# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE SCHOEPPES.

A Paul Schoeppe and his Father Convicted of Forgery in Prussia-They Emigrate to America.

Are there Two Paul Schoeppes, or is there but the One?-Public Opinion in Germany Makes Them the Same.

The German Demokrat of this city republishes from the New York Staats Zeitung an article having possibly an important bearing upon the ease of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, whose conviction of the murder of Miss Stennecke, at Carlisle, in this State, has created such a profound excite ment, and given rise to such herculean efforts to rescue the doomed man from the scaffold. In commenting editorially upon the article in question, the Demokrat deprecates the publication of anything that could possibly prejudice the case of any person accused of an infamous erime, before the judicial proceedings against him were brought to a close; but it gives place to this article because, as it alleges, there is no proof that the Paul Schoeppe who was convicted of forgery in Berlin is the same Paul Schoeppe who is now an inmate of Carlisle prison, and because the latter Paul Schoeppe is not and has not been on trial for forgery. The Demokrat then proceeds to argue the question of Schoeppe's guilt, and, as in 'its previous comments on the case, declares that there is no evidence to substantiate the charge of poison. The further fact is cited that the friends of Dr. Schoeppe have produced from the old country evidence of the high character which he bore before emigrating to the United

We do not wish in any degree to be harsh or unjust to the unfortunate man whose fate is still in suspense, but simply follow the example of two of the leading German papers of the country, by presenting to our readers the following translation of the article from the New York Staats Zeitung, without attempting to solve the question as to whether the two Paul Schoeppes are

The latest German papers-those of Berlin, Hamburg, etc .- have been very generally considering the ease of Dr. Paul Schoppe, but in no way show that sympathy for the accused which he finds, or at least has found up to this time, with his countrymen in America. The cause for this want of sympathy is to be found in the German papers more or less identifying the accused with an individual against whom a prejudice would certainly be justified. As the German papers had discussed the case so extensively, and as, moreover, steps have been taken to inform the Pennsylvania authorities of the antecedents of Schoeppe, or the individual identified with him, it would be entirely useless for the German-American press to attempt to suppress this evi-

The facts made known, principally by the Nordthe circumstances which prompted the Law Association of Berlin for the present to decline giving an opinion in the case, impose on us the painful duty to publish what has since yesterday come to our personal knowledge. We, therefore, in the following lines, give the most important contents of a letter, written by Prof. Rudolph Greist, Berlin, December 19, 1869, that came to our hands yesterday:-

Your favor of November 24 I received five days ago, the different papers three days ago, and in the greatest hurry I have caused to be done everything in my power that could save the life of a countryman who was possibly sentenced to supreme punishment without being guilty of the crime imputed to him. It was not easy for me to do so, as in these days the sessions of the Diet, and my participation to the company of the property took up all my time. in the same as reporter, took up all my time.

An oficial opinion of the Law Faculty could not be obtained, as dates, etc., on which to base a judicial

obtained, as dates, etc., on which to base a judicial decision, were altogether missing, the course of proceedings in court, and the whole evidence against the accused not even having been transmitted in the form of newspaper reports. (A printed copy of the proceedings, mailed by us a few days later, had evidently not reached the professor.—Editor.) The only thing possible was to prove the conclusions and facts arrived at, by the chemical axid medical experts, entirely insufficient and faulty. I have, therefore, communicated the case to the Law Association of the firm which immediately appointed a specie. of Berlin, which immediately appointed a special committee, with instructions to consider what steps could be taken in the interest of Paul Schoeppe Our official court experts have voluntarily taken part in these considerations, principally by Professor Limann, women's physician, and the chemical expert, Professor Sonnenschein, whose indisputable authority will also be acknowledged in the United States. These gentlemen approve of the opinion expressed in your paper by American experts, that the proceedings to establish the existence of poison and morphine in the corpse were entirely insufficient and most decidedly were entirely insufficient and most decidedly wrong. Our experts would sign every word of the opinion criticizing these proceedings. This opinion is given by men whose names are well known amongst us, and would undoubtedly be acknowledged as those of experts. But these opinions have already been submitted to the Attorney-General and the Governor; a mere repetition of the same would therefore form a new authority. The Attorney-General's report declares these opinions to be not decisive from reasons against which little can be said, in the view of the laws of your country. said, in the view of the laws of your country.

