A Missing Collector of Customs.

A Detective in His Office.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

Aggravated Assault and Battery

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AN ABSCONDING COLLECTOR.

The Collector of the Port of New York Missing
A trovernment Betective in this Office.
The N. Y. Sun of this morning has the follow-

ing startling intelligence:-Collector Bailey, whose recent molety raids upon the merchants of the Thirty-second district have been the talk of the town, has absconded. The fact was first made public yesterday after-noon by a rumor, which was subsequently con-firmed by inquiries at his office and elsewhere. His flight was the subject of general comment. He had made good his escape when Colonel Whiteley, the Government detective, took possession of his office yesterday, preparatory to making an examination of his accounts. When it is known that the receipts of this office occasionally amount to from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in a single day, the sudden action of the Colonel, which was taken under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, will be sufficiently ex-

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION BY SOLICITOR BAN-

A day or two ago, Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, came on to this city from Washington to investigate Mr. Bailey's recent seizures of books and property. They had several secret sessions, and it is said that they heard some charges against the Collector which were based on documentary evidence.
While they were engaged in this task, Mr. Bailey
was absorbed in the Fullerton trial, remaining
daily by the side of Judge Pierrepont for the
purpose of suggesting questions to be propounded to the witnesses against the Judge. The nature of the charges made against Mr. Bailey has not yet been disclosed; but bank cheeks with his indorsement for various amounts of money, which are said not to have been accounted for to the Treasury Department, have been used as evidence against him. He is believed to have expended a large amount of

MONEY TO CONVICT JUDGE PULLERTON. and the discharge of the Judge operated unfavorably on his spirits and his future prospects.

About a month ago Commissioner Delano was sent on to this city to inquire into Bailey's action in seizing property down town, but the col-lector persuaded the Commissioner that he was right. Mr. Delano has an interest in the moieties which Collector Bailey anticipated in his seizures, and as he declined to see any of the owners of the goods who desired to make disclosures to him, Mr. Banfield was next despatched by Mr. Boutwell to make a rigid investigation, and the result is-Bailey's flight.

BAILEY'S PAREWELL TO VAIL. Our reporter had an interview with Mr. Vail last night, at his house on Eighteenth street.
"Has Mr. Bailey really fled?" he asked.
Mr. Vail—Yes, sir; he is gone.

Reporter-When did he go? Mr. Vail-I can't say. I received a letter from him on Wednesday night, and it said that

he was about to disappear forever from this city. He bade me good by in it. Reporter—Is it not probable that he may come Mr. Vail-No, sir: I know he will not.

Reporter-What do you think was the cause Mr. Vall-I can't say. You see I don't know much about the affairs of the office.

Reporter-Have any charges been preferred against him? Mr. Vail—Not that I have heard. I presume his accounts are correct. I shall be astonished if they are not. I shall take charge of the office

Reporter-Is it not possible that Mr. Bailey can explain his disappearance satisfactorily?
Mr. Vail (firmly)—Rest assured upon it, sir,
he'll not come back. They will examine his books to-morrow, and then it will be shown whether the accounts are correct.

Our reporter next went to Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, and found OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF MR. BAILEY'S HOUSE.

Inquiries, however, elicited the fact that Mr. Bailey was not at home. His wife lay sick up stairs with heart disease, and two children felt the weight of the calamity which has fallen upon Coronel Whiteley awaited the return of the Collector in vain, their object being to make inquir'es of him respecting the affairs of his office. Mrs. Bailey does not know of his whereabouts. BAILEY'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Bailey kept his public accounts in the Bank of Commerce. The cashier of the Merchants' Bank, where he kept his private account, being interrogated, said that Mr. Bailey kept his private account there, and the bank passed his official checks through the clearing house; he had known Mr. Balley years ago as an associate in the Treasury Department, and although he had just heard this report of his disappearance, and various reasons assigned therefor, he believed him to be an honorable and conscientious man; his private accounts had not been drawn down unusually low, nor had anything occurred to indicate any informality or derangement in his affairs; he believed Mr. Bailey's ab sence was only temporary and for a legitimate

The Sun reporter then went to the Deputy Collector in the office below. Mr. Bailey's deputy stated that his chief had disappeared. He had not seen him for two days, did not know where he had gone, and was very naturally greatly concerned and anxious about his ab That his accounts were disordered or inaccurate, or that he was in any way a defaulter, the deputy denied. Everybody was at his post in the office but Mr. Balley. The deputy had seen Mr. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, on Thursday, Mr. Smith, of the same department, on Friday, together with Mr. Pierrepont, District Attorney. From these gentlemen he learned that there were no proceedings in Washington or here which should cause him any uneasiness, or lead to his absenting himself from his post.

