FIRST EDITION

EXCITEMENT IN NEBRASKA.

Men Arming to Defend their Timber Against lown Thieves—Prospect of a Fray.

A correspondent of the Omaha Republican writes from St. James, Nebraska, as follows:—

An exciting event has happened in this usually quiet neighborhood. About a mile above the city of St. Helena there is a picce of timber growing on land made by the Missouri river. This was surveyed last spring, and all of it preempted or bought A party on the other side of the river, pretending that the land had never been surveyed, have at various times driven over the river and taken off timber in large quantities. The settlers on this side at last determined to put an end to this, and a force was organized on January 20, 1870, to capture the offenders. They succeeded in arresting three or four, and gave them a trial, but on account of some illegality in the papers, they were ac-quited. Immediately afterwards they announced their determination to clear the whole of the

timber on that place.

This aroused the lire of the Nebraskans, and on Friday last the Sheriff of this county, at the head of a small posse, went into the timber to arrest whom he could find. He soon found one arrest whom he could find. He soon found one and proceeded to arrest him. The man at once drew a revolver, but the Sheriff caught it by the lock, and, notwithstanding the desperate attempts he made to throw back the hammer, the Sheriff finally succeeded in wresting it from him. He had no sooner accomplished this than he found himself surrounded by thirty men, who, with revolvers pointed at his breast, demanded that he should return the weapon to its owner. In the face of such numbers, it would have been madness to refuse, and it was accordingly returned. Mr. Penny was then allowed to ingly returned. Mr. Penny was then allowed to

On Saturday last the settlers, to the number of one hundred and fifty to two hundred, assem-bled at St. Helena, with the avowed determination of capturing or killing the timber thieves. Owing to illegality in papers, we were unable to leave St. Heiena for the timber until about 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the whole force started. Mr. Penny, in the meantime, procured legal papers, and each and every member, feeling hat the law was en his side, resolved to do or die. But the game was too coy. On reaching the field not an enemy was to be seen. Another organization of settlers took place this day with similar result.

There has been a requisition sent to Governor Butler, to be sent to the Governor of Dakota Territory (Burbank), for the arrest of those having trespassed and resisted the law.

TWO MISSING STEAMERS.

The Bremen Steamer Smidt Thirty-seven Days Out-The City of Boston Still Unheard

Much apprehension is entertained in some marters as to the safety of the Bremen steamer midt, which left Bremen, bound for New York, on the 20th of January, and has not yet arrived; and is, therefore, now thirty-seven days out. The Smidt is under the command of Cap-tain Scheers, and had on board when she left Bremen 298 steerage passengers. None in the

WHAT HER AGENTS SAY.

Mesers. Thiele, Motz & Co., the agents of the Smidt, say that they do not feel any great alarm at present as to the missing vessel; that she is notoriously slow; and has been thirty days on her passage once before; and that her shortest passage to the westward was twenty days, and to the eastward sixteen days. They also say that the extreme length of the passage has probably caused the supply of coal to run out, and so the boat has had to depend on her canvas alone; that she is comparatively a new steamer. and very strong, and they have no doubt of her

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

s an iron steamer of 2400 to as, and was origi-nally intended for a sailing ship, but the inten-tion of the owner was altered, and a pair of nall engines were put into her, and she was de into what is termed an auxiliary propelle hat is, mainly dependent on her canvas, with he screw as auxiliary. She is ship-rigged and as three decks—the two lower ones for steerge passengers—and on the upper deck is a mall space aft for the accommodation of cabin ssengers, of which she generally had but few, s she was known to be so slow that this class ave the preference to the faster steamers of the

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Nothing has yet been heard of the City of saston, now thirty-two days out from New York, or Liverpool, and very grave fears are enter-ained that she will add another to the list of issing steamers never to be heard of more. At he last account the London underwriters were tharging a premium of fifty per cent to insure in her. It being possible that she might have un on Sable Island, a government vessel has been despatched from Halifax to that place in search of her. Taken in connection with the fact of the Bremen steamer and being missing, there is just one chance in the thousand that the two vessels may have n thousand that the two vessels may have ome into collision with each other. But ueither if them has been given up as lost, and it is bought that they might, if disabled, run for ayal, in the Azores, and as communication with at port is uncertain and at long intervals, a such greater time may elapse before the news build reach here or England. Sailing ships ave been known to be missing for ninety or ven one hundred days, before intelligence was seeived of their being safely at Fayal.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE.

