PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

# FIRST EDITION

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

Particulars of the Last "Shake"-The Panic in Hotels, Schools, Churches, and Public The San Francisco Bulletin of February 18

Says:—
There was a very lively and disagreeably suggestive shock of earthquake yesterday, which, according to the observation of Thomas Tennent, occurred at 12 minutes and 23 seconds past 12 o'clock, M., with a duration of seven seconds, and a direction of southeast and northwest. It was sufficient to cause a general panic, but no damage was done to buildings, either public or private, so far as we could ascertain at

public or private, so far as we could ascertain at the time of going to press.

The excitement at the City Hall, which was thronged with people, was intense, and a general stampede was made for the doors, as public confidence in the stability of that structure is not very strong. In the Police Court, the examination of a gambling case was about commencing. Lawyers, officers, and prisoners started for the door, but Judge Sawyer called out —"It is over; stop these men!" The balliff obeyed, and shut the door. In a few minutes there was not many people remaining in the there was not many people remaining in the ball, and its vicinity was thronged. The prisoners in the basement were in a tight place, and felt more than ever the value of liberty.

At the hotels in the city the consternation was great. There was a universal stampede for the outside. Ladies and children screamed, and many of the former fainted, through fear and terror. Every street was black with people, before the shock had fairly ceased.

At the Washington Street Baptist Church there was a large congregation in attendance on fune-ral ceremonies. There was the silence of the tomb, and the choir had just struck up "The Rock of Ages," when the earth lifted and trembled. All knew instantly what was at hand. The pastor and congregation were seized with the impulse to run, and a rush was made for the door. Four or five ladies fainted and fell down in the aisles; others screamed and called for help. Several teams in front of the church ran away. Some of the ladies were put in carriages and conveyed home in an unconscious state. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. Immediately after the earth's trembling had

subsided, the streets presented an interesting panorama. The man who was not frightened but who still trembled from fear-could be seen talking and making gestures. Then there was the man who was sure great damage had been done, almost dislocating his neck to look at the upper stories of tall buildings and straining his eyes to find a shattered pane of glass. To him every little crevice appeared double its real size, and every other building seemed out

A buxom matron of about forty-five summers was wending her way along Battery street, near Washington, when the shock commenced, and she was perfectly demoralized for the time being. Contrary to the general estimate of maternal feeling, she deposited her cherub on the curbstone and started off on a keen run. She subsequently remembered that she had left something behind, and returned for the babe.

It was fortunate that the shock occurred about the time for recess at the schools, so that many of the children were playing around in the yards. In the schools which were in session at the time, the teachers generally were cool and self-possessed, keeping the children under

control.

At the branch of the High School and the Training School in the Jewish Synagogue on Sutter street, quite a panic occurred, and the shock is said to have been very vigorous. Several of the misses fainted, but no one was

There are 600 young ladies attending the Rincon Girls' Grammar School, and we learn from Mr. Knowlton, Principal, that not one left A reporter of the Bulletin was in the Harbor Police Station, on Davis street, near Pacific,

conversing with several guardians of the peace. It is needless to remark that the shocks changed the current of the conversation. The buildings and piles swayed and creaked, but the waters of the bay showed no unusual commotion. people around the wharves seemed little frightened, and evidently felt comparatively secure in

The old Merchants' Exchange had some of the old crevices widened a little, but not enough to

accomplish any harm.

Reading-room, chess-room, and magazine-room were quickly emptied of their occupants at the Mercantile Library, when the shock was felt, and the terrified men came pouring pellmeil down the broad stairway. Books were thrown aside, chessmen scattered in all directions, and the idea of "take care of yourself and never mind your neighbor" took instantaneous possession of every one. There was not time even for an exchange of opinions upon the probable extent of the danger. The rattling of chandeliers first proclaimed the vibration of the building, and those who gained the street first looked up with pallid faces, fearing to see the bricks come clattering upon them.

Those who were partaking of their mid-day meal in the Merchauts' Exchange dropped knives and plates and rushed for the doors. From the rooms up stairs the men came rushing down, and California street was soon full and the buildings deserted. In the entry the Bank of British North America, a woman leaned against a wall perfectly paralyzed with fear, and, by way of shutting out the dauger, ostrich-like, she drew her shawl over her head and awaited the coming of the enemy.

A gentleman who had been enjoying his bath in the Occidental Hotel, appeared in the street in very natural state; ladies in their morning gowns, forgetting chignons, etc., joined in the stampade, and costumes were forgotten in the general panic.

# THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The Case of Hon. John T. Deweese-A Resolution for His Expulsion to be Reported to the House-The Prospects of Butler and A despatch from Washington, dated yester-

ly, says:— The Military Committee held a long session yesterday, and took important action on some of the cases before them. It was decided to report a resolution of expulsion in the case of the Hon. John T. Deweese, member from the Fourth District of North Carolina. The facts in his case, as developed by the committee, are that he sold his naval cadetship to a Washington boy for \$500, the boy testifying to the fact before the committee, and stating that he paid fact before the committee, and stating that he paid Dewcese that amount of money. Mr. Dewcese or his friends attempted to evade the responsibility, since the question came up in the House, by returning the money, but the evidence was so strong and conclusive that the committee have decided to close the case. The resolution, with the testimony, will be presented by General Logan to-morrow, and will be presented by General Logan to-morrow, and an effort will be made to procure a vote without de-bate or delay. It is not unlikely that Deweese will adopt the tactics of Whittemore, and resign in order to escape expulsion. In Whittemore's case, De-weese was one of those who did not vote on either side. The cases of Gollaray of Kentucky, and Butler of Tennessee, are still before the committee. The of Tennessee, are still before the committee. There is much conflicting testimony in each case, but the belief is general that resolutions of expulsion will be

The Hon. John T. Deweese, to whom will probably be meted out the same measure of ustice that befell Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, was born June 4, 1835, in the State of Arkansas; but was educated in Indiana, and Arkansas; but was culturated upon its practice in Pike county, in that State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the army as a private soldier, was promoted to the colonelcy of the 4th Indiana Cavalry in September, 1863, and at the close of the war was commissioned lieutenant in the 8th United States Infautry and stioned in North Carolina. He took part in

the North Carolina Republican State Convention of the 27th March, 1867, and for such act was arrested and ordered to be tried before a court-martial by General D. E. Sickles, then commanding the Second Military district, but he was released from arrest by General Grant, and the court-martial was dismissed. He was appointed Register in Bankruptcy by Judge Chase, and resigned his commission in the regular army and resigned his commission in the regular army August 14, 1867. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Fourth district of North Carolina, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,796 votes, against 13,556 votes for Rogers, Democrat.

Resignation of Deweese and Golladay. A telegram in our third edition states that Mr. Deweese has resigned his seat in Congress, it is supposed to escape expulsion, as a resolution to

that effect will shortly be offered in the House.

The Hon. J. S. Golladay, Representative from
the Third district of Kentucky, has also resigned
to escape expulsion. He was born in Lebanon,
Wilson county, Tennessee, January 19, 1819; removed to Nashville in 1838, and thence to Kennelly in 1845. tucby in 1845; was a member of the State Legis-lature of Kentucky from the county of Logan in 1851 and 1852; was elected a State Senator in 1853 from the district comprising Logan, Simpson, and Butler countles. In August, 1867, was elected to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. as a Democrat, receiving 9469 votes, against 2303 votes for Hobson, Republican.

### BATTLE OF THE BLONDES.

Intest from the Front-The Blondes Inter-viewed by a Chicago War Reporter. The scandalous Thompson-Storey affair is still

a reigning sensation in the Chicago papers. The special war reporter of the Post, after giving a detailed account of the battle, says:— There are many reports affoat concerning the scandalous affair, and opinious in regard to it are conflicting. It is reported that there were two carriages on the avenue, one of which contained the assailants and Mr. Archy Gordon; the other being occupied by four of Miss Thoms-son's friends. The assailants and Mr. Gordon state that there was only one carriage waiting for Mr. Storey's appearance. This carriage had been in waiting for some time. It is also re-ported that Misses Thompson and Markham went to the Sherman House yesterday afternoon in search of Mr. Storey, with the intention of cowhiding him.

A warrant was sworn out this morning by Mr. Storey for Mr. Gordon's arrest, on the charge of an assault with a murderous weapon, and the latter hearing of it, promptly went to the authorities and gave ball in \$200 for his appearance when required to do so.

The reporter interviewed the principal actors in yesterday's trag | edy, with a view to getting

the bearings of the situation, as seen from the Blonde standpoint. Calling at the Matteson House, he sent to inquire if he could see Miss Thompson? Yes, he might, if he would excuse her being in a terrible muss. Of course he would, if she would excuse his hurry for an interview, etc. Miss Thompson was found in the midst of six huge trunks of the Saratoga pattern, with tills out, and with the gorgeous plumes and tinselry pertaining to Forty Thieves and Ivanhoe gushing from every portal. Her face (it was about 2 o'clock P. M.) was

very white, and her hair, natural in its texture whatever may have been its chromatic history is of an exceeding blondeness. Her manner is very simple, and more than ordinarily vivacious; her language comparatively circumspect, and rather more correct than that of actresses in

