PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

BLOODY WORK IN CUBA.

Americans Among the Victims

No Tidings of the Missing Steamships

A Criminal Sentenced Before Conviction

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CUBA.

Wholesnie Butchery of spanish Prisoners by the Cubans—Americans Among the Victims. HAVANA, Feb. 26.—I have another wholesale execution of Cubans, and of two American citizens, to announce. When Colonel Gonzales citizens, to announce. When Colonel Gonzales Boet captured the family of the Cuban General Floneredo, he also took a number of documents and letters addressed to the General.

From these the Spaniards claim to have dis-covered the existence of a junta, or association, in Santiago City, whose mission was to assist the insurgents in all possible ways. From forty to afty persons-planters, merchants, lawyers, doctors, clerks, etc.—were at once arrested, and the latest news informs us that thirteen of the most prominent have been tried by a military commission—formed, as usual in this island, for the purpose of condemning—found guilty of in-fidencia (disloyalty), sentenced to death and

The only letter I have received gives the names of only five of the victims, as follows:—Senor Andres La Puente, the Grand Orient of the Freemasons of the island, a very wealthy planter, and a man universally esteemed for his benevolence and fine abilities; Captain Jose Villalongo, once an officer of the Spanish army; Don Jose M. Portondo, a planter, and the two American citizens, Messrs. Charles Damnery and John F. Portuondo—the first an American by birth and the second by naturalization.

The acting American Consul at Santiago, A. E. Phillips, Esq., in his report of the affair to the American Consul-General here, in part repairs the omissions of my correspondent, giving the names of seven of the eight other victims, thus:—Senores Juan F del Poza, Buenaventura Bravo, Joaquin Santicstebau, Diego Vinagre, Isidro Echevarria, Bernado Cabezas, and Baldomero Cosme. The Diario de la Marina reports the number of victims as eighteen, giving no names, but I am satisfied it is mistaken, and that, as stated by my correspondent, thirteen is the number.

A MASONIC LODGE.

The executed gentlemen, when arraigned be-ore the military commission that condemned them, admitted the existence of an association to which they belonged, but denied its being a political justa, but only a Masonic lodge; that they met together as Masons for Masonic purposes, and not as politicians for political pur-poses. This defense appears to have angered instead of satisfied the Spaniards.

MASONS OR CUBANS-TREAT EACH ALIKE.

A Catalan priest, who, since the commence-ment of the war, has been noted for the uitraism of his loyalty and his violent denunciations of Cubans, immediately pronounced Freemasons no better than insurgents; that the rising of Yaro was plotted and planned in Masouic lodges; that Cespedes is a Mason; and that wherever Masons congregate there Spanish loyalty withers and eles. With the same fanatieloquence that some of his ancestors no doubt employed in the times of the Inquisition re, and persecu this terrible tribunal of some person charged with heresy, he inflamed the passions of his auditors, and the result was, as stated, the condemnation of the thirteen accused. So true then, it is, as admitted by Senor Gil Gelpi, editor of the Prensa, a thorough Spanish fanatic, but at the same time the most candid and plainest spoken of Havana Spaniards, that the Spain of to-day is the spain of the times of Peter the Cruel, Philip II, and the Duke of Alba; that Spaniards have not changed. Mr. Phillips, ably seconded by Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul, endeavored hard and long to save the lives of his two countrymen, Messrs. Damnery and Portuondo, but without success. The volunteers insisted upon their life-blood being shed as well as of thhir eleven Cuban associates, and thwarted all appeals mode to the Lieutenant-Governor of the district to save them. The two Americans were Freemasons, and therefore were sacrificed to Spanish intolerance and fanaticism.

FORTY MORE TO BE EXECUTED.

FORTY MORE TO BE EXACUTED:

From Mr. Phillips' report, the remaining prisoners, forty in number, he says, were also to be executed soon, and by this time must be numbered among the dead. From other sources, however, I find there is a probability that Mr. Phillips may be found in error. The Lieutenant-Governor of the district is opposed to any more recent in the same of the same of the contain General. executions, and has written to Captain-General Rodas for instructions. It may well happen that these, when given, will be to spare the lives of the forty men. But will such an order arrive in time to save? This is doubtful. The volunteers, headed by Colonel Boet, were furious at the delay caused, and were clamoring loudly and strongly for the execu-tion of all the arrested parties. It may well have happened already that the semewhat humane Lieutenant-Governor has had to succumb to their demands, and that, as foreshadowed by Mr. Phillips' report, the forty accused are now to be numbered among the dead. I am assured that Americans are also included in this lot. Aware of his inability to defend his countrymen from Spanish violence, Mr. Phillips has asked the American Government for a man-ofwar, and it is to be hoped that one will be sent

him without delay.