BAILEY'S BONDSMEN. Should any defalcations be found in Mr. Bailey's office the Government is amply secured. as his bondsmen are gestlemen of large wealth and respectability. They are the Hon. George Ordyke, Henry Clews, George Douglas, Henry B. Davis, and others. Judge Pierrepont is co-operating with Solicitor Baufield in making examinations of Mr. Balley's books.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Forther Pacticulars of the Catastrophe-No Piece o a Man Weighing More than Yea Justice Miller, of Englewood, yeslerday after-

noon commenced his inquest over the remains of the men who were killed in the nitro-glycerine explosion at Tall, P. Shafner's factory, near

Ridgefield, on Thursday last.

The factory stood a little distance back from the river. A road ran by its side to a temporary wharf erected a few yards below where lay a

FIRST EDITION | vessel, which was to carry the shipment away. The glycerine to be shipped was carried first by the men to a wagon, in which it was transported to the vessel. Five hands were at the time of the occurrence at work in the factory, Sebastian Bourmon and his son Leonard, Richard Hentz, Henry Richter, and Herman Myer, and a son of Hentz, who bore the same christian name with Hentz, who bore the same christian name with his father, was there for the purpose of collecting money due him by the proprietor of the establishment. According to the testimony of Leonard, it seems that his father, Sebastian, was carrying a bag of the material to the wagon, when he let it fall, and the explosion followed. Sebastian Kourmon, Henry Richter, Herman Meyers, the foreman of the men, and young Richard Hentz were killed outright, and Richard's father was seriously injured. The remains of the men were scattered in every direction, and they were so mutilated that no piece of tion, and they were so mutilated that no piece of them weighing over ten pounds was found. They were gathered into baskets, and now lie in the factory awaiting burial. The only man who escaped unharmed was Leonard Kourmon. He lay in the wagon, he testified, and as if by a mira-cle he escaped unharmed. The testimony of this witness had not been concluded, when the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday morning

next, at 10 o'clock. Crowds of spectators from all the neighboring country gathered at the fatal spot yesterday to view the ruins. The debris had not yet been cleared away, and it is not known whether any of the glycerine yet remains intact buried

The factory, originally occupied by the New York Beet Sugar Company, was the property of William Lawton. At the time of the accident there were stored in it 7000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, with material for the manuabout ten tons more. The value of

property destroyed exceeds \$75,000.

The occupation of the place by Tall. P. Shafner was not agreeable to the residents in the neighborhood, and they appealed to the Legis-lature some time ago to pass an act prohibiting the proprietor from conducting this business. The Legislature complied, and an act was passed a few days ago ordering the removal of the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rosenberg Lunney Unse-Decision of the Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison. This morning Judge Allison delivered the followng opinion in the case of Louis E. Rosenberg, an alleged lunatic, before the court on a writ of habeas

The testimony in this case established in the The testimony in this case established in the clearest manner that the relator is not of sound mind, and that he is a proper subject for medical treatment for the mental disorder with which he is afflicted. The testimony of Drs. Kirkbride and Jones, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, is clear upon this point; and if we add to what they have said upon the subject the testimony of the eminent medical gentlemen who made a protracted and critical examination of the relator, for the purpose of testing his sanity or insanity, we can have no of testing his sanity or insanity, we can have no room for doubt that it is every way judicious to place him under the care of those who are comperoom for doubt that it is every way judicious to place him under the care of those who are competent to give to him the advantage of great experience and acknowledged skill in the treatment of persons afflicted with mental unsoundness. Doctors Goddard, Pepper, Ray, Fricke, and Keller, gentlemen of integrity, ranking with the most eminent in the profession of medicine in Philadelphia, agree that upon some subjects his mind is in an unatural and unhealthy condition; that his delusions are clearly marked; and that it is best for the patient that he should remain where he now is for treatment, with a view to his restoration. Several of these gentlemen say that in their opinion. Several of these gentlemen say that in their opinion, it would not be safe to the community, and all agree that it would not be safe to himself, if he were allowed to go at large, free to control his own actions and to follow the inclinations of a mind off its balance, and impressed with the belief of the exist-ence of a conspiracy to restrain him of his liberty for the purpose of getting wrongful possession of his

The testimony of Dr. Ridgely established the fact that the relator meditated the taking of his own life. Asked the witness to procure poison for him, to be used for this purpose, saying that he wished to be used for this purpose, saying that he wished to him. Asked for prussic acid, and offered to give money and other property to the witness, if he would get it for him.

