FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT GOLD TUMBLE

The Belated Bulls and Bears.

The Champion Matrimonial Jenkins.

A Reception on the Monarch.

The Vessel Compared to a Monitor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GOLD TUMBLE.

Experience on 'Change Nowadays-The Be-lated Bulls and Bears - Gold Down to 112 7-8.

The decline in gold was the great topic yesterday in Wall street. A feeling prevailed for several days before that the standard of values, if it might be so called, would enter upon an upward course and bob around in the neighborhood of 120. It touched 112% before the day closed. The persistent tendency, however, of gold to descend caused all the excitement which made the Gold Room yesterday the scene of as much turmoil as characterized the famous days of the latter part of last September. All the bulls could do failed to affect the keavy gravity of gold. The Gold Room was a place of most extraordinary excitement. The familiar fountain in the centre of that great resort of the untamable bulls and bears plashed as peacefully as usual, and sent its freshening volumes of spray over the weary and tired loungers who hung round its border. The way the bulls and bears behaved yesterday would have confounded the most intelligent foreigner. They literally danced and howled, roared fiercely at each other, as if each was about to day at the other's throat, shouted louder than it was thought possible human lungs could withstand, and otherwise behaved in a very bewildering and delirious manner. It was generally admitted that the tendency of gold was downwards; but few, however, gave credit to the notion that it was about to descend at once to par. To reach that point it was easy enough to perceive that fifty different causes lay in the way—the small share of bullion in the Treasury, the likelihood of imports exceeding the figures at which they have been recorded in the last quarter, the suspense felt in regard to Congressional legislation and other things that make an element in the aggregate influence. Nevertheless, a belief appeared to prevail that gold was destined to go to 100 in a rush, and, as a consequence, much trepidation was felt among those who had held imported stocks purchased at a higher rate than 128. Yet, after all, it may be safely set down that our merchants, who feel themselves somewhat imperilled by this decline in gold was the great topic yesterday set down that our merchants, who feel themselves somewhat imperilled by this rapid and low decline of gold, are better satisfied, though they may suffer in the ordeal, to see our manarces tending quickly to their normal basis than if they had to wait the tedious process of Governmental resumption of

specie payments.

The spectator's gallery of the Gold Exchange was crowded to suffocation with an anxious or curious outsiders. In the pit below, or, in other words, in the arena where the gold brokers yell like a set of devils all the interest centered. The dia was perfectly terrific. A pantomime of Fox's, with all the harum scarum elements exaggerated, gives but a faint idea of the utter confusion, the madness controlled by method that characterizes the Gold. but a faint idea of the utter confusion, the madness controlled by method that characterizes the Gold Room. They shouted across the fountain space like so many maniacs challenging each other to more than mortal combat. They did not tear their hair or pull their fancy whiskers to pieces, but they strained their vocal powers to breaking. The spectators were as much excited as the operators, and if they only had a little training in the ways of the place might have gone in as ardently as the others.

At the Cotton Exchange there was a good deal of excitence at all of the symmetricing with gold the excitement also, for, sympathizing with gold the per pound, and many brokers were unusually exercised in the endeavor to dispose of their orders to advantage. Gold will continue to foster excite-ment some time longer in Wall street before it is finally quieted and brought to its legitimate level.-

THE MONARCH.

A Reception on the Great Ship—The Monarch as Opposed to a Monitor. A correspondent of the Baltimore American

writes as follows in that paper of yesterday:-As the Phlox approached with the visiting party As the Pmox approached win the visiting party on board the "blue jackets" were "piped" to the upper deck, and at a given signal ascended the ropeladders until they reached the cross-yards, where they disposed of themselves—24 on each lower yard 16 on each top-sail yard, and 8 on each top-gallant yard—one hundred and iffly men in all were aloft. An officer below gave them many admonitions to "keep quiet" and "cease talking," and also gave a couple of boys on the top-sail yard of the mizzen-

mast very peremptory orders to "put their feet closer together." In the meantime the marines, in bear-skin caps and little red plumes, that look precisely like shav-ing brushes, and the marines in cloth hats with intle blanck plumes that greatly resemble door knobs, and stand up about as stiffly, were drawn up on the quarter-deck. The Phlox was lashed to the big ship, the plank was thrown across, and General sherman and his party came on board, the and playing three measures of "Hall Columbia," and the marines presenting arms. The hundred and fifty "blue jackets," in the rigging, were "piped" down,

