THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 56. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A THUNDERBOLT IN THE VATICAN.

Napoleon's Plea Against Infallibility.

Grant Pere on His Muscle.

"Deacon" Bergner's Church Record

The Loss of the Mississippi.

Statement of a Passenger.

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

NAPOLEON AND THE PAPACY.

A Thunderbolt in the Vatican—Napoleon's Plea Against Infallibility—Reply of the Jesuits.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Never was such an excitement produced here in the ecclesiastical circles in the immediate interest of the Court, as when the *Allgemeine Zeitung* made its appearance with twenty one canons or *schemata* of the category *De ecclesia*. How in the world did such a precious document slip out of the pocket of a bishop into that of a German correspondent? For we are not to suppose for a moment that any bishop could or would willingly communicate what he had sworn to keep secret to the typographic trumpet of fame.

It is rumored that some venerable father, reposing for a few minutes in one of the lateral apartments adjoining the Council Hall, put down his bundle of *schemata* inadvertently, and on recollecting them subsequently found that they had disappeared from the spot on which he had left them. It is said that Archbishop Darboy complained of having lost the manuscript of his speech immediately after completing his oration. It is hinted that there may be such a contingency as a bishop letting a bundle of papers fall designedly among a crowd of curious spectators, and it is suggested that among 1800 theologians, who constantly attend the fathers of the council, and know everything they think, say, and do, there may chance to be one or two who do not so strictly adhere to the obligations of secrecy as the Supreme Pontiff has inculcated. But the fact is undeniable that documents relating to the council have got abroad before they have been yet decided on by that assembly, and as the same indiscretion was committed repeatedly, and repeatedly complained of during the Council of Trent, it is to be presumed that human nature has not changed in the lapse of three hundred years, and that the curiosity of the majority will prevail over the reticence of the minority.

The great event here, in a political sense, has been the declaration of the French Ambassador to Cardinal Antonelli of his Government's intention to withdraw the French troops from the Pope's dominions in case of the declaration of his personal infallibility. This announcement took place at the beginning of this month, and it was a singular coincidence that immediately afterwards, in its number for the 5th of February, the *Civilta Cattolica* published a leading article, entitled the "Sham Politicians and the Council," containing the following remarkable expressions: — "Violence is not to be resorted to by the State in Catholic countries to counteract any pretended injuries which might be inflicted by the Œcumenical Council with its dogmatic or disciplinarian definitions. If such means were to be adopted the State would certainly damage the Church much, but it would destroy itself. The Church, however, would soon recover its equilibrium, but the State would plunge into a hopeless abyss. This fact we think that Governments understand well, and therefore we are convinced that they will not give ear to subtle counsellors of expedients which would conduct them to infallible ruin."

Directly after the publication of this article the ephemeral attempt at barricade revolution in Paris took place, as if to confirm the prediction of the Jesuits' periodical, and the French embassy was closed on Tuesday evening, the weekly reception night. Perhaps this latter circumstance was only indicative of a want of repose after the great ball on Saturday night, which was attended by eight hundred persons; but the friends of the Papal Government considered the French Emperor and his ambassador here as having incurred divine vengeance for insulting the Church.

DISASTER.

How the Mississippi was Lost—The Story of One Who Was There.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday has the following:—

The tale is simply told, and is interesting, although since the event nearly one week has elapsed. Only particulars of the most meagre description reached this city until now, owing in part to the fact that but one person who was on board, as far as we know, has yet reached this city. His name is John A. McDonough, and his statement is contained in what follows:—

On Monday last, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the Mississippi, bound hence to New Orleans, loaded to her guards, turned her head to the shore at Waterproof landing to attend to some business. She struck a stump, but the concussion was so slight that it seems no one on board noticed it. The hands were in the act of rolling out the freight for that point, no one on board being aware of the disaster that was rapidly brewing, when, the engineer's attention being arrested by some unusual indications, he made a rapid exploration and announced in the proper quarter, that the boat was in a sinking condition.