It is shameful and disgraceful to the American authorities that American citizens are left so much at the mere mercy of Spanish officials and volunteers, without needed american protection, and this, too, when no less than American men-of-war are kept in Key West harbor doing nothing, unless it be to keep that immaculate town from running off. Mr. Rams-den, the British Consul, has also written to his Government that, in his opinion, a British war ssel should constantly be kept at his disposal. The excitement about the executions and pending executions was really great in Santiago at the latest advices.

AN ENGLISH SUBJECT MURDERED. On the evening of the 12th a British subject Mr. Frederick Jordan, a ship carpenter by trade was most foully murdered by a Spanish volun-teer, and this naturally has added to the excitement. The murderer has been arrested, and his bloody act is said to have been done from other motives than those connected with politics.

GENERAL QUESADA.

Rathusiasm Among the Cubans-Crowds of Visi-

tors at the General's Hotel—A Proclamation to be Issued To-Day. General Quesada, late commander-in-chiet of York night before last, remained in New York night before last, remained in his apara-ments at the Hoffman House all day yesterday, and was visited by an immense number of Cuban

FIRST EDITION | 10 of the little republic floated from the roof of the hotel, and was frequently cheered by people in the street, while the vesti-bule and parlors of the establishment seemed to be transformed from American into Castilian reserts, and resounded with the articulation of Castellano. Colonel Varona and Major Loznas, the accomplished aides-de-camp of the General, speak English fluently, and contributed immeasurably to the entertainment of American visitors not familiar with Spanish. To-day General Quesada will publish a proclamation containing an official report of affairs in Cuba. The document was being prepared last evening, but had not sufficiently approached completion to be given to the press. Arrangements are on foot Wholesale Butchery of Spanish Prisoners given to the press. Arrangements are on foot among the Cubans in the city to give the Gene-ral an entertainment, and the Cuban League, of which General McMahon is president, has in-vited General Quesada and staff to attend their meeting on Saturday evening next.

BERGNER AGAIN.

LOWRYS SECOND LETTER. How Bergner Does Up His "Arguments" in Envelopes—His War Record—Lowry Gives the People a "Smell" of the Deacon's Vile-

Senator Lowry has kept his promise and furnished us with another epistle addressed to "Deacon" George Bergner, the leader of the Harrisburg ring. The letter reads as follows:-HARRISBURG, March 2, 1870.

At the conclusion of my letter of yesterday left you hissing like a serpent at me for voting against the Metropolitan Police infamy, because you could not use me, and cooing like a dove to Governor Geary for vetoing this same measure, "that thrift might follow fawning." In this you manifested about the same consistency as you do upon the bill for the establishment of a new county with its seat at Titusville. In your vile paper heretofore, which boasts of leading the great Republican party of Pennsylvania you have charged me at least a score of times with being personally interested in it to a very large amount in securing the passage of the measure; and in the same paper of the 24th, after you had done your infamous work, there you say that I went back upon my personal interest (a thing that you were never accused of doing), and defeated the passage of the new county bill in the House. In my simplicity I had not supposed, until you made the wonderful discovery, that I controlled both branches of the Legislature. But I was led to believe, from rumors in the ears of every one, and what was manifest to all, that there were at least more than thirty men of the House who could each produce two hundred better reasons than you give in your paper. These private reasons, if umor be true, were given by you to them in

You always have boasted that you could pur-chase more Democrats with the same money than yeu could Republicans, and your negotiations upon the new county bill satisfies me that for once you told the truth. You always purchase at the lowest market price, and sell at the

highest.
But this is a digression from the main object of my letters which I have started with. They were not so much to defend myself as to expos you, and I will not in the future be switched off upon any side track. How dare you question my Republicanism, and that of a band of men too honest to be bought and too brave to be driven into voting for a candidate for State Treasurer, when they knew, and everybody knew, that your organization had corrupted a majority of the caucus before you had called them together?