and the formal reception was ever. I am not well posted in the history of the arts of attack and defense in naval warfare, but I am under the impression that the guns are at present a little ahead; that is, no armor applicable to the sides of a ship has yet been invented that is impervious to the shots of the heavy guns that are carried by the vessels of war. There was a great trial at Shrewsbury sets of war. There was a great trial as Shrewson'ry-ness, England, a year or two ago, in which all the tar-gets representing the walls of an iron-clad ship of the strongest build were utterly demolished by the heavy smooth-bore Armstrong guns. This being the fact, the the best ship-of-war is such an one which cannot be at all, or presenting such a surface that the projec-tion will inevitably clause off. Applying this prinat all, or presenting such a surface that the projectiles will inevitably glance off. Applying this principle to the Monarch, I do not regard her as a ship before which all other vessels of war must lower their flags in humble obelsance. In her exposed sides, three hundred and fifty feet long, it would be strange if a bolt could not be started and a shot put through her some place near the water line. In such a vast surface there must be some weak spots, in close quarters I do not think that her guns could be sufficiently depressed to strike the sides of a monitor at all. The turrets would be the part exposed to her fire. In an engagement between the Monarch and Amphitrite, for instance, the fight would be like that between a derece bear and active and vicious bull-log. The bear would stand upon his hind legs and deliver some heavy blows, but they would be above the dog's head, and would not hurt him. The Amphitrite would direct her shot at the Monarch's ribs, near the water line; there would be no possibility of missing the mark, and when one of the terrible of missing the mark, and when one of the terrib missies would take effect it would be in a vital spot. Should the monitor find herself in range of her antagonist's guns, she could whirl if her rudder was a pivot, if her rudder was a pivot, and got ou of the way, while the Monarch would have to describe a circle with a radius of half a mile to perform the same evolution. The average American perform the same evolution. The average American boy, who has been reading up the sea fights as de-scribed in the school histories, confidently believes that two monitors, commanded respectively
John Paul Jones and Stephen Decatur, could wh
the Monarch in less than thirty minutes. This is
good, honest, patriotic faith, even if it is not found
on the most extensive information, and I rath

the most extensive information, and I rathe incline to it myself.

The Monarch would have this advantage—should engines become disabled, she is a sailing ves could still continue the fight on the other ha and could ber masts and rigging be shot away, as long as her engises remained in working order she would as her engises remained in working order she would not miss them, and would only become helpless when both masts and engines were destroyed. When the engines of the Amphitrite are disabled, she is a helpless wreck, rolling in the sez at the mercy of the waves. The monitors are constructed on the theory that no shot ever will reach their engines.

Nevertheless the Monarch is a great ship. She

Nevertheless the Monarch is a great ship. She can cross the ocean, sall around the world, and pursue her enemy from sea to sea, while the monitors, like sullen watch-dogs, have to lie about the upon the German Opera in that section.

harbors and off the coasts and wait for somebody to come and fight them.

The Monarch is also a great ship in her comforts and luxuries. Her officers have their quarters in rooms such as are only found in the houses of the more opulent denizens of the shore. They dine on offied wainut tables, and sleep in state on patent spring mattresses. For genteel living, for entertaining visitors, and for drinking her Gracious Majesty's health, her cabins cannot be su rpassed.

MORE ABOUT BERGNER.

LOWRY'S FOURTH LETTER. The Figures in the Case—Bergner Draws Over \$200,000 from the State Treasury is Nine Years—Likewise \$200,000 from Other Pub-lic Treasuries—\$30,000 a Year in Clear

HAHRISBURG, March 4, 1870-Deacon George Bergner:—I salute you again this morning, having returned to a city and a Legislature which you and your associates are fast making which you and your associates are last that its odious and infamous by your vile practices. So infamous, that the public, when they see that you, you yourself, without exposure until now, have made a sum out of the sweat of the people sufficient to build a State Capitol in any square in Philadelphia, will be astounded, and you had better prepare to meet the scorn and righteous indignation which your conduct so justly deserves. In my first letter I promised to give the people some of the items from the Auditor-General's office of your recorded peculations, The unrecorded ones of which I spoke will, in all probability, be covered by an impenetrable veil until the great day of accounts- for under the laws of Pennsylvania you are a close corporation. Deacon George Bergner, stand up and listen to the following statement from the Record:

E1		*******	Record	
	44	199	*1	In 1862.
44	100	3.9		In 1868.
1	14	33	16	In 1864.
. 1	36	4.6	94	In 1865.
1		9.6	46.	In 1866.
9	**	44	146	In 1867.
. 4	40	0.66	167	In 1868.
. 9	. H.	37	550	In 1869.

