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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 31.

# PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

Brondway, and Attends the Reception of the Brooklyn Ladies' Club.

Prince Arthur, after his return at an early hour from the charity ball, at the New York Academy of Music, on Thursday night, at once repaired to his hotel, notwithstanding the pressing invitations that were extended to him by several well-intentioned but altogether too enthusinstic aristocrats to make a night of it and go home with them in the morning. He arose fresh and hearty as ever yesterday about nine o clock and took breakfast with a portion of his suite, after which he bundled himself up in a comfortable overcoat and took a stroll on the avenue and down Broadway. The weather was rather severe, and caused his Royal Highness to shiver as though he were the most ordinary person in the world; but he bravely stood the dust that whirled from the "patent" avenue pave-ment, and managed to take his walk as comfortably and with as little inconvenience as any

redestrian on the street. On his return to his hotel he partook of lunch about 2 o'clock with several of his newly made friends, two or three of whom were ladles.

During the day Admiral Farragut, Admiral Stringham, the nephew of the late George Pea-body, E. W. Stoughton, and several other gentlemen called upon him to pay their respects. In the evening he proceeded to the residence of E. W. Stoughton, where he dined by appointment. Among the invited guests present were Mr Thornton, three members of the British Le gation, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenants Fitzroy and Packard, Mr. Faue, Admiral Godon, Major-General McDowell, Wm. M. Evarts, ex-Attor-ney-General; Judges Blatchford and Woodruff, William B. Astor, Bishop Potter, A. A. Low and Sidney W. Webster. After the dinner Mrs. Stoughton gave a reception, which was well attended, and at which were present many of the

elite of society. At a late hour the Prince bade the family goodby, and entered his carriage, when he was driven to the ferry, and shortly afterwards arrived at the Brooklyn Ladies' Club, he having accepted an invitation to attend their reception, accepted an invitation to attend their reception, which took place last night. When the Prince arrived the excitement among the ladies was inamense, and the crushing and crowding that ensued about the doors when it became known that he had arrived was positively appalling. Many of the toilets, upon which anxious hours of toil and patience(?) had been lavished, were utterdy destroyed in the general scramble, and many young fair ones, whose desire to catch a good hight of the Prince fully equalled their audacity in elbowing all temale obstacles out of their sight of vision, were forced to take a back seat during the reception, owing to the way their "fixings" were disturbed by circumstances over which they could have had complete control, had they seen fit to exercise it.

The Prince on his arrival was at once con-ducted to the second floor, where a small suite of rooms had been decorated in his especial honor. Flags and streamers—the American colors blended peacefully with those of the British Kingdom—hung in profusion from the ceiling, and the walls were covered with several splendid oil paintings, the property of a wealthy citizen of the "Heights," who had

loaned them to the club for the occasion. His Royal Highness, shortly after his arrival, was introduced to several of the prominent persons present, and for over an hour a sort of levce was held, during which everybody vied with everybody else to testify in every possible way their esteem and regard for the royal guest. Among those present were Samuel McLean, H. E. Pierrepont, A. A. Low, Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Admi-ral Godon, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Dr. Storrs, S. B. Chittenden, G. H. Hepworth, and L. D.

An elegant supper was served on the third

FIRST EDITION PRINCE ARTHUR. Mevements Vesterday-He Takes a Walk on Broadway, and Altends the Reception of the Broadway, B

any theatre in this country. Although the stock company is not capable, perhaps, of performing standard plays as well as some other companies, yet the performances have been, on the whole, unexceptionable. A year or two ago Mr. George D. Martin became the lessee of the Varieties, and has been quite successful in making it pay. Adopting the New Orleans fashion, he has for some time given performances on Sunday nights, and the andi-ences were better than ou other nights. He can well afford to close on the Sabbath, if the law demands it; but we are informed that he intends demands it; but we are informed that he intends to "fight it out on that line," and win if he can.

to "fight it out on that line," and win if he cau. "Carroll's New Varietles," although paying licenses as a theatre, is hardly entitled to the name. The place is small—a bar-room is in iront, a large "green-room" up stairs, and a keno-room near by. The performances on the stage consist of singing and dancing. The fe-male members of the company are said to "out-strip all competitors" in dancing the "Can-Can Mabile." To any man of refined taste the exhi-bitions of pudity are discussing. To one of refibitions of nudity are disgusting. To one of reli-gious feelings such displays on the Sabbath are shocking. Carroll is known to the fistle fraternity as the "backer" of several puglilists. He is shrewd and intelligent, and has travelled exshrewd and intelligent, and has travelide tensively and "seen life" in all its phases. His patrons are mostly young men of "fast habits." He, too, is prepared to defend his show, and will probably unite with Martin in resisting the demand to close up on Sunday.

## COMPOUNDING CRIME.

## Astounding Action of the Officers of a Bank-

Negotlations with Thieves-A Prominent Lawyer the Go-between.