The mate, realizing instantly the danger of the situation, with the assistance of Messrs. Cook, Creighton, and John Langlois, clerks of the doomed steamer, rapidly, but quietly and calmly, proceeded to the apartments of the ladies first, and the men's cabin subsequently, and ordered all to prepare to go ashore.

As usual in these dreadful affairs, some of the women, and some of the men, became excited, and ran hurriedly through the cabins in their lightest attire; but a panic was nipped in the bud by the coolness and determination of the mate, whose example inspired them with courage, and at his request they returned to their rooms and clothed themselves before abandoning the steamer.

AVERTING A CONFLAGRATION—CAPTAIN O'NEAL'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

We refer with pleasure also to the conduct of Captain James O'Neal, commander of the Mississippi. He was among the first in whose mind was instantly conceived a plan of action for the safety of life and property.

Should the stoves in the cabins be overturned, the cabin would be fired, as in the recent case of the Emma, and there would be horrors to relate to make the heart sick. "I'll prevent that," said Captain O'Neal. So the fires in the stoves were drenched out—and not too soon.

GETTING ASHORE—EXCITING SCENE.

Hardly were these fires extinguished, and every living soul but one man taken off the boat, and all happily safe and sound on the bank, when the boat, which had been careening, gave a heavy lurch, sending the chimneys overboard.

At the same time, the strong hawser attaching her to the shore snapped like packthread, and she fell out from the bank about one hundred yards, into very deep water. It was then seen that she was capsizing. The cabin slid off, and floated away in the current, which is very powerful there; and the hull turned over and sank in eighty or ninety feet water, about two hundred yards from shore.

THE NARROWEST ESCAPE.

The man who did not get off with the others was the barkeeper. He was asleep; and in the hurry to escape he was badly cut in breaking a passage through a glass door or window. He escaped from a watery grave with the assistance of others.

A HEROIC "SAILOR MAN."

Sailor man is the cognomen by which is known that factotum on Western steamers who knows a good deal about "splicing," etc., and attends to the repairs of the rigging, tarpaulins, etc. He of the Mississippi is a hero. This bold "sailor man" is one of the coolest creature afloat or ashore. As he was not in much of a hurry—in fact, never is—he staid on board perhaps longer than was necessary, and at last jumped into the river. He was seen swimming leisurely towards the shore by a party in the yawl. The yawl "made" for him "with a will," but he leisurely turned his face towards it and said, in answer to the earnest request to come aboard, "Never mind me; go back as fast as you can to the boat. Maybe there's somebody drowning. I'll get ashore. Go back; go back."

GOOD ORDER.

Mr. McDonough says:—"I have been on three wrecks, and never saw so much presence of mind. The officers, the crew, the passengers, and the ladies as much as any, after a few moments, became as calm and worked as calmly as if at home. Everything went off in good order, except the steamer and her cargo. Nearly all the baggage was saved. There were altogether but 33 head of stock on board."

The Virginia, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, came along at 8 A. M. on Monday, and took away for New Orleans all who wanted to go.

BERGNER STILL AGAIN.

LOWRY'S FIFTH LETTER.

The Deacon's "Total Depravity"—How He Used to Run Up the Postage Bill of the State—How He Is Watched While Passing Around the Collection Bag in Church, and Divers Other Matters.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—Dear Deacon Bergner:—The conclusion of my letter this morning was perhaps a little severe. This, however, you must attribute to the reckless manner in which you have prostituted the Legislature, and, by a reluctant division of the spoils, secured the assistance of some of your political opponents. You have almost, if not quite, established the doctrine of total depravity. I write this on Saturday evening, so that you may not be disappointed in my daily evidence of devotion for you. I have further evidence from the Auditor-General's office, to which I now call your special attention.