Singular Case of Domestic Infelicity and Alleged Crime. The facts of a startling case, which has been brusted for development to Special Detecves Carroll and Stratford, of Jersey City, have en made public. A fortnight since, a man by name of Mayard appeared at the office of ading manufactory in Jersey City, and re-resented that his son-in-law, George Fraburg, pancial manager, had succeeded in embez-ing from the funds entrusted to his care a m amounting to about \$10,000 ho had been employed there as cashier at amounting to about \$10,000. Mayard ted by a desire to retaliate injuries which he suffered. His marriage with his wife had en the result of a bargain between her father id himself. Her father had been in debt to m, and he had agreed to discharge him om the obligation if he would give his daugh-r in marriage to him. Under the terms of h a contract the marriage took place; but Mayard put herself to no trouble to conceal fact that she had not given her heart with e fact that she had not given her heart with or hand. Their union was blest with one aughter, who grew rapidly in beauty, grace, of intelligence. During all this time the sife had never succeeded in acquiring by affection for the man she had wedded. In the succeeded in acquiring by affection for the man she had wedded. In the succeeded in acquiring by affection for the man she had wedded. In the second she was assumed to murder him these tacked him with a slung-shot and knives, and awing stunned him stabbed him three times riously. He sought a place away from home, and lived in it until he recovered. He then ent away, and did not hear from his wife or sild for some years subsequently. She finally leaded on her knees for reconciliation, and he ook her to his home again. Not many weeks ad gone by after this before he overheard his gone by after this before he overheard his fe and Fraburg concocting a plot to put him t of the way by means of poison. In the urse of the conversation he overheard the

BELLIGERENT BLONDES.

Lydia Thompson, the "Shoyel-Nosed hark of the Sea of Vice," et. al., vs. the Chicago "Times."

The following article from the Chicago Times, entitled "The Blondes in a Nutshell," was the inciting cause of the grand combined attack of the blondes and their male creatures on Mr. Story, the editor of the Times, and in which affray the combination came off second best, Unless the entire community is mistaken in its opinion, this is about the last of Lydia. She is effectually "played:"-

If there is any subject entirely repulsive to the public, it must be that which forms the refrain of this article; and if further reference is made to it, it is done in the same manner and for the same reason that gambling and prostitution are discussed in the columns of this newspaper—that the evil may be properly shown up and effectually cured. Great headway has already been made towards the accomplishment of this purpose, and we venture to predict that, after two or three weeks, the public will be spared the disgrape of the worst possible will be spared the disgrace of the worst possible form of the leg drama, or, if not, that such exhibi-tions will fail to secure the attendance of any re-spectable man, as they have already driven away

every respectable woman.

The public may not yet fully appreciate the justice of the crusade finaugurated by the Times against this abandoned crowd. The present troupe have not yet played in an American city, unless it be in New Orleans of Sunday nights, where they have not been attenth in the nostrike of the resultable community. Orleans of Sunday nights, where they have not been a stench in the nostrils of the reputable community. In New York, the women have been openly denounced by the newspapers for their lewd demeanor in public; in St. Louis, they played to empty benches, the press forewarning the people of that city concerning the character of the exhibition; in Indianapolis, even where there is a weak press and a pliable public, they met the same opposition, grounded upon the same sense of decency. If it were in Chicago alone, or from the Chicago Times alone, that such disgust is manifested, there might be some reason to think that the party and their performances had been misrepresented and abused; but when the same treatment is meted out, to a greater or less extent, everywhere, there cannot be any reason to doubt that the blame rests entirely with the troupe, and that it is really as disreputable as it has ever been represented to be.

That this batch of women should make an appeal to the public, under these circumstances, is simply

as it has ever been represented to be.

That this batch of women should make an appeal to the public, under these circumstances, is simply insuiting to the public judgment. That they have made an unnecessary and lewd exhibition of their persons, such as would not probably be tolerated by the police in any bawdy-house; that they have made use of broad, low, and degrading language, such as men of any self-respect would repudiate even in the absence of ladies; that their entertainments have been mere vehicles for the exhibition of coarse women and the use of disreputable language, unrelieved by any wit or humor; these things and much more can be proved by any one of respectability who has attended any of their performances. These are the charges that have been made, and they are now reiterated. The women against whom they are made have male protectors with them, who, if they were sensible of any injustice, would take immediate and direct means for vindication and retribution, instead of making any weak and senseless appeals to the public in the name of women. These women must either concede the justice of the charges or change their protectors—one of whom, styling himself manager, allowed himself to be publicly whipped by a newspaper man whom he had in licly whipped by a newspaper man whom he had in-sulted in New York, and afterwards whiningly advertised his disgrace before a police justice.

sulted in New York, and afterwards whiningly advertised his disgrace before a police justice.