If we are to be governed by the testimony the con-clusion is irresistible that Doctor Rosenberg reonires care and treatment such as he will receive in the institution in which he has been placed; but one physician, Doctor Bascom, differing in opinion with all the others, and he admitting that he had not made a critical or accurate examination of the

It is, however, claimed that the relator is entitled to his discharge because of the want of a proper legal authority to receive him into the institution at the time at which he was taken to the hospital by his brother and the physician in charge of the Jewish Hospital in this city. The return to the writ asserts the presentation to Dr. Jones of a copy of proceedings in lunacy taken before a judge of the Probate Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, under which Dr. Rosenberg was declared to be insane. Dr. Jenes at first refused to receive the relator, but afterwards consented to his remaining in the hospi tal, with his brother, until the necessary papers could be obtained from Cleveland. The same day the brother left the city of Philadelphis without notice to the officers of the institution and subsequently salied for Europe. Under these circumstances, and the conviction in the minds of the physicians in charge of the hospital that Dr. Hosenberg was insane, it was deemed by them advisable to take care of him until the necessary papers were sent to them. The certificates required by the act of 20th April, 1849, were received on the 27th day of November last, Dr. Rosenberg having been taken to the institution on the 12th of that been taken to the institution on the 12th of that month. The return further sets out that Dr. Rosenberg was then regularly entered on the books of the hospital as a patient; that he had been an inmate of hospitals for the insane in the Western States, and that the reason for bringing him to this city was that one of the asylums situate in the State of Ohio had been destroyed by fire, and that the asylum at Cleveland was for this reason full, and therefore unable to receive kim. That the regularly appointed committee, or guardian, of Louis E. Rosenberg, approved of his being placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and desire that he should be kept where he now is.

The act of the 28th of April, 1869, provides, in the first section, that insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no

by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians after a personal exami-nation, made within one week of the date thereof and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to, or affirmed, before some magistrate or indicial officer, who shall certify to the genuinenes of the signature, and to the respectability of the

The certificate of the physicians and of the justice of the peace is in strict compliance with the require-ments of the first section of the act of 1849, but there is a radical defect in the application to admit Doctor Rosenberg to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The application is required to be made by the legal guar-dian of the alleged lunatic, or by their relatives or friends in case they have no guardian. The act of the 17th of June, 1836, section 17, Purdon 682, de-clares the appointment of any committee, trustee, guardian, or the like, by any authority out of this Commo, wealth, shall not authorize the person so appointed to control the person or estate of any luappointed to control the person or estate of any lu-natic or habitual drunkard resident within this Commonwealth, or to control the real estate situate within this Commonwealth of any lunatic or habit-ual drunkard, whether resident within this Comonwealth or otherwise.

The application is signed by Adolph Rittberg, who was appointed committee or guardian by the Probate Court of the State of Ohio. This appointment, though good in Ohio, is made of no effect in Pennsylvania; the act just cited says in so many words that such appointment shall not authorize the com-mittee to control the person or estate of a lunatic resident in Pennsylvania. A resident is defined to be a person dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite. An for a continuance of time, but not definite. An illustration given is that of a public minister, who resides at a foreign court. It is entirely distinct from the legal signification of the term residence, which implies settlement, which in contemplation of law is a question of intention. The term as applied to a lunatic brought within this Commonwealth excludes the idea of intention; for one found to be a lunatic is incapable of forming an intention to reside any where, in the sense of acquiring thereby a legal residence or settlement. It can have therefore no other meaning as employed in the act of 1836 in its application to a person decluared to be a iunatic before he came within the Commonwealth, and who continues to be of unsound mind, than as meaning a person who is living or dwelling for the time in Pennsylvania.

The object contemplated by the act of 1836 seems to be to prevent a committee or guardian who is beyond the jarisdiction of the courts of the Commonwealth, who cannot be reached by their process, who has not given security here for the faithful administration of his trust, from exercising any control over either the person or the property of a lunatic within this State.

