BENDUNG BERAHE.

## ONEIDA.

Statement of Surgeon James Suddards, of this City-A Thrilling Narrative.

Tas Feeling Against the Captain of the Bombay—Kindness of the People of Yokohama to the Shipwrecked Sailors.

The following are extracts from a letter of Surgeon James Suddards of the Oneida to his father, the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., of this city, who has kindly furnished it to the New York Associated Press for publication. The letter is dated at Yokohama, Jan. 31:-

We left Yokohama at 5 P. M. on 24th, and at 6:45 were run into by the Bombay on the starboard quarter, the whole of which was carried away. She struck us full with her sharp iron stern and cut everything off as with a chisel. The wheel, steering gear, spanker boom and gaff, and poop cabin were all carried away, and in fifteen minutes the Oneida sank in fourteen fathoms water, and out of a personnel of 25 officers and 150 men, 4 officers and 54 men are left to tell the tale.

The ward-room dinner was just finishing at the moment of collision. It seemed to me as if the whole side of the ship was coming bodily in on the dinner table. We all rushed on deck immediately. Everything, of course, was in the greatest confusion. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer just clearing us. She was halled by our executive officer and requested to lay by us, but as far as I could judge she steamed away as fast as she could go.

I walked aft on the quarter-deck and saw that everything was smashed to pieces. I then looked over the quarter and saw the extent of the damage. I believed then that the ship would go down in two minutes, and rapidly concluded that every one must look out for himself. As I realized the position I noticed that the ward-room boat, which hung at the port quarter, was manned by twelve or fourteen men.

I jumped on the rail and asked if an officer was in the boat. The men said no, and seeing who I was they said, "Jump in, Doctor;" and seizing hold of me two or three of them dragged me into the boat. I at once took charge, ordering a man at each fall to lower when ordered, having first cut all the fastenings with knives. We stald there until within three or four minutes of the ship going down. During this time the boatswain and two or three men got into the boat, making the whole number seventeen.

We were still hanging at the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes foundering, and the boat was dashed against the side of the ship, threatening to dash her in pieces. I looked on deck, saw no one abaft the mainmast, and gave orders to lower away and hang by the falls.

The after fall got jammed, and had to be cut with a knife. Had we been three minutes longer at the davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after darting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck. I may mention here that when the boat was brought up to the Idaho, she nearly sank alongside, and on examination it was found that seven knees were broken on the starboard side, and one of the planks knocked an inch out of place. This must have been done by striking the side of the ship, and convinces me that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load. As the coxswain cut the fall a junk was seen close by under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside if possible and save life. Being under sall, however, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes we gave it up, and, turning to go back to the ship, found that she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been, but seeing and hearing nothing finally headed for shore, and landed about 8:30. I at once went up to a Japanese house, engaged three guides, and started off for Yokohama, twenty-five to thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on our way, and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine.

We arrived, however, all safe at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet. The English Consular Court is investigating the matter. All the officers of the Bombay have been examined our turn will come tomorrow. Mr. DeLong, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. You will know the result by the next Pacific mail, due in San Francisco March 17. I landed on shore in an undress uniform, without a cap, and only saved my watch by having it on. \*

I have been very much shattered by the occurrence and subsequent fatigue, but am now much better and begin to feel like myself. All Yokohama has been extremely kind, invitations to stay at private houses pouring in from all quarters. The feeling against the captain of the Bombay for not stopping is intense, and if the court attempt to whitewash him violence may be attempted.

No vessel that has ever been in the eastern waters was so popular as the Onelda. Even the English officers say they would much rather the misfortune had happened to one of their own vessels. Of the twelve officers eating dinner at the time of the collision, I am the only one left.