It has been the custom in this State, and I believe nearly all the States, for members of the Senate and House of Representatives to put their names upon their letters and documents which are deposited in the Post Office by the Messenger, and for the Postmaster to put on the necessary stamps and charge it to the State. This practice has been in force in this Commonwealth until the present session. We discovered that the State was being largely defrauded by you, and at very great inconvenience and daily annoyance to ourselves we changed the law. Our reasons for doing so you already know, and the public will find in the following statement taken from the books of the Auditor-General. In 1862 you, the Postmaster at Harrisburg, swore that you had put postage stamps on mail matter for the Senate and House of Representatives, vulgar fractions omitted, to the amount of $15,199. In the year 1864 the amount of your account against the State reached the handsome little sum of $23,392, to the correctness of which you made oath. In 1865 you were removed from the post office by Andrew Johnson, which deed on his part was perhaps the best he performed during his fitful and unsatisfactory administration.

General Simon Cameron, in an evil hour for his own fame, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the citizens of this city, and against the protest of the Republican party here, had you reinstated in office and a brave soldier removed to give you possession.

According to the record now before me, your account against the State the first year after you took charge of the office the second time amounted to the enormous sum of $29,072. Stand up, Deacon George, and tell the people that, in 1862, you used postage stamps for the Legislature amounting to $15,199; in 1864 you advanced to the sum of $23,392, and that after a short absence from office you again took possession and made a forced march up to the sum of $29,072, when the Legislature wisely took the matter out of your hands, having become alarmed at your dexterity and facility in increasing the charges against the State, without any increase in the quantity of mail matter sent off. Give the people an estimate of the amount to which you would have increased these expenses had the Legislature not taken the alarm and relieved you from the opportunity.

With no increase in postage, with no more letters and documents sent off requiring stamps in 1869 than in 1862, and perhaps not as many, we find under the judicious and skilful management of the pious Deacon an increase in the sum paid in 1869 over that paid in 1862 of $13,873 Bear in mind, my worthy friend, that whenever the Legislature becomes uneasy, or disturbed, or alarmed at anything you do, no matter what it is, there must be great danger, and some stupendous, overwhelming defect and deficiency somewhere. I see from your paper of the 4th instant that your tranquillity has been disturbed. You make a feeble and abortive effort to ridicule me, without attempting to reply to a single charge that I make against you. I may refer to this article again, but my object at present is to propound to you some interesting interrogatories, and let the people see whether you will answer them direct or not, or resort to ridicule.

Question 1. After you had been reappointed to the Post Office, and after the blue postage stamps had been issued several months, how many red stamps did you sell to the people of Harrisburg, and what was the amount you received?

Question 2. When you went into the office the second time, how many red postage stamps had you on hand, and as the General Post Office was not issuing any, and had not for several months, where and from whom did you obtain the same?

Question 3. When the opposition of the people of this city, and the clamor which they raised against the selling of the old red postage stamps, forced you to stop, did you not send the remainder of what you had on hand to Philadelphia or some other locality for sale, and what amount did you receive for the same?

Question 4. Were these red stamps, which you must have held for over three years, included in the bill you presented against the State in 1864 for $23,392, which you alleged you had furnished to the Legislature in postage stamps to send off their letters and documents?

Question 5. If these stamps were included in the aforesaid bill, please state your reasons for not returning them to the State Treasury?

Will you answer the above interrogatories? That's the question. No dodging.

Again, referring to your paper of the 4th, you say: "He (Lowry) has imposed on his constituents continually by the publication in the *Legislative Record* of speeches which he could not compose and never delivered."

I never wrote a letter or dictated one, made a speech or dictated it, that any intelligent man or woman in my district could not at once point to the author. My affliction, which you have so often gloated over in your paper, requires me to employ an amanuensis. Such statements do not and cannot injure me, but it is a source of pain and regret that even you, Deacon George, are so lost to every moral sensibility, so destitute of all shame, all virtue, and all truth, as to utter such a falsehood.