It must be borne in mind, while contemplating this vast sum, that you have claimed and been allowed the monopoly of furnishing all the de-partments, while in the hands of Republicans, with all the stationery used therein since 1861, which may be safely aggregated at, for ten years, the sum of \$50,000, which, added to \$158,-500, makes the princely sum of \$208,500 you have drawn from the State Treasury since 1861, saying nothing about tons upon tons of your worthless Legislative Record which you sold to the paper makers, and pocketed the proceeds, after you had received pay from the State at the

rate of fifteen dollars a page.

In addition to this, Deacon Bergner, you have been Postmaster of Harrisburg for six years, a place that a crippled soldier and an honest man should have enjoyed, at an aggregate salary of \$18,300. While Postmaster you had a share in a majority of the contracts given during the Re-bellion to a favored class of Republicans of Harrisburg, from which it is popularly asserted and believed you made \$150,000. You have had a monopoly of all the advertising done for ten years past by the United States Government at Harrisburg, which practical printers assure me was worth to you \$10,000. You have been doing the printing and advertising for Dauphin county for fifteen years, for which you received \$10,000 profit. This shows, in round figures, that you have received from the National, State, and Dauphin county treasuries, in ten years, the sum of \$396,806.

Nor is this all. You have had a profit on all the coal furnished to the State of Pennsylvania, for use in the Capitol, during the same ten years. You undoubtedly made money in fur-nishing the Legislature with postage-stamps (of which I shall speak in detail) while you were Postmaster—so that, aggregating all the profits, you have reaped from all the public treasuries into which you could plunge your arm, it is safe to put down your total of clear gains, independent of your Legislative jobs, in ten years, at \$275,000! And you are not done or satisfied even now, because you still have a monopoly of the patronage of the clerks of both branches of the Legislature, and all the departments of the State Government, are Postmaster, and do all the advertising at Harrisburg for the United States Government, so that you to-day, independent of your publicly plundered fortunes, enjoy an income of clear profit from official patronage alone of not less than \$6000 annually! You allow no other Republican to claim any share in a Republican victory. Not satisfied with your gains as I have given them, you actually started a kind of book bank, and shaving shop, to carry on the busi-ness of which during last year—the first of its existence—State Treasurer Mackey allowed you to use, and you are still using, \$25,000 of the people's money, which you loan them (their own money) at usurious interest.

t can the masses of the Republican party think of the picture? I gain my knowledge of the amounts of money you drew from the State from the reports of the Auditor-General. one occasion, after you had been paid an account to which you had sworn, it was discovered you had fraudulently drawn more than you were entitled to, and were compelled to return to the State the sum of which you sought to cheat it. and it was no easy job to compel you to disgorge. My information as to your other receipts of public money, I believe, is correct and reliable. You may have been in secret schemes of plunder outside of your law selling, with which I am not acquainted. You certainly are engaged as a constant borer in the lobbies of the Legislature, where you pass your time during the session of that body, instead of remaining in the Harrisburg Post Office attending to duties which you thus neglect, and for which you receive an annual salary of several thousand dollars. The Postmaster-General ought certainly to know that the Post Office at Harrisburg is, to all intents and purposes, conducted without the presence of its legally appointed Postmaster; one whom ninetenths of the decent and respectable Republi cans of this city repudiate, and who, if they had the power, would hurl you from a position you disgrace. In conclusion, Deacon Bergner, let me whisper in your ear, and suggest that before you go hence, you sell your ill-gotten lands and newly-constructed blocks, and have the proceed ready to deposit in the ample pockets of your shroud, and in a strong iron safe in your grave, wherewith to tempt St. Peter, as you have often tempted members of the Legislature, and be prepared to cheat the Devil, as this is manifeetly the best use you are likely ever to make

As I intend to be as radical on thieves in peace as I was on rebels in war, I shall continue this subject. I am. Deacon, as ever, faithfully yours.

MORROW B. LOWRY. UP IN A BALEOON.

Grau's Ill-Starred Opera Troupe. The Savannah Advertiser states that in that city on Monday morning the several creditors of Grau's Opera Troupe filed their complaints with Justice P. M. Russell, Jr., and attachments were issued to the amount of about \$1000 to satisfy the several claims. All the property, wardrobes, stage property, etc., belonging to the troup and said to be worth three or four thousand do lars, were seized, and are now in the hands of the magistrate. What will be done in the premises remains to be seen. The company had not left the city, and it was reported they would contest the matter on the ground that the pro-perty did not in any way belong to Mr. Grau, and could not be held for his debts. Whichever

THE WOMEN RIGHTERS.

Another Grand Oratorical Raid of the Strong-Minded Ladies - Women Should be Senators They Intend to Wipe Out Nine-tenths of the

Laws and Make New Ones.
The Woman's Suffrage Association held their regular monthly public meeting yesterday aftergoon, in New York. It was called to order by

ENTER THE PRESIDENT.

