PERILS OF THE SEA.

Lost Oneida.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

Fifty-six Men Saved.

THE OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL.

Pennsylvanians on Board.

THE ONEIDA'S CAREER

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Later Advices by Telegraph-Fifty-Six Lives Saved from the Wreck. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 1 .- Despatches which have just been received from Point de Gulle, Ceylon, announce that the disaster to the United States steam corvette Oneida was not as serious as at first reported, fifty-six lives having been saved. A Correct List of the Officers Not to be Obtained at Present.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Navy Department has not yet received any additional particulars of the Oneida disaster to those published this morning. It is impossible to get a perfectly correct list of the officers and crew of this vessel, owing to the fact that, as she was about to leave for the United States, it is probable that several transfers and detachments both among the officers and men of the squadron to which she belonged had taken place, particularly in the case of the men who had yet some time of their enlistment to serve, while others attached to other United States vessels. whose terms had expired or were about to expire, may have been transferred to that ship

The Latest News from the Steamer-The Home Pennant Hoisted. A letter was received here recently by Collector Tullock, of this district, from his son. Paymaster Tullock, of the Oneida, dated January 23, in which he mentioned that the home pennant had been hoisted, and farewell was being taken of their friends of the squadron who were to be left on the station. The Oneida was a staunch sea boat and had weathered some very

for the home passage. The Navy Department

has yet nothing by which to allay the distressed

inquirers who are in painful suspense awaiting

further particulars of the deplorable disaster.

severe gales. The First Tidings of the Disaster.

The despatch received by Secretary Fish yesterday from Minister Motley stated that the following telegram had just been received from the managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company: - "About fifteen miles from Yokohama, bound in, the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette Oneida. The latter ship sunk soon after, with the loss of about 120 men. The Bombay was not much injured." From Galle 22d February. The Bombay was due at Yokohama, from Hong Kong, on the 24th of January. A despach received last night by way of Lon-

don, from Point de Gulle, Feb. 22, stated that the Bombay was but slightly injured, and that the Oneida had sunk with all hands, numbering 120 men. As the cable telegram received this morning announces the saving of 56 lives, the Total Number of the Lost

is reduced to about 64 men, and it is possible that even this number may be an exaggeration. The Onelda was a third-class screw steamer, carrying eight

guns. According to the old system of measurement her tonnage was 1132 tons, but according to the new 695 tons. She was attached to the Asiatic squadron. The Officers of the Vessel

At the time of the last official advices from the vessel, according to a corrected list procured from the books of the Navy Department at

Washington, were the following:-Commander, Edward P. Williams. Lieutenant-Commanders, William F. Stewart

and Alonzo W. Muldaur. Surgeon, James Suddards.

Assistant Surgeon, Edward Frothingham, Passed Assistant Paymaster, Thomas L. Tul-Masters, Walter Sargent, John R. Pheland

Isaac J. Yates, and Charles F. Arnold. First Assistant Engineer in charge, N. B.

First Assistant Engineer, Haviland Barstow. Second Assistant Engineers, John Torrance, Charles W. C. Senter.

Ensign, J. W. Cowie. Carpenter, J. D. Pinner. Captain's Clesk, William W. Crowinshield.

Paymaster's Clerk, William C. Thomas. Commander Edward P. Williams, who may or may not be among the lost, was born in Maine, and entered the navy from that State, September 9, 1847. He was attached to the sloop St. Marys, of the East India Squadron. from 1847 to 1850; to the sloop Plymouth, in 1851; to the steam sloop Sarauac, of the Home

Squadron, in 1851-52; and to the Naval Academy In 1853. On June 10, 1858, he was promoted to passed midshipm av, and was attached to the sloop Dale, on the coast of Africa, in 1854-55. In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Master, and on September 16, 1855, was commissioned Lieutenant. In 1856-57 he was attached to the sloop Jamestown, on the coast of Africa; in 1858 to the receiving ship at Boston; in 1858-60 to the brig Dolphin, of the Brazilian Squadron and Paraguayan expedition; and in 1861 to the steam sloop Mississippi. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as Lientenant-