## THE AIR-LINE ROUTE.

The Railrond War in the State of Camden and Ambov—the Rival Bills of the C. & A. and the National Ballway in the Legislature Both Pass to a Third Reading. From Our Own Correspondent,

TRENTON, March 9 .- The bill of the Camden and Amboy Railroad empowering that company to lay a track over the identical ground granted by charter two years ago to the Millstone and Trenton Railroad, a portion of the proposed airline from Philadelphia to New York, was passed on Monday evening last to a third reading in the House, after great opposition and excitement. Resolutions have been sent into the House from meetings held by citizens living along the proposed route, denouncing the bill in the strongest

Remarks of the latest of the latest of the

FIRST EDITION | terms as in bad faith to the Ministone and Trenton Company. Numbers of these citizens, whose names have for merly been interwoven. with those of the ler ding spirits of the Camden and Amboy, have, directed their representatives for them to publicly renounce all connection with the e mpany. This was done in the House, notwithstanding which the members unblushingle, and against the plain expression of the centiments of the people, passed the bill to a third reading.

In the Senate the supplement of the Milistone Railroad Company was reconsidered. The following memorial, signed by the direc-

tors of the new road, was read, and received the greatest attention:-

greatest attention:—

To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:—

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are directors of the National Railway Company, a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania, with authority to construct a railroad from the city of Philadelphia, by way of Attleborough, to any point on the river Delaware.

That the said company is desirous of entering into a contract with the Milistone and Trenton Railroad Company and other corporations created by the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of constructing and operating a continuous line of railroad by a convenient route, to be under one management, from Philadelphis to New York.

The contemplated line will pass through the most fertile country between these two great cities, whose citizens have never enjoyed a direct railway communication with either of them. It is an improvement which cannot in any respect be prejudicial to the interests of any part of the State of New Jersey, and one which will greatly promote the public convenience.

It is all the more important when considered in

and one which will greatly promote the public convenience.

It is all the more important when considered in connection with the fact that the wooden bridge across the Delaware at Trenton forms part of the only direct, continuous line of railroad between the cities of New York and Washington, and that the destruction of the said bridge would lead to the most serious public inconvenience.

Your memorialists are thus interested in the passage of a bill recently reported to the Senate of New Jersey authorizing the Milistone and Trenton Railroad Company to enter into such a contract. The proposal to pay to the State of New Jersey the sum of 2500,000 for the grant of this privilege has been made in good faith, after consultation with the companies which desire to unite in this enterprise, and is founded on the fact that the State of New Jersey is a stockho'der to that amount in existing lines of communication between said cities.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that they have not engaged in this undertaking by reason of any hostility to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. It is true that that company will not be able to influence or control the construction or management of the contemplated improvement; but the object of this is intended only to assure the public that the two lines of communication will be independent of each other, and that the new line will not be constructed on speculation in the interest of the other.

The importance of placing the entire line of rall-The importance of placing the entire line of railroad under one management, as contemplated, will be appreciated by all who are familiar with the operation of railroads, and has justified, in the opinion of the parties concerned, the suspension of the contemplated contracts until the final action of your honorable body in the premises.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your honorable bodies will grant the privileges asked for by the passage of the bill above mentioned.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1870.

Robert B. Cabeen, M. Bard, Jacob Riegel, E. C. Knight,

Charles Smith, Charles M. Dapuy, Henry M. Hamilton A. S. Livingston, Samuel K. Wilson.

After amending the bill by striking out the \$500,000 which the company offered to give to the State, which it was argued was discreditable, it was passed to a third reading. As it stands, the Camden and Amboy's bill is favorably received in the House, while that of the air line is in a similar condition in the Senate. Both have been passed to a third reading, the one in the House and the other in the Senate, and both will probably come up again to-day. Each will probably fail in the house where it originated.

### OBITUARY.

Senor J. J. Paul, Minister from Venezuela. Senor Jose Jesus Paul, late Minister to the Inited States from Venezuela, who died suddenly in Washington on Monday last, the day of his arrival at his post, was born at Caraceas, Venezuela, in 1825. His father was a very emi-Justice of the Supreme Court. Sener Paul was also a lawyer, and held the position of judge when he was made Secretary of the House of Representatives. He was soon after elected to a seat in the House, which he, however, did not take, as he was appointed Minister of the Interior in President Toyar's Cabinet.