About two weeks ago the President of the bank in Middletown, Hnery Farnum, after using every effort to secure the burglars who recently robbed the bank, was astonished at receiving a letter from a prominent attorney in New York city, stating that the town bonds taken could be negotiated for and procured by means of the latter's efforts. In response to this letter Mr. Farnum went to the city and called upon the lawyer at his office in Wall street. When he arrived he stated he did not come to negotiate for the town bonds alone, but for all the securi-ties that had been taken. The attorney said that the Deerpark town bonds would be re-turned for twenty per cent. of their value. In reply to this, Mr. Farnum stated that he did not desire to negotiate for a part, but for all the property taken.

The attorney said he had nothing to do with the matter, but he would see the parties who had the bonds and do what he could.

Mr. Farnum then returned to Port Jervis and stated to some of the prominent losers what had becurred at the interview; and it was resolved by several of them to proceed to New York, and, if possible, secure the money and the burglars who had stolen it. They went to the office of the lawyer, and there met the counsellor and several sporting characters whose appearance would reflect against them in a criminal court. The interview which followed was opened by the remarks of the lawyer, who said: --

"We have considered the proposition of your President, and have concluded to return your town and Government bonds for 20 per cent. of their value, but will require secrecy on your

part. Infused with the hope of procuring the bonds without expense, the Port Jervis party requested time for consideration. They retired from the room to find a policeman. At the corner of Broadway one of the blue-coated gentry was found strolling leisurely on his beat, and, with some excitement, they stated their object and requested him to go down to Wall street and attempt the arrest of the parties. This he declined to do, claiming that he was not arraed with the ents for their arres advised the party to proceed to the office of the chief of the detective force to state their case to him. The party then departed on a pllgrimage to the office of the last-named functionary, and, arriving there, were told by the officer that there was no proof to warrant the arrest of the lawyer and his friends. The detectives also ad-vised them to accept the proposition offered. Disappointed in their purposes, the Fort Jervis party returned to the office in Wall street, and offered to accept the proposition to take all the bonds at twenty per cent. Nothing could have astonished the Port Jervis gentlemen more than the reply of the lawyer. Said he:-"No, sir; that proposition is withdrawn. You went to Broadway, and at the corner of Fulton street you attempted to procure a policeman to secure our arrest, and, failing there, you proceeded to the office of the chief of the detective police and endeavored to get him to arrest us. Now, sir, if you want those bonds you can have them for 25 per cent. on the town bonds and 50 per cent, on the Government bonds. A staring scene followed. The prominent citizens looked first at each other, then at the lawyer; but said nothing for a moment. Having fallen among the heathen, they determined to make the best of their circumstances, and accordingly agreed to accept the proposition. Still they hoped to secure the bonds without the payment of the money, knowing their right to seize them by force when and wherever found. An interview was arranged at the Metropolitan Hotel, a few days later, when the bonds were to be delivered. A few days ago the party again went to the city, and in a private parlor at the Metropolitan Hotel met the lawyer. He greeted them cordially, and said:-"Well, gentlemen, you have come for those bonds, now then produce the money and they will be given to yon." The 50 per cent. on the Government bonds, and the 25 per cent. on the town bonds. "Yes," said the spokesman of the party, "but we want to see the bonds. We have the money." In reply, the lawyer said :- "I have not your but will procure them in five minutes onds after I have the money in my possession.' As no one else, except a small boy, was in the room, the citizens were strongly tempted to seize and search the lawyer; but, on consideration, they concluded to accept the proposition, and produced the money.

ing their efforts in reaching the source of the fire from the outside. For a time their efforts seemed futile, but finally the Chicago threw its inch-stream bodlly into the windows on the fifth floor, and the T. B. Brown, a moment after, sent its 1%-inch stream above that, clear upon the The Fig-then scream above that, clear upon the roof topping the sixth floor. At this result a hearty cheer burst from the crowd, and crices of "Good, good," rang from every tongue. This applanse was an evidence of the value the citi-zens of Chicago place upon the Opera House. A fire in an ordinary establishment, even had the screams resched the sidely floor avoid pot the streams reached the eighth floor, would not have called forth such manifestations of enthu-

insm. The curtain had just risen on the transforma-tion scene, and the attention of all in the auditorium was concentrated upon the glittering spectacle, when some idiot raised the cry of "Fire!" In an instant there was a rapid rush "Fire!" In an instant there was a rapid rush towards the places of egress. Consternation was depicted plainly upon the conntenance of nearly every one. A few, however, retained their presence of mind, and, in stentorian tones, exhorted the frightened people to pass out quietly, as there was no danger. The same assurance was given from the stage. Almost in-stantaneously with the alarm, the State street doors were thrown open, and the audience, to some extent quieted by the assurances of safety, passed out in that direction. There were only 400 or 500 people in the house, and it was cleared 400 or 500 people in the house, and it was cleared in a very few minutes. Had there been a crowded attendance, there would probably have resulted a fearful loss of life and limb.

SAM PATCH.

His Great Leap at the Genesce Fall.