That the people have become pretty fully aware of the indecency of the crowd now giving their peculiar entertainments at the Opera House was proved by the fact that a very general distribution of free tickets on Monday night only half-filled the house, and that there were just thirty-eight women in the audience, not one of whom was recognized as belonging to respectable and intelligent society. The Tribune, a respectable and influential journal that could not afford to misrepresent matters any more than the Times, commented upon the attendance and performance of Monday night as follows:—The audience, it is said, "was made up almost exclusively of men, and certain parts of the house were quite liberally 'papered.' There was a painful attempt now and then at applause, but as a whole the piece fell flat and dead. Chicago audiences are famous for standing a good deal of imposition, but how long they will stand such stupid stuñ as this burlesque is made of, in its present form, remains to be seen. The piece is purely and simply a fraud, and the hackneyed, dawdling manner in which the blondes drag themselves through it is only unutterably silly." The course of the Times has had the desired effect in waking up respectable people to the days of avoiding the Opera House so long as this sired effect in waking up respectable people to the style of entertainment shall prevail there. As to the present disreputable party occupying this house, they can secure immunity from just exposure in

"Shall fold their tents like the Arabs, And silently steal away."

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Arrival in New York—He is Waited on by a Committee of the Common Council—Speech

of Mr. Seward. The Hon. William H. Seward arrived in New Yerk last evening from Baltimore, on his return from his Mexican and Alaskan tour, and pro-ceeded to the Astor House. Mr. Seward was accompanied by his sons Frederick and William, and Mrs. Fred Seward.

The committee of the Common Council appointed to tender the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Seward assembled at the Astor House shortly after 6 o'clock.

After a few preliminary arrangements the committee proceeded to room 41, where Mr. Seward and family, and Mr. Augustus Schell were prepared to receive the delegation. The members of the committee were severally

introduced to Mr. Seward, who shook hands warmly with each one.

MR. SEWARD'S REMARKS. Mr. Seward spoke substantially as follows: -Gentlemen:—I return to you, and to the Common Council of the city of New York, which you represent, my heartfelt thanks for the unexpected compliment which you have tendered me. My return to my native country and State gives me inexpressible satisfaction, and my pleasure is increased by this mark of respect tendered to me by the great city of New York. How joyful it is to me to return to the scenes of my boyhood! With what delight to the scenes of my boyhood! With what delight I look back to the happy years which I spent in this city! Here I carried on my studies in the law; here I had my law office, and even in those early days I predicted with the greatest confidence a splendid future for the city of New York. I foresaw the immense strides in civilization, and the greatest confidence as the law of the city of th New York. Horesaw the immense strates in civili-zation, in commerce, in all the great enterprises and arts of life which she would take. I have not been mistaken in those bright anticipations. This metro-polis has taken the highest position among the great cities of the world. I rejoice at it; and I foresee still greater developments in the future. I thank the Common Council of New York most heartily for the compliment tendered, and shall be happy to accept their hospitalities.

Mr. Seward appeared to be in good health, but much fatigued with travelling. He will receive general visitors at Room No. 41 Astor House.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

A Convict Walks Out of a Chicago Juli With-out Being Recognized.

The Chicago Tribune of the 20th instant

The custom of allowing prisoners to roam about the corridors in the day time, prevalent in the County Jail, is a bad one, as several have made their escape by representing themselves to the jailer on duty as visitors. The jailers are supposed to know, and ought to know, the countenance of every criminal under their charge. If they did they would not be imposed upon. Foltz is an astute individual, and it is seldom that any of the incarcerated fool him, but he was taken in by one yesterday. Bently Cum-mings, alias Burns, awaiting trial for larceny, passed by Foltz yesterday afternoon, withou being recognized, although he was not disguise. in any way. He was arrested in the West Division about three weeks ago, and, having falled to secure ball, was committed. With quite a number of other prisoners, he was permitted to walk in the corridors, and conceived a novel plan to make his escape. He had an old pair of drawers in his cell. These he wrapped up in a piece of paper, remarking to a companion, "I will bet you I go out on these." Watching an opportunity, when half-a-dozen people were conversing with the men locked up, he put the bundle under his arm and marched holdly into t concerning Fraburg's embezzlements, which had given to the victims of his dishonesty.

the turnkey's room. Mr. Foltz was on duty at the time. Cummings said:—"I have seen him; let me out." Foltz thought it was all right, and without looking at him but casually, unlocked the outer door, and he left. When locking up time came he was missed, and then it was remembered that he had been permitted to depart. Up to a late hour this morning Cummings had not been captured. The jailers ought to become familiar with the faces of the prisoners, or the custom referred to should be stopped.

THE WOMEN AGAIN.

Meeting of the Women Suffrage Association— An Interchange of Views Concerning the

The votaries of female voting held their hebdomadal meeting in New York yesterday, Mrs. Wilbour in the chair, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Barlow, and other leading spirits of the movement

present.

