FIRST EDITION

THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR

His Defalcations Over \$100,000.

Our Coal Trade Statistics.

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

THE FUGITIVE COLLECTOR.

The Defalcation Said to be Upwards of \$100,000—Has Balley Committed Saicide? The mysterious disappearance of Collector Bailey was the chief topic of conversation in the city yesterday. An army of detectives spent both Saturday and Sunday in a vain effort to strike the trail of the fugitive. It was generally thought that the Collector had left New York with but very little money. Some of his friends said that they believed he had committed suicide. His heart-broken wife still remains at his

THE LAST TIME the Collector was seen in public was on Tuesday afternoon, during the progress of the Fuller-ton trial before Judge Woodruff. At the close of the trial, Balley told a friend that he was

satisfied that Fullerton would be acquitted. He seemed nervous and agitated, and at the close of the conversation walked off very rapidly. A rumor was spread on Saturday that Bailey had left a memorandum which had been found. In CONFESS HIS GUILT.

He acknowledges himself a defaulter, but says that he had no intention of really defrauding the Government. He intended to make up the amount of what he had abstracted at some future time. It was also very needlessly said that the Collector's bondsmen were beginning to feel anxious about his disappearance. On hearing this, said one of the special agents of the Treasury, I thought of the Dutchman who trudged through a furious storm with the snow up to his knees already, and murmured all the time, "Eh, Hans, it's pekinning to snow !" bondsmen are Messrs. George Opdyke, H. E. Dawes, Henry Clews, George Douglass, and the representatives of the estate of Henry J. Ray-

ARREST OF BAILEY'S CHIEF DEPUTY. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Childs, Balley's Chief Deputy, was arrested in the office at Cedar street, by Colonel Whittlesey, of the Secret Service Department, on the charge of being implicated in Bailey's defalcations. Childs is well known as one of Bailey's right hand men. He says that Bailey's frauds may be traced back for nearly twenty years. From what Childs has said it appears that there was a balance of about \$5000 against Bailey when he was transferred from the Fourth District, and to \$100,000 would be to make a small estimate. But Mr. C. S. Banfield, of the Treasury, is personally making a thorough investigation, and from information already received it is expected that the total defalcation will amount to between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF BAILEY'S FLIGHT. The immediate cause of the sudden flight o Bailey was personified in Solicitor Banfield, who was sent on from Washington to investigate the was sent on from washington to investigate affairs in Mr. Bailey's department. Solicitor Banfield is a man who is not deceived by a gart of high respectability and deep piety. He had seen what some other gentleman in the Govern seen what some other ment employ, who stood equally high and seemed equally irreproachable, had done Solicitor Banileld knew that false figures and wrong accounts will offset a seemingly very fine character, and make it kick the beam He grated very harshly against Mr. Bailey; there was no soft spot to be found in him. Commissioner Delano had arrived here before him, on the same errand, but had returned with a report that all was right. Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, came with Solicitor Banfield. Mr. Smith was rather more hesitating than Mr. Bonfield. He had a very high opinion of Mr. Bailey until plain black and white showed him the truth.

\$60,090 WORTH OF WHISKY.

A number of cases have been found by the in estigators which are interesting. While in the Fourth District, in January, 1867, he gave a Mr. Frank Edwards permission to transport 600 barrels of whisky to the First District of California. The whisky was to go to the bonded warehouse of McCandray & Colsane, one of the largest shipping houses in San Francisco. The firm and the bonded warehouse were found to be mere inventions, the liquor was never sent to California, the bondsmen were unsubstantial sings who had no existence on this globe, and Mr. Frank Edwards betook himself to unknown \$20,000 FOR MR. BAILEY.

While in the Fourth district, in January, 1867, Mr. Bailey seized the rectifying establishment of Th. B Kerr, Nos. 138 and 140 West Seventeenth street. This establishment was not in Bailey's district, but that made no difference to him. After holding the place for twenty days, he released his hold upon it. The following re-

ceipt will tell the story:-[OFFICIAL]

NO.61 CHAMBERS STREET, OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK, January 28, 1868, Received from Thomas B. Kerr the sum of \$20,000, in settlement of charges connected with the selzure of premises in West Seventeenth street, subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JOSHUA BAILEY, Collector. Bailey was satisfied with the \$20,000, but Kerr sought to recover his money after a number of months. Bailey then commenced to suit to recover a legal forfelture of the money, but was beaten in the courts. Kerr only recovered some \$13,000 after all.