The Elmira Gazette has reprinted some extracts from a paper issued in that village forty years ago, describing the exploits of Sam Patch in jumping at Genesee Falls. A successful leap made October 12, 1828, was thus described:-"Sam has made his great jump. The day was

lowery and rainy. However, the number of 300 persons assembled on the island to witness the feat, the Canadian shore was crowded. To view the platform crected for the fearless Patch from the Biddle stairway, did not appear so grand, as the platform reached only about twothirds the height of the bank; but to descend to the margin of the water in the galf beneath, and there look up at the perpendicular laddermade, you imagine that it would require superhuman powers to accomplish such an enterprise. Sam ascended the ladder, and remained on the top about ten minutes, resting himself and adjusting himself for the leap, during which he was repeatedly cheered by the spectators. At length he rose every eye was bent intently on him, he waved his hand and kissed the star-spangled banner that floated gracefully over his head, and then precipitated himself like an arrow into the flood below. 'Twas a matchless and tremendous leap. He very soon reappeared and swam to the shore with great case. Then it was that a painful and unpleasant yet indescribable sensation was driven from each breast by the flood of joy which succeeded on seeing that he was safe. Then it was that the benumbing spell which had reigned from the moment he arose on the plat form, was broken by the burst of the voices of congratulation.

The jumping hero made his last and fatal leap November 13, 1829, thus chronicled:-

"Sam Patch is no more! He made his last leap from a scaffold erected on the bank of the falls this afternoon. The staging was elevated 25 feet. He sprung fearlessly from it, and de-scended about one-third of the distance as handsome as he ever did. He then evidently began to droop, his arms extended, and his legs sepa-rated; and in this condition he struck the water, and sunk forever! It was a fearful leap, and fearfully it was terminated. The prevailing opinion is that he became lifeless ere he reached the water. He had drank fearfully in the morning, but was not apparently more overcome than he was on Friday last. It was truly solemn scene, where so many thousands were witness to an immolation which had its origin only in an effort to satisfy the craving appetite of human curiosity. Sam's last request, I un-derstand, was that the funds collected should be sent to his mother, if his adventure should terminate fatally. His body has not yet been found. The height of Genesee Falls, from which he jumped, is one hundred feet. The staging was twenty-five feet above the falls. The distance which he descended was therefore one hundred and twenty-five feet." Sam Patch was a native of Pawtucket, R. I., where some of his relatives still reside. -A speculative mania is in full swing at Naples, under a form which is remarkable for its simplicity and attractiveness, as well as for the universal ruin which the bursting of the bubble is sure to cause. Some years ago, when gold was at a premium of 18 per cent., a certain fast-living nobleman, of the name of Ruffo Scilla, who had run through his patrimony, hit upon the device of offering to pay in gold at par in twenty days for all loans made to him in paper. There was at once a rush of lenders eager to press advances upon him at a rate of interest which was really equivalent to above 200 per cent. per annum, and the continuing supply enabled him duly to keep his word. When gold fell to a premium of 5 per cent., he enlarged the time for repayment to a month, but the crowd of lenders still continued. The civil authorities grew alarmed, and applied to Scilla for informa-tion as to the principle of his operations. He replied that he fulfilled his obligations puncually, and therefore was not subject to interference of the law, and declined to accede to the request for further explanation. The Cardinal Archbishop next menaced hlm excommunication unless he desisted. menaced hlm with But retorted that he was guilty of religious, any more than of any civil, offense, A large proportion of his clients consisted of eligious persons and corporations, who were rapidly enriched by the process; and he conde-scended to explain that it was by Bourse specu-lations he made the money by which he was enabled to carry on a system profitable to him-self and his creditors. The archbishop reported the matter to the congregation of the holy office and that body by rescript declared Signor Scilla's proceedings legitimate, and authorized all eccleslastical persons to lend their money on the terms he offered. This sanction gave a new impetus to the trade, and competition quickly sprang up. One Costa offered 25 per cent, per month to all who would entrust him with their money. Other establishments have been opened offering still higher rates, and as yet all have their engagements. The lenders, of course, have made immense fortunes, and this spectacle draws more and more eager crowds, consisting of every class of society, into the vortex. Of course the obligations incurred are only made good out of the fresh deposits that come in, but every one is in hopes that he will not be the last in the race. The Liberal papers in vain warn all concerned that the system is a swindle-their voice is powerless to check a mania which carries the whole population into its net. A tre-mendous crash will come ere long. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following :-

Startling Rumor of an Attempt upon the Life of Prince Arthur-Funeral of George D. Prentice

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### to Naval Paymasters.

# FROM NEW YORK.

Startling Rumor - Prince Arthur's Life in Banger. New YORK, Feb. 5.-The News of this city

A rumor reached the police last night that an attempt was to be made on the life of Prince Arthur. An officer was detailed to watch the Prince's party as they proceeded from the Brevoort House to the residence of Judge Stoughton, at Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street. A party of ruffians stationed near the Brevoort House approached the officer, drew their revolvers, and ordered him to leave.