The laws on collection of evidence in the case of homicide, poisoning, etc., are very clear and decided with us. Under our laws, such irregular and insufficient proceedings would be impossible. With you gas in the case of Paul Schoeppe) there are, to my knowledge, altegether no certain rules for these proceedings, but they are, like all other questions, left to the sovereign decision of the jury. (Certainly, only this decision dare not be falsified by errors of law.—Editor.) This decision is formed from the entire proceedings and evidence. said, in the view of the laws of your country. is formed from the entire proceedings and evidence, and one cannot deny that the collection of evidence and one cannot deny that the collection of evidence contains some very weighty points against the accused. The writer here enumerates several of these points, concerning the weight of which he will by this time probably have changed his opinion after he has received the minutes of the proceedings in court.—Editor.) Aiready these circumstances make it impossible for a foreign expert conscientions y to give a decision that declares the proceedings of the jury to be hasty or unscrupulous. The tatality of incidental evidence can for a conscientious man make the guilt certain, even if the findings of the assisting chemists and experts were still more decidedly wrong than in this case. Public opinion certainly forms its decision as to guilt or innocence from general impressions. But also these are very unfavorable to Paul Schoeppe, it he seeks for the support of his countrymen just in Berlin. Our courts have some six or seven years ago found one courts have some six or seven years ago found one Paul Schoeppe to be a most dangerous criminal, and have sentenced him for grand larceny and counterhave sentenced him for grand larceny and counterfeiting to the Penitentiary. (From German papers we see that Schoeppe, Sr., at that time Private Secretary to Count Biankensee, stole from his employer \$27,000.—Ecitor.) Name, age, description of personal appearance, etc., all answer exactly to your Paul Schoeppe. The father was a country dergyman, sentenced in the same court for larceny and receiving stolen goods. This also suits to your Paul Schoeppe and his father. At our police quarters I and the statement that father and son emigrated to North America. The Attorney-General in our former proceedings against Schoeppe most emphatically states, that the documentary counterfeitings committed in America are done in exactly

FIRST EDITION imitations of other people's handwritings. You will not wonder that public opinion accepts the identity of both individuals as certain. I shall remit to you several Berlin papers from which you will see that we have been interested for Panl Schoeppe, but that public opinion very soon turned against him.

The writer of this letter, moreover, adds that it was, under existing circumstances, impossible for him to give a positive decision in favor of Schoeppe. In a postscript he says that he on several occasions had consulted Mr. Bancroft and the Coroner's physicians at Berlin; that, however, they were unanimously against any intercession.

The reports in Berlin papers concerning the pro-ceedings of the Berlin Law Association and the incividuals held to be identical with the two Schoeppes coincide in every point with the above. We also hear that telegraphic communication of these circumstances has been transmitted to Philadelphia.

#### OUTFLANKED.

St. Louis in a Bad Way-Her Merchants Com-plain that Louisville Gets All the Southern Trade. Louisville, by her admirable system of rall-

roads and the liberality and enterprise of her merchants, has succeeded in obtaining a large amount of the Southern trade. Cincinnati and St. Louis are jealous of her increasing prosperity, and will leave no means untried to check Louisville and obtain control of the Southern

A large meeting of merchants and others was held in St. Louis on Tuesday, at which it was stated that the paramount object was to recover the Southern trade. The remarks of President Smith and Major Shyrock show where the shoe

The President stated that the Southern roads had been discriminating against St. Louis and in favor of Cincinnati and Louisville. Letters were read from several Southern cities, showing that freight from Louisville or Cincinnati was carried through on schedule time, while freight from St. Louis was delayed on an average of thirteen days. Chicago is furnishing more provisions to the South, twice over, than St. Louis. This is being done by direct railroad connection, whilst our city depends too much upon the river. Other cities are taking our trade from our very doors, by pushing forward their railroad facilities and providing for the cheap and speedy transporta-tion of freight. When once any given avenue of trade is lost to us it never returns.