Mrs. Wilbour read a letter from a lady in the State of Georgia, inquiring if all the women so-cieties in New York were political, and if so, to what parties they belonged; also, if there were no societies of the kind North entertaining sen-

timents congenial to Southerners.

It was voted in the course of discussion that Southern women were yet in "the Borriboola-Gha of benightedness" as far as the suffrage movement went.

The ontrages of the daily journals made one lady, "with more zeal than discretion," confessedly feel on the previous day as if she wanted to "sink Manhatan Island in the Atlantic Ocean. Reporters would, as a general thing, chronicle all ridiculous and worse things, if such happened to drop from the lips of any of the strong-minded in council, but let any good be agitated and penny-a-liners would for the greater part

A lady remarked that all woman meetings of this kind had come into disrepute by a few ridiculous things that some women had done. Men were afraid of woman's rights women. That was unfortunate; it was well enough once in a while to be dodged as if you were a wild cat or a hyena and would scratch or bite or tear; it would do for a joke a few times, but as a habitual thing it was rather boring. Through such influences, too, many women were kept out of the movement, even though their hearts and souls were in it. A voice from the reporter's left suggested that

women must be more aggressive.

Another voice said that man's normal condition is that of a polygamist. Conservative women are responsible for this. The lady who spoke would never permit any

man to bring to her an accusation against any woman. Women were used to bearing wrong and keeping their mouths shut—they were like the Sultan of Turkey's slaves.

Mrs. Blake proposed to catechise each lady present as to why she was in favor of woman suffrage, and so she acted as self-appointed cate chist. The reasons were various in verbalism, but all tending to one point—female oppression

One lady did not desire the ballot, because she, mirabile dictu! did not feel oppressed.
"Have you had all your righst?" asked the fair interlocutor.
"Yes," was the answer, "and I have been very

exacting, too-had a great many wants. The men have never interfered with me." The lady, it is needless to say, was an "outsider," and not a member of the association. After a little more debate on inconsiderable matters, the meeting adjourned, to meet on the

THE LAST SHAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

coming Friday at Cooper Institute.

Many Frightened, But No One Hurt.

At about twelve minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday there were two perceptible, but not severe, shocks of earthquake felt throughout nearly all the city. As is usual upon feeling the slightest tremor from the broad foundation upon which we stand, there was a momentary feeling of danger, which was, however, speedily forgotten. Of course many people rushed into the streets, not because they were frightened—certainly not—but just to see why the crowd collected. Small tables, which a few moments previously had been surrounded by a crowd, were rendered tenantless. It being, however, speedily ascertained that no damage had been done, not even an old brick building having been started from its foundations or cracked in its walls, people returned to their ordinary avocations, and in a short time the subject of the shock became of the past and was apparently forgotten. Many Frightened, But No One Hurt. parently forgotten.

After a careful search through the different por-tions of the city none of our reporters could find any evidence of damage having been done to any build-ing further than the cracking of a few panes of glass, which may or may not have been caused by the earthquake. The reports which are usually in cir-culation upon similar occasions in reference to the fall of plastering, mirrors, and glasses were not wanting this time. Of course there were more or less rumors and idle stories aftont upon the streets. less rumors and idle stories atout upon the streets, but generally they sadly need confirmation. During portions of the day gaping crowds were collected opposite the different buildings, looking intently and apparently awestruck at cracks in the outer coating which had been in existence for the last two years. last two years.

ALONG THE CITY FRONT. The old wharves and rickety buildings along the city front, which rest upon piers half eaten by worms or rotted, were of course somewhat shaken, but in spite of their age and infirmities, they held their own, and not one of the wretched affairs fell down. The people inhabiting that locality ran up town, of course, not because they were frightened, but to assist, if possible, those who had probably been hure up town. In short, nearly every man had an excuse for being absent from his proper UP TOWN.

At the public schools, although the pupils were more or less frightened, through the prompt action and good judgment of the teachers there was no panic. At the Lincoln, Denman, and Cosmopolitan schools the pupils were marched out of the building with the same regularity as upon other days. At the school in the Jewish Synagogue on Sutter street there was a momentary panic, which the teachers, however, easily quelied. Among the hundreds of children who yesterday attended school we caunot learn of the slightest accident. The schools were generally dismissed after the shoot.

At the Washington Street Bantist Church the ob-

generally dismissed after the shock.

At the Washington Street Baptist Church the obsequies of the late Henry Wattson were interrupted by the shock, and a few ladies, who found convenient cushions on which to fall, fainted. Others less fortunate were renied the privilege of being borne from the church by good-looking young men.

As all the buildings in San Francisco, including the old rookeries, are still standing, we may say "it was no great shakes after all."—Alta California, Feb. 18.