Mr. Hittberg, who is represented to be a gentleman of respectability, being a foreign committee, possesses no legal authority in Pennsylvania, and was therefore incapable of making application for the admission into the Pennsylvania Hospital, or in any way controlling the person of Louis E. Rosenberg within this Commonwealth. The act requires the application to be made by the legal guardian, or relatives or friends. This, of course, means the legal guardian of this jurisdiction, not one whose acts are declared by statute to possess no legal authority with us.

This conclusion would render it unnecessary to

legal guardian of this jurisdiction, not one whose acts are declared by statute to possess no legal authority with us.

This conclusion would render it unnecessary to proceed further in considering the other question, upon which this application is based. The criticism upon what has been called a violation of the act of 1869, in receiving Dr. Rosenberg without the proper certificate, is more plausible than sound. The return shows that he was not placed in the hospital in the sense in which the word is employed in the act of 1869, before the 27th of November, the day on which the certificate of the physicians was received. There could be no placing of the patient without the consent of the hospital authorities, and the return, which is in no way contradicted, asserts that he was refused admission as a patient prior to the 27th of November. Whilst waiting for the necessary certificates, the return asserts that permission was given to the brother of Dr. Rosenberg to remain with the Doctor until the proper authority could be procured. And that, in violation of his agreement, the brother went away secretly, and left the Doctor in the asylum. The authorities of the hospital would have been legally justified in turning the relator out of the institution, but whatever might be said of such conduct, as a compliance with the letter of the law, the inhumanity of ever might be said of such conduct, as a compliance with the letter of the law, the inhumanity of such an act would not be doubtful, and might have een attended with consequences the most serious

to Dr. Rosenburg.

I cannot but regret the necessity which compels me to discharge the Doctor from the institution in me to discharge the Doctor from the institution in which he now is. An institution second to none of its kiud in this country, which is under wise management; with one at its head, whose learning, skill, great experience, and humanity are confessed by all who have kowledge of him. I am fearful Doctor Rosenburg will be greatly the loser if he is removed

Rosenburg will be greatly the loser if he is removed from the asylum; the consequences maybe to him the worst that can be contemplated, but if he is not legally in the institution, there is no alternative but to decide the question as it is presented to us.

The embarrassment under which I am placed is to determine what order to make at this time. I cannot turn him loose to run at large at the risk of doing injury to nimself or possibly to others. The suggestions which have presented themselves to my mind are to remand the defendant until the committee in Ohio can be notified to come to Philadelphia, with the view of making application to be appointed with the view of making application to be appointed committee of Dr. Rosenberg here, which would enable him to make application in proper form for his reception as a patient into the hospital where he now is, or if he deems it advisable, remove him to the State of Ohio for treatment there, or to proceed under the sixth section of the act of 1869, to appoint a commission to inquire into the quarter. to appoint a commission to inquire into the question of the sanity of the relator, for the purpose of reaching a proper disposition of Doctor Rosenberg, either here or in the State from which he was brought.

For the present, therefore, the relator is remainded and suggestions are invited from counsel as to what course they may doen it is best should be purposed. course they may deem it is best should be pursued.

Henvy Sentence.
Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. Henry Shelley, who was recently convicted of perjury, in falsely swearing that the signature to a mortgage was not his, was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. This man was convicted of perjury in Judge Thompson's term, but owing to circumstances which then arose, he did not receive

The Mercantile Library and the Sanda

Nist Prius—Judge Read.

A petition of John C. Granger to the following effect was presented this morning to Judge Read in the Supreme Court:—

That inasmuch as a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library was held on the 15th of February, 1870, of which due notice had been given, in accordance with the demands of the act of incorporation at which meeting a resolution was passed poration, at which meeting a resolution was passed by a majority of the stockholders present, of whom there was a quorum, directing the Board of Direc-tors to open the library as a reading-room on Sundays, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. and as the Board of Directors have refused to con ply with this wish of the stockholders, the petitione prays, having no other legal remedy, that the court will issue an alternative writ of mandamus, returna-ble to the first Monday of April, 1870, commanding the Board of Directors to keep the library open on

son to the contrary.

In accordance with this petition the court this morning issued the following order:— The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relations John C.Granger vs. Joseph C.Grubb, Richard Wood, T. Morris Perot and others, constituting the Direc-

the days named, or signify to the court some rea

tors of the Mercantile Library Company.