The secretary took Grace Greenwood's letter The secretary took Grace Greenwood's letter from the last speaker, and proceeded to read it. While it was being read, the President, Mrs. Wilbour, entered the room. There was then a little pantomime between her and Mrs. Blake about the chair, the latter desiring to vacate, and the former modestly declining to preside. It ended with Mrs. Blake's remaining in the

Mr. Poole (to Mrs. Blake, pointing to a roll of papers in her muff)—You have got a muff full of wisdom. Come, let us hear it. Mrs. Blake (in dumb show)-Yes-presently-

all right—wait a bit.

Mrs. Halleck—The chief reason why I wanted that letter read is because I have seen it fre-quently stated that women don't want to vote. Now, let such women, if there be any, learn what members of Congress think about them

EQUALITY OF POWER.

Mrs. Blake moved the following resolution:-Resolved, That as women are affected equally with men by the policy of the Government, it is no more than just that they should have equal power in controlling that policy.

In support of this resolution, Mrs. Blake said:

-During the past month very great progress has been made in the emancipation of women. A woman has been chosen Justice of the Peace. and eleven women have been drafted to serve as jurors at the ensuing sessions of a court in Wyoming.

PRIZE-FIGHTS TO BE ABOLISHED. Such disgraceful scenes as those which re-cently happened or Mystic Island can never happen when women shall have anything to do with carrying out the laws.

NOT THE LAND OF THE FREE. This is called, indeed, the land of the free, but the title is a false one; at least it applies to only one-half the human race. Woman, to the end of her life, must be a serf and in bondage until she gets the right to vote.

WOMEN OUGHT TO BE UNITED.

Mr. Poole said that as women had been called to serve on juries, and to act as justices of the peace, he would advise them to prepare them-selves by suitable studies to perform all the duties of American citizens. It is surely com-ing that women shall vote. It would come today if women were united upon the question.

WOMEN BARRISTERS. We shall soon have women lawyers, for woman lawyer will know much better how to present a case to women jurors than a man would, and hence a woman lawyer would be very much in demand for cases in which women acted as jurors. He would again urge upon women the necessity of qualifying themselves for these positions, for they knew not how soon they might be called to take them.

Mrs. Dr. Hallock—There is one thing about women that I must complain of—they do act unmercifully towards each other. How I wish that scandal-bearing would cease! Let women stand up for their own sex. The woman who would allow any man to say anything to her against a woman, is a disgrace to her sex. I have heard it said sometimes:—"Oh, So-and-So is a dreadful woman; why do you allow her to come to your meetings?"

STRIKING OUT LAWS.

If we had the ballot, I believe that nine-tenths of the laws would be wiped out of the statute books. They are a mass of stupid nonsense and I say that women, therefore, must stand by their sex; they must not allow stories of scandal to be spoken against those who wish to join

WOMEN AS SENATORS. I think that women ought to form the Senate. If it is necessary that there should be two branches in the Legislature, why not let the Senate be composed of women?

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED. After some further discussion Mrs. Blake's resolution was put and unanimously adopted.

The Other Side—The Agitators Repudiated-Women's Work—The Family. The N. Y. Tribune to-day publishes a letter from a Philadelphia correspondent signed "Lucretia," which will meet the cordial approval of real women. We present a portion:-

I have just read with much pleasure, in your issue of Feb. 22, "An appeal from one of the majority." I do not share the fears of the writer that the so-called "sixteenth amendment" will ever be adopted. I do not think that our legislators can be induced to force the ballot upon an immense and unwilling majority; but I do feel, with many others, that the time has come for the right-minded majority to make itself heard.

The noisy, turbulent, notoriety-seeking, ambitious, and egotistical "strong-minded" minority have had the floor to themselves long Their absurd claims to represent the sex, which almost unanimously repudiates them, should be refuted; and the arrogant, insolent tone in which they urge their 'reform against nature." their "revolt against motherhood and wifehood," and the "anarchy of sex," should be

I therefore hall, as a promise of good, the appearance of communications like the one referred to above, and join in the entreaty that you will use your powerful influence to teach the women of our country, what it seems mar-velous that any could ever have doubted, that their true mission lies in the homes provided for them by man's loving care and protected by his strong arm. I do not forget that many women are denied the protection of husband and the

love of children. For such I would express the deepest sympathy; but would warn them that politics will neither afford a substitute for those holy ties nor prove a panacea for heart sorrow. I would urge them, after suitable preparation, to engage in some useful work; thus will the blessing of peace and sweet contentment fall upon their souls, and supply in a measure the deepest of human wants.