BLACK MAIL.

Four Hundred Dollars to Escape a Lawsuit and Scandal. One of the boldest and most barefaced at-

tempts to inflict black mail has recently come to our knowledge, the innocent victim being a hard-working, honest mechanic of this city, and well known as such in the community.

The circumstances are substantially as follows, the affair having taken place several weeks since:—A strange female, accompanied by two children, appeared to the young man one day about the time mentioned, the woman declaring him to be her husband by meavings in another.

him to be her husband, by marriage in another State, and father of the children in her charge. The woman was very bold and pressing in her demands and resisted all overtures and compro-

mise based on any consideration but monsy.

Taking up her residence in the young man's neighborhood, and constantly plying him with threats of prosecution and exposure, she succeeded in so working upon his fears that, fearing the effect upon his young wife, a worthy woman to whom he had been married less than a year, out of regard for her feelings, and those of his friends, and to save scandal he finally of his friends, and to save scandal, he finally yielded to the importunities of his persecutor and paid her \$400, all his available means, to take her departure, which she did more than willingly.—Springfield (Ohio) Republican.

-Milwaukee is to have an Irish daily and weekly paper. The company has been char-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Supreme Court in Bane Judges Read Agnew, Sharswood, and Willams.

THE SCHORPPE CASE, This morning George Northrop, Esq., asked the Court if they would pass upon a motion to bring back the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, to be reviewed upon the law and evidence as provided by the recent statute enacted with special reference to

the recent statute enacted with special reference to this case.

Justice Read, presiding, said that since the writ of error had been heard and judgment given upon it before the act was passed, and the record had been remitted to the Court below before the application was made, he did not see how the case could again be brought into this Court, unless by a new writ.

Mr. Northrop said he was not aware of the condition in which the record stood, but would see if steps could not be taken in accordance with the suggestion of the Court.

Nist Prius Chief Justice Thompson. A case was argued this morning testing the validity of the tax upon bank stock imposed by the act of Assembly of December 22, 1869. A Mr. Picish, being the owner of bank stocks, prays for an injunction to restrain the Auditor-General from collecting the tax, upon the ground that the rate is higher than that allowed by the act of Congress, which permits a State to levy a tax upon moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, and which regulated all State legislation upon the subject. The matter was argued legislation upon the subject. The matter was argued and held under advisement.

THE CITY TRUSTS. The Attorney-General notified that he was pre-pared to argue the prayer for an injunction on benaif of the new Board of Directors to restrain the city from proceeding further to transact the business of the public trusts.

The Chief Justice asked if the city officials had not already acceded to everything the new board had

The Attorney-General said he did not know how that was, but he knew that counsel representing the defendants would not object to a continuance of the case with the order of the court remaining as it now I he Chief Justice approved of this, and so, for the

present at least, the matter stands. U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of the young man, William Courtney, tried for stealing valuables from the mail, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the case of Thomas Dooley, charged with exposing a fare board and gambling for a liveline od at a tavern in Third street, below Buttonwood, the jury rendered a verdiet of guilty. This is not the kind of gambler, however, that the people are most anxious to see brought to justice; he is not one of the dashing, flashy, genteel looking fellows, who sport diamonds and other such finery and hold forth in elegant saloons, but he is a poor man from Schuyikill county, having a large family to support, and has been here but two months. His conviction will serve, though, as a precedent, and, as insignificant as the case may be, it can no longer be said that no man was ever convicted in the Quarter Sessions of gambling.

Jefferson E. Williams, he of the American Conservatory of Music, in Walnut street, above Tenth, who was convicted of an indecent assault upon two little boys, was this morning sentenced to the County Prison, for is months.

In connection with this case it may perhaps be

In connection with this case it may perhaps be proper to give our readers the following singular eard which Williams publishes to-day in a morning

paper:—
A CAND TO THE PUBLIC.—Three weeks ago it was my privilege to be known not only as the head of the mest thoroughly organized and effective music school in the United States, but likewise as the founder of the first Conservatory in America (New York, 1883). Te-day, by an unmanly action on my own part and the impulsive severity of those who have arrayed themselves against me, my name has become a by-word in the mouths of the Pharisees of this great city.
To those true men and women who have been like Good Samaritans, I would say that, if my life be spared, an opportunity shall not be wanting to prove my earnest gratitude.

Many of these who will make the series of the series

portunity shall not be wanting to prove my earnest gratitude.

