### FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Thiers Against Free Trade-Ledru Rollin on the Bonaparte Tragedy -The Army and Rochefort-The Liverpool Tragedy.

M. Thiers' Speech against English Free Trade. In the sitting of January 22, of the Legislative Body, the decussion of M. Jules Brame's inter-Body, the decussion of M. Jules Brame's interpellation relative to the Commercial Treaties was resumed by M. Thiers, who said:—The influence and presperity of France are in jeopardy; its material interests are bound up with its moral welfare. The prosperity of the country, which was formerly in the hands of the Government is now entrusted to the Chamber. We have a robbe task before us and we have that we a noble task before us, and we hope that we shall be able to accomplish it—namely, to give to the country entire liberty without any dis-turbance of public order; but we have also to reestablish its prosperity, and for that end we must rely upon ourselves. We must not indulge in recriminations with reference to the past, but at the same time we must not forget that, hence-forth, if the country is not happy and satis-fied the responsibility will solely weigh upon ue. I am going to review the present situation of affairs, and then refer to the object towards which we are aiming. We do not wish for prohibitory duties, nor even for such as we should deem necessary for the protection of our trade. I will prove to you that 10 per cent. is not a pro-tectionist duty, and that in no other countries are the duties so low. In the freest countries arrangements are made to protect the different branches of native industry. This is especially the case in America and the British Colonies, in Canada, Australia, and the East Indies.

M. Thiers concluded as follows:—Our pro-

duction of wool is 70,000,000 pounds, and we import 180,000,000. Australia already supplies 330,000,000, and could furnish 600,000,000. La Plata can produce a similar quantity. In that situation, how is the wool of France to sustain the competition? With respect to corn, there is an immense market in England, similar to that of Holland in the fifteenth century, and by abolishing the duties on grain you have placed French agriculture in a state of dependence on the English prices. France can no longer produce at a cost of 18f. the hectolitre (23/4 bushels), in consequence of the deplorable extension given to public works, which have attracted all the laborers to the large towns. The English market is chiefly supplied from Poland, Russia, and America. In the Crimea wheat may be purchased at the rate of 12f. and 13f., to which must be added 2f. for freight, which makes in all only 14f. or 15f. Can we compete on such

Yet we are told that we are in a prosperous state; that our trade has doubled since 1860. I admit that between that year and 1869 there was an augmentation of 66 per cent, but before the treaty, between 1830 and 1851, there was an increase of 100 per cent.

M. Bethmont—In 20 years!
M. Thiers—Wait! To make the comparison more striking, I will take periods of nine years, like that between 1860 and 1869. Between 1843 and 1852 the average annual trade was 1,551, o00,000; between 1851 and 1860, 3,332,000,000, or an increase of 115 per cent.; between 1860 and 1869, 5,479,000,000, or an increase on the preceding period of 65 per cent. Thus the mean development fell from 115 to 65, which cannot be contested. Besides, the augmentation in the last period is less than is stated, as since the treaties of commerce many productions, such as cotton and indigo, merely pass through the French territory without en-riching it in any way, and yet are included in the customs returns. M. Pouyer-Quertier is correct at fixing at 300,000,000 the deduction to be made under that head. It has been said that, as all countries are suffering more or less, France is naturally among the number. I deny that fact absolutely. Switzerland has increased her spindles from 1,100,000 to 1,700,000; industry is flourishing in Prussia; Austria and Prussia have preserved their home markets, England is suffering a little, France very much. And why? Because England, finding the markets of the United States closed to her, and those of her colonies protected against her, has inundated France with her productions. French industry has one superiority—its workmanship. We are perfection, but we are not cheapness. Why, then, attempt to rival England in low prices? To do so is to disregard the genius of France and the reality of the situation. The career of Fugland is to aim at cheapness, that of France to strive for quality. France has attained her industrial position in the world, not by competing with England in low prices, but by sell-ing printed stuffs and silks which are unrivalled; by her merinos and her fine wines. One fac will be proved by the inquiry, which is, that by endeavoring to manufacture cheaply, we have lowered the standard of our productions. Not that our workmen have become less skilful, but that they have been turned aside from their proper occupation. The situation of France is still to be envied even by the great and admirable nation called England.

But I do not envy her lot for France, who has a brilliant future before her. But that depends on your wisdom. For you it is to choose be-tween puerile doctrines and illusions, and the fine old national good sense. France will then resume her glorious rank among the nations (Loud applause on a number of benches.)

