THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 66. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

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HORRORS AT LONG BRANCH.

Fearful Shipwrecks on the Stetson House Beach—A Crew Frozen to Death.

Wednesday's storm, though short, was terrific. It began about daybreak, raged for several hours with undiminished strength, and died away as suddenly as it had arisen at about 8·30 A. M. At Long Branch the beach in front of the famous Stetson House was the scene of thrilling interest. Several vessels intending to make Sandy Hook, which is about seven miles from Long Branch, were suddenly caught by the gale, which blew with tremendous violence right on the land. A large schooner from Portland, which was thus cornered, was watched impatiently from the shore. The wind carrying away her gaff and foretopsail, the captain seemed to realize the impossibility of rounding the point, so he turned her bow straight for the beach, and steered her right on shore in front of the Stetson House, the scene of so much summer gayety. The surf was thundering on the beach in three serried lines, the foam-topped

WALL OF WATER

rearing itself to a height of at least eighteen feet. The giant waves broke over the stranded vessel, and the men were in imminent danger of freezing to death. When, however, the storm subsided, the drenched men were carried to a hospitable farm house, where they were fully restored. The vessel was from Kingston, Jamaica, bound for New York, and was loaded with coffee and logwood. The cargo is all sound, and the hull is uninjured, but is buried six feet in the sand. Mr. Green, the wrecking master, is in temporary charge.

Another schooner went ashore near the old Ocean House. The captain, finding that he could not weather the Hook, resolved to anchor, but such was the fury of the combined winds and waves that he was dragged broadside on the beach, and there the vessel grounded, the waves

WASHING OVER HER IN VAST SHEETS,

and breaking her to pieces. She was laden with cordwood, which drifted ashore in immense quantities, and lines the beach. Her crew of six men were all lost. They were seen endeavoring to get out a boat, but it was swamped and stove against the side of the vessel, its fragments drifting to the shore. The men became frozen, and their lifeless bodies were seen washing about among the *debris* and wreck of the vessel. One man climbed the rigging to escape the furious pelting of the waves, but he was drenched with torrents of spray, and became stiffened like a wooden block. His frozen fingers were broken from their grasp, and the inanimate mass of icy humanity would have fallen on deck, but his foot was caught in the rigging, suspending him head downward. As the shrieking demons of the storm hurled the unconscious body to and fro, a broken spar, riding on the angry tide,

SNAPPED THE HEAD FROM THE TRUNK,

and it fell into the swash on the ice side of the doomed vessel, and drifting with the waves, it was seemingly made a plaything by the surf, bounding backwards and forwards between the triple lines of foam. The captain was a New Yorker named Daniel Anderson; there were also two other New Yorkers in the crew, Captain Chambers, and a man nicknamed Dumb Bill. The mate was German. The vessels' name was James H. Hoyt.

TWO PILOT BOATS WENT ASHORE

some distance below the James H. Hoyt. A wrecking vessel from New York is working at them, and will probably save them.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Two Murderers to be Hung To-day in Hudson, N. Y.—Details of their Crimes.

This is the day appointed for the execution of the prisoners Burdick and Nickols, at Hudson, N. Y. We append a short account of the crimes for which they were convicted:—

The court was held by George Barker, at the Court House in Little Valley, commencing January 24. The first culprit on trial was Daniel C. Burdick for the shooting of H. H. Baker (colored), October 2 of last year, here in our village. The particulars are briefly these:—Baker, with his wife, had been spending the night previous with some friends, and on returning home about four o'clock A. M. saw Burdick with a small cart going towards his home. Baker followed him nearly to Burdick's house, when both returned to the place where first seen, turned a corner beyond, when Burdick fired. Baker lived about forty minutes and died, leaving a wife and two small children. The trial lasted two days, conducted by M. T. Jenkins, District Attorney for the people, and J. B. Jewell, of Little Valley, for the prisoner. Numerous witnesses were sworn, proving Burdick's previous threats "to fix him," also Baker's dying declaration, and the case was very strong against him. His own statement was admitted—that the shooting was done in self-defense—but portions of it were disproved, and his testimony was impeached. His wife and two small children were in court during the trial, and while stating his own case a little one was sitting upon his knee. After strong and eloquent pleading, on the one side for mercy and on the other for justice, his Honor gave the case to the jury in an able charge. After being out two hours, they rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. His sentence was to be hung on Friday, March 18. His counsel have since filed a bill of exceptions, but with what result has not been determined.