But I am reminded of the complaint that woman's sphere of labor is so narrow that comparatively few can find lucrative employment. It is far too narrow; but I believe it is because man has circumscribed that sphere, as is often alleged, but because of the want in woman of the thorough training which men receive for their work. Women alone can and must repair this evil; not by voting, but by faithful study and practice in the work they wish to do. They are awakening to the necessity, and are finding thorough preparation the "open

The Women's Rights advocates claim all the merit of having enlarged the sphere of woman's labor. They have helped, and in so far as they have, they have done a good work, for which they should have full credit. But I am not sure before this agitation commenced a women would have been prevented by men from doing whatever she had determined, and had well prepared herself to do. We have examples of successful efforts in new fields after suitable preparation in Caroline Herschell, Mrs. Somer ville, Rosa Bonheur, Harriet Hosmer, Maria Mitchell, Dr. Eliz. Blackwell, and many others. Perseverance and determined effort are as necessary to woman's success as to man's.

Another charge against men is that by closing their colleges against women they deny them

the highest literary and scientific culture. This I think an unfair charge, since not more than one girl in ten, probably not so large a proportion, can be induced to remain at school long enough to go through the "limited" course which young ladies seminaries now provide for them. The fault lies chiefly with mothers, who permit their daughters to leave school as soon as they are old enough to "go into society." As soon as the demand for a more "extended" or more "liberal" curriculum for women shall exist

One of the saddest aspects of the Woman's Suffrage movement is the antagonistic attitude its advocates have taken towards men, and their efforts to array woman in hostility against her natural protector and friend. We trust that few women can be made to look upon their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons as the "despots" and "tyrants" some public ranters describe them. We hope there are few who do not realize, that it is through the tenderness, gallantry, and loyalty of these same guardians, that they receive all that makes social life happy, while to a wise, beneficent, and constantly improving male legislation, they owe their position to-day as the honored companion and friend of man, instead of being in the state of slavish degradation of the women of India. If noise were an evidence of the sentiment of the community, it might perhaps be imagined that the Woman's Rights movement was making the rapid advance its advocates claim. But that is no proof of its real growth, since the silence of the many enables the clamor of the few to be heard. Still, some few are being deluded. It is pitiable to see how readily unthinking people can be made to believe a fallacy when pronounced in fierce, declamatory style; some, for instance, are even made to believe the statement so boldly and constantly made in women's conventions, that woman needs only the ballot to make her rich, wise, and pure; and that when women shall exercise the right to vote, poverty, ignorance, and impurity will varish from the nation! Oh! the credulity of some people! As if the ballot could do more for woman than it has done for man! The degraded men of our cities exercise the bal-lot, and "repeat" the exercise of it, on election days, often enough, surely, to secure all the benefits it can confer. It neither euriches, enlightens, nor sanctifies them. Why should it do more for women? I have often asked the question, but never received a reply more satisfactory than this answer from a woman, that Mrs. Stanton said so !"

MATRIMONIAL.

Jenkins as is a Jenkins-He Rushes Madly Into Oysters and Champagne.

The Nashville Union certainly possesses the champion matrimonial Jenkins. Hear him:-Having said thus much we have given the awful solemnity of the occasion, and strict pro-priety might dictate that we should say no more. Yet, on this occasion, there is something more due from us than a simple marriage announce-ment. Therefore, at the risk of intruding upon that privacy which we know to be as sensitive as the aspen, and pure as the lily, we hesitatingly write further:—The bridal party, led by the Bishop in his full robes, entered the eastern door, and proceeded up the aisle until he reached the front of the altar. He was closely followed

by the attendants.

The groom led the mother of his bride. The observed of all observers, the beautiful bride, the queen of the city, the adored of relations, the beloved of friends, the admired of all, leaned upon her father's arm as she came into the church. The entrance of the bridal procession was greeted with the musical tones of the grand organ under the magic touch of Professor Weber, sending forth in all their sweetness the notes of that gem from Trovatore: - "Ah, I've

The impressive ceremony of the church was read by the bishop with all that deep pathos which he alone is capable of imparting in voice

The specially invited guests proceeded to the residence of Colonel McNairy, and were there received with all that gorgeous hospitality so characteristic of the man and the mansion. The legant parlors were thrown open;

Music arose with its voluptuous swell Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again, And all went merry as a marriage beli."