M. Ledru Rollin, who had promised to appear as counsel for the Noir family before the High Court of Justice, has declined the task, for reasons appearing in the following letter to the

editor of the Reveil:— LONDON, Jan. 21.—My Dear Friend:—At the moment when public indignation was fresh, and when I was excited by the terrible grief of Noir family, my heart alone spoke, and I said "yes" in answer to your appeal. I had hoped that my health, really very bad, would have permitted me to be prepared before the strange jury can be assembled, and I would hope so yet. But now political reasons have made me hesitate and only yesterday a very formidable objection presented itself to my mind. Can I recognize such judges without being false to all my past life? When contemplating the possibility of my return to France, I never contemplated inscribing my name once more on the list of advocates. I shrank from the idea of giving my sanction by the annual oath taken by the council of the order in the name of the bar to the multitude of odious laws which have been passed. The president of the court would not fail to remind me of this oath at the very outset of the trial. I. after having suffered twenty years' exile rather than give an amnesty by my presence to prevaricating judges, bring myself to plead before them? And more particularly when I should find them, in contempt of all the laws of equality, sitting as an exceptional tribunal in a chambre ardente, without appeal, and while I should be precluded from taking any exception to their jurisdiction? My blood bolls at the idea. Between my long ab stention from the bar and my participation in such a trial, the contrast would be shocking, and would afford but foo great an occasion of triumph to Government and its judges. might as well have taken the political oath which would have assured me a seat in the Corps Legislatif, where I might have rendered services of another kind. One should never allow feelings to blind one to the straight path. No doubt the interest involved in the cause is

immense, and a hundred times happy will he be

who has the good fortune to defend it; but when so many others differently situated from me can honorably undertake the case, why should I damage my own honor by doing it? My conscience tells me that my abasement, far from serving the cause, would injure it. And as it is never too late to avoid making a mistake, I submit these grave considerations to your patriotism, to that of your friends, and to that of M. Louis Noir himself, who, in the midst of his profound and irremediable grief, is above all things a citizen. I beg for an answer as soon as you have well considered the matter. Should you agree in my opinion, I am quite willing that my reasons for not accepting the grand and magnificent task offered me should be published. Sincerely yours, Ledru Rollin.

The Pays gives an account of a visit lately paid by five military officers to the chief editor of the Marsellaise, in consequence of the manwho has the good fortune to defend it; but when

of the Marsellaise, in consequence of the man-ner in which the French army was spoken of in the series of articles entitled "La Tribuae

"These officers," says the writer, "represented all the grades of the military hierarchy; that is to say, there was a colonel, a chef-de-bataillon, captain, a lieutenant, and a sub-lieutenant, so that the step they took appeared to be sanctioned by the whole regiment. The colonel spoke first, and, addressing M. Rochefort, made him clearly understand the object of their coming. The reply of M. Rochefort was perfectly courteous, and nearly to the following effect:—"My fellow-laborers and myself have no complaint to make against officers for which we feel personally much esteem. Only our 'military tribunal' is the political lever whom we use to disorganize the army, the only way to demolish the empire."

To this the colonel replied that he had nothing captain, a lieutenant, and a sub-lieutenant, se To this the colonel replied that he had nothing to do with politics, and least of all in the offices of the Marsellaise; but that M. Rochefort might hold it for certain that if he did not put a stop to his offensive articles, he would have to make his choice in the reparation that would be demanded of him, either by beginning with the colonel or the sub-lieutenant. The staff of the journal accepted the lesson, and since that day, we are happy to see, they have put a mute on the string of their calumnies.

The Terrible Panic in a Liverpool Church Men and Women Tredden to Death.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 24. A larger congregation never assembled within the walls of St. Joseph's. The capacious building was filled to overflowing. The floor, the galleries, and even the staircases and passages, were crowded by worshippers. Many came who were unable to obtain admission to the church; and to provide accommodation for those who were desirous of attending the mission service, but who were unable to find seats or stand. but who were unable to find seats or standing room in the church, a supplementary service was held in the school-room—a large apartment underneath the chapel. The entrance to this room was by a door at the northern end of the building, and was also used for entering the chapel. It was at this point that the catastrophe occurred, and therefore to understand the terrible nature of the occurrence it will be necessary to describe somewhat minutely the mode of ingress and egress to the chapel and school-room. The doorway at the north end of the building, as we have stated, leads to both the school-room and the chapel, is about six feet wide, and is raised three or four steps from the pavement. On entering the doorway there is a flight of stone steps leading to the school-room beneath, and another flight from the same landing leads to the body of the chapel. Round the chapel runs a gallery. and under the portion of the gallery at the north end, and close to the doorway described, was a dense body of people. The staircase leading from the doorway under the gallery, and the steps which led to the school-room beneath, were also crowded with worshippers. About 7:45 o'clock, when the Rev. Father Raphael was delivering his lecture, the occurrence took place which has been attended with such direful con