HOW JOSEPH JONES & CO. WERE PLEECED. The third charge against Mr. Bailey is that he received \$32,000 to settle the case of Jones & Co., wholesale liquor merchant in Whitehall street, and that only \$7500 of the amount was accounted for to the Government. The esta-blishment of this firm was selzed about two years ago by Mr. Bailey. No statement has been made about the disposition of the amount retained from the Treasury Department.

A DEFICIENCY OF \$43,000 IN HIS ACCOUNTS. The next charge against Collector Bailey is that there was a deficiency in his accounts in the Fourth district of \$43,000. When Mr. Hugh McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury, hi attention, it is said, was called to this fact, and he made a private investigation of the affairs of the late Collector, and withheld or rather did not give the evidence to the public. This trouble, however, was suffered to rest till Mr. Balley became Collector of the Thirty-second district, when it was again revived. It is averred that Mr. Balley intended to make up the deficiency while in the Thirty-second dis-

The above, with other charges, appears to have removed any confidence which Mr. Banfield may have previously reposed in Mr. Bailey, and he acted accordingly. He transmitted the result of his examinations to Washington, and the result was Bailey's removal and flight. These are only a few out of many cases. General Pleasonton will probably suspend all

the suits begun by Bailey .- N, Y. Sun to-day.

Official Statistics—Coal Trade of the United States.

From the Miner's Journal Coal Statistical Register for 1870, just published, we take the following interesting passages:-Anthracite Coal.

THE COAL TRADE.

It will be seen by the following table that the supply of anthracite coal has fallen off 183,630 tons, while the semi-anthracite and bituminous coals now embraced in our table have increased 946,860 tons during the year.

The whole supply of anthracite sent to

In 1869 was 13,221,380 In 1868 was 13,405,016 Heroism of a Child.

Making the whole increase in anthracite and bituminous coal embraced in our table, for the year 1869, 763,230 tons against 1,779,309 tons in

The whole supply of coal mined in the United States in 1869 we give as follows:-Official quantity of anthracite sent to mar-

imported.

Bituminous mined and consumed in the United States, in 1869, not embraced in our tables (estimated).

Bituminous (official), including 423,810 tons

Total product for consumption in 1869...30,811,316

Trade Comparisons. The consumption of coal in England in 1868 was 103,141,157 tons. In 1859 it was 71,900,000 tons, showing an increase of 31,241,141 tons in ten years. Our consumption seems small com-pared with the consumption of Great Britain which is not as large in territory as the States of Pennsylvania and New York. With ample protection to our home industry, our annual coal product will increase in a very short time equal to that of Great Britain.

To give a stronger comparison of our trade with that of Great Britain, we can state that the whole product of anthracite coal sent to market from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, from 1820 and 1822 to 1869 inclusive, amounts in the aggregate to 112,640,632 tons, and only exceeds the product of Great Britain in the single year of 1868, 9,499,485 tons.

Of the total product of 15,721,386 tons anthracite mined in 1869, about 6,700,000 tons were consumed in the regions and on the lines of the transporting companies short of tide-water, leaving but about 9,000,000 tons that reached tide. Of this quantity, there was not less than 7,000,000 tons sent to New Jersey and markets east of New Jersey. Besides the consumption of Philadelphia and vicinity, there were only 171,631 tons, including 17,182 tons sent to foreign ports, shipped south of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

Supply of Different Regions.

The supply of anthracite coal sent to marke in 1868 and 1866 was furnished as follows:— 1868. 1880. Loss Wyoming Region . 5,990,813 6,068,369
Schuylkili " .4,414,356 4,748,969
Lehigh " .2,507,582 1,929,583 595,799
Shamokin " .492,265 474,525 17,740 354,613 13,405,016 13,221,386 595,799 412,169 13,221,886 412,169

183,630 183,630 To show the course of the trade and the sup-

- 4	ply from different regions,	we subjoin	the fo
	lowing for reference:-		
1	Year, Schwylkill,	Wyoming.	Lehio
o	18603,270,516	2,941,817	1,821,7
	18612,697,489	3,055,140	1,738,3
е	18622,890,598	3,145,770	1,351,0
r	1863	8,759,610	1,984,7
b	18643,642,218	3,960,836	2,054,6
d	1865	3,256,658	1,822,5
1-	1866	4,736,616	2,128,8
d	18674,334,820	5,328,322	2,062,4
	18684,414,356	5,990,813	2,507,5
d	18694,748,960	6,068,369	1,929,5
a	At the close of last year's	s business v	ve state

that if Congress, then in session, would remodel the tariff in the interests of domestic industry and adjust our national finances, the market would take about one million tons increase be tween the coal regions and the seaboard. did not settle either of these questions, and the increase was 763,230 tons. Mine Inspection.