Commander and attached to the steam

FIRST EDITION | in the engagement at St. John's Bluff; in the ture of the steamer Governor Morton; in the engagement with the batteries on Morris Island and with the Rebel ram Chicora, while driving the enemy from the wreck of the Keekuk; and in the night assault on Fort Sumter, where he was captured and kept in imprisonment for an

In 1864-66 he was on duty at Boston; was commissioned as a Commander July 25, 11866; was on ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1867; on similar duty at Boston in 1868; and in 1869 was appointed to the chief command of the ill-starred Oneida,

The Other Officers. Below we give some particulars concerning the other officers who were on duty on the

Oneida at the last advices :-Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart was born in Pennsylvania, June 30, 1840, and was appointed to the navy from that State, September 23, 1857. During the late war he was attached to the sloop St. Louis, which was detailed on special service. From that vessel he was transferred to the steamer Iroquois. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander July 25,

Lieutenant-Commander Alonzo W. Muldaur was born in New York, and was appointed to the pavy as Acting Master, April 23, 1867. His promotion to his present rank was quite recent, though he had been attached to the Oneida since 1867.

Surgeon James Suddards, the son of the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in this city, was born in England, but was appointed to the navy from Pennsylvania May 17, 1849, entering the service as an Assistant Surgeon. He was attached to the sloop John Adams, on the coast of Africa, in 1849-50; to the storeship Lexington, of the Pacific Squadron, in 1852-53; to the Coast Survey in 1854-55; to the receiving ship at Boston in 1857; to the Ceast Survey, again, in 1858-59; was commissioned as Surgeon April 24, 1861; was attached to the steam-sloop Canandaigua, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in 1862-64; to the receiving ship Vermont, at Brooklyn, in 1866; on special duty in this city in 1867; and in 1868 was ordered to the

Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham was born in New York, and received his commission in January, 1865.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., the son of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, a well-known New Hampshire politician, who is now Collector of Customs at Washington, was born in New York, but was appointed from New Hampshire. He entered the service May 11, 1863, and his present commission dated from July 23, 1866.

Master Walter Sargent was a native of Maine, and was appointed Acting Master, August 15,

Master John R. Phelan was born in Pennsyl vania, and graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy, June 12, 1866. He received a commission as Midshipman, and was attached to the Iroquois on the Asiatic station, and was subsequently transferred to the Oneida.

Master Isaac I. Yates originally entered the service September 21, 1861, and graduated at

Annapolis June 12, 1866. He was first commissioned as Midshipman, and afterwards as Mas-He was a native of New York. Master Charles T. Arnold, a native of Massa-

chusetts, but appointed from New York, entered the service October 14, 1862, and graduated at Annapolis June 12, 1866. Since his gracuation, Master Arnold was on the Asiatic squadron. Ensign James W. Cowie was a Scotchman by His appointment was from Iowa, 1863. He graduated at Annapolis, June 6, 1867, and made a cruise as Midshipman in the Ou-

Napoleon B. Littig, the engineer in charge, was a native of Maryland, and entered the ser-

Engineer Haviland Barstow was born in Mas sachusetts, entered the service in 1861. Engineer Charles W. C. Senter was also born in Massachusetts, entered the service in 1863. Carpenter Josiah D. Pinner was a Virginian

by birth, and entered the service in 1860.

The captain's clerk, W. W. Crowningshield, was appointed to the navy from Massachusetts, as acting-Volunteer Lieutenant, in 1865.

The Onelda and Her Career. The Oneida was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1861, her engines being constructed by Murphy & Co., of New York. On the 20th of November of the same year she was launched, and early in March, 1862, she was put in commission. She was rated third-class in the navy, and although built for ten guns carried but eight. In all respects she was thoroughly constructed and equipped. Her propeller had four flanges instead of two, and her engines were of 100 horse power. In length she was 228 feet, in breadth 33 feet, and in depth 13 feet. Her rig was that of a three-masted schooner. Her armament consisted of two 11-inch guns, four thirty-two pounders, and two heavy Dahlgren

rified guns.