The other case was that of Theodore Nicklos, for the murder of Dr. Andrew Mead on the evening of December 18, in the village of Allegheny, four miles west of this place. The doctor was an eccentric old bachelor of nearly eighty years of age, who had abandoned practice, and was doing a small grocery trade in a building which he occupied as both store and dwelling. On the evening in question his groans attracted the attention of his neighbors, who found his door locked, and, after forcing an entrance, he was found in a chair, his face, head, and hands covered with wounds. Everything was done that could be done for him, but he died about four hours after being found, which was at half-past 8, having never recovered sufficiently to speak or indicate who the foul fiend was, if, indeed, he knew. His pocket-book and watch were gone, and had he left the latter, doubtless the villain would have escaped. For three weeks the best efforts of detectives, neighbors, and friends failed to reveal any light on the daring and bloody deed. Now all is known that will be known, and, after a short trial, his murderer, confessing his guilt, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the same day as Burdick.

FATE OF A BURGLAR.

Attempted Burglary—Swift and Bloody Retribution.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes from Alton, Illinois, March 15:—

Coroner Quarton summoned a jury this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man in the city jail. After examination of the body the jury went to the office of the Coroner, where was elicited the following

TESTIMONY.

W. W. Martin sworn—I reside on the southeast corner of Sixth and Henry streets, in this city; am 37 years old; am a carpenter and builder; at about half-past one o'clock this morning, 15th March, my wife awoke me and said burglars were working at the south window; I replied, "I guess not;" after a short time she seized my arm and said, "There are certainly burglars at the window;" I raised myself up and heard them on the porch working at the blind; I started to go out; my wife called me back to get my revolver; after obtaining it I went to a door opening on the porch; had my revolver in my right hand; slid the bolt with my left hand, and suddenly stepped upon the porch; I saw a man at the window, about five feet from me; he had the blind open, and was stooping down attempting to raise the window. He jumped off the porch south and ran east; I called to him, and as he did not heed it, I snapped my revolver, which failed to discharge; he ran into a close place, and turned and ran towards me, when I fired my revolver; I called to him again; he did not stop, but turned north; I fired again, he ran perhaps twenty feet and fell.

When he ran towards me I thought he was coming for me; it was not a dark night; he had a good chance at me and I at him; I supposed he had an accomplice, perhaps in the house. I called my neighbor, Charles Schafer. Schafer brought two men with him; I did not go near the wounded man, but sent blankets to him by Mr. Challacomb; the man fell in Sixth street. A year ago my provisions were stolen from my cellar, and some six months since I was robbed on the same premises of clothing.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the sworn testimony, exculpating Mr. Martin from blame.

BURGLARIES

have been alarmingly frequent here during the last two years, and twice within the last year Mr. Martin's premises have been invaded and robbed. Some four or five years since a burglar was killed under similar circumstances by John Challacomb at his residence one block below Mr. Martin's, on the same street, and for two years we had exemption from these pests. We hope for similar results from this occurrence.

MR. MARTIN

is a prominent citizen, a worthy man, a member of our City Council, and he has the sympathy of our citizens in having been made the unexpected and unwilling agent in shedding the blood of a fellow being, and their congratulations for having rid society of a public enemy.

NITRO-GLYCERINE SLAUGHTER.

Explosion Near Ridgefield, N. J.—A Factory Demolished—Four Lives Lost.