Mr. John Eltringham, the Mine Inspector appointed by Governor Geary, under the act for the safety of the lives of the miners, passed by the Legislature last April, entered on his duties on the first of May, and has sent his report to the Governor for the period extending from that time up to January, 1870.

We have been permitted to examine some por-tions of the report which are of public interest, and have gleaned the following statistics from

Whole number of collieries examined in Schuylkill county since May 1, 141.
This embraces all the collieries in this county mining and shipping coal to market. There are about twenty-five small collieries mining coal for the supply of the different towns in the coal

regions not embraced in the report:-The number of drifts are..... Number of slopes.... A drift is run in horizontal above the water level. A slope is sunk on the inclination of the vein below the water level, the pitch ranging from 10 to 80 degrees. A shaft is sunk perpen-

dicularly through the overlying strata to the vein desired to be worked. The deepest slope below the water level is 560 feet. This is the Duncan Colliery, which 1560 feet. This is the Duncan Colliery, was abandoned at the close of the year eight feet of the finest red ash coal produced in the region at the bottom of the slope. The next deepest is 1443 feet, another 990, and another 972 feet. The other slopes are all of

lesser depths. The deepest shafts are the Wadesville, 665 feet; the St. Clair shaft, 620; and the others are

of the following depths:—600, 364, 350, four of 300 each, 257, 250,140, and 124. In the ventilation of the collieries below water

level there are used:-Fornaces..... Fans......

here is but one outlet for the men; but these collieries are not extensive, and some are new ones, which do not require much ventilation. The number of men and boys employed at the

441 collieries were. 22,197
Number of mules used 1,995
Number of drift cars 6,206
Number of steam engines at mines 460
Aggregate horse pages 20,201 lleries in Schuylkill county, from May 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870, were 57 in 38 collieries. The number of injured were 91, in 41 collieries. Taking the quantity of coal mined after the first of May, it would give one person killed in Schuylkill county for every 87,000 tons mined

and one person injured for about every 42,400 tons mined. At least two-thirds of the deaths are caused by falls of coal and slate, and a large proportion of those injured arises from the ame causes. But few deaths, comparatively speaking, have occurred in Schuylkill county from explosions, which are caused by bad ver ilation in mines.

A TRAGEDY.

Dramatic Catastrophe at a Fire. A fire occurred recently at Marion, S. C., detroying several houses, and causing a loss of 40,000. The Star of that place thus relates a deplorable incident:—

'Mr. Iseman, one of our oldest and most re-

spected merchants, lost his life in his humane exertions to rescue a lady from the flames. Believing that a female was asleep in the upper story of one of the buildings then on fire, he rushed up the stairs to save her. On reaching the third story he found that the lady was not there; then, attempting to return, he found escape impossible from the smoke and flames building the matter solely to the decision of the original Government, the Paraguayans who had which rendered the whole stairway impassable. Rushing to a window, he was seen by the crowd below, who cried out to him to jump to the ground, and he in return begged them to interpose something to break the violence of his fall. Just at that moment a keg of powder in the largest description of the building occupied as a start lower floor of the building, occupied as a store, exploded and shivered the whole structure, and the unfortunate man was lost in the burning ruins. The next morning only his bones were found among the smouldering embers where the house had been.

THE INSANE WELL,

History of the Boring of the Deepest Hole in the World-The Final Report of the Saperintendent.