We must either help build these railroads or we lose our position as a commercial mart of any importance. Cincinnati is getting the trade of Arkansas by loading a steamboat once a week for the carrying of through freight; here a boat could not be loaded once a month. Orders are now pouring into Louisville for produce and provisions almost in an avalanche, whilst here the orders are comparatively nothing. merchants must go to work and do something. Let us build cars, put down our money and or-ganize a movement for the transportation of freight. We must work against the discrimisa-tion which is made against St. Louis. He would like to be one of a hundred people to build the Iron Mountain Railroad to Memphis. The stock

could be obtained at fifty cents on the dollar. Major Shryock said the reason the railroads outstrip the river as a means of transportation, is because grain is carried in the former in sealed cars and in bulk. On the river it had to be loaded in sacks. This is the reason, to-day, that Louisville is beating us, and will beat us, so long as we depend entirely upon the river. St. Louis could handle, in the next six months, an incalculable amount of flour, if she could ship it South in sealed cars over the Iron Mountain railroad. He could have sold fifty thousand sacks of flour in Savannah if he could have shipped it there in bulk by railroad. He concluded by offering the following resolution:-

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Thomas Allen in reference to a fast freight line, and report to this meeting on the 12th inst.

Captain Smith stated that a convention of all the Southern railroads would be held at Atlanta on the 12th of January, and he would move as an amendment that the committee be empowered to attend that convention and confer as to arrangements for the transportation of fast

Major Shryock accepted the amendment, and it was embodied in the original resolution. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

## INHUMAN OUTRAGE.

A Nameless Crime Committed on a Deaf and Dumb Girl-Arrest of the Guilty Wretch. The last number of the Buchanan county Bulletin, a weekly newspaper published at In-dependence, Iowa, chronicles the commission in that vicinity of one of the blackest crimes in the calendar, and one which, considering the helplessness and misfortunes of the victim, and other aggravating circumstances surrounding it, proves the brutal perpetrator to be something less than human. The facts are briefly stated as follows:-

Mr. Daniel Thomas is a respectable, enter-prising farmer, who resides in Hazleton township, about ten miles north of Independence. For some time past he has had in his employ a young man, Emerson Raymond by name, twenty years of age, who lived with Mr. Thomas, and was looked upon as one of the members of the family. A beautiful young girl named Rockwell, about the same age, modest and intelli-gent, but deaf and dumb from her birth, is a member of the same family, in the capacity of

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Thomas and wife went out to a wedding in the neighborhood, leaving Raymond and the deaf and dumb girl alone in the house. What followed was related by the latter some days after the occurrence, and with evident rejuctance, induced by fear of the consequences with which Raymond had threatened her if she disclosed his crime.

Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left, Miss Rockwell went up stairs to get a pan of flour, and was followed by Raymond. When there he seized her, threw her down upon the floor, and, upon being stoutly resisted, jumped upon her with his knees, bruising her limbs and body in a shocking manner. Being a poor, weak girl, unable to scream by reason of her infirmity, she made all the resistance in her power, but was soon compelled by sheer physical exhaustion to succumb to his unholy desires.

Upon her return, Mrs. Thomas discovered that something was wrong, but was unable to get from the girl any satisfactory explanation. The next day Miss Rockwell went to the residence of a brother-in-law (also a deaf mute) not far away, and there to her sister related the tale of her cruel and outrageous wrong. The brother-in-law immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Thomas with the facts above stated. Raymond, who in the meantime had remained in the neighbor-hood, but not at Mr. Thomas', discovering some indications that the secret was out, decamped. By means of an intercepted letter, the officer scertained that he was at the house of an ac quaintance on Crane creek, in Blackhawk county, about ten miles west of Fairbank, where ne was arrested, brought to Independence, and