On the 8th of March, 1862, the Oneida sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard under the com-mand of Captain 8. P. Lee. She accompanied Admiral Farragut's fleet in the famous expedition against New Orleans, and on the 24th of April passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, with the other steamers, under a heavy fire. No sooner had the fleet run past the forts than the Confederate gunboats attacked them, and, discovering one crossing her bows, the Oneida ran into her with a full head of steam, and, cutting her down, left her. Immediately after she aided in the destruction of the Governor Moore. On the day following this engagement the Onelda participated in the attack on the Confederate batteries at Chalmette, reducing them. On the 27th of April she destroyed the obstructions in the Mississipp river, above Carrollton, Miss., and on the 18th of May came in sight of Vicksburg, a demand for the surrender of which was made by her commander. On the 28th of June, when Farragut attacked and ran the batteries, the Oneida accompanied him. She also participated in the engagement which took place on July 15 of the same year, when the Confederate ram Arkansas surprised and successfully passed the flects of Farragut and Davis above Vicksburg. in the year she was on duty blockading when the privateer Oreto, afterwards known as the Florida, ran into the bay. Throughout the war the Oncida was attached to the West Gulf squadron, and although she was not conspicuously engaged in the naval operations which took place subsequent to 1862, she did good and

effective service. After the war ceased, the Oneida went into After the war ceased, the Oneida went into dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she was thoroughly repaired. In 1867 she was again put in commission and ordered to the Asiatic squadron, where she remained, cruising between the different ports in China and Japan. She started from Yokohama, where she had been for several weeks on Japanews 22 hours for several weeks, on January 23, bound for Hong Kong, and must have been sunk the same day.

Five Men Instantly Killed and Others Wounded.

A terrible boiler explosion took place at the sawmill of Messrs. Scott Brothers, near Adams-Commander and attached to the steam ville, McNairy county, on Friday last, says the gunboat Paul Jones, of the South At-lantic Bleckading Squadron, participating resulted in the death of five prominent citizens

of the county, named respectively R. F. Scott, William Rose, Alonzo Holman, Frank Worden, and William Carroll They were all in the engine room at the time the boiler exploded. and death was almost instantaneous. The body of one of the unfortunate men was hurled some distance through the air into the woods, and was precipitated with such force against a tree that a portion of the skin of the face adhered to the bark of the tree. Another had his head completely blown off, and the others were so frightfully mangled that it was almost impossible to recognize them. In order to show the force of the explosion it may be stated that a piece of the boiler weighing four hundred pounds was carried a distance of over five hundred yards from the sawmill. In its passage through the trees it lopped off the limbs as if half a dozen wood-choppers had been at work. The cause of the horrible catastrophe is unknown. Mesers. Scott and Rose were married men, and leave widows and families to lament their untimely loss. The other sufferers were all unmarried The sad accident has created the greatest sympathy among all classes in the community of McNairy county, where the deceased were well known to the citizens and highly respected.

CATHOLICISM.

Consecration of Bishop Foley-Imposing Cere-monies at the Buitimore Cathedral.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., coadjutor and administrator of the diocese of Chicago, took place at the Cathe-dral in Baltimore yesterday. The consecration of a Bishop is one of the most august ceremonies in the ritual of the Catholic Church. The essential rite by which the power of the episcopacy is communicated is the imposition of hands, with prayer; but as said in the book of explanations of the ceremony, by the late Archbishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, the preparatory exami-nation—the delivery of the emblems of pastoral authority, and the various other ceremonies form a whole which is at once splendid and im-pressive. The hour fixed for the ceremonial was 11 o'clock A. M., but long before that hour the Cathedral was densely packed in every part with an expectant throng, who sat, some of them, for five or six hours, including the four hours during which the consecration, in its great mass of details, was actually going on.