The majority of the congregation in the body of the chapel had brought with them wax can-dles to be blessed. At the time the cry of fire glare caused by the illumination led to the belief that the building actually was on fire. Those who were in the school-room attempted to force their way into the street. The narrow staircase and doorway soon became blocked up with seething multitude, who, in their alarm, gled to escape from the building. The cry of fire had been heard too by the worshippers, who crowded the staircase leading to the chapel and those under the northern gallery. They were seized with panic, and, imagining that the schoolroom was in flames, rushed wildly down the stairs to the landing. It was here that the two crowds-one coming from the school-room and the other from the chapel above-met. A terrible scene followed. The people fought and struggled to reach the narrow street. The doorway, however, was soon blocked up and escape by this means became impossible. Loud cries of alarm were raised; the cry of "fire" continued; and the panic increased. Strong men fought and struggled with each other to reach the street; the shricks of the women and children told of the terrible alarm that had seized them. Som persons near the spot attempted to compose the multitude, but still the struggle continued. Women and children and old men were knocked down and trodden to death under foot, or suffocated in the terrible crush.

While this fearful scene was going on, the majority of the congregation were unaware of the existence of any cause of alarm, but in a few moments intelligence reached the fathers who were conducting the service-Fathers Raphael Dominick, Alphonsus, O'Donovan, and M'Grath —of the terrible scene that was taking place on the staircase. They at once proceeded to the spot, and by their almost superhuman efforts got the crowd from the staircase, and in a few moments restored order. But their help came too late In that few moments-from the time the cry of fire was raised until the arrival of the fathersthe mischief had been done, and at least fifteen people had been suffocated or trodden to death by the terror-stricken crowd.

The alarm also had reached the interior of th chapel. The occupants of the northern gallery became terror stricken, and many of them made their way to the staircase. Women fainted, and men struggled to leave the pews. The fathers here exerted their influence with the multitude, and by their efforts order was restored, and celamity which might have been even worse than the first was averted. The fathers assured the people that there was no cause for alarm, and the service went on. Still there was considerable uneasiness among the congregation and until the end of the services it was that there would be a recurrence of the alarm, and that further fatality might ensue.

## A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.

A Fine Landed Property in the Market-Sale of the State of Maine.

Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, of Portland, Me., who created a sensation a few weeks ago by her auction sale of the State of Maine, from the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, advertises in the Portland Press to the following

"Wanted, a purchaser for the State of Maine, together with all the personal property, privi-leges, and franchises and appurtenances there-unto belonging. The sale of said State, together with all the property, franchises, and privileges, having legally, accorded to my notice in the Press of the 15th of December, been made at public auction at the Capitol in Augusta, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday the 5th instant, and said State, etc., knocked down to me (to realize a lien I hold upon said State, etc., for a breach of the fundamental guarantees in the State and United States Constitutions,) instead of being sold to the State, as designed, through the misapprehension of some persons present, I claim now the sole right, as proprietor of the State of

Maine, to sell to such a purchaser as suits me.
Terms made easy—a good title given to the ship
of State of Maine, as was ever given of ship and
cargo, for a breach of the Revenue laws. I
should prefer 'the State of Maine' be the purchaser if she choose to, and will refer her to the
Gospel plan for a solution of the method."