The delicate feet in the dance twinkled around. The steps of the fair ones were so light that their home seemed to be in the air, and they only, par complaisance, touched the ground. We could but feel the exhibitation of the festal occasion, when every heart was throbbing faster than the merry tune, the soft eyes restless, the lips parted with eager joy, and the lovely cheeks flushed with the beautiful motion of the dance. We steal quietly in the crowd, and see all of Nashville's radiant beauty present to bid a fond adieu to their sister and their queen.

There, too, we see the chivalry of our city, full of adventurous spirit, tested oft upon the perilous edge of battle. But it does not become them or ourselves to speak more particularly. We have encountered the supper-room with all of its substantials, under the preparation and management of Jonnard, the cakes and confectioneries, huge piles and pyramids, lofty and beautiful, grand in proportion, and delicate in tracery. Lost in admiration we madly rush into the rear promenade, collect a few particular friends, swallow some oysters raw, scolloped, stewed, and fried, console ourselves with a bottle or so of champagne, bid good-night to all, hoping, praying that this wedded couple may

tality, eternity of pleasures. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-

ever feel, as now, that the joys of marriage are

the heaven on earth, life's paradise, the soul's quiet, the sinews of concord, earthly immor-

R Pacific Mail Steam... 383 ... 95 Western Union Tele 34 ... 9834 Toledo & Wabash R. 44 N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock 9512 do, sorip..... 93)
N. Y. & Eric Rail. 253
Ph. and Res. R..... 97
Mich. South. & Nl.R. 87 | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Wells, Fargo & Co. 21 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Wells, Fargo & Co. 21 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Wells, Fargo & Co. 21 \(\) | Wells, Fargo & Co. 21 \(\) | United States. 50 \(\) | Wells, Fargo & Co. 21 \(\) | Mil. & St. Paul R. com 68 \(\) | Wells, Fargo & Co. 21 \(\) | We

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, March 5.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865, do., 111; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 107%; Virginia 68, new, 68%; Missouri 68, 93%; Canton Company, 60%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 25%; Erie, 25%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 87%; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Bouthern, 87%; Chicago and Rock Island, 120; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192%; Western Union Telegraph, 34: Cumberland preferred, 30%. perland preferred, 30%.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 5.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 500 bales at 22½. Flour heavy; sales of 6000 bbls. Wheat quiet, with sales of 12,000 bushels; winter red, \$1.27@1.30; white State, \$1.60@1.70. Corn firmer and scarce, with sales of 15,000 bushels mixed Western at 57c.@1. Oats heavy; sales of 15,000 bushels state at 60@65c.; and Western at 55@56½c. Beef quiet. Pork \$dull; new mess, \$25.75@25.87½. Lard dull; steam rendered, 14@14½c. Whisky dull at \$1.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 5.—Cotton dull and nominally 22½c. Fiour active and firm for all grades at yesterday's prices. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, \$1.26. Corn more active; white and yellow, 94@95c. Oats steady at 54@95c. Rye steady at \$5@95c. Provisions quiet at yesterday's prices. Whisky dull at \$1@1.01 for wood and iron-bound.

-The Archbishop of New Orleans has been excused to leave Rome for his diocese. The Bishop of Maine is also home, but will return as soon as he can settle some business in his

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pittsburg Religious Convention

Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Attempted Escape of the Peightal Murderers.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

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

FROM THE STATE.

Pittsburg Religious Convention.

Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.
Pittsburg, March 5.—At last evening's session of the convention to recognize the Deity in the Constitution, the following persons were elected officers of the National Association for the ensuing year:-

President—Hon. William Strong, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Vice-Presidents—General O. O. Howard, Governor Vice-Presidents—General O. O. Howard, Governor McClurg, of Missouri; Amos Lawrence, of Boston; Bishop Simpson, Bishop Huntingdon, of New York; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; ex-Governor Poliock; Dr. McIlvaine, Princeton; Prof. J. F. Stoddard; Thomas W. Bicknell, Rhode Island; Felix R. Brunot, Allegheny; S. S. Randall, New York; A. E. Rankin, Vermont; J. P. Wickersham, Lancaster; Hon. Jos. Allison, Philadelphia; Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D. Philadelphia; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Philadelphia: Ellis A. Apgar, New Jersey; A. C. Hardy, New Hampshire.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Philadelphia.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson,
Philadelphia. The Attempted Jail Delivery at Huntingdon. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, March 5 .- Bohner, the murderer, who attempted to escape from prison yesterday, is confined to bed this morning. His wounds were of a serious character, but are not considered dangerous. Sylvester Butler, the young man who assisted the guard in overcoming Bohner, has been highly commended for his services, and will be rewarded by being let out of jail, where he is serving out a sentence, on Thursday next. The execution does not take place until Wednesday next.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident. NEW YORK, March 5 .- Robert Abrams, a fireman on board the steamboat Thomas Hunt, while oiling the machinery, was struck on the head by the crank and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and child.