The procession consisted of a cross-bearer,

followed by the acolytes; succeeding them came the students of St. Mary's Seminary, about fifty in number, the Rev. clergy of the other dioceses. the Very Rev. Administrators of dioceses. Then came Right Rev. Bishop Beckett, the Right Rev. Bishops McCloskey and Rosecrans. The Young Catholics Friend Society, about one hundred and fifty in number, under the marshalship of A. J. Brand, acted as a guard of honor at the archiepiscopal residence and during the passage of the clergy. On entering the Cathedral the choir, under the leadership of Professor Gegan, with full orchestral accompaniments, burst forth in a grand entree

The large number of clergymen and others participating filled up the sanctuary, and many were forced to take seats outside the railing. The priests within the sanctuary included nearly all the clergymen from the different churches of

Among the clergymen present from other cities were the Very Rev. C. J. Carter, vicar general and administrator of the diocese of Philadelphia; the Very Rev. J. J. Hayden, Very Rev. J. O'Connor, D. D., Rev. P. J. Blenkensop, S. J., and Rev. J. W. Gerdeman, all of Philadel-

The Cathedral was magnificently decorated for the occasion, and the Baltimore papers are full of details of the imposing ceremonies of the consecration, the most impressive portions being the administration of the oath; the examination; the prostration and laying on of hands; the invocation of the Holy Ghost; and the ancinting with the Holy Chrism. The sermon was delivered at 1 o'clock, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware, and occupied about three-fourths of an hour in the delivery. Bishop Becker took as his text the 19th and 20th verses of the Gospel of St. Matthew (Catholic version) containing the commission to go and teach and

After the sermon, other ceremonies, followed, The ceremony of placing the new bishop in the episcopal chair was finally performed in token of his being made a judge and ruler, the Te Deum was sung, the new bishop gave his blessing, and the rite was concluded. The congregation was dismissed at about 3 o'clock. In the evening, at 4 o'clock, Bishop Foley officiated pontifically at Vespers.

Bishop Foley was born in Baltimore on the 6th of March, 1823. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, and after finishing his collegiate course entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He was ordained priest on the 16th of August, 1846, and was sent to Montgomery county as his first mission. He was subsequently sent to this city, and after remaining here two years was removed to the Cathedral in Baltimore, by Archbishop Eccleston, where he has been chancellor, vicar-general, and administrator for the last twenty-two years.

MR. ROBESON STRIKING OIL.

Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Lost to the Government Through a Dinner to the Secretary

of the Navy. Mr. Secretary Robeson is a jolly man. He loves a social glass and a social talk with his friends. He loves to do them services, and since he has been in the Department he has steadily advanced the interests of his boon companions. All men have their little failings. Rebeson's failing is a good dinner, plenty of claret to fol-low, and a sufficiency of walnuts, and rather broad stories. Shortly after his elevation to the some friends who knew the man invited him to one of Delmonico's dinners. Robeson accepted, ate and drank to his heart's content, told stories and cracked jokes, and was duly applauded and flattered by the company.

At the same table sat some gentlemen who were in the oil and tallow business. They talked to the beaming Cabinet officer, and persuaded him that buying oil for the Naval Department here in America was a blunder; that if the United States wanted oil it could be got from their agents in Oporto at a considerable saving and that the storeship bringing it home would save the freightage. Robeson saw the point. and the thing was agreed to. So when United States storeship Guard sailed from New York with stores for the Mediterranean, on the 10th of December, to supply the squadron, which was not in any particular need, she landed three-fourths of her cargo at Oporto, and took

on board 56,000 gallons of olive oil

The price paid was 103 cents in gold per gallon, in tanks. It had therefore to be put in casks, weighed, and taken in lighters to the Guard, which, with commissions due officials, would cost some \$4,320 in gold. Now, if to this we add the expenses incurred by porters, and necessarily by the Government, we shall find that the difference in exchange alone amounted to \$5580.54 on the sum total of the above, namely, \$62.00; that the interest on the gold for, say 90, would amount to \$930.09; and that the marine insurance would amount to the same sum. If to this we add the duty which

should have been paid, but which the revenue lost, we find a total in gold of \$84,000. To this has been added the amount of oil lost by leakage, which ranges according to the best authorities from 5 to 15 per cent. Taking an average of 10 per cent. of leakage, we find that of the 50,000 gallons of oil taken on board at Oporto, only 50,400 were landed in New York. This would make the cost 206 3-10 cents per gallon. Now, the Manhattan Oil Company and Tarrance & Co. had previously offered to supply the Naval Department with Malaga olive oil, considered the best in the market, and fetching the highest price, for \$1.35 per gallon in casks, and to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.—N. Y. Sun to-day.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Indian Outrages.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY

Women's Rights.