Suppose the statement you make was true, what then? You have charged the State fifteen dollars a page, and sworn to the truthfulness of your account, and received your pay therefor, for forged and bogus and fraudulent speeches, thus making yourself as great a rascal as I have ever charged you with being. If there is any one thing which is better known to my constituents than another, it is that my speeches and writings father themselves. They are as legitimate and unmistakable as my own peculiarities and image are in the children and grandchildren whose hearts you delight to wound by advertising with a scornful mouth, in your hell-born and hell-bound paper, the brain-softening and dementing process which you say is now going on within in consequence of the physical misfortune of a father and grandfather.

You, George, are a professor of religion. You belong to a Christian Church and hand around the bag for the collection on the Sabbath day, and yet you are watched even in the discharge of this pious duty.

As good a man as there is in this city, and as high in the Church, told me so. Is it possible, Deacon, that your brethren in the Church are afraid that you would "with one hand put a penny in the urn of poverty and with the other take a shilling out?"

This is my fifth letter to you. In my next I will make, if possible, developments more astounding, from official records, than any that have preceded it.

Faithfully, MORROW B. LOWRY.

WAR'S WRINKLED FRONT.

The President's Father Again on his Muscle—"You Dirty Rebel Democrat, What Did You Do that For?"

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

About three days before Jesse R. Grant left for Washington to see about his confirmation as Postmaster of Covington, and various other important matters concerning the offices in this vicinity, including the Newport Postmastership, Mr. John Marshall, a well-known business man of Covington, at present freight agent in this city for several railroads leading out of Cincinnati, addressed a letter to Senator Drake, at the capital, in reference to the Covington Post Office.

The letter was very short. It merely stated that out of the thirty thousand people who compose the population of that city, not more than thirty (and they all office-holders or office-seekers) desired Jesse R. Grant to be postmaster of that place; that, in behalf of the people of Covington, he protested against the confirmation by the Senate of Father Grant, and hoped Senator Drake would use his influence to have him rejected.

Father Grant had not been in Washington an hour when this epistle was placed in his hands by some one, and he waxed very wroth thereat. He vowed that if he ever got back to Covington he would thrash the writer of it. Jesse has been at home about a week, keeping quiet until news of his confirmation was received. The glad tidings came on Wednesday, and on Thursday he sallied forth to hunt up John Marshall. Meeting on Madison street his old friend 'Squire A. J. Francis—the 'Squire is one of the old friends of the family that has never been appointed to office—he inquired where Mr. Marshall lived. The jolly magistrate directed him to the corner of Eighth and Scott, but in a moment seeing the object of his search on the opposite side of the street, escorted Mr. Grant over and introduced him to Mr. Mashall in front of the hatter's store. The following highly interesting conversation then took place, 'Squire Francis having modestly retired:—

Mr. Grant—Are you the Marshall that wrote a letter to Senator Drake about me?

Mr. Marshall (smiling)—I wrote a letter some time ago to Senator Drake, protesting against your confirmation as Postmaster of Covington.

Mr. Grant (nervous and excited, and clutching his cane)—You dirty Rebel Democrat, what did you do that for?

Mr. Marshall (coloring somewhat)—I want you to understand, Mr. Grant, that I am no Rebel, or Democrat either.

Mr. Grant—They told me in Washington you were a Rebel Democrat.

Mr. Marshall—Nobody told you that unless John S. Nixon did. I never voted for but one Democrat in my life, and that was Judge Kinkead.

Mr. Grant—And you think I am not fit for Postmaster of Covington?

Mr. Marshall—I said nothing in my letter about your fitness or unfitness for the position; but you well know, Mr. Grant, that a very small number of people in this city desire to see you enjoying that lucrative office.

Mr. Grant—I suppose you would like to have the place yourself.

Mr. Marshall—I should not object to it.

Mr. Grant—I have saved to the Government, since I have been Postmaster of Covington, $5000.

Mr. Marshall—Yes, I suppose you have; but it has been done by your hiring clerks at starvation wages, when the department at Washington allows all postmasters a liberal amount for clerk hire. With all your boasts about economy and saving money for the Government I notice you never declined an increase of your own salary.

Mr. Grant—You are a pretty Republican to be writing such letters as that about me.