A little hamlet known as Little Ferry Farm, located upon the Hackensack river, about a mile from Ridgefield, in Bergen county, was yesterday the scene of a terrible explosion. Upon one bank of the river at that place stands Tal. P. Shaffner's nitro-glycerine factory. It is a long, low building of brick, one story in height, nestled in among several little hills. Several men have been engaged in the place in some capacity or other, and most of them were at work there yesterday. A few were absent from their places, either witnessing or participating in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

A large quantity of the explosive material made at the factory was to have been shipped from there yesterday, and a number of men busied themselves in removing it from the storing-rooms in the factory to a sloop lying at a wharf near by, which was to carry it away. The material was packed in bags, and so packed was thrown over the backs of workingmen and borne to the vessel. According to one account, one of these men, less cautious than the rest, while carrying a bag upon his shoulder lost his hold upon it. It fell and exploded, and the explosion started a second explosion more terrible than the first. The bulk of the material stored in the building exploded.

The consequences are beyond description. The building lay a mass of ruins, scattered for rods around. Bricks and mortar were hurled in every direction. Rafters, broken in pieces, were scattered everywhere. The boiler, broken in some places and indented in others, lay many feet from the spot where it had once stood. Nothing but the chimney of the factory remained intact. The explosion was heard for miles around, and its force broke the windows of houses a mile distant upon the neighboring hills. Frightened by the noise and the shock which the explosion occasioned, people rushed from their houses to find out what had occurred, and when told, repaired to the spot to see the ruins.

Mr. Shaffner, the owner of the materials in the building, estimates his loss at $75,000, and says it is not covered by insurance. He states that the explosion was caused by the inundation reaching the high grade of acids required in manufacturing nitro-glycerine, the combustion of which led to that of the nitro-glycerine, of which there were 7000 pounds on hand. But the loss of property was not the only loss sustained by the catastrophe. Four lives were sacrificed to the carelessness of the incautious workman. The bodies of these unfortunate men were torn limb from limb, and scattered like the mason work all over. High up in the air one was thrown, and it descended into the river. One of the legs of one man was found lying 200 feet distant from the scene of the catastrophe. Many of those who were not killed were more or less injured. One was struck upon the head by a flying brick-bat and severely cut and bruised. Another sustained a fracture of the leg.

The sloop itself, considering the amount of damage elsewhere, escaped comparatively unharmed. Her mast was broken off, but beyond that she suffered little or no injury.

GOLD IN IOWA.

Nuggets Lying Around Loose—Chickens Picking Up the Precious Stuff.

Nuggets of considerable size have been found upon the farms of several persons in the vicinity of Colfax. A hired man in the employ of one of the farmers discovered some small nuggets among the sand and gravel that were thrown out from a well. He kept the matter a secret, and sold the gold to a jeweller in the city for nine dollars. About one mile from this farm another well was sunk near a barn, and it is presumed the chickens picked up the gold in eating the gravel thrown out, as the women upon dressing them discovered several small lumps of metal, which they supposed to be brass, drop out on the table. A third farmer in the vicinity found several pieces; they can be seen at any time by calling at his house. These discoveries were made during the last summer and fall, but the parties attached no particular importance to them, and in fact were not aware of the nature and value of the treasure found. They allowed their children to have them, and thus the largest and best specimens were lost.

A few days since Mrs. Carner owning one of the farms in question, came to this city to pay her taxes and visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gifford. Upon relating the particulars as above, Mr. Gifford was induced to accompany her home, and immediately commenced prospecting for further evidence. Upon sinking a shaft some eighteen feet he reached a quicksand and gravel six feet deep. The water came in so fast, and the tools of the men being insufficient, it was deemed advisable to suspend operations for some length of time, when more extensive developments will be made. The parties owning the other farms will not consent, under any consideration, to let an investigation be made, as the indications are that this stratum only lies near and on the line of a small creek. The existence of gold may be fully established, but whether the quality will pay for the labor expended is the only doubt.