### CLERICAL CRIME.

Particulars of the Seduction and Murder of a Young Lady by the Rev. Walls. The outlines of the case of the Rev. S. S. Walls, new in jail at Centreville, Indiana, charged with the seduction and murder of Miss M. E. Lambert, have been published in The Telegraph, but the following resume of the whole terrible history will be read with interest, characterized as it is by circumstances of an unusual

and peculiar nature:—
The supposed murder of Miss Martha E. Lam-The supposed murder of Miss Martha E. Lambert, by her seducer, the Rev. S. S. Walls, of the United Brethren Church, appears to be one of the most infamous of crimes, and should the murder be proven, the probabilities are that the villain will be hung, and certainly the punishment would seem light compared with the erime. The facts in the case, so far as elicited by the investigations of the Grand Jury, now in session, are substantially as follows:—About the 17th of last October a man calling himself Samuel Salmon, accompanied by his wife, stopped at this place, and went to the honse of Henry Gates, a member of the United Brethren Church, who resided about two miles west of Centreville. who resided about two miles west of Centreville. They were travelling in a bug y. The woman was quite ill, making it necessary for them to remain a week, at the end of which time they started west again; but when they reached started west again; but when they reached Indianapells the woman was taken ill again, and they returned to the house of Mr. Gates. While staying here the reverend villain made the acquaintance of a daughter of Mr. Gates, she having been married and divorced from her husband. An intimacy sprang up between Walls and this woman, and from his statement to me it seems they had an eye to the future. On the 7th January the pretended wife of Walls gave birth to a child. After confinement she recovered rapidly, until the 17th or 18th, when she was taken violently ill, and died at 10°20 o'clock on Friday lently ill, and died at 10°20 o'clock on Friday night, the 21st. While at Richmond he wrote a letter to the parents of the girl, which illustrates the subline hypocrisy of the scoundrel. It will be observed that he does not date it in any place, nor state where he lives, and that he sends the expense bill simply as a matter of gratifica-tion to the family. He seems to have a mathe-matical system of making names, having signed the letter G. Henry, using the name of Henry Gates reversed. The family knew his hand-writing and knew the author of the letter as

soon as they received it:—
January the 23d, 1870,—Joseph and Elizabeth Lambert It has become my Duty to pen you a few lines relative to your Daughters affliction & death your Daughter came here on the Evening of the 17th of Daughter came here on the Evening of the 17th of October last stating that she had left home for a trip west for her health and requested to stop with us which she did her well ordered walk and christian conversation won for her a number of friends that will not soon forget Mattle her health improved some until the first of January and on the seventh of January she was taken down Bedfast the family physion was called all eare was taken that could be of her I am satisfied that there was not a stone left unturned that could have been turned to her advantage on the 21st at 10-30 P M she Departed this life her spirit went to the land of spirits while her Body remained with us leaving a countenance that was life like all that saw her Die said that they never saw any Body leave the world more nance that was life like all that saw her Die said that they never saw any Body leave the world more cam. She never struggled but left us smyling I heard the remark made by some that She was a good woman and is better off than we are. She said nothing about wanting home the day she Died I was sitting by her bead sled thare being none in the room but myself, and she repeated a verse of a hymn that she had learned after she had come here commensing as follows

Fare away in the land of the pure and the bright Is the Citty of god with its golden light. Oh thare is our home and we ever shal stand. Mid the shining ones of that better land.

Mid the shining ones of that better land
After repeating these lines in a firm tone of voice
I said Mattle do you love those lines and she responded firmly yes for a few hours before she Died
she was blind and requested us to light the lamp
I told her that the lamp was lit but she could not
see it the room was full when she Died and thare
was not a drie every my heart, sunk within me like 

 Coffin
 20°00

 Expenses during addiction
 12°00

 Expenses of express
 5°90

 My expenses on train
 2°90

veniently, her affliction was inflammation of the Stumach and bowells. You may look for her close in a few day at the Station. I will express the goods to Dinsmore. She said that she wanted Jane Abbott to have her coat as you will see she said nothing about anything els. I had to stop over at Richmond and I thought that I would wright there and start it from there so you get it immediately. G. HENRY.

I have given you the above figures more for the gratification of you than for my own benefeit as I have made no charge to you as your circumstances are limited I am a member of your faith and order.

Owing to the short notice of her Death there was quite a number of carriages and People accombined us to the Depot.

On Monday a warrant was issued for his

arrest, and the sheriff followed him to the house of Mr. Gates, making the arrest within twenty minutes after Walls' arrival there. Since the scoundrel has been in jail be has told all manner of stories in regard to himself and his family but all of them so interwoven with the truth that it is impossible to tell whether he is attempting to play the game of insanity or not. Miss Emma Gates, with whom Walls was contemplating an elopement, has given a cue to the whole matter. Fearing to deny what she thought could be easily proven, she admitted and testified that she came into Centreville two days before the death of the girl and purchased ten cents worth of arsenic at the drug store of Pritchell & Dickey; that she took it home, the intention being to poison rats with it, but that the paper was never opened. Mr. Pritchell, who sold the poison, testified that the paper had been opened, and tied up in an awkward and different man-ner from what it was when it left the store. The purchaser of the poison further testified that the deceased made her supper of boiled beans on the evening of her death, and that she had carried the dish to the sick woman. The Rev. Samuel Salmon is rather a good-looking man about five feet ten inches in height, dark brown hair and whiskers, rather spare face, and was dressed in brown coat and vest, dark pants, and

## VULTURES.

heavy cowhide boots.