George Bergner, you, sir, have had an uninter-rupted career of fraud at the capital, gathering gains from every act of wrong perpetrated by the vile of both parties in the Legislature, and were always more willing to enter into alliance with political foes for plundering the Treasury than to unite with a political friend to protect it. It is no secret that your paper is a vile organ of a dangerous "ring," and the defender and coverer-up of the tracks of the vile. You, sir, who, by persistent practice, have lived in the faith that corrupt fortunes of profligate adventurers, of whom you, a few years ago, were a mere ap-prentice, but are now chief, should not call in juestion the integrity or Republicanism of any

I now propose in this letter, and that which is to follow, to dissect your political course, and let the people of this State smell of you, and they will be enabled to say with certainty who have been the betrayers of the party and the plunderers of the State. For forty years I have been a careful observer of politics at Harrisburg, and for nine years, and during all the reign of terror through which we have passed, I have been a watchful man of your course. Among the masses of the great majority which compose the Republican party its principles are held sacred and dear, and those Republicans who this year refused to vote for your candidate for State Treasurer are among the best men in the State and from the most faithful Republican coun-You were here at Harrisburg when thousands laid down their lives in their devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and to-day the country is filled with the widows and the orphans of the heroic martyrs. At Harrisburg, in the circle where you move, when the nation was bleeding at every pore, the only incentive that entered the heart of you and associates was to plunder-feasting on the holy offerings that others made to insure the safety of the Government! You, during these times, were clinching your games, and selling and reselling your influence with your horses and mules, when the brave, the generous, and the patriotic were spilling their blood and scattering their fortunes to crush treason.

The war, thank God, has now passed. Recon-

struction is a fixed fact, and good men's fears are not that the Government will be lost from enemies without, but that it will be destroyed by corruptionists, like yourself, from within. The office of State Treasurer has been one of the mediums through which you and your confederates have boldly corrupted State politics. debauched both political parties, and outraged the people at large. It is no secret at Harrisburg that every man, probably, save one, who has held the office of State Treasurer since 1860, and many before that day, purchased, or by dis-honorable means procured, the votes of a sufficient number of members to elect him before the caucus was called. The caucus system of nominations, which is a protection for party organization, has, under your management, become gigantic machine moved and controlled by bad men to perpetrate stupendous villainies. The breaking up of this organization by any means and by all means was not only a public duty but a private virtue, and your indignation at those who broke it up is the best evidence of their virtues. By means of the caucus the candi dates for State Treasurer are forced by you and your paper, and your co-conspirators, to expend thousands of dollars to obtain the place, or to give you the whole treasury of the State to be used for venal purposes. There is no attempt to keep this fact a secret. You have been an active dealer in such business for more than ten years, managing in that time (for before that you were compara-tively a poor man) to amass an immense fortune, and which by far the greater portion fortune, and which by far the greater portion thereof, by this and other legislative and gov ernmental rascalities, has come out of the pockets of taxpayers or corporations that sought legislation at Harrisburg. All these gains were accumulated to gorge the avarice and greed of the vile body of men that the best men in Pennsylvania now look upon as the greatest criminals of the age. I do not assert that in the sale of the office of State Treasurer, Senators and Representative, as a general thing, have personally "stepped up to the cap-tain's office" and offered themselves for sale, or

that in all cases they can show the profits of this disreputable traffic. In this business the magic power is controlled "in the wheel within a wheel," such as you managing to sell the votes of new members, screwing up their fears and ambitions to become members of committees or the promise of office for the support of Sections of the support of the tors' and Representatives' votes in elections of Treasurers and other legislative commodities.

The men thus bartered for, in many cases be-fore they left home, were ignorant of knowing it, or feared for their private legislation and it, or feared for their private legislation and for their reputation in your paper too much to complain of it. Your frowns and your flatteries, and those of your backers have had a potential influence. Your paper has been used as a straw to tickle or to tingle their ears, or as a penny whistle to please their fancy, or to damn them amongst their constituents. Hundreds, if not thousands, have been bound hand and foot, and voted to subserve the ends of your

You could tell us now, George Bergner, if you would, the state of the negotiations of the raid of seven millions upon the treasury now about to take place. If those who have it in charge will come down gracefully, their bill will suc-ceed. If they do not, you will crush it out, and unblushingly claim that you acted from public

considerations. I shall continue this subject, Deacon Bergner, and I will be faithful to you, faithful to the people of Pennsylvania, faithful to the Republican party, that must perish or get rid of you, and faithful to the cause of truth. MORROW B. LOWRY.

DISASTER IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Total Destruction by Fire of the Propeller New Jersey.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:— Information was brought to this city on Satur-day morning by the steamer Louisiana, Captain Hill, that while coming up the bay from Norfolk a vessel, supposed to be a steamer, was discovered about 4 o'clock that morning burned to the water's edge off Sharp's Island. The same information was communicated by Captain Reybold, of the steamer Kennebec, from York

Reybold, of the steamer Kennebec, from York river, which passed the burning vessel about 3 o'clock the same morning. The fact being made known, a rumor prevailed throughout the city that the burning steamer was the Matilda, Captain Kirwan, hence for Fredericksburg.

Another rumor, which proved to be correct, as subsequently ascertained, had it that the burning vessel was the propeller New Jersey, Captain A. K. Cralle, belonging to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, used in the carrying of extra freight between this port and Norfolk, Va.

folk, Va.