BOGUS CABLE TELEGRAMS.

The Associated Press vs. The American Press Association—A Question of Veracity.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.—Sir:—As conclusive evidence that the "cable telegrams" daily published by the so-called "American Press Association" are almost exclusively bogus, being concocted in this city, except so far as they are based on news previously published from this office, I invite your attention, and that of the public, to the following, which appeared in the New York *Star*, the *Day* of Philadelphia, and the *Post* of that city, yesterday morning:—

"LONDON, March 16—Midnight.—Despatches were received here this afternoon from New York, asking a confirmation of a report said to have been telegraphed from this city to the Associated Press, 'that the steamer City of Boston had arrived,' that the news had 'created the most profound excitement both here and at Liverpool,' and 'that business had been suspended in the Stock Exchange and general markets in both cities, in the eagerness to gather the particulars.' The Associated Press Agent here must have been made the victim of an unfounded rumor which came here a few days ago from New York, or his despatch must have received considerable 'padding' in the hands of the New York copyists. The rumor of the safety of the steamer was not credited by any person, and there has been no unusual excitement either in this city or Liverpool. Business proceeded to-day as usual in all departments of trade, and the announcement that it was suspended could not possibly have been telegraphed by any sane correspondent from this city."

Now, I assert that the foregoing telegram never saw London, but originated in this city, and challenge proof to the contrary. On the other hand, we have in our possession the original telegram in which our correspondent yesterday notified us of the excitement in London and Liverpool—facts which his telegrams of to-day repeat and confirm. This is only one instance from hundreds in which we might show that the "Cable telegrams to the American Press Association" are pure fabrications, if the game were worth the candle. Very respectfully, yours, J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

The American Press Association and the "Evening Bulletin."

This is a wide world, and the little American Press Association—which by this title seeks to distinguish itself as a soi-disant rival of the Associated Press—is welcome to whatever honest enterprise it can show. We are bound, however, to take objection to any tactics which find their round of labor in denouncing the Associated Press for its valuable monopoly on one day, abusing its news as worthless on the next, stealing this news, or in default thereof inventing telegrams on the third, and on the fourth, *de capo, crescendo*. Europe and America have joined in execrating the cruelty of the error which reported the arrival of the City of Boston; but what must be said of the ingenuity which, accepting this error, enlarged upon it to the extent of giving "full particulars" of the mishaps and trials of the newly arrived steamer? The news that her delay was caused by the disabling of her machinery in mid-ocean on the 24th, after which her captain attempted to make her port under sail, we owe first to a late conjecture of her owners, but secondly by the indomitable inveracity of the marvellously enterprising Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Little progress was made by the missing steamer, we are thus told, owing to her poor supply of canvas and her encounter with head winds, while her signals of distress were of no avail in the thickness of the weather. This is frightful enterprise. One of these days Napoleon may be falsely reported assassinated, and what is to prevent some malefactor newsman, some ghoul of a telegraphic Jenkins, from describing every circumstance of the imaginary crime, every fold and feature of his laying out? The man who added particulars to the late steamer hoax did more than make that crime his own.—*N. Y. Tribune, editorial, to-day.*

HIGH CHURCH POCKET PICKING.

A Wedding Party Despoiled of Valuables—Extensive Operations by Pickpockets.