lodged in jail. says that it is hardly possible to find an epithet sufficiently expressive and severe with which to sufficiently expressive and severe with which to invest the perpetrators of such a crime. The misfortunes, the deprivations of speech and hearing, which commend the poor girl to the especial pity and kindness of a man, were made by this lecherous beast to aid in the accomplishment of her hellish undoing, and the other brutalities attendant upon the transaction make it one of the most aggravated cases upon make it one of the most aggravated cases upon record. It is to be fervently hoped that the wretch may be visited with the most stringent

mitted in America are done in exactly the same manner and after the same method that our Paul Schoeppe used to adopt. The minutes of our courts contain a considerable number of documents with very clever —Four hundred letters were recently discovered by an agent of the rost Office Department at a hotel in Boston, addressed to guests, but never delivered. He sent them to the Dead Letter Office.

#### COINAGE.

The Proposed New Sliver Coins-Descriptions and Illustrations. The accompanying cuts represent the proposed

sliver coinage, specimens of which have just been struck at the United States Mint. It will be observed that there are three different devices on the obverse of the pieces, from which one may be selected, with the approval of the proper authority, provided the comage be authorized by law. The reverse of the coins are a' of the same device-consisting of a simple wreath of oak and laurel, with the denomination of the piece in the centre.















The plan of this coinage is briefly indicated in the recent annual report of the Director of the Mint. It might interest our readers to present it in dotail, although it would be impracticable to state all the arguments urged by those in favor of the change in our silver coinage. The following are its main features:-

First. To reduce the present weight. Second. To make a close limit of legal-tender. Third. To limit the amount of issue.

It is also proposed to keep this coinage in good condition by recalling the pieces when too much worn or defaced, and reissuing pieces of full weight in their stead, without loss to the depositor.

The advocates of this measure claim that by this change of legal weight the Mint can proceed at once to supply the country with a fractional currency of silver, in place of paper, without delaying for the resumption of gold payments. They also claim by such reduction in weight, hoarding and exportation would be prevented, and that in the future the people would not be deprived by war, panie, or gold suspension of their change, as has been the case three times within the memory of many. These silver coins would be equally current whether gold were at par with paper money, or at a premium say of from 20 to 25 per cent. : their value for payments depending on statute, and not on the price of bullion. Our present silver coinage under the dollar, considered as bullion, is also below the gold value; yet not enough to keep them now in circulation and out of the melting-pot and exporters' hands. How much the reduction should be is an open question. These specimens given weigh respectively

154, 77, and about 31 grains, which is four-fifths (4-5) of the present standards, while they are of equal purity. This last sentence is emphasized, as many persons have been misled respecting the proposed coinage, by reading or hearing that it was an attempt to debase our coinage. The standard fineness remains the same as at present; the standard weight is reduced, as was done by act of Congress in 1853, To the eye the pieces look as large as our present silver coins, the difference in diameter being very trifling-in the half dollar one (1) millimetre, in the quarter dollar one and one-half (134) millimetres, and in the dime one (1) millimetre less in diameter.

Small change is one of the necessities of civilized life, and nothing is so well adapted to this use as silver. Fractional currency in paper soon becomes dirty, ragged, and worn out, so that it has to be called in every few months to be reprinted. No other country has such a currency. The convenience of the people in procuring the new coin would be complete. Instead of sending silver to obtain the coins, all that would be necessary would be to deposit greenbacks at the Mint. or at any agency designated by law, and receive in return the silver change. The Mint cannot indeed make ingets out of paper, but with the paper it will manage to replenish its stock of bullion. It is claimed that by a strict adherence to \$

