by his influence with the wives of the various members of the Cabinet, so arranged it that Mrs. General Eaton was socially ignored by the ladies of the Cabinet circle, thus increasing the scandal, and calling to its internal personal dissensions the unfavorable attention of the nation.

President Jackson, perceiving this, wrote in his direct way concerning the matter to Mr. Calhoun, who replied by a very diplomatic note, stating that the quarrel was emphatically a "ladies' quarrel," with which men could not successfully interfere; that "the laws of the ladies were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and admitted neither of argument or amendment," with much more in a similar strain. On the receipt of this epistle General Jackson determined at once to act. He accordingly sent for Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, his political favorite, and, explaining his views, requested him as a personal favor to send in his resignation. Mr. Van Buren at once complied with the rather singular request, and of course his resignation was immediately followed by that of each and every member of the Cabinet.

It is stated that at one stage of the proceedings the President was willing to compromise with the enemies of Mrs. Eaton; withdrawing any claim of his to the *private* social recognition of the lady, desiring only her *public* recognition at receptions and great occasions. But as this compromise was rejected he acted as we have above stated. And thus Mrs. General Eaton proved the direct cause of the dissolution of a Cabinet.

Directly subsequent to this event, the President, who never forsook a friend, accredited Gen. Eaton as United States Minister to Madrid, and in a brief period his wife, directing her social talents to the Old World, became almost as noted there as she had already rendered herself in the New. She visited London and Paris, and finally settling at Madrid, established herself as a decided favorite. Various anecdotes are recorded of her stay in the Spanish Court, for only one of which we can find space. It seems to have been a Spanish custom, when wishing to evince admiration for a lady, to proffer her some valuable present, merely as a matter of form, the lady being presumed to gratefully decline the offer. Mrs. Eaton was aware of this custom, and of its meaning—or rather of its want of meaning—but, being fond of a joke, determined to avail herself of it, much to the consternation of those who sought to compliment her.

On one occasion being requested to accept a case of jewels, she replied that, "with the deepest gratitude she would do so," and forthwith ordered her attendant to convey the jewels to her carriage. We can imagine the surprise and chagrin of the gallant presenter of the jewels aforesaid. The diamonds were returned next day, but no future opportunity was given to repeat the jest. Mrs. Eaton is also stated to have introduced the American custom of *knitting* among the ladies of the Spanish Court. But we must proceed to more serious details.

General Eaton died, and his widow became the possessor of his large estate. She also assumed the guardianship of four or five grandchildren, who were, by intermarriage, closely connected with the Randolph family of Virginia. One of these grandchildren occupies a post in the marine service of the United States. Another, and the youngest, is a clerk in the retail establishment of A. T. Stewart in this city. Another has married a colonel in the army, while the fourth is one of the unfortunate victims of the arts of the Italian Bourgananni.

This Italian adventurer came to this country destitute of friends or means—earned a scanty livelihood as a vendor of images—then became, in conjunction with a man named Marini, a dancing-master; removed to Washington, became professionally acquainted with two of the grand children of Mr. Eaton, who attended his dancing-school; by their instrumentality formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Eaton (she being sixty years of age and he twenty), ascertained her wealth, married her for her money in spite of social and public opposition, obtained the sole possession and control of her estate, betrayed her grandchild (his own granddaughter by a foption) sold secretly by means of a general power of attorney and his wife's unlimited trust and love, all the property of his wife, pocketed the proceeds, sold out privately his nominal business (straw goods, etc.), and leaving behind him a cold and cruel letter, departed last Wednesday in the steamer to Europe, accompanied by his granddaughter, who, by his means, has been rendered but too well skilled in sin and deceit.

A more heartless, dastardly case of complicated crime has seldom been recorded. Since the departure of the chief actor in this strange tragedy, various new facts have been brought to light. It has been ascertained that Bourgananni, though according to his statement "alone in the world," has two brothers residing in this city or vicinity, one of whom is a man of some means. The existence of these relatives has been successfully concealed from his wife and adopted family for a period of seven years, and has only been discovered by accident.

It has also been ascertained that although in his farewell letter to his benefactress and wife, he states that he has made provision for her maintenance, such provision is of the most dubious character, the $20 per week promised being altogether in the power of some mysterious confederate, who can, at any time, refuse to advance the money. The letter also states that $1000 due from the sale of a cottage belonging to his wife will shortly be placed in her hands, but for this statement also there is no evidence save his own word, under the circumstances no very trustworthy security. It also seems that the Italian has not only robbed his wife of her all, but has also collected some $2000 belonging to the granddaughter, his victim, so that in reality, the villain has absolutely deprived the two women wholly dependent upon him of every dollar that they possess in this world. The amount of money with which he has decamped will exceed, it is ascertained, $40,000 in gold.