The St. Louis Republican, March 15, says: -It is well known that the feature in connection with the design of the new County Insane Asylum was that the water supply was to be derived from an artesian well. The boring was commenced almost at the same time with the erection of the building, and was continued without intermission until within a few months ago, when it was abandoned. The boring was carried to a depth greater, we believe, than any similar well in the world; but the sub-terranean water was not reached, at least where it had sufficient strength and volume to rise above the surface of the ground. There was something evidently wrong in the geologieal and other forecastings, and, after a large expenditure of money, somewhere about \$100,000, the work was thrown up in despair by the County Court. Yesterday, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, superintendent of the undertaking, submitted a lengthy report embodying a history of the work, from which we make the following

The work of boring was commenced on the grounds at the south side of the Insane Asylum, in a well which had been dug to the depth of seventy-one and a half feet. The tubing having been placed in position, a 4½-inch drill was put down on the afternoon of the Sist of March, 1866, and the boring commenced, and was continued day and night, with only the necessary stoppages, until the 9th of August, 1869, when it was stopped finally; at which time the well had been sunk to a depth of 3843 feet. In the entire depth, 63 feet of clay has been passed through, 6 feet of coal, 360 feet of shale, 2725 feet of limestone, and 680 feet of sandstone. A number of specimens have been saved from each formation. At a depth of 1222 feet the water was a little saltish. At a depth of 2140 feet a flinty opening was struck, which made the drill deviate from a straight course, and the spot was passed with difficulty. This opening contained sulphur water. At 2513 feet the rock was found flinty, with small openings, and the hardest yet met with. On the 14th of November, 1887, the poles On the 14th of November, 1867, the poles parted 900 feet from the top of the well, and also parted near the top, allowing twenty-seven poles to pass down by the side of the lower poles. At the beginning of the boring the drill fell on the bottom 48 to 50 times per minute. At the depth of 3000 feet, 28 to 30 times; and at the depth of 3843 feet, 24 to 25 times per minute. At the depth of 3029 feet the temperature is 107 degrees Fahrenheit; at 3127 feet it is 106 degrees Fahrenheit; at 324 ft. it is 106 degrees Fahrenheit; at 326 ft. it is 106 degrees also. At 3393 feet the water was 2 degrees salt. The variations to 3473 feet in saltness and temperature of the saltness and temperature. variations to 3473 feet in sattness and temperature were trifling. At 3543 feet a soft, whitish sandstone was struck. The borings change by exposure to grayish red; some places brown, other places yellowish, but the red predominates of the sattness and temperature of the sattness and temperature were trifling. nates. The water from this rock showed from seven to eight degrees salt. In many places this formation is exceedingly hard. At 3837 feet the temperature is 105 Fahrenheit. The tests of temperature were made with a registering thermometer of Fahrenheit scale. Another test was made. The white of an egg was tightly inclosed in a short tube, with a plug screwed in each end, and let down 3825 feet, and let remain one and a half hours. after which it was taken up. It had undergone no apparent change. In boring to a depth of 833 feet the drill was often observed to be highly magnetized; after passing this point there appeared to be no such influence. The loss of from various accidents and causes, is stated to have been less than 10 per cent. of the whole period occupied in boring. The well was left in a good condition for resuming boring at any future time. Mr. Atkinson remarks that here is a good opportunity of exploring at a cheap cost a hitherto unknown region of the

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Agreement Between the Allied Powers for the Withdrawal of a Portion of the Troops from Paraguay.

At an interview held in the city of Asuncion. Paraguay, on Nevember 24, 1869, between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine republic, Dr. Dom Mariano Varela, and Counsellor Dom Jose Maria de Silva Paranhos, Euvoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on special mission, an arrangement was entered into to settle the proposal made by the Argentine Government for the reduction of the respective forces in the operations in Paraguay.

The Argentine Minister stated that thanks to

the successive triumphs gained by the allied forces, by which the enemy had become reduced to an insignificant number of soldiers, who could not offer any serious resistance, and who were hidden in the woods and deserts, his Government believed that the opportune mo-ment had arrived for diminishing the heavy charges that the three nations had been hitherto supporting, both in the expenses incurred by war and the absorption of so many of the in-He acknowledged that for his Government this measure was not a convenience that could easily be dispensed with, but a necessity urgently called for by the present circumstances in respect to the Argentine republic, a necessity that it would only disregard in the event that the intentions of the alliance demanded it, which had been previously demonstrated by the act of restoring the operative forces for the attack on Piribebug and Azcurra, which forces had been definitely withdrawn. That the Oriental Gov-ernment not only agreed to the proposed reduction, but also most willingly withdrew its former decision so as to allow the retirement of the entire Oriental division, as shown by its note addressed to the Argentine Government under

date of the 3d inst.