the second and third points named, viz., making a clese limit of legal tender, and limiting the amount of issue, these coins may be kept from any possible depreciation-say make the limit of the former not above two or three dollars in any one payment, and the latter limited within the absolute requirements of the people. Under these restrictions the storekeeper would never find them accumulating on his hands; on the contrary, the demand upon him would require him to pay them out as fast as received. When a profit is derived from the coinage it becomes the positive duty of Government to keep the currency in good condition. England and Germany now act upon this assumption, although in this country it has never been done in our sliver coinage. The public should not be annoyed, as in former times, with smooth, illegible pieces. To avoid this would not require a recoinage more than once in twenty or thirty years. The advocates of this coinage argue that gold is the only unchanging standard of value the world over, and that silver is only used for the purposes of change, or manufacturing, and therefore no country, no matter what her situation may be financially, should be without a currency in silver, to meet the requirements of the people for change. They also argue that there is now, and will continue to be, an ample product of silver from our own mines, which had better be employed at home than sent abroad; and that what remains of the present legal silver coins, being hoarded and lying idle, could quickly be brought into use by recoinage at the new rate. Nearly all of our silver coin has been drawn off to Canada, the West Indies, and South America, or else converted into bars of commerce in Europe, so that we are in the best possible condition for taking a fresh start, with a practicable standard. They also argue that the introduction of the new coinage would pave the way to a gradual and more certain resumption of gold payments by accustoming the people to the daily use of a precious metal carrency, thus establishing confidence, which is the great element in the accomplishment of the desired end. The views and arguments above mentioned are presented that our readers may know upon what grounds this important change in our coinage is niged. THE TELEGRAPH'S views on the subject were published some months since, on the appearance of an able article on the subject published in the Bankers' Magazine. The coins, artistically considered, are very beautiful, and reflect credit upon the office s under whose supervision they have been executed.

#### EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.

Ten Shocks in One Night Serious and Serio-

The Gold Hill (Nev.) News of Dec. 27 has the following:

Last night a series of earthquake shocks, of

greater or less force and duration, visited this section, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening and continuing at intervals until a little past 3 o'clock in the morning. There were ten percep-tible shocks in all, and some people think they distinguished even more. They came in series of three at a time within a few seconds or minutes of each other, and according to the best of our knowledge and belief occurred succes-sively as follows:—At 6 o'clock, three shocks; at 9.50 o'clock, three shocks; and at 3.10 o'clock, one shock. The vibrations of the first appeared to be in a northerly and southerly direction, but the latter ones seemed to be more east and west.

The first shock occurred at just about 6 o'clock town time, and was the most severe yet experi-Uncle Sam. It was very strongly felt throughout Gold Hill and Virginia, and it is difficult to say at which place it actually was the heaviest, although at Virginia there was the greatest alarm and damage. In both towns the population sought the streets in a great harry, and the end of all things was thought to be close by. Some became suddenly and unusually devout, much frightened, especially the denizens of brick hotels and dwellings. The least frightened were good mechanics in wooden buildings, or persons walking the streets.

to twenty seconds, and none of the others much, if any, exceeded that length of time. Each shock invariably ceased when people had just got properly shaken into a state of fright thereat. The alarm was general, and the streets were alive with safety-seekers-men, women, and children. Even the horses in the stable were almost shaken from their feet by the first shock, and were much frightened. The six horses attached to the Gold Hill bus, standing in front of Vesey's Exchange, started to run, but were directly checked. The men in the mines, especially at Virginia, felt the first shock very sensibly, and a general hurrying to the surface was the result. At the Virginia House, on South C street, three or four of the lady boarders fainted, and the scene is described as heartrending and serio-comic in the extreme Many persons in that city walked the streets all night, afraid to go to bed. The prisoners in the County Jail were much frightened, but had to stand it. Door bells were rung, and many clocks

Several brick buildings were more or less cracked or damaged, as for instance, the front and rear walls of the Gold Hill Exchange building, the rear wall of the News office and others. The cornice or fire wall of the big brick building, corner of Taylor street, Virginia, fronting on B street, to the extent of twelve or fifteen feet, was thrown down upon the sidewalk, for tunately, however, injuring no one. The heavy brick front to the vault or safe in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, in this city, was badly cracked and shattered. In most of the grocery, drug or liquor stores, more or less shelf were thrown down and smashed. two or three instances, from \$10 \$20 damage being done. Pretty much all the damage sustained was from the first shock. The second heavy one, at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, was of less force, yet it was powerful enough to throw a bar of bullion, weighing twenty pounds, out of a pigeon-hole down upon the floor, in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Virginia office, throwing it directly west; the piles of coin in the boxes were also shaken and thrown east and west, showing the vibrations of that shock to have been in that direction. In many houses the globes and chimneys of kerosene lamps were thrown off and smashed, but fortunately no lamps were broken, otherwise a conflagration might have ensued. None of the mines were at all injured.