The Women Righters in a Tight Place -Will the Ladies Serve on Juries?-Another Mining

high District. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Strike in the Le-

FROM THE STATE.

Mining Matters.

Special Despatch to The Svening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, March 1.—Matters among miners in this section are very quiet to-day, with but slight indications of a strike. At a meeting of the Delaware and Hudson men yesterday afternoon it was voted not to suspend until some future time, when it becomes more general in other districts. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western men also refuse to suspend at present. Advices from Hazleton this morning state that all the miners in that place and vicinity, with the exception of A. Pardee & Co.'s men, have stopped work.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The following bills

vere considered:-House bill regulating the First Survey district was laid over on motion of Mr. Nagle. House bill allowing parties in interest to name their own auditors was defeated on motion of

Mr. Connell. House bill incorporating the Philadelphia Wood Paving Company passed.
Senate bill authorizing Morris, Tasker & Co.
to lay and operate a railroad on Moyamensiag avenue was laid over at the request of Mr.

Senate bill divorcing David Wead from his wife was passed; the husband lived in Luzerne county for two years and the wife lived in New Senate bill divorcing Wm. Niel from his wife

was passed; the cause was alleged incompatibility of temper. House bill opening Fifteenth street was laid over on motion of Mr. Connell. Senste-House bill defining the line of Thomp-

son street passed. Senate bill incorporating the Mantua Hall and Market Company passed.

House. Among the bills introduced were the follow-Mr. Boileau, urging Congress to repeal the present Income Tax law, because it is inquisi-torial and oppressive, besides being in the

nature of a direct tax and questionable on the score of constitutionality.

Mr. Josephs, a supplement to the Weccacoe Legion. Also, to the Point Breeze Park Association. Also, to the Southwest Building Association. Also, extending the jurisdiction of Philadelphia Alderman to cases of contract not exceeding \$300. Also, to cases of trover and conversion and actions of trespass for injuries done to real or personal property. Appeals may

be taken, when its amount is over \$100, in the Common Pleas or the District Court. Mr. Albright, macadamizing Nicetown lane. Mr. Miller, confirming the revision of grades

on Albion street. Mr. Buffington, that any election officer who shall refuse to receive and count the vote of any citizen in his district on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Daily, incorporating the Orion Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Daily asked that the bill be aid on the table. This was objected to by Mr. Creitz, of Lehigh, and the bill at the request of Mr. Daily was referred to the Committee on

Mr. Aimes presented the following:-"That if any obligor mortgager or other person lia-ble for the payment of any bond mortgage, interest coupon or debt of any description, not made payable, the express terms of the coutract, in gold or silver coin, and incurred prior to February 26th, 1862 shall coin, and incurred prior to February 26th, 1862, shall tender in payment thereof when and after the same may be due and payable the full amount of any such debt or liability in legal-tender notes issued by authority of the United States, and the creditor or person to whom the same is payable shall refuse of lecline to accept such legal-tender notes in payment theoreof either before or after suit brought for the recovery of any such debt at law or in equity, the plaintin in such suit shall not be en-titled to judgment or damages exceeding the amount of such debt with interest thereon to the date of such tender, but such judgment shall have interes only at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and no execution shall issue thereon until all the liabilities and debts of the United States shall be made payable in gold and sliver coin by act of Congress: provided, however, that this act shall expire on the first day of July A. D. 1872."

Mr. Beans, that the Brownsburg Delaware Bridge Company may lay one or more railroad tracks on the bridge which they are authorized to erect, and lease said track or tracks to any railroad company now incorporated or which may hereafter be incorporated. This bridge is said to be thirty miles above Trenton. Mr. Parsons, joint resolutions directing the Governor, Attorney-General, and Auditor-General to urge the General Government to pay the

border raid claims. FROM THE WEST.

Important Whisky Decision. St. Louis, March 1 .- The whisky belonging to Matteon & Goodell, which had been seized by the Government authorities, and has occupied the United States District Court for several days, was last night decided by a verdict for the Government on nearly all the counts of the indictment. The case involved about \$40,000

worth of spoils. A heavy snow-storm commenced he re at midnight. Female Jurors.