The Brazilian Minister declared that his government was fully as anxious as its allies to lessen the great sacrifices imposed upon it by the existing war, and being informed of the dispositions entertained by the Argentine and the Oriental governments, it has hastened to authorize the desired arrangement, always proelded that Count d'Eu, General-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces, did not see any serious reason, in the present state of the campaign, why alfied forces should not be reduced Fortunately such measures perfectly coincided with that Prince's views, and therefore the Minister adhered with pleasure to the measure in question. Allowing in princi-ple the convenience of a reduction in the allied forces, the ministers agreed that the quantum, as far as the Argentine and Brazilian forces were concerned, should be submitted to the views of the respective generals in chief. At the same time the Argentine Minister declared, that in reference to the import of article two of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, and the fact of the chief part of the Argentine army being in the field, his Government desired the imme-diate withdrawal of the National Guard; and the

Guard.

In reference to the withdrawal of the entire Oriental division, already considerably lessened, they left the matter solely to the decision of the Oriental Government, the Paraguayans who had formed part of the same division being submitted to the orders of the provisional government of that republic. Although the measure in question had already met the approval of the Government of the Republic of Uruguay (Oriental) in the recent note above alluded to, and the other previous declarations, the representatives of the Assemble Purphila Purphila and the Purphila Purphila and the Purphila Purphila Purphila and the Purphila Purphil sentatives of the Argentine Republic and the Em-pire of Brazil deemed it necessary to solicit fresh and special adhesion on the part of that Government. Judging that the present arrangement fully meets the friendly views of the Allied Governments, congratulating themselves on the happy issue and protesting, in the name of their respective Governments, the greatest reciprocal confidence and the greatest desire to faill the terms of the alliance, the Ministers declared the conference concluded and caused the present report to be drawn up and signed by their two

MARIANO VARELA. JOSE MARIA DE SILVA PARANHOS. Buenos Ayres, December 1, 1869.

Approved, that the above note be forwarded to the Government of the republic of Uruguay (Oriental) and published. J B. GOROSTIAGA.

REMARKABLE HEROISM.

Three Lives Saved by a Girl Only Eleven Years Old.

The Elyria (Ohio) Constitutionalist, March 16, says:—At a point on the east branch of the Black river, near the intersection of Fourth street and East avenue, is a place where it has been convenient for pedestrians to cross the river when bridged over by ice. The thaw of last week had a weakening effect upon the ice previously formed over the river and rendered it

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Beeze, a woman who had reached the declining age of life, in company with two boys, aged about ten years, started for their home on the east side of the river, taking the usual route. After reaching the river at the point above designated they ventured to cross, notwithstanding the unsafe condition of the ice. Having proceeded almost to the opposite shore the ice suddenly gave way and instantly precipitated the three into deep water. The unfortunate trio made every effort to save themselves, but these efforts were unsuc-cessful, as it was impossible for either of them

to rise above the ice. At this juncture little Mary Sudro, aged eleven years, whose parents reside on the west bank, close to the river cre hearing the cries of the distracted won d terrised children, quickly ran to the water sedge, and perceiving at a glance the perilous position of the struggling trio, with remarkable presence of mind in one so young, seized a long pole that lay near by and heroically ventured upon the weak ice to their assistance. At every step the ice bent and cracked, as if to warn the little heroiue back from her brave purpose; but still, with the hope of saving their lives, even at the imminent probability of losing her own, she bravely kept on her way and finally succeeded in placing the pole within reach of the now almost exhausted woman. Here the child remaind the succeeded in the control of the succeeded in placing the pole within reach of the now almost exhausted woman. Here the child remaind the succeeded in the succeede mained for some time, reaching the pole to each of the sufferers, and thus affording a sufficient support to keep their heads above water. At this juncture a number of men who were passing by came to the relief of the distressed persons. A boat was despatched to their aid, and, after much difficulty, the sufferers were rescued: not, however, until one of the men who had gone in the boat had narrowly escaped drowning

The woman was taken to a neighboring house, where she was carefully attended, but so serious had been her fright, and so exhausting her exertions to save herself, that it was several hours ere she could be removed to her home. The children did not seem to be much exhausted. Had it not been for the heroic pre-sence of mind of the little girl a painful calamity would undoubtedly have resulted.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herata.