Mr. Marshall—I claim the privilege of writing what I please, so that it is the truth, and I will do it, even though it concerns the President's father, or the President himself. Mr. Grant, I do not wish to converse any further on this subject. Good day.

The parties then separated. Father Grant probably thought that inasmuch as he had been unanimously confirmed, he could afford to let Marshall go without the promised thrashing.

Juvenile Suicide.

We put upon record another instance of juvenile suicide. At Davenport, Iowa, recently, Henry Van Evena, aged nineteen, a pupil at the High School, drowned himself in the river. He said in a note left for his mother:—"The earth is hard and cold, and has no attractions for me." The value of these cases is like the value of cases of hydrophobia in children. They prove a distinct suicidal propensity, mainly independent of mental motive, in suicide, just as the hydrophobia in an infant precludes the possibility of an overwrought imagination, and demonstrates actual physical phenomena: and they should render parents watchful, especially when there is a complication of epilepsy.

Cotton Speculators Coming to Grief.

A special correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, writing from Memphis, Tennessee, says:—"Forty cotton speculators, more or less—lame ducks—went limping about the streets yesterday. Poverty, terrible as inevitable, unless the price advance within the next few days, awaits some of the boldest tradesmen of this city. There are dealers having several thousand bales on hand. One of these, hedging, I suppose to get even, bought yesterday more than 1200 bales for about $130,000. His estimated losses are $100,000. But he is quick, shrewd, bold, clear-headed, able to hold on for months, and always when he falls stands on his feet. He will win before the season closes. The number of bales received here exceeds that of the same date last year about 15,000 bales. Cotton dealers think the crop will amount to 2,850,000 bales."

—A Pittsburg young man has paid $50 for kissing a lady in the street.

—Mr. Joshua Douglass, of Meadville, Pa., has given Allegheny College property in that city valued at $30,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Peightal Murderers.

How They Pass Their Last Hours.

Hotel Burned at Huntingdon, Pa.

Military and Naval Orders.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM THE STATE.

The Peightal Murderers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, March 7.—The condemned men, Bohner and Bodenberg, rested well last night and partook of a hearty breakfast this morning. Bohner is gruff and lays in bed most of the time. The jail is being whitewashed and put in order. Scores of people are visiting the prisoners every day.

Fire at Huntingdon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, March 7.—Quite an excitement was occasioned here on Saturday evening last by the burning of a large frame hotel, known as National Hall, situated at the head of Moore street. The property belonged to Messrs. Richter & Sons, and was used as a dance hall and lager beer saloon. The building, together with almost everything that was in it, was entirely consumed, there being no water near except that brought in buckets. The loss is about $3000, which is entirely covered by insurance in the Germania of New York. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have originated from the bursting of a coal oil lamp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Resignations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has accepted the resignations of the following named officers, to take effect from the date set opposite their names:—

Captain R. B. Hall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th United States Infantry, August 28, 1870, who is hereby relieved from assignment to that regiment; Second Lieutenant John P. Peterson, 23d United States Infantry, February 19, 1870; Second Lieutenant John W. Hines, 10th United States Infantry, March 1, 1870.

Army Orders.

Captain Edward W. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, unassigned, is transferred to the 18th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Jesse C Chance, unassigned, is transferred to the 13th Infantry.

Lieutenant E. S. Keyser, ordered to Washington for examination and promotion.

Naval Orders.

Ensign Franklin J. Drake is detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the Colorado as signal officer.

The order detaching First Assistant Engineer A. T. B. Mullen from the Plymouth has been revoked.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in New Hampshire.

NASHUA, N. H., March 7.—Noyes' block, on Main street, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $60,000. Among the sufferers were W. P. Jones, F. F. Kimball, and William Taylor, dry goods dealers; Runnels & Chase, clothing; Samuel French, millinery; H. A. Wheeler, job printer; E. A. Johnson, photographer; and Granite and Nashonon Lodges of Odd Fellows, whose rooms were burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

FROM THE WEST.