LABAMIE CITY, March 1 .- Among the jurors drawn for the March term of the Albany County Wyoming Court were eleven ladies, some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens. The excitement caused by this proceeding is immense.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Respect to Mr. Burlingame. Boston, March 1 .- The citizens of Cambridge, at a public meeting last evening, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Anson Burlingame. The meeting listened to addresses on the subject by Theophilus Parsons, R. H. Dana, and ex-Mayors Sargent and Russell.

The Charlestown Navy Yard. Orders have been given to reinstate half of the discharged workmen in the Charlestown Navy Yard, and they will resume work to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

West Virginia Legislature.
WHERLING, W. Va., March 1.—The joint reso-

lution proposing amendments to the State constitution so as to enfranchise colored men and ex-Confederates passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 4. It was passed by the House on Friday last by a vote of 36 to 18. It has to be concurred in by the Legislature next winter and then submitted to the people in October, 1871. Under it the enfranchised Confederates will first vote in October, 1872.

Silver Mine in Kentucky.
Louisville, March 1.—Silver mines of unparalelled richness have been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky. The ore is found to contain a larger percentage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. They will be developed in the

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 1. - Lieutenant Commander George W. Coffin is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to report to Commodore Joseph F. Green as chief of staff to that

Ensign Horace McElroy has resigned.

FROM THE PLAINS.

HELENA, Montana Territory, March I.-On Thursday last a party of intoxicated Spokane Indians came to a ranche twenty miles from town, and their demands for a free supply of whisky being refused, they destroyed most of the furniture about the premises and left. The three white men who occupied the ranche barricaded the doors against the Indians, who returned in a short time, but being unable to enter the house, stole fifteen head of horses. The whites recaptured the horses next day. The

FROM EUROPE.

Indians threaten further violence.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, March 1—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, 86%. Brie Raliroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 29%.

Liverroot, March 1—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11%d; middling Orleans, 11%d; 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. London, March 1.—Whale Oll quiet and steady. Sugar firm for both on the spot and afloat. Refined

Petroleum firmer but not higher. Tallow quiet and steady. Sugar firm for both on the spot and afloat. Reflued Petroleum firmer but not higher. Tallow quiet and steady. Turpentine quiet and steady.

BREMEN, March 1.—Petroleum closed firm last HAMEURG, March 1.—Petroleum closed firm last

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 1—1 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1867, 88%; Erie Railroad, 21%; Illnois Central, 110%; Great Western, 29.
PARIS, March 1.— The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. bc.
Liverroot, March 1—1 P. M.—The cotton sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales. The advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause dullness in the cotton marks here. Receiving of wheat for three

the cotton market here. Receipts of wheat for three days, 35,000 quarters, of which 30,000 quarters are American. ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum opened flat at 59f. 59c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday is favorable to trade prevails. The deposits, compared with the previous week, have diminished \$365,817, whilst specie has increased \$140,117, and legal tenders \$170,514. There is also an expansion in loans of \$233,098, which, in the face of diminished deposits, shows ample reserves. The clearings show a material reduction in aggregate business of over \$4,000,000, and the figures reflect the prevailing apathy of the money market and the eneral business prostration. There is very little doing among the money lenders, and borrowers continue to rule the market.

Gold opened weak, but advanced from 115 to 115%, closing about noon at 115%. The market was less excited this morning than for several days past.

Government bonds are active and quite strong prices advancing all down the list with the ex-ception of the 10-40s, which are not quoted, the interest falling due to-day.

The Stock market was dull, and at the opening prices ruled weak but improved, closing City securities continue firm, with sales of the old issues at 1001, and of the new at 101% Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 90%.

In Reading Railroad there was not much doing—sales at 48%@48%, closing about %@%. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet, with small sales at 57; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115%, an advance of 34, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54%. 75 was offered for Norristown, 3634 for North Pennsylvania, and 34% for Catawissa preferred.

Coal, bank, canal, and passenger railway stocks were out of favor, and the bids were trifling and nominal.