Many of those who will read these words have testified and will yet bear witness to the untiring zeal,
energy, and fidelity with which I have labored to
establish permanently in Philadelphia a first-class art
school, which should take high rank among similar institutions; and, although my egotism is not so great as
to lead me to suppose that I could at the present time
re-establish the Conservatory without the invitation
and co-operation of its patrons and former friends, it
is my sincere desire, hope, and trust that I may yet be enabled to complete this great work, the success of which
has been so remarkable during the last two and a half
years, and by a lite of virtue added to the strict integrity
which has always characterized my financial dealings,
prove to my fellow-citizens that true manliness of character which every man owes to his Oreator and to himself.

JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS,
President of the American Conservatory of Music.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold was no lower to-day than vesterday, but it

"Gold was no lower to-day than yesterday, but it was feverishly active at the extremes of 116% @117%.

"At the opening there was a disposition on the part of the 'shorts' to cover, as well as on the part of the 'shorts' to cover, as well as on the part of the 'buils' to try for a reaction, and the market towards noon became firm as the demand for gold for the Clearing House was so urgent that holders had their balances carried free of interest and for two and three per cent. These rates stimulated buying, and as at this time a telegram from Washington reported that the House had peremptorily ordered the Banking Committee to bring in a bill for fifty millions more currency the 'buils' took courage and put the price to 117%. Subsequently, as the rate for carrying became heavier, although there were intermediate transactions at 'fat,' there was less disposition to buy, because the 'buils' began to feel that the only hope of a rise lay in a 'short' interest, as the foreign exchange was weak, while the quotation for five-twenties in London was steady at 59 15-16 to 90, and active in Frankfort at 95%. It is a curious fact that what is known as 'a split' should be bid in the London quotation, the smallest difference heretofore being an eighth. After the board adjourned the current set in again in favor of the 'buils,' and on the reported buying of the leading Government bankers the price again touched 117%. Just at the close of street business, however, the German bankers seemed to be in possession of some secret news by cable and sold all the way down to 116%. The English cable was not working to-day, and the London and Frankfort quotations came by way of Paris. The English cable was not working to-day, and the London and Frankfort quotations came by way of Paris. The heavy transactions of yesterday are shown in the report of the operations of the Gold Exchange Bank, which were as follows:—Gold cleared, \$23,318,000; gold balances, \$2,127,519; currency balances, \$2,523,920.

"Tespite the decline in gold, the market for foreign

"Despite the decline in gold, the market for foreign exchange has been heavy, and to-day was weak and lower. The shipments of cotton and bonds furnish the market with so many bills that the bankers are not solicited to draw except at concessions."

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.—Cotton very firm at 23%c. Flour active and firm and prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged; Pennsylvania red at \$1.24@1.26. Corn—Yellow firmer and ic. higher, with sales at 91. @99c.; white scarce at 94@98c. Oats, 53@55c. Rye 85@95c. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at \$1.02@108.

-The Milwaukee brewers have made a reduction of \$2.50 per barrel in the price of lager.

—The City Council of Baltimore is taking steps to prevent trapeze performances in that

-Boston shipowners are signing a petition asking Congress to abolish the laws allowing extra pay to seamen.

—The Tennessee Colored Men's Convention in Nashville, which assembled on Monday, contained about one hundred delegates, represent-

—The Yale Navy have voted not to accept the proposition of Harvard to open the annual races to the whole University; therefore only the academical department can be represented in the crews next summer.

—Day breaks regularly, and it is generally supposed without much difficulty. A recent novelist, however, thus tells us how he thinks it is done:- "Dawn is just beginning stealthily to unlatch the eastern gate; her torch, new-lit, makes but a puny opponent for the night's one great and myriad lesser lamps."

—The Detroit Free Press declares that "Salem

has just lost a respectable old lady whose mother was burned for a witch during Puritan rule." The old lady whom "Salem has just lost," must have been very, very old, if her mother was "burned for a witch during Puritan

That Illinois paper which declares that "the footprints of civilization" have been discovered in its neighborhood 180 feet below the surface of the earth, might be believed; but when it expects us to believe that a sea serpent has also been discovered at that depth, it asks too

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DISASTER.

Frightful Railroad Accident in Mississippi.

Train Goes Through a Trestle Bridge-A Large Less of Life.

GENERAL NEWS.

Resumption of Work in the Navy Yards-Advices from the Asiatic Fleet.

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

DISASTER.

A Terrible Railroad Accident in Mississippl-A Train Goes Through a Trestic Work-Large Loss of Life-Twelve Bodies Already

Recovered from the Wreck. MEMPHIS, Feb. 26 .- A painful rumor prevailed here last night that a fearful accident had occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad during the afternoon, attended with great loss of

A telegram was sent to Water Valley asking for particulars, but it is supposed that the rallroad officials would not permit the operator to communicate anything. At least, nothing could be learned from them.