The officer got reinforcements, returned and attacked the ruffians, and after a severe fight arrested William Murphy, Pat. Mulhide, Charles Gardiner, John Lough, and Michael McNuity. Lough is an Englishman, Gardiner a native of Yonkers. The party refused to give any explanation of their conduct. They will be arraigned before the Police Court on the charge of assaulting the officers, there not being sufficient proof to establish a conspiracy against the Prince.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

# Order to Navy Paymasters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The following important order in regard to Navy Paymasters has been issued by Secretary Robeson: -

"In the event of the death of a Paymaster on duty, or of his being pronounced by competent medical authority to be deranged or disabled in mind or body to such an extent as to seriously incapacitate him for the performance of his duties, the commanding officer of the vessel or station to which he has been or is attached shall immediately take possession o the keys of the safe and store-rooms of such Pay-master, and report all the facts in the case to the senior officer present, which latter official shall, without delay, direct a board of officers to take an inventory of the money and stores then on hand and shall appoint a suitable person to take charge of the same, and to perform the duties of such Pay-master until otherwise directed by competent authomaster until otherwise directed by competent antho-rity. The senior officer present shall also appeint another suitable person to com-plete the vouchers, transfer the accounts, close up the books, and to have the custody of the same, and of all papers necessary to the complete settlement of the accounts of such Paymaster, and to be responsible for their prope: transmission to the department. Both the above-named appointees shall be present when the above inventories are taken, and shall be furnished with copies thereof, which copies, duly certified, shall be considered satwhich copies, duly certified, shall be considered sat-isfactory vouchers for the money and stores thus as-certained to be on hand. If such Paymaster, while of sound mind, shall have nominated, in writing, the

person to be selected to have custody of the books vonchers, and other papers, and to complete the ac counts as above mentioned, the senior officer present shall, unless manifestly contrary to the pub-lic interest, conform to such nomination, and shall inform the department, without delay, of his entire action in the matter."

### CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM. Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Senate is not in ses-

sion to-day. House.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. APPRENTICE LAW.

2. That the said arm had refused to pay the said apprentice the weekly wages mentioned in the said indenture, but proposed to pay, in lieu thereof, for the work actually performed by him, at a price formally fixed by a parole agreement between the apprentice and his employers; and a. That the said apprentice had not received the amount of schooling to which he was entitled under the between the schooling.

the indenture.

The case was very fully heard, and argued with much ability and force by the counsel for the respec-tive parties. The evidence left no doubt as to the fact of the absconding of the apprentice. Indeed, it was not dehied at the hearing, but it was attempted to be it if the the reserve are stated.

It is clear that this apprentice left the service of his employers mainly because of the disagreement referred to in regard to his wages. They failed to agree as to the proper discharge of their relative duties, and upon that failure the defendant ab-sconded.

There can be no doubt that if the indenture is void, either from its improper execution or any other cause, the defendant cannot be punished for abcause, the detendant cannot be punished for ab-sconding. It would have no binding effect upon ether party, and if the execution of it by one mem-ber of the firm, in the firm name, does not bind them, the defendant is not bound. Covenants, to be worth anything, must bind both parties. But I think the firm of Harvey & Ford are bound by this indeu-ture. True, it was signed in the firm name by one only of its members but it was done in the present only of its members, but it was done in the prosecu-tion of the business of the firm, and has been re-peatedly recognized and confirmed by all the mem-bers of the firm. They have acted upon it up to the present time, treating the contract as binding upon

A deed may be executed by one partner in the firm name, and will bind all the partners if done in their presence or with their consent, "Story on Partnership," sec. 120, or afterwards confirmed or ratified by the partners, whether it be verbal or in writing, express or implied. Id, sec. 21. In any event, the contract was binding as to the member of the firm who signed it. It is good against him, and he is certainly liable to the apprentice for the proper performance of the covenants on the part of the master in the said indenture contained. The other points raised by the defendant's coun-sel I do not propose to decide. I am bound to say upon this proceeding whether the indenture is a valid instrument or not; but after careful reflection, I do not think that any question touching the proper I do not think that any question touching the proper performance of the covenants in said indenture on the part of Messrs. Harvey & Ford legitimately arises upon this record. The defendant does not come into court in a proper way to ask us to dis-charge him from service or cancel the indenture. The law will not sustain or sanction an apprentice in absconding whenever he may fancy he is ill-treated, or that his master has not complied with his part of the contract.