From Captain Smith, Superintendent of the line, the following particulars of the destruction of the New Jersey have been obtained:—

The propeller left here on Friday afternoor for Norfolk with a large freight, consisting of 1500 bushels corn, 60 tons of guano, meat and port in barreis, and numerous other articles. While proceeding down the bay, and when about three miles off Sharp's Island, at 12'30 o'clock, the fact that the vessel was on fire amidships in the freight-room, between decks, became apparent to the captain and between decks, became apparent to the captain and mate, who smelled the smoke caused thereby. The hatch was raised to allow of water being throw from the hose connecting with the fire apparatus s from the hose connecting with the fire apparatus so as to extinguish the fire, but the fiames gained such rapid headway, reaching even up the masts and burning the sails, as to compel them to retire. The propeller was then rounded or turned to enable the officers and crew—11 in number—to reach the stern, where the two quarter boats were secured, and which being lowered in the water they all embarked in them. They were picked up by the steam tug Pacific, which was bringing them to this city when the tug was met by the propeller Transit. The latter vessel, also belonging to the Norfolk Line, had on board Captain Smith, superintendent, who had come down to the assistance of her consort. To her the officers and crew were transferred and brought to this city, reaching here in the afternoon. The New Jersey continued to burn until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when she sunk in o'clock Saturday morning, when she sunk in ten fathoms water. The Louisiana was about six miles distant from the propeller when the latter was observed on fire. The Kennebec, on the latter was observed on life. The Kennebec, on her way up an hour previous, about 3 A. M., also ob-served the burning of the propeller, but as the latter was already burned to the water's edge, no assist-ance could be rendered. The New Jersey was of about 474 tons measurement, and valued at between \$30,000 and \$35,000. She was insured for one-half of her value. It was not ascertained whether any por-tion of the freight was insured. The directors of the

STARTLING CONFESSION.

attempt to have the propeller raised.

Man Arrested in Schuylkill County, Pa., Confesses Having Committed a Murder in

The Pittsburg Commercial says:-C. M. Darley, Esq., District Attorney of Schuylkill county, has sent a telegram and also a written letter to Chief of Police Hague, informing him that there is a man under arrest in Mahany City for some trivial crime; and further, that since his incarceration he has confessed to having murdered a man a short distance back of Temperanceville, on Chartiers creek, in this county. The prisoner's name is Michael Torley, alias "Buffer" Burns. Mr. Hague states that he has made inquiries about the matter, and found that the prisoner was charged before a Temperanceville justice with murdering a man named Brown in June, 1866. The murder, as Mr. Hague further learns, was committed during a drunken row among coal miners in the locality known as the "Mining District" up Chartiers creek, in Chartiers township. The victim of the murder was stabbed once or twice, and then thrown into the creek, where the body was afterwards recovered. A justice of the peace of the township held an inquest, and the result of the finding of the jury placed the murder on the accused. Information or murder was made against him before a Temperanceville magistrate, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. The citizens residing in the locality where the murder occurred, raised a purse of \$500, which they offered as a reward for his apprehension, but he succeeded in cluding arrest, and pursuit was given up, and the \$300 was afterwards donated to a Methodist church in Mansfield. A gentleman connected with the church called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and corroborated this part of

Mr. Hague's statement. Chief Hague visited Temperanceville yesterday afternoon and had a new warrant made out for the arrest of the accused. This, and also a letter to the District Attorney of Schuylkill courty, was sent on yesterday, the letter requesting that the prisoner be held in custody until Tuesday next, at which time Mr. Hague will start to bring him here. The District At-torney of this county has so instructed Mr. Hague, we believe. The Chief says he dis-tinctly recollects the marder, and he is confident Burns is the right party.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

The Passengers of the City of Boston. No further tidings were received yesterday in regard to the missing steamers City of Boston and Smidt. The agents of both these vessels till profess to feel no alarm, and the agent of the latter, particularly, said in reply to an interrogatory that he expected every day to hear of

her arrival under canvas in some port.

Among the passengers on the City of Boston, for Europe, are Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ebbes, of New York. Mrs. Ebbes is the daughter of the late Dr. Cotton.

Another of the passengers on the City of Bos ton is John S. Balley, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is unmarried, is twenty-six years old, has resided in that city six or seven years, and worked in the bottling works of Norris & Rundell. He has property in Michigan to the amount of \$5000 or \$6000, and two brothers lived there. but the settlement of the estate of one of them lately deceased, necessitated his going to Eng-land. He took passage on the steamer, which fact, however, was unknown to any but his room-mate, Mr. J. G. D. Henderson, who has now written to the surviving brother in

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President Engaged for 4th of July.