The earthquake was sensibly felt at Sacramento, Carson, Reno, and elsewhere. Con-siderable damage was done to shelf goods in the drug store at Dayton, and a chandelier thrown down came near creating a big fire, but it was quenched in time. The stage drivers from Reno this morning report Steamboat creek as flowing full to the banks and difficult to ford; and the stage between Carson and Reno was detained over an hour on account of it; but whether this is attributable to the earthquake, or sudden rains, or melting snow, we are not exactly pre-pared to say. The Steamboat Springs are reported to be spouting forth most furiously to the height of ten or fifteen feet.

# FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

I ONDON, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%. U. S. Five-twentics of 1962, 98%; 18658, old, 85%; 18658, 85%; ten-forties, 84%. Eric Railroad, 27%; Illinois Central, 102%; Great Western, 25%. Panis, Jan. 8.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes

Inverpool. Jan. 8-11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; upland middlings, 11%d.; Orleans middlings, 11%d.; Orleans middlings, 11%d.; Wheat, 9s. 4d. for California white; 8s. 1d. for red Western; and 8s. 9d. for red winter. Flour, 31s. 6d. Antwerf, Jan. 8.—Petreleum opened firmer and unchanged.

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraphers' Strike-Contradictory Statements-A Railway Company Refuses to Pay the Capitation Tax.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darlen Exploring Expedition. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 8 .- Arrangements have all been perfected for the salling of the expedition for making surveys of the Isthmus of Darien. Orders have been given to fit up the Guard, which will sail with the other vessels about the 2d inst., and upon her arrival there will be used as quarters.

Corliss' Patent for Improvements in Steam En-aines.

The application of Mr. Corliss to Congress for the extension of his patent will be vigorously opposed by all the engine manufacturers throughout the country.

In the remonstrance to Congress against the extension of the patent they make out a very strong case against Corliss. Among other strong and valid objections, they state that he has received from the public directly and indirectly from this patent not less than one million of dollars, which is considered a full and adequate remuneration for any benefit conferred upon the public by the same.

Corliss is a man of great wealth, and will plant himself here at Washington during the session of Congress and make a strenuous effort to get his patent extended.

It is the undivided opinion of men who ought to know, that if the application is decided by Congress on its merits the extension of the patent will not be granted.

Naval Nominations. The President will send to the Senate on Monday the following naval nominations:-

Commodore John Rodgers to be a Rear Admiral on the active list. Captain John J. Almy to be a Commodore on active list. Commander R. W. Shufeldt to be a Captain on the active list. Lieutenant-Commander Thomas O. Selfridge to be a Commander on the active list. The Adams Express Robb erv.

Despatch to The Evening Tel-graph. Washington, Jan. 8 .- Since the first announcement of the robbery of Adams' Express office, all sorts of rumors in regard to the affair has been in circulation, the first story being that the stolen money was in bonds from a New York bank, intended for the Treasury Depart-

Another story is that the bonds belong to a Boston firm, and were to have been delivered at the Treasury in exchange for registered bouds. The safe containing these bonds was safely delivered in the office on Sunday, but, although checked, the package was not delivered. So much for the stories.

The fact that the moeny was stolen appears proven by a confidential circular addressed to the bankers of this city, which circular is dated January 5, and was not received until Thursday. This circular states that the sum of \$29,500 was olen from Adams Express at Washi January 1, 1870. There were 27 \$1000 in bonds and five \$500. These were of the first and second issues of 1862 and of the July issue of 1867.