On Wednesday night a gang of thieves and pickpockets gained access to the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Buckley, of Brooklyn, to Miss Carrie Turner, of No. 325 Fifth avenue, New York, and succeeded in relieving several persons of their wallets and watches, only one of the gang being detected in the act. Mrs. Edward F. Miller charges that while leaving the church, in company with her husband, she felt some person jostle rudely against her, at the same time thrusting his hand in the pocket of her dress, which contained a wallet having $366 in it. As soon as the thief had succeeded in getting the wallet in his possession, he moved away from her and mixed with the crowd, but was subsequently found by Officer McKenzie, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and fully identified by Mrs. Miller as the person whom she had felt place his hand in her pocket. Upon being conveyed to the station-house in Thirtieth street, he gave his name as John W. Fields, and was recognized as a professional pickpocket. While the prisoner was confined in the station-house several parties called and reported they had been robbed in a similar manner, among whom was Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, of Boston, who reports losing her wallet, containing twenty dollars; another lady one containing eighty dollars; and two gentlemen who had parted with valuable gold watches, but were unable to identify the prisoner as having taken them. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and in his informal examination stated that he resided in East Twenty-seventh street, and was by occupation a commission merchant, and not guilty of the charge preferred against him. He was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"It would seem that the speculative value of the Funding bill is not to be suffered to be in abeyance, for the gold gamblers again employed it to great advantage yesterday.

"The firmer tone of the foreign exchanges rendered the gold market strong in earlier transactions. The report that Secretary Boutwell had made a speech to (but no impression upon) the Ways and Means Committee of the House in favor of the Funding bill rendered the market active, and gold advanced to 112¾. Here came the story, next in turn, that Mr. Boutwell, unsuccessful with the committee, had gone before the House, and was working most zealously for the bill, and, moreover, for the bill with its original features of foreign agencies. On this announcement gold reacted to 112½. The undertone of the market is temporarily very firm and encouraging to the speculators on the 'bull' side. The holders of gold paid three to five per cent. to have their balances caaried.

"The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared, $41,865,000; gold balances, $1,209,884; currency balances, $1,472,592."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Opening of Navigation.

Order of Secretary Robeson.

Strike of Railway Laborers.

Ames and the Senatorship.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report a bill to authorize the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway and telegraph line from its present line of road, via the Arkansas and Rio Grand river, to a point on the northern boundary of Mexico. The bill gives the company a land subsidy of twenty miles on each side of the road in alternate sections.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Jay Cooke, Henry D. Cooke, and others had a hearing to-day before the Senate Public Land Committee in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They ask Congress to allow them to issue bonds based on the franchise and lands granted the company. It is understood the committee favor the scheme.

American Commerce.

A large delegation of steamship men from New York, Boston, and other points called upon the President this morning for the executive influence upon Congress to secure legislation for the revival of American commerce. The President has prepared a special message in which he sets forth his ideas on this subject.

Paymasters' Accounts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Navy Department has issued the following important general order in relation to paymasters' accounts:—

"To avoid unnecessary delay in the transmission of paymasters' accounts, general order No. 146 is so far modified that hereafter paymasters of vessels in commission and of stations within the command of a commander-in-chief of a fleet, must, in the absence of the flagship, forward their returns, as soon as prepared, direct to the Navy Department, instead of through the fleet officers as heretofore required. Such paymasters must, however, promptly inform the fleet paymaster when and by what means their returns have been forwarded, and transmit to him a copy of their accounts current. GEORGE M. ROBESON, "Secretary of the Navy."

Ordered to Sea.

Orders have been received to prepare for sea the second-rate screw steamer Shenandoah, seven guns, at Boston, where she has received new boilers, etc., since her return from the European fleet, some twelve months since.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Legislation.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special despatch of yesterday says:—In the State Senate bills were introduced creating the new counties of Union, Lincoln, Prentiss, and Hamilton, and guaranteeing all persons, irrespective of color, equal rights in railroads, steamboats, hotels, etc. Mr. Gibbs said such legislation had killed the Republican party in Louisiana and Tennessee. After a heated discussion, the bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Opposition to General Ames.

The resolution passed in the House yesterday in reference to the election of General Ames to the United States Senate was taken up and tabled. The opposition to Ames is daily growing, and it is expected that the Senatorial fight here will take place again. An attempt was made to-day to elect a State Librarian, but failed on account of the number of candidates. Miss Hightake (colored), it is believed, will be elected.

Serious Affray.

Yesterday a difficulty occurred between Captain Jasper Myers, U. S. A., late acting State Treasurer, and a citizen of Jackson, growing out of a personal misunderstanding, during which Myers was struck on the head with a brickbat and his skull was fractured. He is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Laborers' Strike.