There was less speculative activity during the week as compared with the period attending the excited decline in gold. The greater duliness was due to the greater firmness in the gold market, where the extreme fluctuation was from 111%@ 113%, both of which prices were made on the sam day—viz., Monday—and in the order of the higher to the lower price, the decline being due to the in-troduction of Senator Sumner's bill to compel the banks to hoard their specie at such a rate as to turn their reserve eventually into coin. After this flurry the market became quiet and comparatively steady and firm, the price 112% being made on Saturday, during the earlier hours of business and before the table of exports and imports was made public. The firmness in gold during the week was due to a quiet buying movement on the part of those who think gold "cheap" at such prices, no resistance being offered, for the reason that the "bears" are afraid to sell at the figures which now prevail. The exports having fallen off from the previous average encouraged the "bulls," but on Saturday the imports for the week showed a diminution over two millions as compared with the previous week. The effect on gold remain to be seen. Meantime the prospective failure of the Funding bill in the House gives the "bulls" temporary support in their views of the market.

During the decline in gold the effect upon the During the decline in gold the effect upon the Government list was to a considerable extent counterbalanced by the advancing quotations in London, and the demand for bonds on European account. Both these latter influences were lost to the market during the past week, five-twenties in London being weaker, and declining on Saturday to as low as 90%. The effect was a slow decline of a fraction each day, until on Saturday the lowest prices were made in the second downward turn which Governments have taken since their original 'break.' Governments have taken since their original 'oreak,' when gold went to 110%, and the Funding bill

passed the Senate. rate on call ranged from four to five per cent., with exceptions at six per cent. on miscella-neous collaterals. On Saturday loans were made as low as three per cent. on Governments. The outnow of currency expected in connection with the spring demands in the rural districts has not been as large as originally anticipated, the banks havlost only half a million legal-tenders during week. Indeed, with the low prices of farm-products it is doubtful if the farmers will require as much money this spring as heretofore. The prospect of light returns for their labor checks their agricultural enterprise. Again, the disposition of Wall street to discount the activity expected at this season has assisted the de-cline in prices in Wall street and the shrinkage of values sets more capital at liberty. Hence the on call has not responded to the prospect of activity, especially as the banks in possessing a surplus of \$25,006,000 above their legal reserve, are in a position to meet the drain to the country should it be of

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, March 21.—845cks easier. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupen, 109%; do. 1864, do., 169%; do. 1865, do., 109; do. do. new, 108%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-408, 105%; Virginia 68, new, 71; Missouri 68, 91%; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 26; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92%; Rrie, 24%; Reading, 96%; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86%; Michigan Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 195; Western Union Telegraph, \$2%.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; midding uplands, 23%c. Flour—State and Western duli, and prices faver buyers; Southern quiet. Wheat duli and declining; No. 2 spring, \$1-12, delivered; No. 2, \$1. Corn firm; new mixed Western 92@98c.; new white Western, 96c. Oats firm but quiet. Beef quiet. Pork and Lard duli. Whisky duli and nominal at \$1/61-192.

-Two competing stage lines in California advertise "free meals and free rides," each hoping to drive the other from the course.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Taking the Census.

Fires in the South and West.

The Recent Supreme Court Decision

Senate Nominations To-day. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations to the Senate. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Washington, March 21.—Josiah R. Stanton, who recently passed the Examining Board at Philadelphia, has been nominated to the Senate for an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard, U.S. N., has been nominated for a Commander.

The Hesmer Case.
In order to correct a misapprehension the agents of the Associated Press are requested by Hon, B. B. French, Second Auditor, to state that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States, appellants, vs. Henry J. Hosmer, applies only to men who enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, and who were honorably discharged.

Census Circular.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has published a circular announcing that the act of May, 1850, requires that the Assistant Marshal shall be the actual enumerator. Subdivisions cannot be farmed out in whole or part, nor can the daty be performed by deputy or proxy. All that the law allows for this service must be paid to the men who actually do the work. Marshals are required to keep this fact distinctly in view, and to form their subdivisions with express reference to their enumeration by single assist-

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, March 21.—Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill changing the time for holding the Circuit and District Courts of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Without transacting other business, the
Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, went into

excutive session. House. Bills were introduced and referred as fol-

By Mr. Lawrence, to provide for the support of the Government, the payment of the entire debt, and the reduction of taxes. He stated he was not the author of the bill, but that it was drawn by one of the ablest statesmen of the

By Mr. Trumbull, to provide two local inspectors of steamboats at Paducah, Ky.
By Mr. Arnell, to do justice to female employes of the Government.