And now, this 19th day of March, 1870, on motion of G. Morgan Eldridge for relator, the court grants a rule on defendants to show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus shall not issue, returnable to the first Monday of April, 1878, commanding the said respondents to keep the Mercantile Labrary open as a reading room on every Sunday between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, or signify to the court some reason to the contrary. Rule returnable on Saturday, March 26, 1870.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

A Gentleman Knocked Down in Front of His Residence and Robbed. The Chicago Tribune of March 17 says:—

The western limits of the city witnessed another brutal outrage early yesterday morning. A gentleman named Andrews, residing near Western avenue, on West Washington street, in company with a cousin, residing on West Madison street, found themselves down town at a late hour on Tuesday night, and as the cars had ceased running, they proposed to ride home in a hack. Before starting they entered a saloon, and making known their wish to the proprietor, the latter recommended the driver of a hack who was present. Several men in the salcon joined in the conversation. and stated that they also lived in the western part of the city, and would like to share in the vehicle. The proposition was agreed to, and the four men took seats in the vehicle, Mr. Andrews, having been on a collecting tour, had a considerable amount of money about his person but did not suspect any harm from his fellow-travellers. During the trip he remarked to one of the men that he bore a close resemblance to a party who attempted to garrote him on Western avenue some time ago. The remark was re-ceived as a joke, and all joined in the laugh. Near Union Park the cousin left the back, and the remaining three proceeded onward. When arrived at Mr. Andrews' house, the back came to halt in front of the door. He stepped out of the hack, but had no sooner reached the ground than he was felled by a slung-shot, and rendered speechless. The scoundrels then searched his pockets, but realized only \$15, as the bulk of the money was in a belt worn next the victim's body. No doubt incensed at their ill-luck, the thieves vented their rage upon the prostrate body, kicking Mr. Andrews' head and face lite-rally into a jelly. The inmates of the house having heard the back stop at the door and leave again shortly after, now took steps to investigate the matter, and, on reaching the door, found Mr. Audrews lying insensible in the blood-soaked enow. into the house, where he was given in charge of a physician. He was extremely low yesterday. We understand that the case was reported to the police, but they have so far seen fit to keep it to

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTMORE, March 19.—Cotton less firm at 23@ 25%C. Flour dull and medium grades less firm. Howard Street superfine, \$4.75@5; do. extra, \$5.25@6; do. family, \$6.25@7; City Mills superfine, \$4.75@5.50; do. extra, \$5.26@6; do. family, \$7.685.75; Western superfine, \$4.75@5.50; do. extra, \$5.25@5.75; do. family, \$6.12%@6.75. Corn quiet; white, 90@91c.; yellow, 92@92c. Osts, 530. Rys, 95c.@51. Provisions unclanged in every respect. Whisky steady at 96@97c.; stock scarce.

-A Baltimore couple, recently married, ap pended to the announcement of the fact in the papers:—"Advertised for the benefit of a tew of our inquisitive friends."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Sailors. to Justice

The Crew of the Maria.

The Montana Governorship.

Methodist Conference at Pottsville.

Disturbances at Richmond.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dropped from the Rolls Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, Washington, March 19.—Midshipman Frank

T. Jenkins, having absented himself from the Naval Academy without permission, in direct violation of regulations, has been dropped from the rolls of the Academy.

A Just Demand-The Loss of the Tug "Marla." Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The House Military Committee is in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the loss of the U. S. steam tug Maria, and the claims of her officers and crew. It will be remembered that the Maria, in charge of Lieut.-Commander Marston Niles, were engaged in convoying the iron-clad Miantonomah from New York to Boston in January last, and while off Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, in "going about" for the purpose of assisting the Miantonomah the two vessels came in collision and the Maria was struck on the starboard quarter and sunk. Captain R. W. Shufeldt, commanding the Miantonomah at the time, reports that the "wreck sunk directly under our bow." Those of the crew of the tug who were on deck jumped on board of us, and those who were below were probably the ones lost. We heard no cry for assistance after she went down. Our life boat was manned, but it would have been very hazardous to have lowered it. The sea at the time was running high, sweeping over the main deck with great force. All communication with it had been cut off throughout the night.