Thompson insists that Mr. Storey's first reply to her blow with the rawhide was a blow with his cane. The only mark which she shows, however, is a "barked" knuckle; while Mr. Hen-derson, whom she addresses as "Dear," and who is said to be legally entitled to that designation, shows a considerable contusion on the horizon between his hair and forehead. This, he says, ham. In the same struggle Henderson lost a rawhide, which was intended for Weathersby, but that lady having declined to join in the assault, the rawhide was held by Henderson, and used in a struggle with Storey, Thompson shrug of the shoulder, and a shocked expression of countenance, that Storey repeatedly called her the most horrible names, and that it was following one of these that she leaped back from the carriage and got in an additional blow or two with the rawhide. She stoutly denies that the editor of the Times was held by any one when she inflicted these blows She is sure she punished her man severely, and feels satisfied with the result. It is the first scrape of the kind, she says, in which she has ever been engaged, having never been attacked

The fair Lydia feels greatly cheered, she says, by the evidences of popular sympathy which have been coming in ever since the whipping occurred. Among those who have offered their testimony are several ladies living near the seene of the rencontre.

Pauline Markham was found in her room having just returned from the rehearsal at the Opera House. She was dressed in a neat white white muslin wrap, and is as blonde as the other in respect to hair and skin; but she is much stonter, and looks younger. Miss Thompson appears anywhere from twenty-five to-well here is no feminine age beyond twenty-five. Miss Markham was found mending the hat (a black velvet one) which the fatal cane of Storey so nearly demolished yesterday. She mentioned that she had a good deal of a "lump her head, but it had gone down. None of the dondes proper have been served with any additional warrants since yesterday, though it is understood that the charge has been changed to "assault with intent to kill." It looks as if the blondes would "come up smiling" at the trial to-morrow morning.

CARD FROM MB. GORDON.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:— Pray allow me to make a little explanation in reply to the good tempered snap of the *Tribune* at my own personal heels. My share in the Storey whipping was comparatively an unimportant one. I was aware that there was every probability of such an event, and was also aware of the fact that Mr. Storey carried a revolver, with the avowed intention of shooting any member of the Thompson troupe who, to quote the Times of Wednesday, should take "direct and immediate measures of retribution and vindication." Knowing this, I was on hand, though rather to with the property of the perturbation of the perturbation. too late to witness the overture of the perturmance I had the pleasure of holding Mr. Storey's right arm when he made a blow at Miss Markham with loaded stick, just as I would have done had the ladinto one the hack that appeared in the performance was all I had to do with the fight. Mr. Storey did me the honor of rushing at myself afterwards, and making a feeble attempt to strike me over the head but as I arrested his arm, and so, I believe, broke his stick, I naturally have to complain of nothing but his intention. It was, doubtless, well meant, but

nevertheless a failure.

As to my standing up and seeing my friends thrashed, the Tribune certainly has enterprise enough to get the start of my own knowledge. At all events, neither I nor my friends can recollect such an incident. Probably the Tribune man was there—niding behind a tree—and saw it.

there—hiding behind a tree—and saw it.

I have nothing to say about the case till the proper time. I am, however, abundantly satisfied with my "share" in the performance, and therefore am not particularly aggrieved by the Tribune's at. tentions. Yours, etc. A. D. Gordon.

New York Produce Market.

New York. Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; sales of 600 bales midding upland at 23%. Flour—State and Western dull, and common grades favor buyers; Southern unchanged. Wheat—Winter in good milling demand and advanced 1c.; spring dull and declining; winter red Western, \$1.29@1.20%. Corn scarce and advanced 1c.; new mixed Western, 90@96c.; new yellow Jersey, 98@28%c. Oats a shade firmer for State and dull for Western; State, 65@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$25.75. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14%@15c. Whisky quiet; Western, \$1.01%. New York Produce Market.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc-Judges Read Agnew, and Sharswood.
The following judgments were entered this morn-

Andrew Gilmore's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. Reed, J. THE SAVINGS PUND CASE.

George West, Deputy Escheator, vs. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. Certificate from Nisi Frius in equity. Opinion by Agnew. J.

The claim of the Commonweaith to the surplus fund of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society is clearly unfounded. Neither the act of 26th April, 1855, relating to literary, charitable, and religious societies, nor the act of 17th April, 1869, for the escheat of equitable interests without a rightful owner, applies to this society. It has not the semblance of a charity. It is specifically a business corporation for pecuniary purposes; to receive deposits of money, invest them for the security of the depositors, and repay them with interest. The predepositors, and repay them with interest. The pre-ample sets forth, in precise terms, its sole purpose to be that of receiving and investing in public stocks, a substantial security on real estate, the small sums saved from the earnings of tradesmen, mechanics, laborers, servants, and others, and of affording to industrious persons the advantages of security and