The Wisconsin Capital.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—The Committee on State Affairs at Madison have reported against the removal of the capital, for the reason that the people have not demanded it. A meeting was held here on Saturday night, when it was decided to make a strong effort to pass the bill at this session, and if it failed to submit it to the people at the next election.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Newark Fire—Loss, $150,000.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The losses by the fire at Newark, N. J., were about $150,000, mainly insured in New York and Eastern companies.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111; do. 1864, do., 110¼; do, 1865, do., 110⅝; do. do. new, 109; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 70⅝; Missouri 6s, 93⅝; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95⅝; Erie, 25; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 60¼; Michigan Central, 119⅜; Michigan Southern, 87⅛; Illinois Central, 134¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98½; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 7—11:30 A.M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1869, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867 88¾; 10-40s, 86½. Erie Railroad, 21¼; Illinois, 111; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—11:30 A. M.—The Cotton market opens heavy; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Red winter Wheat 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d.

LONDON, March 7.—Sperm Oil firmer; sales at £90 @91; refined Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d.

PARIS, March 7.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 65c.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum opened firm at 58¾f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 7—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 89¼. 10-40s, 86¾. Erie, 22; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—1:30 P. M.—Cotton heavy—middling uplands at 11¼d., and middling Orleans at 11¼d. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 5th inst., since last report, 21,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 2d.; red Western, 7s. 10d.; red winter, 8s. 6d. Pork flat. Lard, 63s.

The Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton—Receipts, 4070 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 10,586; to the continent, 566; to Cronstadt, 240. Sales, 5000 bales; stock, 247,000 bales. Market firm; middlings, 22c.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 18¾@19c. Receipts, 781 bales. Sales, none. Stock, 50,190 bales.

GENERALITIES.

The Missing Steamers.

We have no tidings of the missing steamers City of Boston and Smidt. An old seaman comments on the report of a steamship being seen as described, as follows:—The steamer City of Boston is a full-rigged ship, with yards on all three masts, whereas the vessel seen by Captain Hoffses had yards only on the foremast. If it had been the missing steamer City of Boston she would have been at Queenstown under sail alone as quickly as the E. A. Kennedy has made the passage from longitude 35 and latitude 48. The vessel seen, though lying to and blowing off steam, was probably doing something to her machinery, for if she had been permanently damaged in her motive power she would have been under canvas headed to the eastward. The steamer Daclan, from New York, which arrived at Greenock on the 18th ult., was hove to four times during the passage, and had very severe weather, so that there is nothing unusual in a steamer being hove to even with the motive power in good order.

A Colored Lucretia Borgia.

A colored Lucretia Borgia, named Virginia Doyle, was arraigned at the Police Court in Detroit, on Erlday, upon a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Catharine De Baptiste, the mother of the prisoner's first husband. Mrs. De Baptiste has been for some time past at the house of Mrs. Doyle, No. 274 Beaubien street, and it is alleged that poison has been introduced in small quantities into her food and medicine of late. The defendant is at present living with her third husband, and George Taliafero, a son by her second husband, was led to suspect his mother by drinking some beef tea that had been prepared for Mrs. De Baptiste. It made him quite sick, and he determined to keep a close watch. A bottle of medicine was procured from a druggist and a piece of apple substituted for the cork. A small splinter of wood was thrust into the apple as if to prevent it from falling into the bottle; but this splinter was placed directly over a mark upon the neck of the bottle. It is alleged that Taliafero then went out of the room for a few moments, leaving his mother there with the sick woman. When he returned he found that the stopper of the bottle had been so turned that the stick was not above the mark, and a piece of the apple was lying on the table. It is alleged by parties who are acquainted with Mrs. Doyle that De Baptiste and Taliafero both died very suddenly, and that just before the death of the latter he complained of a burning sensation in the stomach.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.

This morning the following cases were decided:—

Thomas Duffy vs. A. A. Ogden. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.—Agnew, J.