Those who dissented he succeeded in winning to his views, and the seed thus sown by him soon reached fruition in the revolution which resulted in the downfall of Falcon. Monagas, the present President, then came into power, and Senor Paul was appointed to a Judge in which position he acquitted himself ably, until his appointment as Minister to the United States. He was a very active and industrious man, of great firmness and extraordinary ability, and was highly esteemed by his friends. Notwithstanding his long political life, he died in ordinary pecuniary circumstances, and leaves a wife and eight children. He had been very hard at work in New York during the last month, which no doubt hastened his death.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns from 170 towns and cities give Stearns, 29,007; Bedel, 19,731; Flint, 5462; Barrows, 980, showing a Republican loss of 1907. Governor Stearns is re-elected by from 1000 to 1500 majority. The Republicans have probably elected in Senatorial Districts Nos. I, II, III, V, VII, and IX; the Democrats in Nos. VI, VIII, XI, and XII; the Labor Reformers in No. VI; no choice in No. XI. The Republicans elect four of the five Councillors, and have a strong maof the five Councillors, and have a strong ma-jority in the House. Several towns have failed to elect Representatives to-day, and will make another trial to-morrow. The streets were filled at an early hour with people eager to learn the result, which satisfied them, and the streets are now quiet. The Republicans are satisfied with the result and feel that they have come out of the fight as well as could be expected. Among the Representatives elected are the Hon. Ira Perley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, from the city of Concord, and General James Wilson, from Keene.

## FROM EUROPE.

## This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 2-11:30 A.M.—Consols 92% for both LONDON, March 9—11-30 A.M.—Consols 92% for both money and account: United States five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 98, Erie, 21%; Illinois Central, 114; Great Western, 29.

LAVERFOOL, March 9—11-90 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orieans, 114d. The sales are estimated at 16,000 bales.

LONDON, March 9.—Spirits Turpentine, 308, 8d. PARIS, March 9.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f, 55c.

ANTWERP, March 9 .- Petroleum opened quiet at

BREMEN, March 2.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

Hamburg, March 9.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 15 marc bancos 12 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 9—1'80 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865. old, 90%; of 1867, 82%; 10-40s, STM. LIVERPOOL, March 9—1:80 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm.

—We willingly accept the assurance of the Portland Advertiser that the quarrel between two of the other leading papers of that city about a misplaced comma has come to a full

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GALLOWS.

Bouble Execution at Huntingdon.

Bohner and Bodenberg Hung for the Murder of the Peightal Family.

The Drop Falls while One of Them is Speaking.

Confessions of the Murderers.

Disgraceful Conduct of the People of Huntingdor - Speculators and Reserved Seats.

A Platform Breaks Down with a Crowd upon It.

THE INDIANS.

Their Civilization and Citizenship.

# Gold 1102.

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

#### FROM THE STATE.

The Excitement-Preparations for the Execution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

HUNTINGDON, March 9.—At an early hour this morning the streets of this usually quiet town were thronged with citizens and strangers from a distance, wending their way to the precincts of the prison to witness the execution. Over two hundred cards had been issued by Sheriff Neeley, and the limited space occupied by the jail and yard was soon crowded to excess. The Prisoners Last Night.

During yesterday and the greater part of last night some one of the ministers of the different churches of the town conversed and prayed with the condemned men, and endeavored to bring them to a more perfect knowledge of their situation. Bodenberg slept but little, and at different times during the night was heard to groan, and pray in German. Bohner observed his usual stoical demeanor to all who came near him, but he, too, frequently gave evidence of the unsettled condition of his mind. It was reported that he had expressed a desire to be executed before 12 o'clock, so that he might have his dinner in h-.

The prisoners were vigliantly guarded during the night, and Bohner frequently pen that he might write something. As no quills were at hand, and it was feared that he might commit suicide, he was provided with lead pencils only.

Sheriff Neeley and his deputy, Mr. Fouse, were astir early this morning perfecting the final arrangements, and they did their whole duty to all concerned. The different prisoners, particularly Butler, made themselves very useful about the prison.