The charter authorizes the society to receive, take The charter authorizes the society to receive, take and hold real and personal estate by gift, devise and bequest, as well as by porchase, loan, deposit and advance. But all these modes of acquisition, whether by gift or purchase, are expressly declared to be for the "uses, ends and purposes" of the institution, which are pecuniary, and not charitable in any sense of the term, legal or popular. The words gift, devise, bequest and legacy, denote any additional means given to effectuate the purposes of the charter, and are not indicative of its purpose or design. These terms are used in many old charters design. These terms are used in many old charters to describe modes of acquisition, not ends to be subserved. In this charter they are evidently subsubserved. In this charter they are evidently subsidiary to the power to invest to enable the society to strengthen its securities, by the use of all the various forms of assurance. If a father desire to reinforce the failing or doubtful security of his son, his aid might come in any of these modes.

Power is also given to the society to "improve and angment" its property, evidently for the purpose of creating a fund for increased security against losses and fluctuations in the value of investments. The rents, income, and profits of the property are to be applied to the "uses, ends, and purposes" of the institution, according to the rules and regulations of the society itself, made or to be made by it fully and effectually as it could be done by a natural person.

effectually as it could be done by a natural person. This is a broad grant of power, vesting the fund to be created under this authority in the corporation This is a broad grant of power, vesting the land to be created under this authority in the corporation itself, not for any particular cestai que trust, but for the general uses and purposes of the corporation. It cannot be said, therefore, to be property without an owner. It has not only a lawful owner, but a continuing, valuable, and special purpose to subserve. The property thus improved and augmented as a safety fund for the protection of depositors, the society is expressly authorized to hold, enjoy, and retain to the use and purposes of the institution, without any limitation whatever. Nor is danger to be apprehended from this large grant of powers, the Legislature having received the power to revoke and annul the corporation. The want of stockholders and prohibition on the corporators or managers to derive emolument from the fund does not rob the society of the express powers thus given. If there were no teneficial purposes to which the fund was devoted, the argument that it is without an owner might have some force. But the obvious purpose of producing a fund by improving and augmenting the property of the society is to furnish an adequate security for the repayment of depositors. The success attending the large surplus now existing after nearly a century of grood management, defracts nothing from the

the administration of the investment, in producing the large surplus now existing after nearly a century of good management, detracts nothing from the charter right to enjoy the accumulation for the true purposes of the society. Besides the internal evidence afforded by the charter itself, of the business character of the corporation for pecuniary purposes, the general Legislature of the State has heretofore classed such institutions with other business associations, such as banks, insurance companies, etc., for various purposes, such as taxes, unclaimed dividends, etc.

dends, etc.

This being the true character of this society, it is obvious it is not the subject of escheat, and the proceeding to condemn its surplus fund (especially in a mode not prescribed by law) is illegal 'and injurious. Let us, then, examine the proceeding. The ninth section of the act of 1855 directs the proceeding to escheat property held by a corporation, contrary to the true intent of that act, to be by "quo trary to the true intent of that act, to be by "quo warranto, in all respects as is provided by law in the case of the resumption of any ase of the resumption of any corporate franchise. Viewing this as a case of charity, the commission of the Auditor-General to the deputy-escheator is with-out authority and confers no power to proceed under

If the proceeding be considered as under the act of 1869 to escheat property without a rightful owner, Another obstacle presents itself. The act of 1869 wholly omits to provide for its enforcement. If we might supply by intendment the mode of proceed-ing according to the act of 1787 because of the title of the act of 1869, as "a further supplement" to that law, yet the proceeding would be inapt and defective as applied to cases of trust property. Under the act of 1787 the inquiry is simply whether an intestate has died seized or possessed, without lawful heir or known kindred. It is true, it permits a claimant or party in possession to traverse the findclaimant or party in possession to traverse the find-ing of the inquest, and thus to raise a question of property in a court of law, but the difficulty would be to apply this to the varied cases of trust. Can

be to apply this to the varied cases of trust. Can the property be seized and sold or rented by the sheriff, under process directed to him in the mode prescribed by the act of 1787?

This would displace the trustee who holds the legal title, is bound to use it to maintain the purpose of the trust, and whose title and control may have to remain in order to preserve the estate, and protect ulterior contingent or alternative inte