Hiram Livesy vs. H. C. Kindig. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.—Agnew, J.

R. H. Pierce vs. Mark Freeman. Certiorari to Aldermen. Rule to quash made absolute.—Agnew, J.

Birney vs. McMackin. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.—Sharswood, J.

Arna's Appeal from the Common Pleas of Delaware county. Appeal quashed, and record remitted.—Sharswood, J.

Gnaut vs Hickox. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.—Sharswood, J.

Dohnert vs. Wistar. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed.—Sharswood, J.

The Berks and Bucks counties lists were called.

A Conspiracy Suit.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. David Winternitz, who was sued with Max Winternitz. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs of a large amount of goods, which conspiracy was said to have been carried into effect. It was complained that, in pursuance of an unlawful combination between these defendants, who were doing business at New Castle, Max Winternitz went to plaintiffs' store in New York, and represented that they were doing a large business, and had a clear capital of $7000, and upon this representation obtained credit for $12,000. Subsequently Max started to New York with all the money of the firm, for the ostensible purpose of paying their debts, and at Greenville pretended that he had been robbed of it all, and then both of them went off to Ohio. The plaintiffs maintain that this money was never stolen, and that the whole affair was a sham got up for the express purpose of defrauding them. On trial.

Revenue Cases.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. Whisky, claimed by Edward Donnelly. An information of forfeiture on the ground of fraud against the revenue law. The case was not contested, and a verdict was by consent rendered for the Government.

The United States vs. Property claimed by Philip Brogan. An information of the forfeiture of the house No. 1358 Salmon street, on the ground that the owner allowed the business of whisky distilling to be carried on there without license and otherwise in violation of law, the case being brought under a special act of Congress which forfeits the real estate in which such business is done by the owner or by and with his knowledge and consent, in this case the business being conducted by another party. The claimant denied that he knew or permitted the distillery to be run there. The house is valued at $2000. On trial.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.—Arrived, brig Alexandria, from Santos for orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 7, 1870.

The week opens on a dull loan market. The demand is light from all quarters, general business being in an expectant attitude. We quote call loans at 4@5 per cent. and prime discounts at 6@7 per cent., according to credit.

The Gold market continues greatly demoralized, and the bottom seems to have been completely knocked out of it. This continued decline gives a new phase to the important question of resumption, and it is impossible as yet to prognosticate the effect on the temper of Congress in discussing financial questions now pending. Sales of gold at the opening were made at 113, but declined during the morning to 112¾, closing about noon at 113.

The Government bond market is very steady, and prices since 11 A. M. show a material decline on Saturday's closing quotations, but a steady turn in gold, which is not improbable, may restore prices before the close.

In stocks the business this morning was quite small, but prices keep up well under the circumstances. Sales of State sixes, third series, at 107¾. City sixes were fairly active, with sales of the new bonds at 101⅝@101½.

Reading Railroad was not offered to any extent and no sales were made. The range is 48·50@48⅝. Small sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at an advance; transactions at 54⅝. Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad was in good request; sales at 41.

Among Canal stocks there were some sales of Lehigh at 31½.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railroad shares were entirely overlooked.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅛	8 sh Penna R.	57¾
$2500 do	101⅛	100 do	57⅛
$100 do	101⅛	25 sh Leh Val	51⅛
$2500 do	101⅛	16 do	51⅛
$500 Pa 6s 3d ss	107¾	500 sh O C & A R.b5	41
$650 Leh 6s, 84 down	84	25 do	40⅞
$2000 Phil & E 7s.b5	87¼	100 sh Leh N St.b30	31⅛
300 sh Read R.c.b30	48¾	100 do	31⅛
		100 do	31⅛

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 111; do., 1864, 110¼ bid; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do., July, 1865, 109½@109¾; do. do., 1867, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1868, 109⅝@110; 10-40s, 107@107⅛; Cur. 6s, 110¼@110¾. Gold, 112¾. Market weak.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; do., 1862, 111¼@111½; do. 1864, 110¼@110½; do. 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do. 1867, do. 109½@109¾; do. 1868, do., 109¼@110; 10-40s, 107@107½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110½@110¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112½@113¼; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $540@850; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $720@730.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111¼; do. 1864, 110¼@110¾; do. 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., July, 1867, 109½@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¼@109¾; 58, 10-40, 106½@107½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110¼@110½. Gold, 112¼@113¼.