Grant's Plans for the Holidays.

Good Reason for an Early Adjournment

LATEST FROM HARRISBURG. Mr. Henszey's New Police Bill in Full.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Mr. H. C. Bowen, of New York, whose summer residence is in the former State, called upon President Grant this morning, and in behalf of the citizens of Eastera Connecticut tendered him an invitation to attend the proposed great mass meeting on Woodstock Common on the Fourth of July next, to be held in honor of the day and particularly in honor of the passage of the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Bowen stated that Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, had consented to deliver an oration, and Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, had also consented to address the people. President Grant received the gentlemen very cordially, and promptly and without qualification accepted the invitation, adding that he hoped Congress would adjourn early so he could go to Long Branch in June.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 3 .- Mr. Billingfelt preented a petition from citizens against the new Police bill. Mr. Henszey reported a new Police bill, with amendments which were made in committee by

himself. The bill is as follows:-An Act Supplemental to an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia in Reference to the Police of said City, and Providing for a Board of Police Commis-

City, and Providing for a Board of Police Commissioners.

Be it enacted, That for the better preservation of the peace of the city of Philadelphia, and for the purpose of securing a permanent police therefor, from and after the passage of this act, all the powers heretofore vested in the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia in relation to the appointment, organization, and discipline of the police force of said city be and they are hereby vested in five commissioners, to be styled a Board of Police Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Mayor of said city, who shall be ex officio the president of said board, and four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Four of said commissioners shall be elected by the Select and Common Councils of said city, in joint convention assembled, within twenty days from the passage and Common Councils of said city, in joint conven-tion assembled, within twenty days from the passage of this act, at least one of whom shall be of the same political party as the majority of said convention, but shall be of the same political party as and shall be nominated by the minority of said joint conven-tion; and said commissioners so elected shall hold their office until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1871.

Section 2. That at the general election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, A. D. 1870, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia four commissioners to serve in said board, one of whom shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years, from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1870; said terms of office to be decided by lot upon the organization of said board and in the presence the organization of said board and in the presence of the president thereof, which shall take place at noon on the Monday succeeding said election, or as soon thereafter as practicable; and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city a commissioner to serve for the term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding said general election. All years after next succeeding said general election. All vacanties occurring in said board shall be filled as follows: —If the vacancy occur in the commissioner whose term would have expired on the first Monday of the next January, the Select and Common Councils of said city shall fill said vacancy within twenty days, and if a vacancy shall occur thirty days or upwards before the next general elec-tion in the office of a commissioner whose term would not have expired on the first Monday of the next January, the Select and Common Councils of said city shall, within twenty days, elect a commis-sioner to serve until the first Monday of the next

said city shall, within twenty days, elect a commissioner to serve until the first Monday of the next
January. The Select and Common Gouncils of said
city shall, within twenty days, elect
a commissioner to serve until the
first Monday of the next January, and the qualified
electors of said city shall, on the next election after
the happening of said vacancy, elect a commissioner
to serve for the unexpired term of said vacancy, who
shall enter upon the duties of his office on the said
first Monday of the next January after said election.
If a vacancy shall occur within thirty days of a gene-If a vacancy shall occur within thirty days of a general election in the office of a commissioner whose term would have expired on the first Monday of the second January then next following, the Select and Common Councils shall in like manner elect a commissioner within 20 days, to serve for the said unexpired term. If a vacancy shall occur within 30 days of a general days, to serve for the said discrete term. It a vacancy shall occur within 30 days of a general election in the office of a commissioner whose term would have continued beyond the first Monday of the second January then next following. The Select and Common Councils shall, within twenty days, elect a commissioner to serve until the first Monday of the second January then next following, and the qualified electors of said city shall at the general election to be held before the second January elect a commissioner for said unex-pired term, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of the January succeeding

his said election.
Section 8. That before entering upon the duties of Section 8. That before entering upon the duties of his office, each commissioner provided for by this act, excepting the Mayor of said city, shall be duly qualified in the presence of the courts of said city, by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Piezs in said city, to well and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his abilities.

Section 4. The qualifications for commissioners under this act shall be the same as those prescribed for members of the House of Representatives of

under this act shall be the same as those prescribed for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth; and no person shall be eligible to serve as a commissioner who holds of is a candidate for election or appointment to any national, county, or municipal office of trust or profit other than those of Police Commissioner; and the members of the police to be reorganized and appointed by said board shall hold office during good behavior, and shall be liable to dismissal only for a violation of rules established by said board for the government of the said force, and after a public hearing before said board; provided that any policeman who has been tried and sentenced for any crime or misdemeanor, by any criminal court, may be summarily removed by the said board, and therefore is ineligible.