Lieutenant-Commander Niles also reports that "from the first crash till her (the Maria's) disappearance, I think it was not over the pearance, I think it was not over the pearance of the pe firemen: John Burns, oiler, who is supposed to have been crushed by the shock, and a man employed as cook for the trip, whose name none of the survivors know, and who probably went down in the galley.

The Secretary states that the vessel at the time of her loss was in the line of duty, and it seems but just that those who were saved should be compensated for the loss of their personal effects, and that some act of relief for the relatives of those of the crew who went down with the vessel should be passed. The department has already given instructions to the Auditor to allow compensation for clothing, etc., under existing laws, and it desires that Congress should make an enactment for the relief of the relatives of those who perished while performing their duties.

The Richmond Disturbances. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- It is understood that Judge Underwood, who is at Alexandria, Va., yesterday granted a writ of injunction restraining Ellison and others from exercising the functions of municipal officers of Richmond. The Federal authorities here consider that General Canby will have no difficulty in preventing a formidable outbreak.

Governorship of Montana. Four members of the Senate Committee on Territories were in favor of making an adverse report against the nomination of Potts to be Governor of Montana, and three in favor of recommending his confirmation, but in order to avoid a divided report the committee unanimously agreed to postpone the case indefinitely.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Conference Proceedings - Anni-versary of the Sunday School Union. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. POTTSVILLE, March 19, 1870.

A large audience gathered yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock of clergy and Sunday School laborers to participate in the exercises of the Sunday School meeting. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, Agent of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church. The exercises closed with the benediction from the Rev. T. A. Fernley. - EVENING MEETING.

Rev. C. D. Thompson opened the exercises with prayer. Rev. S. H. C. Smith was called upon for the first address. The next address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nadal, of Drew Theological Institute. Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, was called upon.

The influence of these two meetings will not be lost. It was the most successful of all the anniversaries which have been held during the present session, and never exceeded by any of the Sunday School Union annual meetings in the history of the conference. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. J. Paxson.

FROM EUROPE.

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

BREMEN, March 19 .- Petroleum closed quiet last night.

Hamburg, March 19.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 18 marc bancos 8 schillings.

London, March 19.—11:20 A. M.—Consels 93 for meney and 93% for account. United; States 5:208 of 1862, 90%; 18658, old, 89%; 18678, 89%; 10-408, 87; Erie Railroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 115; Great Western, 29%.

Liverspool, March 19.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 98. 3d.; red Western, 78. 11d.

London, March 19.—11:29 A. M.—Linseed Cakes dull. Sugar quiet and steady on the spot, and firmer, but not higher affoat. Calcutta linseed, 598. 3d. Refined Petroleum dull at 18. 10d. Turgentine, 308. 3d. Paris, March 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 65c.

Anywerp, March 19.—Petroleum opened quiet at 56%f. HAMBURG, March 19 .- Petroleum closed quiet

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

The House met for debate on the Tariff bill, but no member seeking the floor the House im-

mediately adjourned. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIBGRAPH.

Saturday, March 19, 1970.

The Money market is steady this morning, and though the banks are getting quite reserved in their treatment of outsiders, it is not a sure indication of any probable stringency and should not unduly stimulate the demand. Money is always in great demand about this period, on account of the large disbursements paid out in April, for which provisions are being made in

advance by the calling in of loans.

The rates to-day are not materially changed, but they are very firm. We centime to quote at 5@6 per cent. on call and at 6@8 per cent. on time contracts.

Gold opened at 1121%, advanced to 1129% closing at about that figure. The tendency of the market is decidedly upward, for which no good reason is apparent.

Government bonds seem to have broken loose from gold and prices shew a decline of 1/4 as compared with closing quotations yesterday.

There was some activity at the Sterk Board.

There was some activity at the Stock Board and prices are pretty steady. In State loans no sales. City sixes sold steady at 103 for the new

Reading Railroad stock is under "bear" influences, and prices are wevk. Sales at 471/2048. Sales of Pennsylvania Raliroad at 56%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115, an advance; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 541/20541/4c; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42, b. o.; and Northern Central Railroad at 49.