The proceedings under the act of 1787 would do to determine an ordinary question of property, but judicial intendments would be insufficient—it would require legislative power to adapt it to the peculiarities of a trust. Perhaps nothing short of equity powers would be available to mould the proceedings to suit the exigencies of each particular trust. The proceeding to escheat the surplus fund being likely both in its object and its mode, the Judges of iligal both in its object and its mode, the Judge at Nisi Prius was right in enjoining it. The act is con-trary to law, and is prejudicial to the interest of the society and its depositors. No one can doubt that an attempt to wrest from it its surplus fund with the apparent approbation of the Court must impair it and curtail its business, and might subject it to a it and curtail its business, and might subject it to a
eeasing of its deposits, forcing it either to suspend
payment or to impair its assets, by the sacrifices
necessary to maintain its solvency. We cannot view
the proceedings of the Auditor-General and his
deputy as that of a sovereign, to be resisted
or to be arrested; but by reason of its entire want of
authority, we must declare it to be illegal and void
of sovereign sanction. Persons thus proceeding
illegally do not represent the State, which is presumed to do no wreng, and therefore to be entertained, not because they are acting as agents or
officers under its commission, but because they are
proceeding in violation of right and contrary to law,
and have no legal commission to do the act they are and have no legal commission to do the act they are seeking to perform. The process of this court acts upon them individually, and not upon the State. The decree of the Court of Nisi Prius is therefore affirmed,
This is a most important decision, saving to the

Savings Fund Society upwards of \$706,000, which the Commonwealth sought to have escheated on the ground that it consisted of deposits the owners of which had died, leaving no lawful claimants to them.

Watson vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton road Company. Error to the District Court of Phila-delphia. Judgment affirmed. Agnew, J. Mayor vs. Walter. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. Amadeiphia Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Sharswood, J.
McCalla vs. Ely. Erro to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.
Wright vs. Burbank. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.
Wiltbank vs. Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

Wiltbank vs. Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree reversed. Agnew. J.
Hildeburn vs. Curren. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. u. awarded. Sharswood, J.
Dovey vs. Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. Error to the Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-

# | N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | Pacific Mail Steam... | 39\footnote{10} | Con. Stock... | 95\footnote{10} | Western Union Tele | 34\footnote{10} | Con. Stock... | 95\footnote{10} | Western Union Tele | 34\footnote{10} | Color | Co

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Work to be Resumed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard-The Rodes-Viejo Land Patent.

Important from South America-The Revolution in Guatemala—Terrible Condition of Paraguay.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cubn and the Recent Activity at the Navy Epecial Despatch to The Boening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- It has recently transpired what was cause of the unusual activity for several months past at the navy yards in fitting out old and new naval vessels, and which has caused so much speculation and comment, and by many was supposed to be connected with the proposed acquisition of St. Domingo. It is true the acquisition of St. Domingo was one of the causes, but not the principal one, as it is now positively known that the speedy and extensive preparation of naval vessels, for which the Secretary of the Navy has been severely censured in some quarters, was in obedience to the orders of the President. The President had long since come to the conclusion to take decided grounds in the matter of Cuban affairs, in fact was about recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, and with that intention in view, deemed it important that our navy should be in such a condition as to sustain and defend the act; hence the Navy Department, in its activity and large expenditures, was but obeying the President's orders. The President was only restrained from carrying out his intentions by the very strong protestations of certain of his advisers.

Work in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Secretary Robeson has issued orders to resume work in the construction and repair and steam engineering departments of all the navy yards on the first proximo, and in the steam engineering departments of all the naval stations. At the Philadelphia Navy Yard nine hundred of the former employes will be taken on in the construction branch and seventy-five in the steam engineering branch. Great care is to be exercised in the selection of those to be employed.

The Benicin and the Asiatic Fleet. The United States steamer Benicia, Commander S. Nicholson, has orders from the Navy Department to proceed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Singapore, through the Straits of Sunda, and report to Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic fleet. She will doubtless etop en route at Rio de Janeiro for supplies, etc., and after leaving that place will visit Cape Town on special public business; will then go to Natal, east of Cape Colony, and from thence join the fleet. The entire passage will be made under sail. It was the original intention of the department to have this vessel take the route through the Sucz Canal, but special business prevented.

The Rodes-Viejo Patent.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, has decided in the matter of the Rancho Visitacion, Guadaloupe Rodes Viejo, not to proceed in the endeavor to annul the patent, and has recommended to Attorney-General Hoar that 'no further action should be taken in the premises." The Attorney-General has, however, directed the matter to be argued before him by Edmond L. Goold for Piore Bayesque et al. for the patent, and Hughes, Denver, and Peck in opposition. This is regarded only as a means of correcting a mistake.

Superscription of Letters. A petition numerously signed by the most prominent business men in New York has been sent to this city, addressed to the Postmaster-General and the Post Office Committees of both houses of Congress, setting forth that postal reform should commence with the superscriptions of the letters passing through the mails. Postmaster-General Holt, appreciating the value of the invention combining the black lines with the ordinary letter envelope, directed the incorporation of the new improvement with the stamped letter envelopes issued by the Post Office Department. The petition says:-"The omission of all reference to this improvement in the recent advertisement for proposals to supply the stamped envelopes has created an impression upon the public mind that it is to be finally abandoned by the Government. Against such a measure, if contemplated, the undersigned beg leave to respectfully remenstrate."