This is not the proper way to seek redress or settle This is not the proper way to seek redress or settle differences. The Act of Assembly of 29th of Sep-tember, 1770, sec. 2, points out the remedy for both master and apprentice in case the one or the other is in default. By a compliance with that act the complaint of either can be heard by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and if the master has been guilty of oppression or crueity towards his apprentice, or has violated his covenant, the Court has the power to discharge the apprentice from his indenture. On the other nand, if the apprentice is in default, and refuses to properly perform his duties, the Court is empowered to punsh him by imprisonment, at hard labor, if necessary.

empowered to putish him by imprisonment, at hard labor, if necessary. With a remedy so simple and easy open to him, we will not countenance this apprentice in insubordina-tion. We will not permit him to decide the ques-tions at issue between his employers and himself. As the case stands at present, I cannot grant the defendant the relief he asks for. He must submit to the authority of his employers. He may then, if he thinks himself aggrieved, bring his complaint before the court in a proper manner.

decide now is nt must re

the class against which the statute was directed; and the intent of the law-makers was evidently 10 isy the axe at the root of this evil. The argument being closed the Court held the matter under consideration.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCES

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

There is the usual degree of activity in the Philadelphia loan market to-day inseparable from the last day of the week, but there is an

Tom the last day of the week, but there is an absence of pressure on the part of borrowers, which, with a liberal spirit on the part of lenders, tends to make the market easy. This is about the period when business men begins to anticipate their early spring whits, the experience of past years teaching them the necessity of looking far ahead. The proba-bility that the Funding and Currency bils will become laws, have operated very favorable to become laws, have operated very favorably in removing all fears of a stringency, and there is less disposition than usual to forestal their wants.

The rates continue steady and very favorable to borrowers, and we cannot perceive any symptoms so for of any prospective advance. Gold continues quiet but firm, the range being

from 120% and 120% during the morning.

from 120% and 120% during the morning. Government leans are in active demand for European markets, and prices have advanced fully ½ per cent. on closing prices yesterday. The Stock market continues active and prices have again advanced. Sales of city sixes, old issues, at 98, and of the new at 100%, no change. There was an increased demand for Reading Ballread, with sales at 48% @48%, b. o.; Penn-sylvania Railread at 114%; Lehigh Valley Rail-read advanced to 54%. Sales of Minehill Rail-read advanced to 54%. Sales of Minehill Rail-read at 51%; Catawissa Railread preferred at 356%55% bid; and Philadelphia and Erie Railread at 28%, b. o. at 28%, b. o.

In Canal shares no transactions: 15% was bid for Schuylkill preferred, and 32% for Lehigh. The miscellaneous list was neglected. We notice a sale of Philadelphia Bank at 159.

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

١.,	FIRST .	
E	\$300 City 6s, Old., 98 ]	88 sh Phil Bk.s5wn159 20 sh Leh Val c. 54
Ł	\$1800 City 6s, N 18, 100%	20 sh Leh Val c. 54
Ł	\$1009 do 100 %	41 do is: 543s
13	\$12000 do ls.100%	100 sh Cata Prf 35
ŧ.	\$1000 do	200 dols.c. 35
Ľ	\$1000 Pa 6s 1st sc. 1043	10 sh Mor Cl Pf 62
Ľ	\$1000 Read 68,44-S0. SS	200 sh Reading 18, 48-2
Ł	\$2000 Leh V R n bds	100 do b30, 48 55
E	reg. 96	
Ľ	\$5000 Phil & E 78.18. 87%	200 do., 18, b60, 48%
1	\$2000 Leh R 6818. S9	200 do., 1s, b30, 48-44
	\$1000 Leh Con L 76 1d	
	\$500 Leh gold L 985	
	\$1000 Ame Gold c. 120 %	
Ł	12 sh Penna H 56	
Ŀ	53 dols, 56	71 do 48%
	82 do50wn, 56 888 dols, 56	100 do rg&in. 48%
	588 doIs. 50	50 do 48.16
	191 do	50 do 4814
		50 do
	5 sh Cam & A R. 1143	4 sh Lit Sch R 41%

5 sh Cam & A.R. 1143. 4 sh Lit Sch R. ... 413 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 118,41184; 5-208 of 1862, 1164; 61159; 40., 1864, 116,41151; 40., 1865 1166 1163; do., July. 1865, 1143,601143; 10-408, 1123,60 1135; Cur. 68, 1113,61113., Goid, 1205, MESERS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U.S. 68 of 1881, 118,611854; do., 1862, 1163,6611654; do. 1864, 1144;64115; do. 1862, 1144;661165; do. 1865, new, 1185,64164; i0-408, 1123,661165; do. 1865, new, 1185,641145; i0-408, 1123,661125; do. 1865, new, 1185,661145; i0-408, 1000; i0-100, 1000; do., 114,661145; i0-408, 1000; i0-1000; do., 114,661145; i0-408, 1000; height do. 1000; height Land Grant Bonds, \$660(a685

Land Grant Bonds, \$660,3655. MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. Third street, report file following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1181, @1184; 5-208 of 1862, 1154, @1154; do. 1864, 115, 1181, @1184; do. 1865, 115, 1164, @1154; do. July, 1865, 1133, @114; do., July, 1867, 1144, @1144; do. July, 1868, 1144; @1144; 58, 10-40, 1124, @1124; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 68, 1114, @11146; Gold, 1204, @1203,