In brief, a case exemplifying more love, more scoundrelism, more generosity and more baseness, more blind trust and more utter profligacy, ingratitude, and worthlessness, has seldom or never been made public. Skilful lawyers have been engaged by the friends of the deserted wife, to ascertain if the law can have any hold upon the fugitive; but, we fear, he has escaped all chance of justice.

In its moral aspect alike, and its social, whether we consider the crimes themselves, or the historical status of some of the parties, the Bourgananni-Eaton case seems destined to rank among "the *causes célebres*."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JEFF. DAVIS.

He Has the Freedom of the Fort—His Weekly Bill of Fare, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Jeff. Davis was to-day granted the parole of the fort. The parole allows him the freedom of the fort unattended by any guard, at all hours of the day, from sunrise to sunset. When the news was imparted to him he expressed his gratitude in most marked and appreciative terms, as also the hope that with the unlimited out-door exercise now granted him his health would soon become firmly re-established. More outdoor exercise has been what ne mainly required. He has not lacked for food, and of the best quality. In this connection I give his weekly bill of fare—and it has been the same for months—that it may be seen that in this regard he has been treated with most considerate humanity and very much unlike the treatment any Northern prisoners ever received at the hands of their Confederate custodians:—

Sunday.—Breakfast—Veal cutlets, two poached eggs, wheat and corn bread butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Broiled chicken, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar, and milk.

Monday.—Breakfast—Two mutton chops, two boiled eggs, wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Beefsteak, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread butter, coffee, sugar, milk.

Tuesday.—Breakfast—Beefsteak, two boiled eggs, wheat and corn bread, coffee, butter, sugar, milk. Dinner—Veal cutlets, fresh or salt fish, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

Wednesday.—Breakfast—Ham and eggs, wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, coffee, milk. Dinner—Mutton chops, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, apples, bread, butter, coffee.

Thursday.—Breakfast—Beefsteak, two boiled eggs, wheat or corn bread, butter, sugar, milk, coffee. Dinner—Veal cutlets, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread coffee, butter.

Friday.—Breakfast—Stewed oysters, mackerel or fresh fish, wheat and corn bread coffee, sugar, milk, and butter. Dinner—Pork steak, poached eggs, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

Saturday—Breakfast—Mutton-chops, two boiled eggs, bread, butter, milk, sugar coffee. Dinner—Stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

In addition to the above he had tea, which, however, pursuant to his wishes and requirements, was a very light meal, generally toast, tea, and milk, with most of the time cold meat and some kind of sauce. I think none can claim hard usage with such a liberal bill of fare as that given above.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United states vs. John Kernan. The defendant is charged with distilling and dealing in liquor without a license.

The testimony for the prosecution was, that on the night of the 11th of May, about 2 o'clock, Kernan was arrested at Twenty-second and Ridge avenue, while hauling a barrel and cask of liquor. When first questioned as to what he had in the wagon he said vinegar, but afterwards confessed that it was whisky.

He said that he had received a written order to go to the place or a certain Mr. Cox, near Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and get a load that night. As that was his business, he went, not knowing, he said, what was to be his load; he was detained till about 12 o'clock, when he left with his load.

A police officer testified that defendant told him that he was hauling at that hour, because he was afraid of the detectives. Still on trial.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—O. Nelson Davis to use, etc., vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company. An action to recover on policies of insurance on the steamer *Meteor*, which was destroyed by fire. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $10 204 11.

William Dickson vs. Isaac Oakford. An action to recover damages for cutting off a water pipe leading into plaintiff's premises from defendant's by which, as is alleged, the plaintiff was deprived of water during the winter. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud—Bernard Mooney, John Smith, and Dennis Smith vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the alleged failure on the part of defendants to deliver in time for the market, a lot of cattle shipped by defendant's line. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2961 60.

Joseph M. Pile vs. William H. Shaffner. An action of ejectment to recover possession of a certain lot of ground bought by plaintiff at sheriff's sale, as defendant's property. It appearing from the testimony for plaintiff, however, that the property in question was the property of defendant's wife, being a gift from her husband's brother, the plaintiff took a non suit.

Arrival of the Steamer "Scotland"—The Steamer "Denmark" Disabled.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamship *Scotland* has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Aleppo* reports that when sixty miles east of Fastnet she saw the steamer *Denmark* returning under canvas, her machinery being disabled.