The omission of reference in the advertisement for the supply of such ruled envelopes is explained by the fact of its being a patented improvement. The petition was to-day laid before the Postmaster-General after being shown to the Senate Pest Office Committee.

## FROM EUROPE.

The Indian Cable in Operation By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The submarine cable from

Bombay, India, to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern. This link places Engand and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay of today's date have been received here. This Morning's Quotations.
By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols. 92% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 85%. Eric Railroad, 22; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 99%.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%d; middling Oricans, 11%(211)%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Broadstoffs quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Linseed Oil declining; sales at £31 15a. Tallow firmer but not higher.

London, Feb. 28-1 P. M.—Consols for money, 9236, and for account, 9236: Ten-forties, 86. Illinois Central, 1136.
Liverpool, Feb. 28-1 P. M.—Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 26th inst, since the last report. PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Bourse opened quiet.
ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Petroleum opened quiet at

This Afternoou's Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 28-Evening.-The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 75f, 25c.

HAVRE, Feb. 28.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady for both on the spot and affoat. Sales on the spot at 137f, 56c. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Darien Casal Survey. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The steamer Henry bauncey, from Aspinwall, brings \$18,500 in treasure from California and Isthmus dates to the 19th inst. The gunboat Nipsic was to leave Aspinwall in a few days for Caledonia Bay to commence the survey for the Darian Canal, for which a number of laborers had been engaged. The storeship Guard was expected at Caledonia Bay shortly.

The Guatemain Revolution.

Advices from Guatemala state that the revolutionists were badly defeated and routed by the Government troops at Palencia on the 23d of January. Peace had been restored to the country. The treaty between Colombia and the United States for a canal across the Isthmus now needs only the signature of the United States Commissioner, who is expected shortly at Bogota.

Earthquake at Panama. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at

Panama February 2.

Popular Outbreak at Mentevideo. Valparaiso dates to January 12 have been received. There is nothing new from Chili. At Montevideo a revolution, headed by General Ludrez, is reported, but no particulars have been received. Business there is completely paralyzed.

Terrible State of Affairs in Panama. The whole of Paraguay is represented to be in a sad state. The people are dying from want and starvation in the provinces, and in the city of Asuncion, the Italian Consul, with whom was deposited for safety a large amount of treasure by wealthy families, when Asuncion was captured by the Allies, had attempted to leave with the treasure, but was caught and compelled to disgorge.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)
Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

The week opens with a light demand for loans and a full supply, so that rates continue at about the nominal rates asked and obtained during the past week. The sapply at the banks is not or does not appear so large as a week ago or more, but there is plenty for regular customers, with something to spare for outside borrowers. street operators experience some difficulty in disposing of all their loanable funds, and the rates are merely nominal for many of the transactions reported. Round sums are being advanced daily at 5 per cent. on 60 or 90 days' paper, but the regular rate for this grade of acceptances is about 6 per cent. and moderate

There is another "bearish" feeling in the gold market this morning, and though every effort was made at the opening to force up the premium, the highest point attained was 116%, soon after the opening, but rapidly dropping until it reached 115)4, when it rallied until it stood at 115% about noon.

Government bonds are rather quiet here, but

the market is very steady, and prices generally show an advance of 16@36 on closing quotations of Saturday.

The Stock market was fairly active, but prices were unsteady. City sixes were stronger. Sales of the new issues at 101%.

Reading Railroad was dull, opening at 49, but during the First Board declined to 48-69, but closed at 48% @48%: Pennsylvania Railroad was in good demand, selling as high as 57; Minehill Railroad sold at 51% @51%, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40%. 115 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 75 for Norristown, and 3614 for North Pennsylvania.

The balance of the list was overlooked. A sale of Ocean Oil was made at 14.

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

FIRS	F BOARD	
\$5000 City 68, NIs. 101	% 100 ah	Reading R 48'44
\$100 do101	1 100	dob60, 49
\$5000 dob3.101	34 100	do b60, 49
\$1000 dob3.101	% 100	do 4834
\$1000 Leh V R n bds		do48'81
reg.lots. 96	200	do 48%
11 sh Penna R 56	36 100	do2d, 48%
100 do 830. 56	94 100	do 48%
167 dols. 57	200	do 48%
100 dob30. 57	500	do 48%
100 do 57	100	do48 69
7 sh Norrist'n R., 75		dob60, 48%
100 sh O C & A R R. 40	36 500	do 48%
4 do 40	34 200	do 48%
100 dob60, 40	36 800	dols.s5, 48%
100 sh Ph & Ec. 27	36 100	do85, 48%
100 sh Lit Sch R 40		do 85, 483
JAY Coor & Co. quo	1200 3000	The second of th
follows: 8 68 of 186		