Section 5. All contested elections of members of the Board of Police Commissioners about

Section 5. All contested elections of members of the Board of Police Commissioners shall be commenced and prosecuted in the same manner as is now provided by law for contesting the election of Mayor of said city.

Section 6. That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia shall fix the salaries of the commissioners and of the cierks of said board. They shall also fix the number of policemen and officers of the force, determine their rates of compensation, and provide for the payment of all salaries under this set. They shall also furnish suitable accommodations for the meetings of the board, and provide for the payment of the same and all necessary expenses thereof. Provided, that nothing con-

taired in this act shall be construed as limiting or restricting the powers of said Councils, vested in them in any manner whatever, as to the number of policemen and other officers to be appointed under this act, the confirmation of rejection of their appointment, and the determination of the daily, monthly, or yearly salary for their services. Section 7. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions be and the same are hereby repealed. House. FINANCE AND COMMERCOE. Thursday, March 3, 1970. 1 The local Money market continues dull, and rates about as easy as usual of late. The business demand, notwithstanding the favorable rates demanded for loans, makes very slow progress, and few signs of a spring opening are yet apparent. With a full supply of currency

Mr. Brown (Dem.) offered a resolution to make an afternoon session to consider the bill from the Senate for the protection of the coal miners.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) moved to consider the bill at

Mr. Davis (Rep.) moved to consider the bill at once.

The Speaker ruled that the House could not act upon this bill until it had been reported by the committee. It was accordingly reported.

A scene of confusion ensued, some of the members exhibiting an unusual eagerness to pass the bill, and one of them, Mr. Howard, of Carbon, moved to dispense with reading it, and to pass it by its title. The reading was continued, but was interrupted by Mr. Beans, of Bucks, who again urged that it be passed by its title.

Speaker Strang said he would not allow a public bill of this importance to be passed without a careful reading, unless by unanimous consent.

Several members raised their voices in objection, and the reading was completed.

Mr. Elliott moved to allow the operators twelve menths instead of four to alter their words so as to conform to the new law.

Mr. Adaire and others objected.

The bill passed unanimously.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

The bill passed unanimously.

Snow Storm. HELENA, Montana, March 3.—A snow storm has prevailed throughout the whole Territory during the last twenty-four hours, and it is still snowing. The prospects for placer mining next

FROM EUROPE.

season are considerably impaired by this storm.

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

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 3.—11 A. M.—Consols, 92% for money and 92% 692% for account. United States Five-twenties of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; of 1862, 90%; 10-408, 86. Erie Railroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 25%.

LONDON, March 3.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afoat. Calcutta Linseed quiet.

Lavarroot, March 3.—11 A. M.—The Cotton market epened quiet; middling uplands, 11% 611% d.; middling Orleans, 11% d. The sales will reach 10,000 bales.

bales.
PARIS, March 3,—The Bourse opened active. Rentes, 74f, 50c.
ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59f. 50c.

59f. 50c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, March 3-1 P. M.—Hillinois Central, 110%.

United States bonds unchanged.

Liverpool, March 3-1 20 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11% 611%d.

Pork quiet.

FRANKPORT, March 3.—U. S. Pive-twenties opened from at 90k (2008).

firm at 95 (6.95).

HAVER, March 3.—Cotton opened heavy; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 136f.; low middling, adoat, 138f. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, March 3.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5.66 per cent. Gold, 115½. Five-twentles, 1862, coupon, 113½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 112½; do. do., new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 111½; id. do., new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 111½; id. do., new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1867, id. go., new, 66½; Missouri 68, 93½; Canton Company, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 80½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98½; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192½. Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Bultimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton weak at 23½c. Piour active and firmer for low grades, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red, \$1.28. Corn scarce; white, 94@96c.; yellow, 92@92c. Oats, 54c. Rye dull, but unchanged. Provisions firmer, but unchanged. Whisky flat at \$1@101.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