In Caual shares there was only a small sale of Lehigh at 31½, b. o. No further sales were re-ported, but prices were fairly steady. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

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

\$1000 C & A m 6s, '89 93%
\$2900 City 6s, N. 1s. 102
\$200 Read deb bds. 82
\$100 W Jer R 8s. 90
\$1100 W Jer R 8s. 90
\$1100 W Jer R 8s. 90
\$1100 Phil & E 6s. 92
\$100 Ob. 350 do. 47%
\$2000 W Jer 6s. 96
\$200 W Jer 6s. 96
\$100 do. 558m&1. 47%
\$200 W Jer 6s. 96
\$100 do. 585wm&1. 47%
\$200 W Jer 6s. 96
\$100 do. 1s. 2d. 47%
\$200 Hengold L. c. 89
\$200 do. 1s. 2d. 47%
\$200 do. 1s. 48%
\$100 do. 0. 56%
\$100 do. 0. 58%
\$100 do. 0. 58%
\$100 do. 0. 58%
\$100 do. 0. 58%
\$100 do. 58%
\$1 do....530. 48 do....85.47.94 do...85.81.47.94 do...b5&1.40.94 do...l8.b3. 48 do...b4. 48 do...l8.b2.49 do....47.94 do....c.47.94

MRSSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 46 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U.S. 68 of 1881, 119% (2011) %; do., 1862, 119% (2011) 9%; do., 1864, 106% (2010); do. 1865, 109% 109%; do. 1865, new, 107% (2010) 3%; do. 1867, do. 108% (2010); do. 1868, do., 109% 109%; 10-408, 105% (2015) %; U.S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112% (2011) 3%; Eliver, 111% (2012); Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$355@ 365; Cen-tral Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$355@ 365; Cen-tral Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$356@ 345; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$760@ 776.

Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$760@775.

JAY COOKE & CO. anote Government securities as 109½(@110; do., 1864, 108½(@109½; do., 1865, 1096; do.) 109½(@10; do.) 109½(@109½; do., 109½(@109½; do., 10-408, 105½(@105½; Cur. 68, 112½(@112½; Gold, 112½; NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:

10-00 A. M. 112½ 11-15 A. M. 112½(10-23 " 112½ 11-15 A. M. 112½(10-23 " 112½ 11-23 " 112½(10-25 " 112½(10-

Philadelphia Trade Report. no shipping demand, and the operations of the homeonsumers are confined to their immediate wants Sales of a few hundred barrels, in lots, at \$437466 450 for superfine: \$4.624@4.67½ for extras: \$5@5.75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family: \$5.25@6.75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$4.62%

There is but little movement in Wheat, and only There is but little movement in wheat, and only 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.23@1.25. Rye is dull at 95c. Corn is in fair request, at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at \$9@90c., and affoat at \$92. Oats are unchanged; 1500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@50c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Park In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Ouer-Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer citron at \$28 W ton.

Cloverseed is in demand, and 200 bushels sold at \$8:23%@8:18%. Whisky is quiet, 25 barrels iron-bound sold at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MARCH 19 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH TA. M. 80 | 11 A. M. 46 | 2 P. M. 51

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetaon & Co.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co. Br. brig Dominion, White, Halifax, C. C. Van Horn Schr Palos, Shackford, Caibarien, E. A. Souder & Co. Schr M. G. Collins, Endicott, Barbados, do. Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons. Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, do.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, St. John, P. R., John Mason & Co. Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Phiadelphia and Southern Mall Steamship Co. (not arrived yesterday as inadvertently reported). Passed a large steam frigate at anchor at Fourteen Fee Bank, probably the Congress, bound out; an un-known bark, deeply laden, at anchor at Morris Lts ton's, bound up.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdge. to H. winsor & Co. Passed at Brandywine, a bark, a barkentine, and a full-rigged brig, bound up.

wine, a bark, a barkentine, and a full-rigged brig, bound up.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with indise, to John F. Ohl.

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

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Maydower, Fultz, from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, from Norwich, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

last to J. S. Hilles.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Tuckerton.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr Julia Nelson, Cavaller, from Little Egg Harbor.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

BELOW. Barks India, from London; Vision, from do.; schr Alice B. Gardner, from Cardenas.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 18.—Five barges
leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Empress, with guano, for Philiadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, March 18.—The tow reported yesterday did not get away, owing to the gale prevailing on Chesapeake bay. L. S. C.

SAN DOMINGO

Shall We Buy It?

The Dominican Republic-Its Position, Geography. and History.

SAMANA BAY.

Shall We Rent It?

The Key to the Indies --- Wegotiations Concerning It.