—This morning the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank very kindly granted a furlough of sixty days to their Vice-President, J. W. Torrey, Esq. The arduous labors of Mr. Torrey have seriously undermined his health. On this account the relaxation which has thus been granted is greatly needed. During his absence the duties of the Vice-President will be ably performed by Dell Nobli the Vice-President-hip will be in such good keeping. We sincerely hope that the holiday may be of the greatest service, and that Mr. Torrey may again return to resume his duties in

the full enjoyment of health.

—We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon.

James Pollock, Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of February, 1870:— Gold deposits

Total deposits..... \$244,459 30

COINAGE BXECUTED.

GOL	D.	
Denomination. N. Double Eagles	0, of Pieces, 18,390 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	\$367,800-00 256-00 125-00 75-00 62-00 95-00 8,976-0
Total	18,515	\$377,818-66
Dollars. Haif-dollars. Quarter Dollars. Dimes Haif Dimes Three-cent Pieces. Fine Bars.	21,150 23,550 150 150 13,750 3,150	\$31,150-00 16,775-00 87'50 16'00 687'50 94'50 4,570-12
TotalNICK	71,900	\$43,838-65
Pive-cent Pieces	760,000	\$38,000.00
Total	760,000	\$68,000-00
One-cent Pieces	500,000	\$5,000-00
Total	500,000 LATION.	\$5,000 00
Gold Coinage	18,515	\$368,387 60

Total No. of Pieces 1,850,415

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½ &116½; 5-20s of 1862, 114½ &114½; do., 1864, 118½ &115½; do., 1865 118½ &118½; do., 1865, 118½ &118½; do., 1865 118½ &118½; do., 1865, 118½ &119½ &10. 40s, 1867, 119½ &119½; do., 1868, 119½ &119½; 10-40s, 1698, 109½; Cur. 6s, 111½ &111½; Gold, 118½; do. 1868, 109½ &109½; Cur. 6s, 111½ &111½; Gold, 118½; do. 863, 114½ &114½; do. 1864, 118½ &16. 1863, 114½ &114½; do. 1865, 118½ &16. 1863, 114½ &114½; do. 1865, 118½ &16. 1863, 118½ &10. 1865, 118½ &16. 1868, do., 112½ &118½; do. 1867, do. 112½ &118½; do. 1868, do., 112½ &112½; 10-40s, 109½ &109½; U. S. 50 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½ &111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118½ &116½; Silver, 115½ &110. Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$550 &56; Central Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$550 &56; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$156 &130.

MESSER. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½ &116½; 5-20s of 1862, 114½ &114½; do. 1864, 1184 &114½; do. 1864, 1184 &114½; do. 1864, 1184 &114½; do., July, 1865, 111½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 111½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 111½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 112½ &111½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 112½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 112½ &111½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 112½ &111½ &111½; do., July, 1866, 112½ &111½ &111½; do., July, 1867, 112½ &111½; do., July, 1868, 112½ &111½; do., Ju

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street, FIRST BOARD.

\$1600 City 6s, Old. is. 100 1/4 1000 Le gold 1...... 90 1/4 200 sh Read R.... c. 48 1/4 sh Penna R. is. 57 1/4 sh Penna R. is. 57 1/4 do ... is. 57 1/4 d \$1000 N Cent R Bds of 1900.... 83% \$1000 do..... 83% \$1000 do..... 83% \$1000 Hunt & B Top lat mt 83 7 do 54% 100 sh Big Mount .. 6%

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

"The excitement which attends the great decline in gold is exhibited in no more curious fact than that at an early hour this morning the brokers were dealing in the precious metal at the door steps of the up-town hotels, and long before the usual time of business, made immense transactions. The news from Washington produced such a rush to cover on the part of the 'shorts' that the price advanced to 117, but during the session of the board eventually fell to 115—the lowestyet in the present Jownward

"The instructions from Washington were soon set forth in detail on the blackboard at the Sub-Trea-During the month of March, 1876, Isball, by order, ra-ceive bids for gold and offers of bonds as follows:—

Delve bids for gold and offers of beads as folgeton by the sound of th

Wednesday, March 2-One million dollars (Special Fund).
Thursday, March 10-One million dollars (Sinking Fund). 4 Wednesday, March 16—One in llion dollars (Special Fund). Thursday, March 24—One million dollars (Sinking

Fund). Wednesday, March 30-One million dollars (Special Wednesday, March 30—One million dollars (Special Fund).