A Young Man Drowned and Two Hundred People Witness His Dving Struggles. Friday afternoon last, at 5 o'clock, a distressing affair occurred at Dickson's Pond, near Newburg, N. Y., in the drowning of a young man named Thomas McCullough, in full sight of two hundred people who were on the pond. ems that Mr. McCullough n company with a riend, came up from New Windsor early in the afternoon for the purpose of skating on the pond, and enjoyed themselves for several hours n that recreation. In the course of the afternoon a number of persons broke through the ice and some of them were only saved with the greatest difficulty. When it was seen that the sport was attended with danger, that the ice was not thick enough for safety, many left the pond. The deceased and his friend, however, continued skating, and at about 5 o'clock both of them broke through the ice within a few feet of each other, and at a point opposite Mr. Odell's ice-house. Mr. McCullough's friend by dint of swimming and breaking his way through the ice managed to get where the water was shallow and made his way out. But Mr. McCullough was less fortunate. He struggled in the water for some time, the ice breaking away under his grasp. He had fallen in where the water was very deep. At first he seemed confident, as did those who were watching him, that he would succeed in getting out on the ice, and he struggled on with

out uttering a word. But it soon became evident that his strength was falling. There were at this time from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons on the pond. Ropes and planks were brought and thrown out to him, and now every effort that could be made was made to save him. His comrade called out to him to keep up his courage, and help would soon reach him, but the drowning man made no answer, and kept struggling on. He grasped a rope that was thrown to him, and an effort was made to draw him out of the water, but his be-numbed fingers could not retain hold of the rope, and it was pulled away from him. Again and again was it thrown to him, and with the same fruitless results. Parties approached to within twenty feet of him, and pushed out boards to him, but he was unable to avail him-self of the help thus offered. His strength was now almost spent. A boat was got out from the shore, but this aid came too late. The drowning youth was seen to open his lips—which all the time of this struggle for life, ten minutes. had been kept tightly closed—and attempted to speak, but what he desired to say never reached he ears of the bystanders, for just then his struggles ceased and he disappeared beneath the surface.

SENTENCED BEFORE CONVICTION.

Novel Scene in a New York Court-An In-decisive Jury and a Cogitating Juryman. At the close of the trial yesterday, in the Queens County Court House, of Philip Sheridan, indicted for arson in Flushing, L. I., on the night of the 23d of November, the rendition of the verdict was marked by the singular conduct of the jurers. After a short deliberation the jury returned to the court room. The foreman answer to the usual question, rose and said that a verdict of guilty had been agreed on. Judge Armstrong then sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for three years and six months. After the sentence had been pronounced three of the jurors denied that they had agreed to the verdict which had been rendered. were therefore sent back for redeliberation After a short interval they were again called before the bar and the foreman again announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty. The Judge then asked if they were unanimous in this finding, and in reply one of the twelve deliberately rose and repudiated the words of the foreman. The rest of the jurors were thunderstruck. Observing their consternation, the recreant began to reflect. For some minutes his cogitation was intense. Then, with a sigh of resignation, he submitted, and the prisoner gave up the hope that for a moment he had entered

The local Money market continues dull, and rates about as easy as usual of late. The business demand, notwithstanding the favorable rates demanded for loans, makes very slow progress, and few signs of a spring opening are yet apparent. With a full supply of currency both at the banks and in outside hands at merely nominal rates, the limited business doing in loans is indicative of an unusually duil trade.

We quote "call" loans at about 5 per cent., and prime basiness paper at 6@7 per cent., according to credits.

Gold is fairly active, but comparatively steady, the range being from 115%@115%, the tendency being downward.

Government bonds are slightly off, in sympa-

thy with coin.
At the Stock Board there was an entire abmaintained. Is State and City securities there were no sales this morning, but the market is steady at last quotations. A sale of Lehigh gold loan was made at 90%.

In Reading there was a steady feeling, though no sales were readered.

no sales were made worthy of notice. The range is from 483,6949. Camden and Amboy Railroad was strong at 115%. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 55%,657, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54%. 51% was bid for Minehill; 36% for North Pennsylvania; and 27% for Philadelphia and Erie.

In miscellaneous stocks the movement was inelgnificant. Sales of Commercial Bank at 60%, and Northern Liberties at 126.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 Pa 1 m 6s. 99 1/4 20 sh Penna R. 57

\$1000 Le gold 1 90 3/4 6 do 56 3/4

2 sh Bk N Lib. 126

56 sh C & Am R. ls 115 3/2 20 do 18 57

5 sh Reading R. 49 3/4 182 do 18 57

6 sh C & A Sc. 115 3/4 20 sh Com 1 Bk 60 3/2

2 sh Leh V R. 54 3/4 10 do 60 3/4

100 sh Leh N St. 580 32 80 do 2d 60 3/4

Wester The Haven & Browner No. 40 S. Third FIRST BOARD.