Alaska having been fully secured, and 86. Thomas presenting no claims upon the people that are recognized as warranting the expenditure of \$10,000,000 to secure it, the annexationists are now devoting their whole time and attention to the case of San Domingo. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs does not appear to regard the scheme with favor, having voted to report against it; but the President has become its special champion, and it is thought that, when Mr. Sumner presents his adverse report in the Senate, that body will order the whole subject back to the committee for further consideration, in connection with various maps and documents not examined hitherto, which, it is hoped, will cause the committee to reverse its action and recommend the ratification of the treaty with President Baez. In executive session on Thursday last it was decided to make the treaty the special subject of discussion in secret session on Wednesday next, and for that purpose the executive session will begin at 1 o'clock, and the whole day devoted to it. In view of the importance which is attached to the annexation scheme, the facts concerning San Domingo given below will be read with interest at this time. The Republic of San Domingo.

The Dominican republic, the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, comprises nearly threefifths of the island. Its name is derived from the ancient Spanish appellation of the island-San Domingo. Its area is estimated at 17,500 square miles. Its population is about 200,000, of whom one-tenth claim to be whites; the rest are of African descent, or of mixed African and European. The boundary between it and the Haytien republic is an irregular line drawn from the mouth of the river Massacre, on the north coast of the island, to the river Anses-a-Pitre, or Pedernales, on the south coast. The interior of the republic consists tion of 6000 to 8000 feet, and covered with magnificent tropical forests. From the base of these mountains large plains, watered by numerous streams, stretch towards the coast. Of these plains, the Vega Real (Royal plain) and those of the Sayna, the Azua, and the Neybe are the most densely populated. Among the rivers, most of which bear the character of mountain torrents, the Great Yaqui, emptying into the Bay of Monte Christo; the Yuma, whese embouchure is in the Bay of Samana; the Higney, the Gaboon, Soco, Socaris, Brujuelas, Ozoma, Jayna, Nisao, Bani, and Neybo deserve to be mentioned. The harbor of St. Domingo city ls one of the best; next to it the Bay of Samana offers an excellent roadstead. Of the lesser islands on the coast belonging to the republic, Beata and Saona are the most considerable.

The territory belonging to the present republic was under the rule of Spain previous to 1795, when, by the treaty of Basle, it was united with the Haytlen portion under the domination of France. When, after terrible struggles, the colored population of the island had become independent of France, the tyranny of Dessalines drove the Dominicans back into the arms of Spain, which thus regained possession of its former colony in 1808.

The next year the Dominicans declared their independence, abolished slavery, and remained in an unsettled state until 1822, when the whole island was united under a republican form of government, and Boyer, the President of Hayti, was chosen President for life. First Presidency of Santana.

But in 1844, the negroes of Hayti having succeeded in elevating General Riviere to the Presidency, the Dominicans, encouraged by the friendly assurances of the French Consul-General Moges, again formed a separate government (February 27) under the auspices of the "liberator" Pedro Santana, who defeated Riviere near Santiago (April 9), thus securing the independence of his country. Recognized by France, a treaty of friendship and commerce with which power was concluded October 22, 1848, and by Great Britain (treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation concluded in May, 1850), the Dominican republic upheld her Independence successfully against repeated efforts of Soulouque, the ruler of Hayti. The Treason of Jimenes.

The Presidential term of Santana having ended in 1849, Jimenes was elected his successor. Though of Caucasian blood, the latter secretly conspired with Soulouque, who invaded the territory of the republic at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Dominicans in some skirmishes near Azua and Las Matas. In this extremity Santana was recalled by the people. He vanquished the Haytien army April 29, near Savana Numero, so completely that the war for the time being was at an end. Jimenes sought a refuge with Soulouque, who made him one of his dukes, while Santana resigned his Dictatorship in favor of the newly elected constitutional President, Buenaventura Baez.

First Presidency of Baez. Baez is a mulatto, and was born at Azua in the year 1820. His father had taken an active part in the insurrection of 1808, and he was thus born into public life, as it were, his unquestioned talents, not less than his wealth, contributing largely to his influence. He had been the most intimate friend of Santana, and to his influence was owing in a measure his elevation to the Presidency at this critical period in the history of the country. In 1850 Soulonque once more invaded the country unsuccessfully. Baez having, during the latter part of his administration, favored the policy of the clerical party, was rejected by the people in 1853, and Santana re-elected President, a breach between him and Baez being the inevitable result.

[Continued on the Second Page.]