The number of each bond is given. The bends, it is stated, are the property of Adams Express Company, who claim the right to seize them wherever they may be found. Any person to whom these bonds may be presented is respectfully requested to notify the agent of the company of the fact. The circular is signed by Henry Danford, and is written in ink. As the number of each bond was taken, the prospect is that they will be recovered. The first announcement of the robbery created quite a sensation among the Metropolitan police detectives, who appeared greatly surprised that they were not called to terret out the theft. The company, however, are working out the case with their own detectives. The following are the numbers and classes of the bonds stolen:-

Of 1st loan of 1862, the following:-No. 56869 for \$1000; No. 63831, for \$1000; No. 20295, for \$500; No. 29296, for \$500; No. 37935, for \$500. Of the 2d loan of 1882, the following:—No. 27593, for \$1000; No. 27594, for \$1000; from No. 65187 to 65823, both inclusive, for \$1000 each. Of the July loan of 1865, from No. 77175 to 77183, both inclusive, for \$1000 each; and No. 89055, for \$500. Of the July issue of 1867, from No. 13845 to 13869, for \$1000 each; Nos. 145738 and 145739, for \$1000 each; and No. 101751, for

# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Telegraphic Strike in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 .- The telegraphic strike continues, without retarding the business of the Western Union Company. The Alla Californian approves the position of the management on this coast. The Bulletin, after publishing the statements of both sides, closes a long editorial as follows:-"We cannot believe that the Eastern operators were correctly informed of the slight cause for the strike in San Francisco before taking a step which forces the necessity upon the company of maintaining its position at all hazards.

Supreme Judge Appointed.
Governor Haight has appointed Jackson Temple, of this city, as Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Sanderson, resigned. Mining Matters.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 .- Flour is in good demand, with an upward tendency. Wheat quiet, choice, \$1.65. Legal tenders, 83.

## FROM BALTIMORE

Homicide Case. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph BALTIMORE, Jan. 8 .- Nicholas Wallains was shot through the head yesterday evening by a man named Albert Clifford. It is believed he cannot survive. Clifford is in jall.

Browned Body Recovered. The body of Captain William Z. Claridge, of Cambridge, Md., of the sloop Young America, was found in our harbor yesterday, after being drowned three months.

Raliroad Capitation Tax.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has allowed the State Treasurer's draft for two hundred thousand dollars for money due for capitation tax to be protested. This will likely beget serious litigation. The company say it is Diegal and they have no right to pay it.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

The Telegrapher-

New York, Jan. 8. - 1 no so acapters this morning held the largest meeting since the commencement of the strike. Despatches of cheer and encouragement wer; read from every city in the Union. A Washington despatch | states that the War Departm at telegraph soffice is closed, and Secretary B : knap says to the boys "Stick; you have my sympathy."

The reports of resump ion in the South, circulated by the company, were denied by despatches from Richmon l, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Savannah, Chattano ga, Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans.

The company is offering amnesty to those who return now.

A message was real from the Philadelphia strikers saying that one or two of the league had resumed wo k, and others were wavering, owing to misr presentations made by the company's officers. The frames of the perjurers are known, and when it is ascertained beyond a doubt that they have resumed, the League, authorities here will send their names to all the telegraph offices in the country. All the trades, unions are coming to the aid of the telegraphers, and everything looks very favorable for their success. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Jan. 8 .- The flags on the City Hall and public buildings are raised to-day, commemorative of the battle of New Orleans. Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 8 .- A fire occurred this morning in Ellis & Hazelton's flouring mill. North Water street, causing damage to the amount of \$15,000, which was insured.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.?

Saturday, Jan. 8, 1879.

The effect of the January dividends and interest is being gradually felt in our market, and money begins to look to easier points, though the improvement is but slow. We quote on call at 6@7 per cent. on prime collaterals, and prime discounts at 9@10 per cent. on 60 or 90 days.