NARR	& LADNER, Banke	ers, repo	rt this	morning
lold qu	otations as follows	:		
0-00 A.	M 120 %	11-29 4.	M	

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Feb. 5 .- The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change, though the tendency is downward, in sympathy with the decline in Liverpool. About 500 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$4.95@4.50 for superfine; \$4:50@4:75 for extras; \$5@5:75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family-the latter rate for choice: \$5685-6216 for Pennsylvania do do \$5-25@6-25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6:50 @7:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 560 barrels city muls fancy sold at \$5.50@6. Rye Flour barrels city mills fancy sold at \$5:50@6. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4:57½ @ barrel. The receipts of Wheat are light, and the demand is good at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Penn-sylvania red at \$1:23@1'26. Rye may be quoted at 98C. @ bushel for Pennsylvania and Weatern. Corn is in steady request at yesterday's prices; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 87@91c., according to dryness. Oats are unchanged; sales at 83@54c. No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1. Quer-citron at \$50 % ton. citron at \$30 % ton. Whisky is steady. 25 barrels iron-bound Pennsylvania sold at \$1.

# -An Important Order

has the following sensation:---

floor of the club house at a late hour, which was done honor to by about four hundred persons. The reception was a very elegant affair throughout, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody who attended. Prince Arthur, during his brief stay, made himself perfectly at home, and was as a matter of course surrounded, while he was present, by bevies of Brooklyn belles, who did all that their bewitching ways could suggest to make the Prince favor them with a royal smile. The good-natured young gentleman, however, was quite impartial in dispensing his favors, and moved about and enjoyed himself as well as could be expected. The reception was exceedingly well managed under the charge of Mr. James and an extremely active committee; and they may congratulate themselves that largely to their efforts is due the success of the festivity.

### THE KEROSENE FIEND.

## The Daily Report of Disaster-A Lady Burned to Death by the Explosion of a Kerosen Lamp.

In St. Louis, on Friday evening last, Mrs. Har riet Jenks, who resided with her husband on the corner of Twenty-third street and Case avenue, met with an accident which caused her denth about half-past 9 o'clock Monday night. It appears that, on Friday evening, after entertaining company at the house. Mr. Jenks went to bed, leaving his wife up. He had gone to sleep, and was aroused by the screams of his wife in the sitting-room, and, rushing out, was horror-struck to see her enveloped in flames. The alarm quickly brought Mr. Anderson to the spot, who, seizing a buffalo robe, enveloped her with it. Her story is that she was in the habit of leaving the lamp burning all night, and when she was ready for retiring that night, she trimmed the lamp and relit it, and was crossing he room to place it on the mantel-place for the night, and as she passed the stove the lamp and denly exploded, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. The burns were very severe. and extended nearly all over her body. Her hair and eyebrows were completely burned off, and she lingered till death came to her relief. on Monday ni. ht. Coroner Prædicow held an inquest on the

body, and, in order to arrive at a proper verdict, the coal oil left in the can used by Mrs. Jenks was taken charge of by him, and will undergo examination by the inspector. Chapter 105 in the Missouri statutes makes it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to sell oils being tested, do not reach the requirewhich. ments of law-dangerous olls which, at a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, will emit an explosive gas or take fire on plunging therein a well-lighted match. As soon as the oil which pecasioned this sad accident has been tested, the inry will find a verdict.

### SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Efforts to Break Them Up in St. Louis. The Missouri Democrat of the 2d inst. says: Many of our church-going citizens have long felt aggrieved by the Sunday night performances at some of our theatres, and an effort is about to be made to put a stop to these exhibitions on the Lord's day. A lawyer has been employed to prosecute the managers of these theatres, and om the success that has heretofore attended his efforts in the prosecution of misdemeanors, etc., there is little doubt that the knights of the sock and buskin will have their hands fall. The complaints will be made under the following section of the revised ordinances :--

"Every person who shall either labor himself, or "Every person who shart supremice or servant, or any compel or permit his apprentice or servant, or any other person under his charge or control, to inbor or perform any work, other than the household offices of daily necessity, or charity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed week, commonly called Sunday, snall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding iffy dollars."

The two theatres that will first be prosecuted

As soon as the money was in his pocket, the lawyer turned to the boy, who was playing with some chairs, and whispered something in his ear.

The boy ran out of the room and in five minutes returned to the room with about \$23,000 worth of the bonds in his hands. They were given to the citizens, who immediately left the room. The first train for Port Jervis conveyed the party home, each vowing to the other that he would keep the matter a profound secret. A few days have elapsed and the matter is out: and Port Jervis is as goesipy as ever.

FIRE.

# Narrow Escape from Destruction of Crosby's Opera House.

The Chicago Tribune, February 3, says: Crosby's Opera House, the pride and glory of Chicago, met with a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. At one time it seemed as if it were really doomed. It can scarcely pass through another such ordeal and remain ntact. It is reported that nearly two hours before the flames were observed it was apparent to occupants of the building that something in the vicinity was on fire, and a search was insti-tuted, but no result attained. It was not until half-past 10 o'clock that the location of the fire was discovered.