NARR & LEDNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¼	11·15 A. M.	112⅜
10·10 "	112	11·16 "	112⅜
10·15 "	112¼	11·20 "	112½
10·16 "	112¼	12·00 M.	113
10·20 "	112⅜	12·15 P. M.	113⅛
10·25 "	112⅜	12·20 "	113
11·10 "	112⅜	12·30 "	112⅞
11·12 "	112½	12·40 "	112⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 7.—The flour market is quiet but prices are unchanged. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for fair and choice Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 per barrel.

The receipts in stocks of Wheat are light, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·25. Rye is held at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 90@92c. mostly in the cars. Oats were steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54@56c., the latter rate for light. No sales were reported in Barley Malt. 1600 bushels Barley sold at 85c. for New York and $1·15 for Canada.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, and 150 bushels sold part at $7·50@8 and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·25.

Whisky is lower. 30 barrels Western wood-bound sold at $1, and 90 barrels do. iron-bound at $1·02.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 7.—The inquiry for Beef Cattle today was confined mostly to the choice grades, for which good prices were realized, while the medium and common qualities were in limited request and prices weak. We quote choice at 10½@11 cents; prime at 8½@9¾ cts.; fair to good at 7½@8½ cents; and common at 6½@7½ cents per pound gross, as to condition. Receipts, 1618 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
50 Owen Smith, Western, 8@10.
62 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9½.
35 Dennis Smith, Chester county, 7@9½.
33 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 8@9.
65 P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9½.
55 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
60 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8½@9½.
40 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
50 James McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
118 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9@11½.
160 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½.
100 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@10.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8½.
30 H. Chain, W. Penna., 7@8½.
100 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9½.
80 J. & L. Frank, Western, 7@9.
55 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7½@9½.
100 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 7@9.
54 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8½.
36 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7@8.
30 Blum & Co., Virginia, 7½@9.
17 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9½.
15 A. Kimble, Chester co., 8½@10.
45 G. Ellinger, Ohio, 8@9½.
33 John McArdle, Virginia, 7½@8½.
29 J. Hamaker, Lancaster co., 8@10½.
23 S. Frank, Virginia, 5@7.

Cows and Calves were quiet, but prices steady. Sales of 150 head at $45@65. Springers sell as wanted at $40@55.

Sheep.—There is no new feature to record in the market, and prices were as last quoted. Sales of 10,500 head at the Park Drove Yard at 6½@8½c.; 3000 head changed hands at the Avenue Drove Yard at 7@9½c. ⅌ lb, the latter figure for extra.

Hogs—The market was devoid of animation, and prices fell off 50c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales of 2776 head at $12·50@13·50 for corn-fed and $12@12·50 ⅌ 100 lbs. net for slop-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 7.—Arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow, and steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.—Arrived, bark Traveller, from Rio for Baltimore.

The brig Peri, from Baltimore, went ashore on Willoughby Spit yesterday, in the snow storm, and bilged.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

N. G. bark Argonaut, Steengraffe, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr George Taulane, Steelman, 4 days from New York, with old iron to Rowland & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 5 days from Norfolk, with staves to Taylor & Son.

Schr Petrel, Garrison, 12 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Co.

Schr Ello, McClintock, 1 day from Millville, N. J., with mdse. to Evans, Sharp & Co.

Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, 1 day from Salem, N. J., with grain to Calt & Co.

Schr Wood Duck, Russell, from Leesburg, with wood to White & Co.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New York.

Schr E. D. Allen, Risley, from New York.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Somerset.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The first tow of the season from Baltimore to New York, via Ch