2 sh Leh V R. ... 54% 10 do ... 2d. 60% Messes. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 116@116%; do., 1862, 113%@114%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1865, 118@113%; do. 1865, 118@113%; do. 1865, do. 111%@112; do. 1868, do., 112@112%; 10-40S, 108%@108%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@1114; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115%@115%; Silver, 113@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$950@960; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$950@960; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$950@960; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$106@116%; 5-20s of 1862, 113%@114%; do., 1865, 112%@113%; do., 1865, 112%@113; do., 1865, 113@113%; do., 1865, 111%@112%; do. do., 1865, 111%@112%; do. do., 1865, 111%@112%; do. do., 1868, 112%@112%; do. do., 1864, 112%@112%; do. do., 1864, 112%@112%; do. do., 1865, 111%@114%; do. do., 1864, 112%@112%; do. do., 1865, 111%@114%; do. do., 1864, 112%@112%; do., 1868, 112%@113%@114%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do., 1868, 112%@113%; do., July, 1865, 111%@112%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1865, 113%@114%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. 1864, 112%@112%; do. July, 1865, 111%@112%; do., July, 1865, 111%@112%; do., July, 1866, 111%@112%; do., July, 1867, 111%@112; do. July, 1868, 111%@112%; do., July, 1867, 111%@112; do., July, 1868, 111%@112%; do., July, 1867, 111%@112; do., July, 1868, 111%@112%; do., July, 1867, 111%@112; do., July, 1868, 111%@112; do., July, 1868, 111%@112%; do., July, 1868, 111%@112; do., July, 1868, 111%@112;

10-02 " 115% 11-10 " 116% 10-05 " 115% 11-15 " 116% 10-16 " 115% 11-16 " 116% 11-16 " 116% 10-15 " 115%

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Gold Room was comparatively quiet to-day, and transactions in the precious metal devoid of

and transactions in the precious metal devoid of excitement.

'Indeed, the speculative element of Wall street seems inclined to abandon the gold market for the present, and seek other fields of operation. It would not be surprising if the Gold Room drifted into the lull which prevailed a few weeks since, when the price was in the vicinity of 120. At present the bears' are afraid to sell below 115, and the bulls' are not disposed to buy. Hence a restoration of equilibrium at the present figures. The earliest price this morning was 116%, based upon a decline in London to 90% for five-twenties, and also upon the public debt statement showing the Government to be the actual owner of only eighteen millions of the one hundred and two millions in the Treasury. But the popular faith is now against higher gold, and other questions than that of the Government balance determine the price or the premium. The market became heavy and declined to

1153, with one lonely quotable transaction at 1153, "The weaker feeling in the gold market and the lower quotations abroad, conspiring with the offerings of over four millions at the Treasury purchase of bonds to-day, combined to render Gov

"Foreign exchange was dull and weak, owing to the supply of cotten bills. Prime bankers sixty-day bills sold at 109%, and good bankers at 109%."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 3 .- There is not much activity in the Flour market, but, with light receipts and stocks, and relatively high prices of wheat, holders are not disposed to accept lower quotations. Sales of 700 barrels at \$4-25@4-50 for superfine; \$4-62%@5 for extras; \$5.25@5.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.22@6 for low grades choice Ohio do. do.; and \$7.25@7.50 for fancy St. Louis do. do. Rye Flour is held at \$4.75.

Flour is held at \$4.75.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, and only 1200 bashels Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.24@1.26. Rye is held at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in request at former rates. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 99@92c. Onts are unchanged, 4500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. No sales were reported in Bariey or Mail.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$30

Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull, with small sales at \$7.62\(\times\). (a8 for good and prime. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.25. Whisky is in small supply and generally held at an

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
FORTHESS MONROE, March 3.—Arrived, brig Nellie

Moore, from Matanzas for Baltimore. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... MARCH 3 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M......22 | 11 A. M......32 | 2 P. M.......36 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. J. Burns, Perry, 5 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Durban & Co.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from Morris river.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Moore, from Cedarpoint, Schr Mary Klia, Steelman, from Egg Harbor.

MEMORANDA. Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, hence at New York Bark Mary C. Fox, Ross, hence, at Cardenas 21st ultimo. Brig Fortuna, Borda, hence, was off the bar, Oporto, 10th ult., in 22 days' passage. Brig James Davis, Stowers, hence, at Cardenas 23d

Brig James Baker, Phelan, sailed from Cardenas Brig James Baker, Frieian, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras. Brig Loch Lomond, Savage, sailed from Cardenas 21st ult., for a port north of Hatteras. Brig G. Geary, Conklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 18th ult. Brig E. A. Barnard, Read, hence, at Matanzas 20th

Schrs C. C. May, Kenney, and Thomas Clyde, Cain, nence, at Trinidad 15th ult. Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, hence, at Trinidad 17th uit. Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Clenfuegos 21st ult. Schr W. Bernard, for Philadelphia, saked from

Cardenas 21st ult. Schr James Ponder, Hudson, hence, at Cardenas Schra Hattie Paige, Haley, and Emma G., Webber,