Outrages on Emigrants—How the Upsophisticated age Swindled.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 4th says:—
The outrages on emigrants temporarily detained on the levee are increasing. The more the newspapers and steamboat men complain, the more unblushingly the swindling is con-ducted. Since November several thousand emigrants have passed through the city. nearly all of whom stay a day—frequently longer—about the levee, awaiting transportation. The majo rity have small sums of meney, and nearly all are unsophisticated to a degree which renders them an easy prey to the scores of well-dressed, oily-tongued scoundrels, who will get their just descrts when they land in the penitentiary. is estimated that no less than \$15,000 have been obtained from emigrants during the past three months by pure, unadulterated awindling, confidence games of all kinds are played on these poor people every day, and it is only at long intervals that any effort is made to put a stop to them. The steamboatmen are cognizant of these outrages. All having much business on the levee see the rascallty progress-

ing. The only persons totally oblivious to it are the police. These outrages have gone on uninterruptedly for months. The "scalping" wagons and the confidence men seem to be in partnership, and are doing a thriving business. A couple of nights since a "scalper" charged some emigrants twenty dollars for hauling six loads of furniture to a steamer, distant only a few hundred yards.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TRUEGRAPH.

### A FATAL MISTAKE.

Young Physician Takes Morphine in Mis-take for Quinine, and Dies. The St. Louis Democrat of the 4th inst. has the following:-

Yesterday morning the Coroner heid an inquest on the body of Dr. Cyrus W. Buchanan, of Moberly, Randolph county, Mo., who died about 8 o'clock, at the boarding house of Mrs. E. S. Hallett, No. 306 S. Fifth street. On Thursday the deceased arrived in the city from Moberly, and put up at Mrs. Hallett's, where he boarded when attending medical lectures last winter. In the evening he complained of suffering with neuralgia, and said he would take ing with neuralgia, and said he would take some quinine and a little morphine to relieve him. In the room were two or three medical students, acquaintances of the deceased.

One of them gave him a bottle containing about half a grain of morphine, which he took. He then opened his carpet-sack to get some quinine, and took what he thought to be about four grains. It seems, however, that the drug supposed to be quinine was morphine, and was so labeled. Before leaving home the deceased had put some quinine into a morphine bottle, and on leaving for St. Louis placed in his carpet sack, as he thought, this bottle, but instead of doing so, he took up a bottle of morphine and put it into his carpet-sack. After taking the medicine the deceased went to bed, and the other young men soon followed his example.

At an early hour in the morning his room-mates were alarmed by the heavy breathing of Dr. Buchanan, and one of them went immedi-ately for Dr. Hodgen, whose residence was near by. Dr. Hodgen used all the means in his power to counteract the influence of the drug, and make an incision in the windpipe, but al his efforts were unavailing, and the patient died in half an hour after his arrival.

The following letter written by the deceased after his arrival here, was found on the table, addressed to Mr. Hammet, a medical student in

addressed to Mr. Hammet, a medical student in Philadelphia. It conclusively shows that he had no idea of committing sulcide:—
Sr. Louis, Feb. 3, 1870.—J. or Dock Hammet.—Dear Friend:—I am spending this week in the city. Am stopping at our old boarding house. Am down to buy drugs. Dock, you will please get the address of some of the best drug houses there; send the address or bring it to me, or have them to send me their price current at Moberly, and oblige me. I am in good health. Jim is writing to Hall now. He will give the news here. Moberly is lively. We had some smallpox, but that is all over now. H. M. Porter has moved out, and he and others are driving a fine business in real estate.