The cry, "The Opera House is on fire," rang wildly through the streets, and an immense concourse of people was soon gathered about the scene. While several of the steamers had run their hose up the inside, others were applyThe House met for general debate only. Mr. Loughridge in the chair. There were about thirty members present, and very few auditors in the galleries.

Mr. Sargent made a speech in vindication of a remark of his in a recent discussion in the general dis

loyalty of the Democratic party. The other speakers on the programme for the day are Messrs Packard (Indiana). Sheidon (New York) Tyner, Tanner, and Briggs

### FROM THE WEST.

### Funeral of George D. Prentice.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5 .- The burial and Masonic rites of the late George D. Prentice will take

place to-morrow (Sunday) at Cave Hill Cemetery. These rites were postponed on the day of the funeral, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5 .- The fine saloon of Messrs. Hofferd, at the corner of Market street, was damaged by fire on Thursday night. The loss was from \$10,000 to \$12,000, on which there was \$10,000 insurance.

# FROM EUROPE.

# This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Feb. 5-11 A. M.-Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. United States five-twea-ties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 86; ten-forties§84%; Erie Railroad, 21%; Hilinois Central, 104%; Great Western, 26%. The Liverpool markets being again; delayed the closing prices of last night are used. LiveRpool., Feb. 4-Evening.-Cotton closed dall. Middling uplands, 11% @11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

2000 for export and speculation. No. 2 red Western Wheat, 7s. 5d.@7s. 6d.; red winter, 5s. 4d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; redned,

s. 11).d. Turpentine, 30s. PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 1s. 11 ...d.

ANTWERF, Feb. 5.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged here, and closed last night at Bremen at 7 thalers, and at Hamburg at 15 marcs banco 12

schillings PARIS, Feb, 5. - The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes,

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5 .- United States Five-tweaties

pened firm but quiet. HAVRE, Feb. 5.-Cotton opened quiet.

### New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New YORK, Feb. 5.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 121. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 1154; do. 1864, do., 115; do. 1865, do., 116; do. do., new, 113%; do. 1867, 1144; do. 1868, 1144; 10-408, 1125; Virginia 68, new, 664; Missouri 68, 904; Canton Company, 575; Cum-berland preferred, 22; Consolidated New York Cen-tral and Hudson River, 98; Eric, 243; Reading, 964; Adams Express, 644; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 854; Illinois Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 954; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1894; Western Union Telegraph, 36. New York Froduce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. Ngw York, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull; sales 900 bales middling uplands at 25% c. Flour—State and Western full and declined 5c. : State, \$455,6555; Western, \$455,6630; Southern dull and drooping at \$540,0975. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; winter red Western, \$1455,6128; white Western, \$145. Corn is source and rather more steady; new mixed Western, 90,608c.; old do. \$194; new yellow Jersey, S7C, @\$1. Oats ad-vanced 16,92c., with a speculative demand; State, 60c.; Western, 556,605c., in store and afloat. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, \$26,95; prime mess, \$22,50,823. Lard quiet; steam rendered, in therces, 15%, @16c. Whisky dull at 98c.

### Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market. BAITIMORE, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull at 24 ½c. Flour dull and more weak; Howard Street superine, \$4:75 (a5; do. extra, \$5:25@6; do. family, \$6:25@67; City Mills superfine, \$6@575; do. extra, \$5:50@6725; do. family, \$7@975; Western superfine, \$4:75@5; do. ex-tra, \$5:25@6575; Western superfine, \$4:75@6575; Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white, 95c.@\$1; yellow, 90@920c. Oats dull. Rye very dull and nominal. Mess Fork quiet at \$28@25250. Baccon quiet; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16%c.; shoulders, 13.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 16%@17%c. Whisky quiet but frm at 97@98c. trm at 9760980

turn to his service. If, after having done so, his employers refuse to pay him the weekly wages stipulated for in the indenture, or fail to give him the schooling to which he is entitled, or to properly perform any other covenant which they are bound to perform, let him resort to the law for redress. It is strong enough to secure him in all his legal rights, But he need first to be taught the salutary lesson that it is not for him to sit in judgment upon his ow that it is not for him to sit in judgment upon his own case, and vindicate his supposed right by an unlawful act. The law will not permit this in any case. It would be most pernictous and subversive of proper authority on the part of masters if apprentices were permitted to decide their supposed grievances in this summary manner. And it would be most unfortunate for the apprentices themselves. If they would make useful men and law-abiding citizens they must begin by exhibiting their respect for law and order in the days of their youth. If not calti-vated then, they will never learn the lesson later in life. All I decide now is that this apprentice must go back to his employers. He has the option be tween that and imprisonment.