They will be in accordance wish regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,

Assistant Treasurer.

"This document produced renewed excitement. It was originally supposed that only two millions of gold would be sold during March, but the month having the full thirty-one days, and the last day falling on Thursday, it happens that another gold day is included, and hence the schedule provides for the sale of a third million of gold. The mind of Wall street is so sensitive at this period that the circumstance was sufficient to produce a small panic, in

cumstance was sufficient to produce a small panic, in which the 'bulls' who had bought against the contingecy of reduced sales of gold unloaded at once—a step to which they were, moreover, prompted by the further advance of dve-twenties in London, which came 90%, while Congress summarily disposed of a resolution proposing a redistribution of the contractor. It seems evident from all the focts the currency. It seems evident from all the facts which have so far transpired that Mr. Boutwell in furthering his plans of funding the national debt is determined to bring the prices of the five-twenties and gold together. Hence, despite his need of cur-rency, he keeps his gold sales steady and increases his bond purchases—exactly contrary to what would be inferred from the condition of the would be inferred from the condition of the national Treasury. However, as Mr. Boutwell has a right to make the best bargain he can in the interest of the Government, his policy may be perfectly correct in thus keeping his real plans out of sight. Should he on Thursday next accept all the bids for gold that may be submitted, it is evident that in a falling market he is employing the best means to get the highest price for his treasure. The possibility of this fact, strengthened by the reduced condition of his currency balance, led to a pressure to sell of his currency balance, led to a pressure to sell gold, and the price fell to 115."

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, March 1 .- The Flour market is steady, with a fair demand from the home consumers for the better grades of winter wheat families, which are in small supply. 600 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at \$4.25.64.50; extras at \$4.623.66; for the superfine at \$4.25.64.50; extras at \$4.623.66; for the superfine at \$4.25.64.50; extras at \$4.623.66; for the superfine at \$5.25.66; and fancy brands at \$5.25.66; and fancy brands at \$5.25.67.50, according to quality. Rya Flour is held.

\$6-25@7-50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$4-75 per bbl. In Corn Meal no sales were re-The demand for Wheat has somewhat fallen off, The demand for Wheat has somewhat fallen off, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.43@1.25½. Rye is quoted at \$1 for Western. Corn is in fair demand, and the offerings are larger, and prices 1 cent lower. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$1@92c. Oats are firm but quiet; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c. No sales were reported in Bariey or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull and depressed. Sales of 250 bushels from first hands at \$7@7:12½. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at

Whisky may be quoted at \$1@1-02 for wood and tron-bound Western. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

thy nothing doing. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamship Russia from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1.—The ship N. Boynton, from Caliao. received orders at the Capes to proceed to New York. Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Northwood, from Montevideo. Passed out—Schr T. H. Oakes, for Barbados.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... MARCH 1 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

TA. M. 36 | 11 A. M. 41 | 2 P. M. 44 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4½ days, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 64 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. more, with mose, to a. Groves, Jr.
Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, 31 days from
Galveston, with cotton to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Adeline B., Jefferson, from Leesburg, with

Schr E. S. Reeves, Loper, 1 day from Morris river, with glass to Mitchell & Erwin. Schr Olivia, Fox. 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah—Rev. Mr. Benedict, Mrs. L. M. Bond, Jr., Mr. Samuel Miller, John F. Mecklin, Miss Martha Zimmerer, Mr. C. Goldenberg, Mr. W. James, Mr. W. F. Kelly.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Theobald, Theobald, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th ult.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Milman, from New York, at Port-au-Prince 16th ult., and sailed 20th for Aux Cayes. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

\$368,337.50 88,759.50 48,000.00 yesterday.

Bark Scud, Hopkins, from Messina for Philadel-phia, was towed through the Straits 6th uit.

Barks Amphion, Rees, and Infantigable, Faick, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 15th uit.