Respects to Hall. Hoping that you will both come home with all the honors of the school, and inviting you both to call and see me, I am yours, etc.,

C. W. Buchanan.

### FEMALE MASONS.

Femininive Branch of Masonry at Chleago-The "Eastern Star." It is now but about three years since a regular organized branch of Masonry for women has been organized. At the time indicated, Robert Morris, Esq., of Kentucky, prepared a series of lectures and devised a ritual that should embrace certain points of the Masonic rites to which ladies might be eligible. Previous to this there had been the "Familles," an informal organization which included women, but which had nothing definite in the shape of principles or rules. Mr. Morris was and is well known to the fraternity as an able writer, and excellent lecturer and writer upon subjects pertaining to the craft, and his proposition to form societies of the nature in question was very favorably received, and is now being adopted in several The order is denominated the "Eastern Star" branch of Masonry, and is subdivided into chapters, each of which has an appropriate name. No ladies can be admitted who are not, or have not been, immediately related to a massister. The order consists of five degrees, all of which are taken at one time, and it has a complete code of grips, signs, passwords, etc. The Chicago division of the order of the Eastern Star is known as Miriam Chapter, No. 1, and was organized about one year ago.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Ludiow.

The time of this court this morning was mostly occupied with swearing in and charging the Grand Jury, calling the petit jurors, and receiving excuses exempting from serving as such. THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASE.

In the case of Theodore Lawrence, who was arrested for keeping a gambling establishment in Ranstead place, the bail of Henry Willbank, esiding at No. 934 Ridge avenue, was allowed in the sum of \$3000. Supreme Court in Bane—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Shars-

## The following judgments were given this

By Thompson, C. J.:—
The Commonwealth vs. Three Barrels of Domestic Distilled Spirits.—In this case the Court

decided that whisky manufactured in a neighboring State, and merely rectified in this Commonwealth, was not domestic distilled spirits within the meaning of our statute, and therefore not subject to our inspection laws. The judgment of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia was

Frick et al. vs. Barker, Semmes & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Montgomery county. Judgment affirmed. Spring Garden Insurance Company vs. Jacob

Scott. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. Parke's appeal from the Common Pleas of Chester county. Appeal dismissed.
Wickersham's appeal. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

By Read, J.:-Gibbons vs. Wallace et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

By Sharswood, J:-Kramer vs. Marks. Error to the Common Pleas of Snyder county. Judgment affirmed. Estate of James Brennan (Rush). Appe from the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county. Decree reversed and record remitted, with in-

Lower Augusta township vs. Selinsgrove. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Snyder county. Judgment affirmed.

Taylor vs. Taylor. Error to the Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment reversed and judgment for the defendant on case stated. Briggs vs. Doibler. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Columbia county. Decree affirmed; each party to pay his own costs upon their ap-

The Schoeppe case was called for argument, but upon motion of Hon. W. B. Miller, of Carlisle, was postponed until to-morrow morning. THE SAFETY FUND CASE.

This morning the court was engaged with the argument of West's appeal from the decision of the Nisi Prius, which granted an injunction to restrain the Escheator-General from proceeding against the Philadelphia Safety Fund Society the escheat of a large amount of money in their hands, said to reach the sum of \$46,000, which had at various times been deposited by persons who had died leaving no heirs; and the Common-wealth claims that as the society was merely the depositary of this money, acquiring no title therein, their reward for its custody being the use of it, the State become entitled to it as pro-

perty for which no owner can be found.

The society contends that it holds no more than its just earnings and lewful surplus fund, and that the State has no right to come in and seize this from its hands.

Canal-The American Cable Company—To-day's European Quotations—A Prize Fight that did not Come Off.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Esc.

### FROM EUROPE.

The Darlen Canal.

PARIS, Feb. 7 .- General Heine left on Saturday for Panama to conduct the explorations for the new Darien Canal Company.

American Cable Company. Messrs. Thompson and Van Choate, agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague with a concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

ing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

This Morning's Quentions.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account. 92%. American securities are quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84%; American stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 105%; Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Feb. 7—A. M.—Linseed cakes £9 58.60. £9 158. Sugar, 288. 3d.6288. 6d. for afoat. Sperm Oil, £866.87. Linseed oil dull, £30 158.631. Common Rosin, 58. 6d.658. 9d. Tallow, 468. 3d.

LIVERFOOL, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling and steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d.11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 baws. Flour, 19s. 6d.

Parts, Feb. 7.—The Bourse opened dnll: Rentes, ANTWERP, Ech. 7.—Petroleum opened nat at

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Order. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Licutenant-Commodore F. E. Chadwick has been detached from the Tuscarora and ordered home.