JAY COOVER CO. quote Government securities as follows:— 8. 68 of 1881, 116%@117%; 5.-208 of 1862, 114%@115%; do., 1864, 118%@113%; do., 1865 118%@114; do., 40, 1865, 112%@113%; do. 1865, 112%@113%; do. do., 1867, 112%@113%; do. do., 1868, 112%@113%; do. do., 1867, 112%@113%; lo-408, 112%@113%; do. 1861, 115%.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 63 of 1881, 116%@117%; do., 1862, 114%@115%; do. 1864, 113%@113%; do. 1865, 113%@114; do. 1865, new, 112%@113%; do. 1867, do., 112%@113%; do. 1868, do., 112%@113%; do. 1868, do., 112%@113%; lo-408, 112%@112%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116%@115%; Silver, 114@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$345@856; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$345@856; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$360@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$710@720.

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

"The absorbing feature of interest during the week was the course of the gold market, and it was evident that the gold question will continue to attract unusual attention in the immediate future of all the markets. The decline to 115% on Saturday was the result of a heavy pressure of sales beginning when cold made its first dip under 120. The very contrast result of a heavy pressure of sales beginning when gold made its first dip under 120. The very contrast between the latter figure and that at which gold had been ruling in the previous year was the stimulus to heavy purchases on all sides in the expectation among speculators that a reaction would ensue, and among the importers and the public that gold at such a price was cheap. But unfortunately for such fealculations, no account was taken of other influences at wo-k to produce a decline. The fact that with the general prosperity of the country, the reduction of the national debt and the enhancement of American credit in Europe the premium was inevitably destined to extinguishment was overlooked. With our immense exports of cotton, produce, and bonds the demand for gold bewas overlooked. With our immense exports of cotton, produce, and bonds the demand for gold became limited to that arising from day to day for the payment of customs. Of the few millions of specie exported since January only a few thousand dollars have been actual shipments of American coin. The tables made up each week are delusive in showing the real extent of the deportation, for as New York is the great entrepot between Europe and the whole American Continent the item of such shipments is constantly filled with the interchange of specie between England and her colonies. France ments is constantly filled with the interchange of specie between England and her colonies, France and Mexico and Spain and South America. The speculative hope of reaction has also been steadily disappointed. During the decline of the week the market was so inelastic that the few 'bullis' who had the courage to step in to buy for a reverse movement were either cheated entirely or rewarded with light profits. The two Houses of Congress played shuttle-cook with a resolution about inflation, but the results were very meagre in staying the downward tendency. Surprising as it may be to the most conservative of us, the fact is only more and more evident that the day of specie payments is not far distant. The most healthy feature in the decline has been the absence of speculative causes.

Had gold dropped under a pressure of sales from the 'bears' who sell gold which they have not, but hope to buy back at a lower price, resulting from their intimidation of holders, little importance could be attached to the movement and little faith invested in the permanency of the fall. But gold has dropped from natural causes. The props which held it up were undermined by the influences of enhanced national credit, and broke from beneath it. Nothing but speculative influence can now put gold back again, and the only influence likely at this time to change the current is a 'bear' effort to further depress the price and thus occasion an unnatural demand for the precious metal. The market is now in that state that overselling it would produce a strong reaction and defeat the speculation. The chances of the success of 'buil' movement lie only in such an oversold condition. The cleatances on Saturday exhibited a marked decline from those of Friday, suggesting the inference that transactions were curtailed through a cautious apprehension of this fact.

"Inssmuch as the natural tendency of gold is to still lower prices, would it not be well on the part of Congress to appoint a special committee with instructions to investigate the feasability of resumption on the Fourth of July next, and thus put at rest the exact question before the termination of 1870? The reasons that have been operative against specie payments heretofore are now less pointed. The great gold smash of last September has rendered our importers more than usually conservative. The only persons who could suffer are a few importers and a few of our cotton and produce merchants. The extinction of the premium between now and July 4 would tell less heavily upon the trade of the country for the reason that the great bulk of our cotton and produce has been shipped. We

merchants. The extinction of the premium between now and July 4 would tell less heavily upon the trade of the country for the reason that the great bulk of our cotton and produce has been shipped. We should thus strike the happy median line between the last of our exports in summer and the next instalment of our imports in the fall. With gold at par in the autumn a new impetus would be given to enterprise over the whole country. Capital would lose its caution and labor be in demand. A thousand and one engagements which are now in aboyance through the contingencies of a decline in gold would be entered into with promptness and spirit. The nation would resume the activity of the days before the war. The fear that prices will decline with gold is exaggerated. With gold at par we should have a thousand millions of money to set the enterprise of the whole country in operation. While we are so abundantly supplied with capital prices cannot yield so greatly as to fall back to the figures of old times. Prices have gone up all over the world. With us they are three or four times as great as before the war, because we have three or four times as much money. It is the history of the world that money becomes cheaper as countries grow older."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—Cloverseed is inactive, and prices favor buyers. Sales at \$7:50@8 from wagons, and \$8.12%@8.25 from commission houses-the latter rate for choice. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.25.