Public attention is being attracted towards the operations of the New York Gold Room, where some gigantic scheme is in process of evolution, which bids fair to eclipse, in the importance of its results, even the punic of September. The market opened at 122% and advanced to 123, but the point was not maintained, though every effort is being made to advance the premium to 125. The movement is enmaintained, though every effort is being made to advance the premium to 125. The movement is entirely speculative, and will tend to disturb confidence and enhance and unsettle mercantile values.

Government bonds were in active demand, and prices show a further advance of 146% per cent. on yesterday's closing quotations. The range of gold was between 122½ and 123, closing at noon at 122½. There was only a moderate activity at the Stock Board this morning, and prices continue without much change. City sixes soid at 100½.

Reading Railroad was quiet; sales at 47%, cash, and 47½, b. c.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady; small sales at 55; Lehigh Valley was taken at 53; 41½ was offered for Little Schyulkill; 35 for Catawissa preferred; and 25% for Philadelphia and Eng. In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh Navigation at 53%. Nothing doing in the balance of the list.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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

—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 117, 2117/5; do. 1862, 1152116/5; do. 1864, 1144, 2115; do. 1865, 1144, 2115; do. 1865, 1144, 2115; do. 1865, new, 1133, 2114; do. 1867, do. 1144, 2115; do. 1865, do., 1133, 2114; do. 1867, do. 1144, 2115; do. 1865, do., 1133, 2114; 10-408, 1124, 2112/5; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109, 2109/21; Die Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 1224, 2122/5; Silver, 119, 212.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 1174, 2117/5; 5-90s of 1862, 115/6; do., 1864, 114/2, 2115; do., 1865, 114/2, 2115/5; do., July, 1865, 113/2, 2114; do. do., 1867, 114/2, 2

Massas, William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third atreet, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111%@1174; 5-20s of 1862, 116@1154; do. 1864, 1144@115; do. 1865, 1144@115; do. July, 1865, 1183@114; do. July, 1867, 114@1144; do. July, 1868, 114@114%; bs. 10-40, 1124@1123; U. S. Pacido RR. Cur. 6s, 109%@109%. Gold, 122@1224. Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Jan. 8 .- The Flour market is without ssential change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 566 barrels sold, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extra at \$4.75 @5; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-25@6-25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at

do. do. at \$5@5.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$5.75@6.25; and fancy brands at \$6.50@7.50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is dull at yesterday's quotations, Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.20@1.20. Western Rye may be quoted at \$1. Corn—The demand has somewhat fallen on, but the offerings are light. Sales of old yellow at \$1.21.02; 2000 bushels new do. at \$1.29.20.; and old Boston mixed at \$1. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 55@50. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Seeds—Cloverseed is in good request. 100 bushels sold at \$5.124.@8.25. Timothy is worth \$4.25. Flax-seed sells in a small way at \$2.20@2.25.

Whisky is stronger. 300 barrels wood-bound sold at \$1.01.

—Clarence Deming, of the Yale nine, is now re-covering from the effects of the wound received in Waterbury, Conn., last July, while playing a match

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8—Arrived, ships Acra, from Sidney, N. S. Wales; Sparkling Dear, from Australia; Golden Empire and Lota, from Chili. Sailed, ship Speranza, for London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 8. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Albert, Maxwell, Matauzas, L. Westergaard

Barque Albert, Maxwell, Matanzas, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Roston, with muse, to H. Winsor & Co. Jan. 7, at 7 A. M., 25 miles N.E., of Barnegat, during a heavy gale from NW., fell in wich an unknown brig, dismasted and fall of water.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 34 hours from New York, with muse, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Millville, Ronear, from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with muse, to A. Groves, Jr., Schr L. P. Hallock, Lee, 2 days from Great Egg Harbor, with muse from wrocked steamship Eutaw.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, J. days from New York, with muse, to H. A. Souder & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Mr. Samuel Schellinger, pilot, reports the following vessels having gone to sea yesterday:—Brig Etta M. Tucker, for Rio de Janeiro, and Normanby, for Bayonue.