Commissioner Delano has returned to Washington, and resumed his official duties this

### CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Mr. Morton presented the resolution of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress, by changing the State constitution, and also ratifying the fourteenth and affection amendments to the United States Constitution.

Mr. Ferry remarked that an inquiry had already have described to the conditions and the conditions are stated to the conditions.

been directed to be made as to whether the present Legislature of Georgia was the legally organized Mr. Edmunds said the present investigation of the Mr. Estimated and the present investigation of the committee would embrace that question. Petitions favorable to an additional amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote, were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Fenton.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented from the manufac-turers of steel into tools, saws, axes, etc., a remon-strance against any increase of duty thereon, and a petition for the reduction of the existing tax; also from the workers in spring, tire, caulking, and plough steel, a petition for the reduction of duty, stating the tax now to be seventy-two per cent. ad

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:— By Mr. Morrill (Me.), to aid in the construction of seagoing vessels, steamboats, and ships, by allowing a drawback of duties on materials of 90 per cent. on home productions and 85 per cent. on foreign pro-

By Mr. Ela, to regulate the rank of naval con-structors and civil engineers in the navy. By Mr. Buffington, the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to the French

spoliation claims.

By Mr. Scofield, to except from the operations of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties

where published.

By Mr. Getz, to allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage, when sent from the office of publication to actual and regular

of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. Ridgway, for the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also for the removal of political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. Dockery, requiring uniformity of railroad guage in the United States.

Also, for the removal of political

for the removal of political disabilities in Also, for the removal of political North Carolina. By Mr. Whittemore, to regulate the pensions of disabled officers and men. By Mr. Sherrard, to confirm entries on public lands

By Mr. Welker, to discontinue the Freedmen's Also, a bill amendatory of the act establishing the

Department of Education.

By Mr. Stevenson, to amend the Bankrupt act, so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees and for proceedings to set aside the order By Mr. Arnell, to do justice to the female em-

ployees of the Government by giving them the same impensation as men in like positions.

### FROM NEW YORK. Prize-Fight Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- Several officers interrupted a prize-fight last evening in the basement of the liquor store of Thomas Mullally, No. 627 Court street, Brooklyn. About sixty men were crowded in the room, and it was impossible to discover who the principals were. Seve-

### ral of the rufflans were arrested and locked up. FROM THE STATE.

A Melancholy Suicide. WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 7 .- Annie Harrington, aged seventeen years, daughter of Thomas Harrington, committed suicide this morning by taking corrosive sublimate.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The supply of currency in this market is less redundant, apparently, but it is still ample for all demands, and the rates remain, in the main, without much change. The Funding and Cur-rency bills now pending in Congress give general satisfaction except to the banks, don't relish the prospect of having 4 per cent. bonds forced upon them in the summary manner proposed, and there are good reasons for be-lieving that every effort will be made to oppose its final passage. Whether these efforts will be its final passage. successful or not time will tell, but both schemes have their foes as well as their friends.

We quote on call at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and choice business paper having sixty or ninety days to run, at 7@8 per

Gold is in more active demand for business surposes, and the premium is steady at about Government bonds are dull and prices un-

There was a fair degree of activity at the Stock Board this morning, and prices were generally stronger. City 6s continue steady without change. Sales at 100% for the new bonds. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 92. Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with

sales at 48-44@48½; Pennsylvania Rallroad was steady at 56½ bid; Camden and Amboy Rallroad was weak, sales at 113½; Lehigh Valley Rallroad sold at 54½; and Philadelphia and Eric Rallroad at 28½, b. o. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 35½ for Catawissa preferred; and 44 for Northern Central.

Canal stocks were lively; sales of Schnylkill preferred at 16 4, b. o.; and Lehigh at 33.

Miscellaneous shares were neglected; sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32, and Hestonville Rati-

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

FIRST BOARD. FIRST BOARD.

11000 City 6s, New 100 1 1 sh Cam & AR. 114

2000 Le gold 1... 92

5000 Phil & E 7s... 88

11000 Phil & E 6s... 88

11000 W Jer 6s... 88

1000 W Jer 6s... 88

100 ch Nav pfd... 163

200 do... 830 68 44

12 sh Penna R... 51 1 100 sh Ph & E ... 130 28 1

37 sh Leh N... 18... 33

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 983, Western Union Tele 35%
do. scrip. 963, Toledo & Wabash R. 473,
N. Y. & Erie Hall. 243, Mil. & St. Paul R com 73
Ph. and Rea. R. 91, Mil. & St. Paul Pref. 87, Mich. South. & Nl. R. 864, Adams Express. 643, Cle. and Pitt. R. 96
Chi. and N. W. com. 784, United States. 513, Chi. and N. W. pref. 89
Chi. and R. L. R. 1173, Gold. 1213, Pitta. P. W. & Chi. R. 90
Market steady. York house the following:-

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 7 .- There was considerable activity at the Cattle Market to-day, and prices advanced & @ 14 cents per lb. We quote choice at 9 1/0810 cents, prime at 9@9% cents, fair to good at 7%@8% cents, and common at 6@7 cents per lb. gross. Receipts, 1624 head.