FROM EUROPE.

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

LONDON, March 5—11 A. M.—Consols 92½ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867 88%; 10-40s, 86½. American stocks unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—11 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Refined Petroleum 1s. 9%d.@1s. 10d.
London, March 5.—Tallow quiet. Common Rosin, PARIS, March 5.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 42c.

Antwerp, March 5.—Petroleum opened at a de-elining tendency; sales at 58f. 25c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 5-2 P. M.—Consols, 92% for both noney and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 865, old. 832; of 1867, 888. 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%. 10-408, 86%. Great Western Railroad, 28%. London, March 5—2-30 P. M.—American securities closed as follows:—Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1895, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%. Erie, 21%. Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—2 30 P. M.—Cotton closed— aiddling uplands at 11 ½ d., and middling Orleans at 1 ½ d. The sales have been 8000 bales, 1000 of which vere taken for speculation and export. Red West-rn Wheat, 7s. 2d.@7s. 10d. Corn, 27s. Lard, 63s. 6d. Frankfort, March 5.—U. S. 5-20's opened firm

at 95½ (@95½. Науке, March 5.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 135f.; low middlings afoat, 131f. Викмен, March 5.—Petroleum opened quiet here and firm at Hamburg.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rosenberg Lunacy Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This morning the hearing in the habeas corpus case of Louis E. Rosenberg vs. Dr. Thomas Kirkbride was resumed from last Saturday. It will be remembered that Rosenberg, who is an Austrian by birth, and a man of some means, was first confined in an asylum in Ohio, which was destroyed by fire, and then he was brought to this city and confined in the Fennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. He complains that he is unduly restrained of his liberty by relatives who are desirous to get rid of him and to use his property; that he is not insane, and is afflicted with a tubercuiar disease, contracted during a voyage to the Arctic regions, which, if not properly treated, will speedily prove fatal. At the last hearing the Court ordered that physicians should be al-Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Allison.

ing the Court ordered that physicians should be allowed to examine him, with a view of ascertaining whether he was suffering from such a disease, and the result of such examination, which was made on Thursday, was this morning given. Dr. Kirkbride said that he had investigated the matter, though not as an expert. investigated the matter, though not as an expert and was thoroughly convinced that the relator was laboring under a delusion in regard to this matter and that his lungs were perfectly sound. He said that when he first saw the patient a peculiar, sinis-rer expression of his face indicated at once his in-sunity. Subsequent observations had strengthened his belief of the man's derangement. He had a decided suicidal propensity, spoke in the most abusive manner of every person who had been connected with his case, accusing the course! connected with his case, accusing the counsel who represented him last Saturday of having betrayed him and sold themselves to his prosecutors, including the Judge bimself in this charge, and saying they were all in league with those who wished to get possession of his property. The Doctor denied ever having detained any communications of the patient to his counsel or the Austrian Consul, or having authorized or countenanced any such deten-tion. He thought it would be unfortunate for him

to be released now.
Dr. Gerhard testified that he visited the relator last Thursday and examined him as an expert, and found his lungs to be perfectly healthy, with perhaps the exception of a slight trace of catarrh, which every person was subject to, and which amounted to nothing. From the man's conversation and manne he believed him to be deranged, and to be suffering from an unusual species of insanity that was difficul of explanation or description. The other physicians who participated in this ex-mination spoke in the same manner of him.

The hearing is yet in progress. Tax Receiver of the Twenty.third Ward. 1

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Paxson.

When John M. Melloy was the incumbent of the office of Receiver of Taxes, before the decision of the contested election cases, he appointed as Receiver of the Twenty-third ward Alfred Gentry, who filed his bonds and entered upon the duties of the office. When this Court, in October last, 4cclared Richard Peltz to have been duly elected to the office of Receiver of Taxes, he appointed Alfred M. Dungan to the receivership of the Twenty-third ward, and hence arose the difficulty between the two appointees as to which was legally entitled to the office. Judge Paxson, before whom the case was argued, this morning decided that the appointment of Gentry would continue valid only so long as his principal's right to the superior office and consequent power of

appointment remained good and unassalled, but that the moment the creating power was declared never to have legally existed the creature of it also fell. The appointing power having been decided to be legally in Peltz alone, his appointments only could stand; and therefore his appointee, Mr. Dungen, was entitled to the office.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. Acquittal of Matthias Kans.

In the case of Matthias Kass, charged with being accessary before the fact to a burglary, and with receiving stolen goods, before reported, the jory rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Describen Cases.