—The new abattoir at Chicago is completed. It has accommodations for the slaughtering of 1000 head of cattle, 3000 hogs, and 1000 head of sheep per day; and is three stories high, with a frontage of two hundred and eighteen feet, and a depth of one hundred and fifteen. Its cost is about $70,000.

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Gold of the Richmond Banks.

The efforts of the Richmond banks to recover the gold captured after the evacuation of Richmond, and now held by the Treasury Department, are likely to prove abortive. The facts in the case are that in the middle of March, 1865, the Rebel treasury became reduced to a beggarly ebb, and the banks and other speculators in coin, it was found, must be appealed to to supply resources for the exhausted commissary department of the Rebel army. The Rebel War Department held some cotton in the Southern States, and at Nassau. This, as collateral security for bonds of the Confederacy, Breckinridge offered to the Richmond banks for a loan of $300,000 in coin. The loan, not because of want of sympathy in the Rebel cause, but because of legal objections in the Charter laws of Virginia banking associations, was not taken directly by the banks but the State of Virginia came to the rescue of the Rebel War Department, and its Legislature, by act of 14th of March, 1865, provided for a loan of $300 000 in coin for the use and benefit of the Rebel Confederacy; and the Rebel Congress, by act approved March 17, 1865, provided for a loan by the Rebel War Department, with provisions about security, for the State of Virginia to indemnify her for credit so loaned the Confederacy. Thus the Congress, the State of Virginia, and her banks all got into the Rebel boat and strengthened and practically aided and abetted Rebellion together. The loan was consummated by the banks of Virginia contributing to the same as follows:—

Farmers' Bank of Virginia	$100,000
Bank of Virginia at Richmond	100 000
Exchange Bank of Virginia at Norfolk	34 000
Bank of the Commonwealth	21,000
Exchange Bank of Richmond	25,000
Traders' Bank, Richmond	12 000
Bank of Richmond	8000
Total	$300,000

The bonds of the State of Virginia were issued for each of the above sums, made payable at the termination of the Rebellion or at pleasure of the State, and the transaction closed the last week in March. On Sunday, the 2d day of April, Jeff. Davis received the celebrated despatch in church from General Lee announcing the necessity of evacuating Richmond that evening. This information caused, of course, terrible consternation in the Cabinet and army, and it seemed also to have seized the banks, and not preferring to await and avail themselves of the protection of the United States armies, incontinently skedaddled with Jeff Davis and his Rebel Cabinet and armies. Two days previous, and on that same day, the gold which had been loaned the Rebel War Department, and passed to the credit of the State on books of the banks, was paid out on order of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Virginia to officers of the Rebel Commissary Department, and they at once commenced to pay it out for subsistence for Lee's army. The banks sent the gold they had left after the loan, and their books and papers, away from Richmond by the same train that conveyed the Rebel Treasury, gold, and its Cabinet—all then believing and hoping to make a successful stand at Danville. The impetuous advance of Grant and his armies from Petersburg caused the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, and, instead of the officers of the Rebel War Department coming forward in good faith, and surrendering the gold left on hand, in compliance with the terms of surrender to General Grant, they connived with the banks in running the gold off to Georgia, where a part of it was stolen and part secured by the banks, and the balance, about $100,000, captured by United States military forces in Georgia and turned over to the Treasury Department as captured property. Some months since the bank officers at Richmond petitioned the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the release of the gold as the private property of these banks, and said not a word about the loan for the benefit of the Rebel Government; and the President and Secretary of the Treasury, not being advised of the loans to the State for rebellious purposes, ordered its surrender to the banks.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

General Howard, in a communication dated May 22, addressed to the Secretary of War, transmit reports of Brevet Brigadier-General E. Whittlesey Assistant Commissioner of North Carolina, and Special Inspector Brigadier-General F. D. Sewell, and others, with reference to the operations of the Bureau in North Carolina and Virginia. General Howard also sends copies of orders issued by him based upon the allegations and charges made against certain officers and agents of the Bureau. General Howard says:—"As a mistake seems to prevail to this effect—that I have sought, by the publication of a private letter, to screen certain agents from the consequences of offenses charged against them—I wish to say that said letter was written prior to the publication of Steedman's and Fullerton's report, and only intended to vouch for the officers referred to in the private letter received. I shrink from no investigation, but earnestly desire to bring every officer and agent who shall be guilty of any dereliction of duty or complicity in crimes to swift justice. I believe this can be effected better by having the same officer in every State charged with the duties of Assistant Commissioner and Military Commander. Upon those points my views are set forth briefly in Circular No. 4, current series, enclosed. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the majority of those officers complained of are officers selected from the army, generally of excellent record and always vouched for by men of the highest standing in the community. I earnestly recommend that hereafter a fair trial be allowed to every officer accused prior to the publication of charges against him." On the 16th of May General Howard issued special order No. 69 directed to General W. E. Strong, directing the exanamation of the following officers:—

Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau—The President directs that Colonel E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau of North Carolina; Captain F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Bureau for the Eastern District of North Carolina; Captain Isaac Roselcras, Commissioner of Subsistence of Volunteers, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; Dr. Rush, Medical Purveyor; Rev. Mr. Fitz, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent River settlement; Captain Wheeler, agent for the Bureau at Kingston, N. C.; G. O. Glavis, Chaplain, Superintendent, Goldsboro; Major J. C. Hunn, Assistant Quartermaster and Financial Agent for the Southern District of North Carolina and Major Charles J. Wickersham, Sub-Agent for the Bureau at Wilmington, be immediately relieved from duty and ordered to report in arrest to Major General Ruger, commanding the Department of North Carolina, who will receive instructions in regard to their trial, as soon as charges can be prepared against them by the Judge Advocate-General. If the following named persons are in the employment of the Bureau, they will in like manner be relieved and ordered to report in arrest to the Department Commander:—Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, Agent—without pay—of the Bureau in Pitt county; also, his clerk, named Boyden; Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine; Mr. Potter, said to be interested with Captain Seeley and Mr. Brooks, said to be interested with Captain Rosekrans in cultivating plantations; also, a brother of Captain Rosekrans, said to be employed in the Commissary Department. You will please report your action in the matter, for the information of the Secretary.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Desertion of Two Sailors—Arrest of a Party of Thieves, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26.—The United States revenue cutter *Northerner*, Captain McGowan, arrived here this afternoon from Baltimore on business in connection with the Treasury Department, and after staying here a few hours returned to Baltimore.

The weather has been rainy all day. Two sailors deserted last night from the United States gunboat *Conemaugh*, lying in Hampton Roads. The last heard of them they were two miles from Yorktown, making their way to Richmond.

A party of men in a small sloop were arrested on the Nansemond river, near Smithfield, this morning, while in the act of stealing copper, iron, and other things from the United States steamers which were sunk in that river during the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather better. Government bonds are firmer. 5-20s sold at 101¾, a slight advance; 10-40s at 95¾, an advance of ½; and 7-30s at 102¼, an advance of ⅛; 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; City loans are rather lower. The new issue sold at 97¼@97½, a decline of ½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 29½, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 44, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129, no change. 64½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 37½ for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; and 43 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 23; Spruce and Pine at 38; and Hestonville at 20½, an advance of ½. 56½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 59 for Chestnut and Walnut; 26½ for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares continue in demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 122½@123; 140 was bid for First National; 222 for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 39½ for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares are in demand at an advance. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold largely at 34½@34¾, the latter rate an advance. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 52¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53¼ for Delaware Division; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

FIRST BOARD

$4000 Pa Wr Loan	102¼	100 sh N Central	44
$100 City 6s, mun	97¼	500 sh Sch N pf lots	34½
$2000 Cam. & Am. 89	94	100 sh do	b30 34½
$1000 Pa R 2d mtg 6	95½	300 sh do lots.	b30 34½
100 sh Pa & E	32½	400 sh do	34¼
100 sh do s30wn	32½	14 sh Morris Cl lots	77
100 sh do b30	32½	2 sh Cam & A lots	129
100 sh do b15	32½	200 sh Ches Val, RR lots	3
200 sh do lots	32½	100 sh 18th & 15th b30	26
200 sh Cat pf. lots b5	29½	100 sh Hest'v R	20½
200 sh do lots	29½	3 sh F and M. Bk	123
100 sh do s30	29½	7 sh do	lots. 123
800 sh do lots. b5	29½	4 sh do	lots. 122½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	137½	12 M.	137½
11 A. M.	137	1 P. M.	137½

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	137¼	137½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	130	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	123
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	137¼	138
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	131	133
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¾	12
" " July, 1864	11¼	11½
" " August, 1864	10¾	11
" " October, 1864	9¾	10
" " Dec., 1864	8¾	9
" " May, 1865	6¾	6¾
" " August, 1865	4½	5
" " Sept., 1865	4¼	4½
" " October, 1865	3¾	4

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 28.—There is no improvement in the Flour Market, but prices remain without especial change. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. The sales re