Passengers from Grenada this morning confirm the report. They say that the regular mall train, when three miles below Oxford, yesterday afternoon, ran through the trestle-work, smashing the baggage, express, and four passenger cars, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

At the last accounts, twelve bodies had been taken from the wreck, including Mr. McDonald, the road master, and two ladies, names unknown. A. J. McConico, Treasurer of the road, and his son, Samuel B., were fatally injured. No other names could be learned.

The excursion train from Louisville, with the delegates of the General Freight Agents' Association and others, failed to connect at Humboldt, else the loss of life would have been fear-

Passengers report that the sleeping car on the northward bound train ran off the track on the trestle near West's Station last night, and turned on its side, but fortunately did not go over.

Full particulars of the Oxford disisaster were telegraphed for last night, but no answer was returned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Work to be Resumed at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Unl. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Robeson has given orders to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to resume work on the 21st proximo in the Departments of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, taking on in the former department 500 of the former employes, and in the latter 150. In the selection of those to be re-employed only the most competent, industrious, and deserving will be retained, and those who served during the late war in the navy or army will be preferred, other things being equal.

The Asiatic Fleet. Orders have been given by the Navy Departpartment to Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet, that hereafter when vessels are in need of repairs on that station, not to sell them as heretofore, but refit them there, and necessary men to fill up crews can be enlisted there, which will save a great expense in sending men out. Hereafter when men are discharged at their own request they are to understand that they waive all claims to a passage home at Government expense.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable,
LONDON, Feb. 26.—Consols opened yesterday at 92½ for money and 92½ for account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90½; of 1863, old, 89½; of 1867, 88½; 10-408, 85½; Eric Railroad, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Cotton opened yesterday firmer. The sales were estimated at 10,000 bales. The stock taken for export and speculation was 2000 bales. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, including for export 5000 bales and for speculation 6000 bales, including 139,000 bales of American. Receipts of the week have been 39,000 bales, including 139,000 bales of American. deceipts of the week have been 39,000 bales, including 16,000 bales of American.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Turpentine, 30s. 3d. Tallow

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 26—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 9234, and for account, 9234. United States 5-268 of of 1865, old, 8934, of 1867, 8836. Illinois Central, 1113. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—1 P. M.—Flour quiet and steady. Red Western Wheat quiet. Corn, 27s. Receipts for three days 8560 quarters, of which 2500

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Feb. 26. — Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5636 per cent. Gold, 11634. Five-twenties, 1562, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 1134; do. 1865. do., 114; do. do., new, 112%; do. 1867, 11654; do. 1865, 11344; 10-40s, 112; Virginia 68, new, 65; Missouri 68, 92%; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 30%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96%; Erie, 25; Reading, 9734; Adams Express, 68%; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 86%; Michigan Central, 14136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 120%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 19134. Western Union Telegraph, 34%. New York Money and Stock Markets

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M. Giendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

New York Produce Market.

New York Feb. 26.—Cotton weak, with sales of 300 bales. Flour—State and Western less active, but without decided change; Southern quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and without decided change; common No. 3 spring. \$1.05. Corn scarce at 90@95c. Oats quiet; State, 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork firm, new mess, \$26; prime \$20.06@2! Lard heavy; steam in tierces, 14%@15c. Whisky very firm; Western, \$1.00%@1.01. New York Produce Market.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLBGRAFH.
Saturday, Feb. 2d, 1870.
Money lenders continue to lament the apathy which rules the market and the exceptionably low rates obtainable for call and temporary accommodations. The circumstance that money is a drug, and fully three per cent. lower in market value than at this period last year, ought certainly to have a stimulating effect on trade and enterprise, but so far no such result has followed; on the contrary, it would appear that the demand falls off in proportion as currency becomes cheaper or more abundant.

that the demand falls off in proportion as currency becomes cheaper or more abundant.

We quote demand loans at 4@5 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous collaterals, and first-class business paper at 6 per cent.

Gold opened strong, and for a time it was thought that the premium might close on the verge of the twenties, but there was a slow decline from 1174/to 1164/ cline from 117% to 116%.

Government bonds were generally strong, though the 1881s and the '65s show a decline of

% and %.
The business at the Stock Board was meagre, hough prices were fairly maintained. Sales of the War Loan coupons at 102. City 6s were in good request. Sales of 6s, old issues, at 100; and new do. at 101½. Lehigh Gold Loan sold

at 91, 8. o.

Reading Railroad was neglected. Small sales at 48.69, s. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54%; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56% @56%; Minchill Railroad at 51%; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40%.

In Canal shares there was a small sale of Lehich at 2016, b. o.

Lebigh at 32½, b. o.
Coal and Bank shares were not sold, and in
Passenger Railway stocks the only sale was in
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 20.