This Morning,
as early as 10 o'clock, the different platforms,

houses, trees, and hills, from which a view of the execution could be had, were crowded with people of both sexes, all anxious for the revolting spectacle to take place. The venders of cigars, cakes, etc., were out in full force, and the day appears to be a general holiday. There was considerable noise and bustle among the crowd of sight-seers, some of whom have come a distance of twenty miles. The Rev. Mr. Stoeckel, who has been the

spiritual adviser of the prisoners during their confinement, was on hand at an early moment. and exorted the men to be firm, and to place reliance in the Lord. Bodenberg appeared deeply distressed at times, and inquired several times for the lady at Altoona to whom he was engaged to be married, but up to this moment she has not put in an appearance.

A Disorderly Mob.

About 11 o'clock the crowd became immense. and climbed upon the prison walls. The Sheriff ordered them down frequently, but they not obeying, he at length put a pistol in his pocket. and ascending the scaffold steps, addressed them again, telling them they must get down; if they did not he would shoot. About this time a number of women were admitted to the prison. and examined the gallows. None except the ministers, Rev. James C. Clark, of Methodist Church, Rev. R. E. Wilson, same denomination, Rev. S. D. Stoeckel, German Reformed, and Rev. M. E. Earhart, Lutheran, were admitted. Open and Shut.

The Sheriff went around town late last night and notified the taverns that they must shut up and not sell any liquor. The tavern doors are closed this morning, but liquor can be had anywhere.

The following strange rigmarole from one of the prisoners has been prepared for the public:-

the prisoners has been prepared for the public.—

I sat Statement of Bohner.

Beloved in the Lord—It is a matter of labor to collect my thoughts and say unto you farewell. I pray all whom I have enfended not to treasure any anger against me, but to pardon me, since I am about to recall and do recall all before I depart from this life, with the consciousness that I am at peaces with God. I therefore take this cup of bitterness with comfort. I place myself immediately before the judgment-seat of God, as I approach the shores of eternity, since I constantly pray and commune with Him silently. This causes me comfort and happiness here and hereafter. I speak in this manner to God and not to man. I feel myself offended in this when men attempt to teach me. Whether I am guilty or not guilty I am not able to judge, therefore I leave it to the hands of God. He is the righteous Judge. His powerful word I will soon hear and submit myself to his righteous punishment. Beloved friends, that I may so call you causes me a peculiar pleasure, I cannot by word of mouth tell you; you may therefore receive it from my pen, for the pain which I suffer prevents me from telling you, for I take no language of this world, but the empty prayers V. LAUDERCRUTH S RESOLOOO IN COLD.

whereon I make known my tears and complaints. Think of me here as I think of you in yonder happy world. I have no fears for the grave; I rather long for it, because I shall there and rest from pains and troubles. I came to Altoona and made the acquaintance of Bodenberg, and soon after visited Peightal's house. Afterwards Bodenberg said Peightal had money, and we ought to get it. I then had a big knife made. I acknowledged to having been concerned in shooting the old man, but the old woman attacked me with a shovel. I pushed the old woman away, and she fell on the floor. I then hit her with the shovel. I deny that I am an infidel, and blame the whole affair on Bodenberg. I acknowledge that we only got two hundred and fifty dollars in all; it was in gold and sliver. After the murder I desired to go away. Bodenberg insisted we should stay and fire the house. We did so, and then we quarreiled and were going to shoot each other, but after a time put away our pistols and started away. I hope God with have mercy on my soul.

The Prisoners Taken From Their Cells. At 12 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Force and his assistants proceeded to the cell of the prisoners and bound them. In the meantime Sheriff Neely ascended the scaffold and asked that order be maintained by the assembled throng.

The prisoners made no resistance, but submitted quietly, and were marched down from their cells at 1216 o'clock. First came Bohner with Sheriff Neely, followed by ministers; next came Bodenberg with the other ministers.

The prisoners walked out boldly. They were dressed in common citizen's dress. Following were the members of the press and the doctors.