HARTFORD, March 18.—The laborers on the Connecticut and Western Railroad, between Winsted and Salisbury, have struck for $1·75 a day. They have been receiving $1·60, and the contractors refuse to accede to their demands.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad.

The time for receiving bids for the construction of the Connecticut Valley Railroad expired yesterday. The bids will be considered by the directors to-day. They embrace propositions for the entire line, and for different sections. Some of the most experienced railroad contractors in the country have put in bids, and have to await the decision.

River Navigation.

Navigation is open in the Connecticut river. Steamboats arrived yesterday from New York and will run regularly hereafter.

St. Patrick's Day.

NORWICH, Conn., March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's day yesterday was on the largest scale of any that has taken place in this city. A long procession of Irish Catholic Societies paraded the streets. The ground was broken for the new St. Patrick's Church on Broadway with imposing ceremonies by the Vicar-General of the Diocese, the Very Rev. J. Hughes, of Hartford, and the celebration was concluded with a grand banquet at Breed Hall.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Specie Payments.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The Franklin Bank of this city has formally resumed the redemption of its outstanding circulation in coin.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Cotton very firm at 23c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1·24@1·26; prime to choice Maryland, $1·35@1·45. Corn quiet; white, 90@92c.; yellow, 92c. Oats, 53c. Rye, $1 for Western. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15c. clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 19c. Lard quiet at 15@16c. Whisky—better feeling at 97c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—Among the bills negatively reported by committees were the following:—Supplement for the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia; bill to protect stockholders of turnpike and plank-road and telegraph companies; with amendment, House bill for the protection of the rights of corporations in this Commonwealth. The following bills were favorably reported:—House bill to protect timber lands in this Commonwealth from fire; House supplement to the Point Breeze Park Association.

House supplement to the act incorporating the Nautical and Engineering College of Philadelphia.

House supplement for the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia.

House supplement to the act incorporating the Schuylkill Passenger Railway.

Senate bill incorporating the Wissahickon and Chesnut Hill Passenger Railway Company.

Supplement for Philadelphia relative to the collection of taxes.

Senate supplement to an act to erect a free bridge over the Schuylkill at South street.

Bill defining the line of Chester street in Philadelphia.

From the special committee of city members, bill vacating a portion of Nicetown lane, Philadelphia.

Mr. Miller introduced an act incorporating the New Freedom and Maryland Railroad Company.

Mr. Purman introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That William W. Irwin having appeared before the Senate Committee on the Treasury investigation, and refused to be sworn and give evidence to the said committee in such matters as the Senate deems necessary to the performance of the legislative duties of the Senate, the said William W. Irwin is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms authorizing and requiring him to produce at the bar of the Senate William W. Irwin, there to be held and subject to such orders as the Senate may make in the premises.

Mr. Henszey moved to postpone for the present. Not agreed to.

Mr. Randall moved to postpone until September next.

Mr. Randall's motion was disagreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 21.

Mr. Randall then moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Randall then moved postponement for the present. Disagreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Mr. Henszey said he should call the previous question if these dilatory motions were persisted in. It was their evident purpose by delay to kill the Police bill, which was to come up in order after the morning orders.

Mr. Beck moved to make the resolution the first order for Thursday.

Mr. Henszey then called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The motion making the resolution the special order for Wednesday evening was agreed to. Yeas, 24; nays, 6.

Mr. White moved that the hour of adjournment be extended until the new Philadelphia Police bill should be finally acted upon. Agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 15.

Mr. Davis said that the bill incorporating the Brotherhood of the Union had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary General with a negative recommendation, because they believed the courts have power in the premises. Since then the Governor had expressed an opinion adverse to this position. The Senate certainly owed some respect to the Executive, and he therefore moved that the bill be recommitted for further examination. Agreed to.