The following sales were reported:-Bead,
50 Owen Smith, Western, 8@10.
51 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 9@9%.
53 Dennis Smith, Western, 75, @9%.
41 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 8@9%.
50 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@16. 10 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9%.
10 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9%.
10 B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9%.
100 Lames McFillen, Western, 8@9%.
100 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9%.
105 Uliman & Bachinan, Western, 8%610.
125 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8%610.
126 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7%600%.
127 Monas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6%9%.
128 J. & L. Frank, Western, 7%685%.
13 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 8%94.
14 H. Frank, Western, 7%8%.
15 Elkon & Co., Lancaster co., 6%69%.
15 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 8%8%.
16 J. Clemson, Chester county, 8%8%.
17 Blum & Co., Western, 6%8%.

Blum & Co., Western, 6@8½.
Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7½@9½.
A. Kimble, Chester county, 8@9.
L. Horne, Delaware, 6@7.

17 L. Horne, Delaware, 6@7.
48 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 7½@9.
19 John J. Rowland, Delaware co., 7½@8½.
33 S. Frank, Virginia, 6@6½.
40 R. Mayne, Virginia, 1½@8½.
14 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 8@9½.
Cows and Calves were in good demand at an advance; sales of 150 head at \$45@80. Springers seil

Sheep were in fair demand and prices firm; 4090 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 640c., and soloo head at the Park Drove Yard at 5460c., and soloo head at the Park Drove Yard at 5460c., thio.

Hogs—The advance noted last week was well sustained; sales of 2604 head at \$13.50614 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 lbs. net

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Feb. 7 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices. 250 bushels sold at \$8-12%@ 8-30, the latter rate for choice. Timothy is held as \$4 50@4\*75; and Flaxseed at \$2.20@2.25.

Bark-We quote No. 1 Quercitron, common brands at \$30 % ton. well sustained. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at \$425@450; extras at \$4.02 3/624.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@5.75-the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5-62); Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-25@6-25; and fancy brands at

and Ohlo do. do. at \$5.25\&6.25; and fancy brands at \$6.50\&7.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$4.87\\(\frac{1}{2}\).

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly from the local millers. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.23\&1.25. Rye may be quoted at 980, for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—There is a steady inquiry for prime dry lots, but damp is dull and nominal 3500 bushels new yellow sol atd \$50\&91c., according to dryness. Oats sell at \$5\&91c., for Pennsylvania and Western.

and Western. Whisky—100 barrels wood and iron-bound Western LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... FEBRUARY 7 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ......32 | 11 A. M. ......43 | 2 P. M. ......45

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Bark Ægir, Wisner, Belfast, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Miliville, Renear, 2 days from New York, with mdse, to Whitall, Tatum & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington, D. C., with mdse, to W. P. Ciyde & Co. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 15 hours from Baltinore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, from Baltimore, with mdse, to captain.

Br. bark Scottish Bride, Allen, 4 days from New

Br. bark Scottish Bride, Allen, 4 days from New York, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Br. bark Land o' Cakes, Willis, from Bremen via Hampton Roads, in ballast to W. Brockie. Was 15 hours from Hampton Roads to Delaware Breakwater. Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow barks Scottish Bride, from New York, and Land o' Cakes, from Bremen via Hamptos Roads. MEMORANDA.

Ship George Canning, Bradford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 23d ult.
Ship Tyro, Paker, hence, at Hamburg 20th ult.
Ship Athenais, Baker, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 24th ult.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at Havana vesterder.

yesterday.
Bark F. Reck, Denker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 21st ult.
Bark Mercurius, Punsen, for Philadelphia, sailed Bark Azella Thurlow, Gallison, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, put in at Dartmouth 23d ult. Schrs Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, and Wild Pigeen, Baker, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday. from Royan 21st ult.