They Ascend the Scaffold.

The prisoners ascended the scaffold with firm tread. After taking position beneath the halters prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Sykes.

Accident Among the Reserved Sents.

During this prayer one of the platforms filled with people went down with a crash and created much confusion, but the prisoners were un-Alterention Between the Prisoners.

After the prayer, Bodenberg read the statement published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday. Bohner turned to him when it was finished and denied its truth.

After a few exchanges of words between the men, Rev. James C. Clarke delivered a most eloquent prayer in English, to which the prisoners listened attentively.

The Rope.
At the conclusion of the prayer, ropes were put around the men's necks, and the ministers and officers bid them good-by.

Bodenberg, in a clear, loud voice, then committed his soul to God, and the black caps were drawn over their heads. There was a sensation in the crowd, and many of the spectators turned

The Men Hung While One of Them is Speaking German, during which the Sheriff gave the signal, the prop was pulled down, and the men hang at exactly twenty minutes of one.

They were so secured and tied, hand and foot, that no motion was perceptible in either. It is supposed their necks were broken instantly.

It is not yet known whether any persons were injured by the falling of the platform surrounding the prison walls. Disposition of the Bodles.

Both of the men were almost friendless, and for a time it was unsettled what disposition should be made of their remains. Bodenberg, it is understood, had requested of his sweetheart that she should take possession of his remains. They will be handed over to her, should she present herself. Bohner's remains will be given to the physicians, and devoted to the development of medical science.

The Crowd.

It may be safely estimated that nearly ten thousand people were in town to-day. The hotels and restaurants reaped a rich harvest. It was not until after the bodies had been taken down that all the great concourse of people left the neighborhood of the prison.

The Execution a Common Show, This execution was perhaps the most public exhibition that has been made in this State for many years. It may be necessary to hang people for committing the crime of murdering a fellow being, but it certainly does not follow that the execution should be made a common "show" whereat greedy speculators make the misfortunes of their fellow-men a source of profit. To have some idea of this execution, imagine a half acre of ground, surrounded with a high wall, with hastily constructed scaffolding extending along each side, at a height sufficient to give a view of all that goes on within, and you will have the scene at Huntingdon to-day.

The law directs that only a certain number of people shall be admitted, but what does such a do. law amount to if those who desire to are permitted to erect platforms about the prison from which they can see all that is going on inside? It is revolting, it is shameful, and yet in a town like this who can you blame?

#### Philadelphia and the State Tax. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 9 .- A committee of Councils, consisting of Messrs. Hall and Bards-ley, have had an interview with the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House, and have induced them to report a bill giving Phila-delphia credit for \$35,000 which was improperly levied as the penalty on the city for the nonpayment of the State tax.

Increase of the Number of Judges. Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst is now at Harrisburg. and will be heard by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in advocacy of an increase of the number of Judges and of their salaries. represents the Philadelphia Bar in urging this

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Bill to Provide for the Civilization and Citizenship of the Indians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Wilson and ordered to be printed:-A Bill to Promote the Civilization of Indians and to

mader the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to visit all such indians as often as practicable, for the purpose of examining the condition of said Indian and all the qualifications and the conduct of superintendents, agents, employes, and all other persons appointed or permitted to trade or reside upon any reservation, or in the Indian country. It shall be the duty of said inspectors to see that the spirit of all existing treaties and colligations be faithfully executed, and that alle laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indians be observed. All communication between the United States and any of said Indians tending to the abrogation or modification of existing treaties and contracts, or for any other purpose, shall be conducted by said board on by some oil its duly authorized members, acting under the direction of the President of the United States. Any member or members of said board shall, in the jurisdiction assigned to him or them, have the power to suspend temporarily any person or persons appointed or employed in connection with the Interests of the United States or of the Indians may in the judgment of said inspector or inspectors seem to require such suspension. Any vacancy thus created may be temporarily alled by said inspector or inspectors, who must report immediately all the fasis to the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Interior, and abdie by his decision. When practicable, it shall be the duty of one or more of said inspectors to be present at the amunal or semi-annual distribution of goods, money, or other articles to said Indians, and to examine all the books, contracts, and vouchers of the superintendents and agents, and the farms, milis, shops, and schools on the reservation, or in the Indian country, washing a full report thereon to the board. Said board shall also submit to Congress such modifications or abrogations of existing treaties and contracts between the United States and any tribe or band of Indians and productive citize make such recommendations as will not only tend to civilize and Christianize them, but will also tend to restore their confidence in the good intentions of the United States towards them, Said inspectors are specially enjoined, in the distribution of money, goods, and provisions, to discriminate as far as possible between the vicious and idle and the moral and industrious Indians.