### THE LOTTERY CASES,

In the case of the parties charged with dealing in lottery policies, the demurrers filed yesterday to the indictments were before the Court this morning for argument. Counsel for the defendants moved for a argument. Counsel for the defendants moved for a postponement of the matter until Monday, in order to give them an opportunity to examine the legal questions involved in the demurrers and to render themselves able to discuss them intelligently. The District Attorney opposed the postponement on the ground that the demurrers were general and did not give notice to the Commonwealth of the reasons, and therefore any time allowed would give the de-fendants an undue advantage over the Common-wealth. The Judge said he saw no legal ground for the delay, and therefore and the argument would

wealth. The Judge said he saw no legal ground for the delay, and therefore said the argument would have to be proceeded with at once. Mr. Cassidy, representing the defendants, asked Mr. Gibbons if the indictments were found upon the return of the magistrate, and not as a special official act of his; and Mr. Gibbons answered that such was the case. Mr. Cassidy then said he moved to quash the indictment upon this ground, independently of the demurrer, because the alderman returned that the defendants were bound over to answer for sellthe defendants were bound over to answer for sell ing particular lottery policies, and the Grand Jury indicted them for selling and exposing to sale lottery policies, and also founding and maintaining lotteries, which were not at all mentioned in the return. Thus the Grand Jury had indicted them for separate and distinct offenses from those for which they were bound over by the magistrate, which action was manifestly contrary to law. This alone he deemed sufficient to destroy the indictments,

As to the demurrers, he read the section of the penal code under which these proceedings were pretended to have been taken, and which specifically described the kinds of lotteries that were constituted offenses as nuisances. The offenses charged in these cases were not those named by the statute, and were not indicted as ruisances. There were no words in the statute which made the acts of the defendants indictable. The Grand Jury had set forth that the Indictable. The Grand Jury had set forth that the character of the obnoxiouslottery tickets was to them unknown; but it was in their power to know it, for Mr. Wood, the District Attorney's special de-tective, had worked up these cases, had the tickets in his possession, was examined by the Grand Jury, and sould assilv anough have predened them for the and could easily enough have produced them for in-spection. In the face of such looseness and inaccu-racy on the part of the Grand Jury in framing indictments contrary to the common law and the spe-cial requirements of the statate, he could not see how the Court could sustain such indictments.

how the Court could sustain such indictments. In answer to the motion to quash, Mr. Dwight contended that it was the settled law of the Court, confirmed by numberless decisions, that in framing indictments the Commonwealth is not to be re-stricted to the narrow limits of description of the offender given by the committing magistrate, but that other acts, which are not only of a kindred nature to the main act, but are so connected and re-lated to it, that they may be well resolved into it. lated to it, that they may be well resolved into it, may be lawfully incorporated into the indictment. For instance, if the magistrate returned a person simply for larceny, the indictment may charge also an attempt to steal and receiving stolen goods; and so it holds with other offenses. And these indictments only added other acts which were And were these indictments only added other acts which were of a kind with, and may have been a part of, the original, main offense. He thought Mr. Cassidy's in-terpretation of the statute clearly erroneous; for the section not only made offenses of these lotteries particularly named, but of all others that were nuisances, and destructive of good order and public morals. It was the plainest thing imaginable, that the lotteries erected and carried on by these defendants were of

The Nazione of Florence, an organ of the -The Natione of Florence, an organ of the late Ministry, gives in full the Pope's speech on New Year's Day to General Kanzler and the officers of the Pontifical army, in which occurs a passage that seems to point out a spiritnal Mentana. He is reported to have said.—''I can toll you something. A person has humbly be tell you something. A person has humbly be-sought pardon, alleging, as the cause of his sins, that he had submitted to the violepre of his Government, which desired to place mm at the head of the bands which have assailed and plundered us. We have known this fact for long, but we have had the gratification of re-ceiving the irrefragable proof of it from that personage himself." The "personage" is, of course, understood to mean the King of Italy, and his Majesty and the Pope will have to reconclle, as best they can, the conflicting claims of private faith and constitutional rule.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl, Br. bark Mexi an, Welch, Sagua, E. A. Souder & Co. Bark Meridan, Lenz, London, Harjes & Co. Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fagita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Steamer Claynont, Robinson, from Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Candiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to A. Groven, Jr.

MISCELLANY. Capt. Schellinger, of the City Ice Boat No. 2, re-ports that the schr Anthony Kelly, from York river for New York, at the Breakwater yesterday, had both masts carried away, lost bowsprit and jibboom, having been run into by the bark Scottish Bride.

MEMORANDA. Ship Andrew Lovett, Perry, from Ardrossan 17th nit, for Philadelphia, has put into Cork, leaky. Brig Elvic Davis, Hand, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Holmes Hole 2d inst. Brig George E. Prescott, sailed from Salem 1st inst., for New Castle, Del. Schrs J. M. Fisk, Chase, and Biondel, Chapman, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at New York

yesterday

Sebra Abigail Haynes, Smith, from Bridgeport, and Edward Slade, Slade, from Providence, both for Phi-ladelphia, at New York yesterday. Schr. John S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston for Phi-ladelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.