The tone of the Flour market, in sympathy with that of wheat, is firm, but there is very little demand, except from the home consumers, who pur-chase to a moderate extent. Sales of \$@700 barrels, including superfine at \$4-25@4 to; extras at \$4.62%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25.26, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.25.26.575; Indians and Ohio do. do. at \$5.25.26.6; and fancy brands at \$6.25.26.2750, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.75.

There is some demand for Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.23.2.125, and 1000 bushels York State white at \$1.23.2.125, and 1000 bushels York State white at \$1.23.2.25, and 1000 bushels remsylvania. The demand for Corn from the retailers continues good at full prices, but the receipts and stocks are light. Sales of 4500 bushels new yellow at 90.26.20. Oats were steady, with sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54.656c, the latter rate for light.

Whisky is very scarce and firm. We quote at \$1@1.02 for wood and iron-bound Western. Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Feb. 28.—The duliness noted in Beef Cattle last week still continues, and prices have again fallen \(\frac{1}{2}\)c. \(\frac{1}{2}\) pound. We quote choice at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) (@10c., prime at 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)9\(\frac{1}{2}\), c. fair to good at 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)8\(\frac{1}{2}\), and common at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)7\(\frac{1}{2}\)7 pound gross, as in quality. Receipts, 1935 head. The following sales were reported:

Head.
60 Owen Smith, Western, 7½,610.
62 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 86,9½.
41 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 76,8½.
71 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 76,9.
75 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7½,69½. James S. Kirk, thester co., 8619.

30 B. F. McFilien, Lancaster co., 869%.

100 James McFilien, Western, 869%.

100 James McFillen, Lancaster co., 869%.

101 Money & Bachman, Ohio, 8469%.

101 Mooney & Miller, Western, 769.

101 Mooney & Miller, Western, 769.

102 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 668%.

101 Mooney & Miller, Western, 1693.

50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8M.

150 John Smith & Bro., Western, 73@10M.

77 J. & L. Frank. Western, 73@9.

88 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 8@9M.

80 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 73@9M.

15 M. Dryloos & Co., Penna., 5@6M.

48 H. Frank, Western, 7@8M.

45 Blum & Co., Western, 7@8M.

57 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 73@9M.

22 J. J. Chain, Western, 73@8M.

49 Eikon & Co., Western, 73@8M.

40 Eikon & Co., Western, 73@8M.

52 A. Kimble, Chester co., 73@9M.

20 L. Horne, Delaware co., 53@6M.

18 J. Hamaker, Lancaster co., 8@9M.

21 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 73@9M.

23 John McArdle, Western, 73@10.

25 S. Frank, Western, 7@8.

27 S. Frank, Western, 7@S. 95 G. Ellinger, Ohio, 7@9. Cows and Calves are not muc hought after. Saies

Cows and Calves are not much sought after. Sales of 100 head at \$45,665. Springers sell at \$40,655. Sheep—The market is active and prices have advanced fully 1c. \$\pi\$ b. Sales of 7000 head at the Park Drove Yard at \$6\times 68\times c. \$\pi\$ b. \$3000 head were disposed of at 762\times c., the latter rate for extra. Hogs—There is less doing, but prices remain as last quoted. Sales of 2148 head at the Union Drove Yard at \$12@13 @ 100 lbs. for slop and \$13@13-75 for

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

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Arrived, steamships City of New York, Nevada, and France, from Liverpool. Also, the steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspin-

Also arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... FEBRUARY 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ...... 30 | 31 A. M. ..... 40 | 2 P. M. ..... 46 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Northern Light, Irelan, Bristol, Sinnickson & Co. Schr William Walton, Hunter, Boston, Schr William Wallace, Scull, Providence,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 43 hours from Boston, with indee, to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with indee, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indee, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indee, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with indee, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, 18 days from Porto Rico, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, 9 days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ton, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining

ton, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, S days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr William Butman, Smart, S days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, 12 days from North Carolina, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr W. Kent Hall, Welsh, 10 days from Norfolk, with shingle? to Croskey & Co.

Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr Train Ackworth, Wheatley, from Wicomico river, with wood. Schr Mansion, White, from Wicomico river, with

wood. Schr Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, from Wilmington, Schr A. M. Miller, Scull, from Wilmington, Del.

MEMORANDA. Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, hence, at Mobile 2012