industrious Indians.

Section 2. Be is further enacted. That in the performance of the duties indicated in this act, each inspector is hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said inspectors shall hold office until removed for cause by the President of the United States, acting with the advice and consent of the Senate; and any vacancy shall be filled in like manner with the original appointments.

hindered thereby, to dispense with one or more of the superintendencies and acting superintendencies authorized by law, and to transfer any and all of their duties to the Board of Inspectors when duly the public service will not be

## FROM NEW YORK.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., March 9.—James Taylor's two factories and dwelling houses in this township, three miles distant from the Otisville Railroad station, were burned last night. The factories were employed in making knit jackets, shirts, drawers, and horse blankets. The loss is from \$30,000 to \$40,000, and only a small amount of insurance on the property. The disaster deprives some forty operatives of employment.

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

New York, March 9.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do. 108¾; do. 1865, do., 108¾; do. do. new, 107¾; do. 1861, t08; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-408, 105¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 98¾; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 80¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Brie, 44¼; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 185¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 198; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

In financial circles the downward tendency in gold is the all-absorbing topic. The decline has been a steady one for several weeks past, and though every effort has been made by "bulls" to keep up the premium, it has utterly failed, and every day witnesses another step towards specie payments. Let it come, say we, at the earliest practicable moment, but let the movement be free from all artifical stimulus either in Congress or out of it.

It is suggested by some imprudent men that the Secretary of the Treasury should throw upon the market at least half the gold now idle in his hands, and thus precipitate resumption. There can be no doubt that the scheme would be successful in closing up the gap between paper money and specie, but we believe that the effect, will follow of itself, without any such effect will follow of itself, without any such violent application, and such a move would undoubtedly do more harm than good.

The market opened this morning with sales at 1101/2. declining to 1101/2, and closed about noon at 1101/2. The tendency to-day is upward. The Government bond market is rather un-settled, but a portion of the list shows a slight

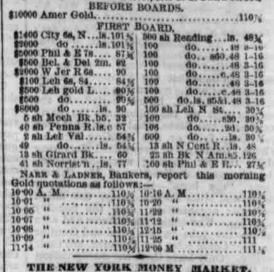
dvance on yesterday's closing sales. There was not much doing at the Stock Board to-day, but prices were quite steady. City sixes were stronger, and sold at 101% for the new bonds. 100% was bid for the old. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 90.

In Reading Rallroad there were limited sales at 48 3-16@48%. Pennsylvania Rallroad sold at 57; Lehigh Valley Rallroad at 54%, and Northern In Canal shares the only sales were of Lehigh

at 30%@30%.

In Bank stocks we notice several sales of Mechanics' at 32 and Girard at 60. MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSIS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 118%@114; do., 1862, 169%@109%; do. 1864, 168%@168%; do. 1865, 168, 1680; do. 1866, new, 1672,@1071%; do. 1867, do. 108@108%; do. 1868, do., 168%@108%; 10-408, 1057@106; U. S. 30 Year e per cent. Currency, 118%@111; Due Comp. Int,

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third etreet, \$10000 Amer Gold.



#### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"If we may base an opinion upon the course of the gold market during the past few weeks, it he evident that artificial influences only can interrupt a steady decline to par. To-day gold declined to 118%, therein keeping up about the average rate of decline which has for several days marked the downward course of the premium. To day was about the first time any one was found who did not believe gold was cheap. It was this feeling, that gold below 125 was a cheap investment, that brought thousands of speculators into the market, all of whom hoarded up in expectation of a rise. But the rise did not come. The market had no elasticity. It went down, but would not go up ugain. Hence those who bought have steadily sold out at a loss of two or three per cent. and the mass of gold, genuine and activious, represented in the daily clearances at the Gold Bank has settled down through the hands of successive purchasers. But how gold is no longer cheap. Every argument on the 'buil' side has proved a delusion. The public are all bears." When gold 'broke' 112 to-day the crowd in the gallery of the Gold Room cheered. They cheered more mattly when the dial indicated 10%. The market was feverish and excited throughout. The opening price, 11%, was barely a quotation. With the dullness and heaviness in the exchange market the 'buils' lost all heart and sold out. As the day wore on word came from Washington that Senator Williams had introduced a joint resolution authorizing the receipt of greenbacks to the extent of fifty per cent. in future payments of customs daties, while another 'red hot' Senator wanted to unload all the surplus Government treasure on the market without delay. The resolution to receive one-haif greenbacks for customs was the more important in its influence on the market, as its adoption would receive only a temporary depression. Under these circumstances, and with the impending gold sale to-more making of the Treasury would receive only a temporary depression. Under these circumstances, a

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, March 9 .- The Flour market is very quiet, but prices are quotably unchanged. There is

no inquiry for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at \$4.37 1/64 50 for superfine; \$4.62 1/68 487 or extras; \$5-25@6.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5:25@6 for fair and choice Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Fiour ranges from \$4.03, according to quality. Rye Fiour ranges from \$4.03, 68.475 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is limited and confined to prime lots. Sales of 700 to 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.24.61.25. Rye is held at \$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. sylvania. Corn is steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of \$600 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90c. in store and from the cars, and 1200 bushels affoat at 92c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 546,55c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed is duil; 100 bushels prime sold at \$8. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$235.

orushers at \$2.25.
Bark is offered at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.
Whisky is scarce and firm. We quote at \$1@1.03
for Western wood and iron-bound packages.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROR, March 9.—Arrived, bark May
Queen, from Rio for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MARCH 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ......32 | 11 A. M. ...... 38 | 2 P. M. ....... 38 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Robin Hood, Adams, New Haven, Sinniekson

& Co.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Norwich,
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Fall River,
Schr J. J. Little, Bateman, Plymouth,
Schr W. P. Cox, Newell, Braintree,
Schr M. Aldridge, Fisher, Boston,
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Miller, Bridgeport,
Schr J. J. Berrell, Perry, Alexandria, Va., Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Ballimore, with index to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Foaming Sen, James, from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Ann Turner, Jones, from New York, with index to D. Cooper. 8d inst., had heavy gales; lost libstay, bonnet of Jib, and small anchor; 3d inst., was blown off shore, and was towed in under land by the steamer Isaac Bell, from New York for Richmond, and desire to return to Captain Bourne, of that steamer, my sincere thanks for the kind and generous manner in which he treated me.

Schr Virgil, Bloomfield, from Dorchester.

Schr Henry Crosby, Hackett, from Orient, L. L.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Maurice town.

Schr John Stradley, Camp, from Maurice river.

Schr W. S. Mason, Tracey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, March 8.—Sixteen light barges left this evening in the tow for Baltimore.

Baltimore Branch Office, March 8.—Six barges left this evening for New York, to wit:—R. V. De Witt, C. Downer, D. R. Graves, G. C. Sateriee, M. Hennessey, Myrtie, and Great Eastern, for Chester, Pa., all bituminous coal-laden,

MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark John Wooster, Knowies, for Singapore, entered out for loading at Cardiff 22d ult.

Schrs J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith; Mary Haley, Haley; S. Babcock, Smith; E. G. Irwin, Johnson; and Z. L. Adams, Atkins, hence, at Boston 7th Inst.

Schr J. H. Weldin, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 5th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall Hiver 5th inst.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. odi inst.