Mr. Lowry moved that the general insurance bill be made the special order for Wednesday morning next. Agreed to.

The new Philadelphia Police bill then came up in order, on third reading.

Mr. Nagle spoke at length against the bill, which, he said, was gotten up by politicians for their personal and pecuniary benefit. It was extravagant. Under the present system, there was but one man to be paid $5000 annually, but by this bill there would be five commissioners, every one of whom would receive from $4000 to $5000.

Mr. Henszey denied that this was the effect of the bill. It fixed no salaries and left everything to Councils so far as appropriations and disbursements were concerned.

Mr. Nagle asked if five competent men could be found in Philadelphia who would take upon themselves the onerous duties of this position without compensation? This bill, if enacted, would certainly react upon the party passing it. If a bill were gotten up entirely outside of party interests, providing for the appointment of men with a view only to their fitness, he should vote for it. But this was a partisan measure in which a few politicians were deeply interested. There had been no meeting or convention of either party in Philadelphia asking for this measure, and the best men of both parties were opposed to it.

Mr. Davis moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment. Disagreed to.

Mr. Henszey then called the previous question, and the bill was passed. The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Connell, Graham, Henszey, Howard, Mumma, Olmsted, Osterhout, Robison, Rutan, Warfel, Watt, White, and Stinson, Speaker.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Miller, Nagle, Purman, Randall, and Wallace. Yeas, 16; nays, 14.

House.

The Senate bill extending aid to the Jersey Shore, Buffalo, and Pine Creek Railway, the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charlestown, up the Monongahela valley, the Clearfield and Buffalo, and the Erie and Allegheny Railroads, was considered.

The bill authorizes the companies above named to exchange their own bonds for those of the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, now in the State Treasury.

Mr. Strang delivered a long and eloquent address in favor of the measure, asserting, among other things, that our early public improvements had been built by taxes wrung from the people, but that, as these improvements had been extended every acre of ground in Pennsylvania had been exempted from State law, and these same corporations had been made to contribute the greater portion of our revenues. The generosity of the State had thus been returned to her a thousand fold.

Messrs. Johnson, of Crawford, and Craig also favored the bill.

Mr. Brown moved to postpone for the present. Lost—yeas, 32; nays, 64.

The bill then passed—yeas, 59; nays, 34.

OBITUARY.

W. W. Cornell.

This well-known and esteemed citizen of New York died at his residence on Washington Heights, in that city, at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday evening, well advanced in years. Mr. Cornell's name is conspicuously associated with the progress of the use of iron as a building material, many of the best known edifices in the country having been constructed by him. Among them are the United States Custom House at Savannah, Ga., the Sun Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, A. T. Stewart's, H. B. Claflin & Co's, W. B. Astor's, Bank of New York, Bank of Commerce, Union Bank, Ball & Black's, and the New York *Herald* buildings. These are but a few of the many fine structures which will long remain monuments to the skill of the firm of J. B. & W. W. Cornell.

In his private life Mr. Cornell was distinguished for many sterling and amiable traits of character. He possessed a large circle of friends, by whom the news of his death will be received with the deepest possible regret.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 18, 1870.

There is a steady demand for money to-day, and the improvement is particularly noticeable on time loans, indicating a revival in general business. Our national banks are not, it is supposed, very strong in reserves, and in anticipation of a pressure at the beginning of the next month they are calling in some of their cheap loans with a view of obtaining better terms. Some persons are predicting a stringency towards the end of the month, but in the absence of artificial influences this is not probable.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for first-class mercantile acceptances.

Gold is dull but strong. The sales opened at 112⅜, declined to 111⅞, and stood at about 112 at noon.

Government bonds are steady, in sympathy with coin, and prices show no material change.

The stock market was fairly active, and prices were well maintained. In State loans we notice sales of the sixes, first series, at 103½, and coupon war loan at 101⅝. City sixes sold at 100¾ for the old and at 102 for the new bonds. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 89¼.