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

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 116% @117%; 5-268 of 1862, 114% @115; do., 1864, 113% @117%; 5-268 of 1862, 114% @115; do., 1864, 113% @112%; do., 1865, 114% @112%; do., 1865, 112% @112%; do. do., 1867, 113% @113%; do., 1868, 112@113%; 10-468, 113@113%; 10-468, 113@113%; 10-468, 113@113%; 10-468, 113@115%; do. 1862, 115@115%; do. 1864, 113% @113%; do. 1865, 114@114%; do. 1868, do., 113@113%; 10-468, 113@112%; U. 8. 30 Year 6 per cent Currency, 111% @112%; U. 8. 30 Year 6 per cent Currency, 111% @111%; Dne Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116% @116%; Sliver, 115@116. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort, Bonds, \$350@870; Central Pacific R

A CO., NO. 39 S. Third Street, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 1174(@11754; 5-208 of 1862, 115@11554; do. 1864, 1134(@11854; do. 1865, 114@11454; do., July, 1865, 1124(@1124; do., July, 1867, 113@1124; do. July, 1868, 113@1124; 58, 10-40, 112@1124; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 68, 111@1114; Gold, 1164(@11656; NARR & LADNER Bankers, report this morning's

		otation					
10.00	A.	Messe	 	10.49	A. M		 1164
10.05			 117	10:46	55		 116
10.09	**		 11674	11:05	- 64		1163
10:10			117	11-20	44	1000	 1163
10-11	- 44		11674	11.40	44		1103

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Feb. 26,-Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$30 per ton.

There is a steady demand for Flour from the home consumers for the better grades of winter wheat families, but shippers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$4.62% @4.75; 200 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5°25@5°00; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5°25@5°75; 100 barrels Ohio do. do. at \$5°50; and

\$5-25@5-75; 100 barrels Ohio do. do. at \$5-50; and 200 barrels Inncy Southern do. do. at \$6-70@7-50. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4-75 per barrel. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at \$1-24@1-26. Rye is held at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and firmly held, but there is not much activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$9@93c., according to dryness. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania Oats sold at 53@55c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait.

vania Oats soid at Es@edoc. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait.

Seeds—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and prices favor buyers. Sales 100 bushels at \$7.50 @8 for wagons and \$8.12%@8.25 for commission houses. Flaxseed sells in a small way at \$2.25.

Whisky is very firm, and held at \$1@1.02 for wood and fron-bound Western.

—Five persons, just of that age when they know too much to be boys and too little to be men, arose in wrath and noisily tramped their way out of a church in California a few Sundays ago, because a negro came in and quietly took a seat in a neighboring pew. But these same five frequently loaf in the same negro's barber shop for hours together on week days.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpoel via Boston.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 52 | 11 A. M. 44 | 2 P. M. 47 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stet-

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 26

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with indee. to John F. Ohi.

Bark Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, 7 days from St. Helena Sound, S. C., with phosphate to John C. Scott & Sons—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

N. G. bark Margaretta, Reckless, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Dalbro, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Dallett & Son.

Schr Anna Barton, Frick, 10 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate to J. E. Smith.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 17 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co. Was ashore on Brandysine Shoals, as before reported, and was got off wishout damage; towed up by tug America.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, 4 dazs from Gloucester Mass., with mackerel to captair

Mass., with mackerel to captain Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston, with mass. Schr William Walton, Huster, from Morris river. Schr Elvie Davis, Hand from Boston.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. & Lea & Co.

Steamburg America, Chambers, from Delaware

with corn meal to R. & Lea & Co.

Steamtug Americas Chambers, from Delaware
Breakwater. Towed up sehr Mary G. Collins. Schr
J. W. Everman, sefore reported on the point of Cape
Henlopen, wis probably prove a total loss. Or
Fourteen Fee Bank, saw brigs Hermes, from Porto
Cabello: S. * Merrick, from Cardenas; schrs Rosswell, from Matanzas, and Lizzie Batchelder, from
Matanzas; and two brigs, names unknown.

SAILED. csf Ice Boat No. 2, Schellenger, left Lombard street wharf at 10 o'clock this morning, and pro-ceded down the river.

The Norw. bark Tulsco, Capt. Beilegaard, left West Philadelphia this morning for Havre, and in going out the Schuylkill struck on the bar between Point Breeze and Gibson's Point, but proceeded down the river; after going a short distance, found the vessel making so much water that both pumps would not free her, and for the safety of vessel and cargo, returned to Greenwich Point.

MEMORANDA. yesterday.

Schrs Nadab, Cheney, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, and Amelia, Post, from do. for New Castle, Del., salled from Holmes' Hole 24th inst.