To-day Mr. Selizer, solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, appointed by City Solicitor Worrell, appeared in court to conduct the describen cases, assisted by Mr. Bregy, who had considerable experience in this department during Mr. Lynd's term of office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 5, 1870. The money market continues to work easily. with about 4@5 per cent as the range for call loans, the bulk of transactions being at the latter figure. There is a liberal feeling among lenders, which the apathy of borrowers, added to a very full supply of loanable funds, renders necessary, if not convenient. Loans are freely made, without reference to any possible future pressure as the spring advances, from which it is to be inferred that no such pressure is anticipated. We quote the best mercantile paper at 6@7 per cent. good for sixty or ninety days.

The Gold market continues animated and very variable, and the tendency is upwards. Sales opened at 113%, and closed about noon at 113%. In Government bonds the prices are somewhat

irregular, but generally upwards.

At the Stock Board the business was light, but prices were steady. In State loans there were sales of sixes, second series, at 106%, and of third do. at 107%. City sixes are without change. Sales of the old certificates at 100 and of the new at 101%.
Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 48%.

Sales of Camden and Amboy Railroad at 1151.2.
5634 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 5414 for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 34%, b. o., for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 51% for Minehill Railroad; and 27% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. Canal shares quiet. Sales of Schuylkill pre-

There was some inquiry for Bank stocks for investment, but the sales were limited to Coru Exchange at 71 and Philadelphia at 161.

Coal and Passenger Railway stocks attracted

		LADNI			report	this	morning
					5 A. M.		1185
10.10	44.		113	26 11 1	6 " .		1133
10.15	.14		118	36 12.0	0 M	*****	1135
10:16	16		113	% 12-1	5 P. M.		1133
10.20	44		113	12 12-2	0 40		1133
10.25	44	******	113	3, 12 3	0 11		114
11:10	44		118	94			

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

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 115@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 111½@111½; do. 1864, 110½@110½; do. 1865, 110½@110½; do. July, 1865, 100½@109½; do. July, 1867, 110½@110½; do. July, 1868, 110½@109½; do. July, 1868, 110½@109½; do. July, 1868, 110½@109½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110½@110½; Gold, 113½@114.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, '114½@114½; do. 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 110½@110½; do. 1865, 110½@110½; do. 1865, 110½@110½; do. 1865, 100½@110½; do. 1865, 1 Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$820@830; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$820@830; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$720@730.

Land Grant Bonds, \$720@730.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1144@115; 5-20s of 1862, 112@1124; do., 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; 10-40s, 1077% 1077; Cur. 6s, 1104@1104; Gold, 1134.

Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$36

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 5 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is with-

out change; 200 bags fair and choice sold at \$7 50008.

The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at

\$4.25@4.50 for superfine; \$4.62%@5 for extras; \$5.61% @5.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$4.75 % bbl.
The Wheat market is exceedingly quiet, but we continue former quotations; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1°25@1°26. Rye is held at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request, and 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern yellow

sold at 2006,92c. Oats are firm, but the volume of business is light; sales of 1800 bushels Pennsylvania at 540556c., the latter rate for prime light. In Barley and Malt not a single transaction was reported.
Whisky is firm at \$1 for Pennsylvania wood up to \$1:03 for Western iron-bound.

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

(By Telegraph.)
New York, March 5.—Arrived, steamship Weser, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... MARCH STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 26 | 11 A. M. 37 | 2 P. M. 38

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co. Brig Hermes, Wilkie, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co. Schr Rappahannock, Edwards, Petersburg, Va., via

Wilmington, Del. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship W. P. Clyde, Morgan, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Steamer George H. Stont, Ford, from Georgetown, D. C., with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. D. C., with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, 48 hours from Providence, in ballest to J. S. Hilles. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr. Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset. Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Providence.

Schr A. Wooley, King, from New York. Schr Alaska, Piegee, I day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co. MEMORANDA.

Ship Abyssinia, Christian, hence, at Savannah yes-Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, at Key West 20th ult, for Calbarien, to load for New York. Schr M. E. Henderson, Price, at Key West 20th ult, for Calbarien, to load for New York. Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Sarah Watson, 6 days out from Philadelphia

for Cienfuegos, was spoken 18th ult. lat. 24 30, long. Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Bristol 2d

instant.
Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calbarien 23d ult.
Schr C. A. Rich, Amesbury, at Calbarien 15th ult., for north of Hatterss soon.
Schr J. G. Babcock, hence for Boston, at Holmes Hole 3d inst. Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, at Savannah 28th nit., from Baltimore.
Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, hence, at Charleston yesterday, via Wilmington, Del.