In Reading Railroad sales were light at 48⅛@48·31. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅝. Sales of Minehill Railroad at 51½, Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅞, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 114½.

In Canal stocks the only sales were in Lehigh at 31⅝, b. o. In the balance of the list the transactions were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$13500 City 6s, N...ls.	102	100 sh Reading R...	48⅜
$700 do.....	102	100 do...s5wn.	48⅜
$1000 do....Old.	100⅜	200 do.s10wn.ls.	48⅜
$2000 Pa 6s 2d se....	106⅝	50 do.....	48⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	93⅜	100 do.....b30.	48·31
$3000 Pa 6s 1 m..ls.	98	100 do.....c.	48⅛
$2100 Pa 6s W L Cp.	101¾	24 sh Penna R....	56⅝
$10000 Amer Gold...	112	200 do.....	56⅝
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....	103½	10 do.....	56⅝
$300 do..	103½	1 do.....	56⅝
$5000 N Cent R Bds of 1900....	89	24 sh Leh V R.....	54⅞
		7 do.....	54⅞
$500 Leh gold L....	89⅝	200 sh Leh N.ls.b60.	31¼
$1000 do.....	89¼	100 do.....	31
$1000 do.....	89¼	100 do.... s60.	30⅞
1 sh Cam & A R.	114¼	200 do..ls.s60.	31⅛
5 do.....	114½	100 do.....b60.	31⅛
2 do.....	114½	100 do.....	31
18 do.....	114⅝	100 do .... b60.	31¼
32 sh Minehill..ls.	51½	200 do..ls.b60.	31¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1864, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1865, 109⅛@109½; do., July, 1865, 108@108¼; do. do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 10-40s, 105⅜@106; Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1862, 109¾@110; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1865, new, 107⅞@108; do. 1867, do. 108⅞@109; do. 1868, do., 109@109¼; 10-40s, 105⅜@105¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅞@112⅛; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 109@109¼; do., July, 1865, 107¾@108; do., July, 1867, 108¾@109; do. July, 1868, 109@109¼; 5s, 10-40, 105⅛@105¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112¾. Gold, 111⅞@112⅛.

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

10·00 A. M.....	112⅛	10·43 A. M.....	112⅞
10·10 "	112⅛	10·44 "	112
10·15 "	112⅛	11·49 "	112⅛
10·22 "	112		

Philadelphia Trade Reports.

FRIDAY, March 18.—There is no abatement in the demand for Cloverseed, and 550 bushels sold at $8@8·12½, and some on secret terms. Timothy is in good request at $5@5·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·25@2·35.

Cotton has advanced, with sales at 23@23½c. for middling uplands and 24c. for New Orleans.

There is no life in the Flour market, the inquiry being confined exclusively to the wants of the home trade, but prices are unchanged. About 600 barrels changed hands at $4·25@4·50 ⅌ barrel for superfine; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at the same figures; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50. Rye Flour sells slowly at $4·62½. There is no movement in Corn Meal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and only 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·24@1·25, and some white at $1·40. Rye sells at 95c. Corn is in fair request, and we notice sales of 3000 bushels yellow in the cars at 90c., and 1000 bushels in the elevator at 93c. Oats are steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@55c. 7000 bushels Canada Barley sold on terms kept secret.

Whisky—The demand is limited. Small sales of wood-bound barrels at $1, and iron do. at $1·01@102.

—The Wilmington *Commercial* tells the people of Delaware that the times are propitious, and that they can put down the Democratic ring which has so long ruled over them if they will but bestir themselves promptly.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....33 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

N. G. bark Prometheus, Bradhering, Stettin, Workman & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. P. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Pamunky river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Fisley.

Schr E. A. West, Evans, from Milford, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Paugusset, Waples, from New Haven.

Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Florence.

Schr Jessie B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.

Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, from Little Egg Harbor.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from New York.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Hoboken.

Schr Rachel Vanneman, Brower, from New Haven.

Schr John M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, ——, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Correspond