By Mr. Smith (Iowa) to divide Tennessee into two judicial districts. By Mr. Wells, donating certain condemned ordnance to the Lyon Monument Association By Mr. Bates, to incorporate the Indian Ter-

ritory and Gulf Railroad Company, etc. FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fires.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21 .- Twenty small houses, in the square bounded by Morales, Annette, Good Children, and St. Bernard streets. were burned last night; loss, \$50,000.

The steamboats New York, from Bayou Bartholomew, with 900 bales of cotton, and Charles H. Durfree, from St. Louis, were burned this morning at the foot of Bienville street; loss,

FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship City of Brussels. NEW YORK, March 21 .- The reported arrival of the steamship City of Brussels last night is probably an error. She cannot be seen outside. It is very foggy.

FROM THE WEST.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Organ Factory Burned. MILWAUKEE, March 21 .- Marshall Brothers' organ manufactory, at Ripon, Wis., was burned on Saturday last. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$5000.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

1.08D08, March 21-11-30 A.M.—Consols for money 33; for account 93%. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90%; 18658, 604, 89%; 18678, 89%; 10-408, 87. Eric Railway, 21%; Illinois Central, 115%; Great Western 90%.

ern, 29%. Liverpool, March 21-11-30 A. M.-Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. HAVRE, March 21.—Cotton closed quiet at 136½f. on the spot, Saturday night. Bremen, March 21.—Petroleum closed quiet here and heavy at Hamburg, Saturday night.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Monday, March 21, 1870. There is no special activity in the loan

market this morning, and money continues easy and in good supply. There is no apparent improvement in general business, owing chiefly to the unsettled condition of national questions involving important results both to finance and trade. Business is thus retarded until some definite conclusion on these matters shall have been reached.

We continue to quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on Government or other safe collaterals, and discounts at 6@8 per cent.

Gold is comparatively quiet, but the market is decidedly strong, opening with sales at 112%, touching as high as 112%, and closing at noon at about 112%, an advance of ½.

Government bonds are dull, and prices somewhat irregular, a few of the issues showing a

falling off and others an advance on closing quotations of Saturday. The Stock market was active and prices advanced very generally. Sales of City 6s at 102 for the new certificates. Lehigh Gold Loan was

taken at 88%.

There was a sharp demand for Reading Railroad, and the stock sold up to 481/4 b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 56%, an advance. of Pennsylvania Railroad at 50%, an advance, Camden and Amboy was steady at 115. Sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54% \$654%; Minehill Railroad at 51%; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42; Northern Central Railroad at 48%; and Philadelphia and Erie was in request

Canal shares were not offered to any extent. and no sales were made; 31% was the best bid for Lehigh; 14% for Schuylkill preferred, and 45 for Delaware Division. Miscellaneous stocks

attracted very little notice, and the only sale was in Mechanics' Bank at \$1%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

3 do.... C. 56% 200 do..ls.b60, 42
6 sh Minehill. ls. 51%
MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 S. Third
Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U.S.6s of 1881, 114@114%; do., 1862, 199% (\$109%;
do. 1884, 108% (\$109); do. 1867, do. 1884, \$109); do. 1865,
new, 101% (\$107%; do. 1867, do. 1087, \$2109; do. 1865,
do., 109@109%; 10-408, 105% (\$2109); do. 1865,
Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$355, \$245; Union
Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$750, \$275

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, March 21 .- Bark is dull, and has again declined; sales of 25 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at \$27

There is no improvement to notice in the deman for Flour, which is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased 4@500 bar rels, in lots, at \$4.37%@4.50 for superfine; \$4.02%@4.57% for extras; \$5.25@5.75 for Iewa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family : \$5@5.75 for Pennsylvania do. do. \$5.25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and \$6.25@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.62% \$ bbl. Prices

Hye Flour may be quoted at \$4.62% \$\footnote{1}\$ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little doing in the Wheat market, and only 800 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.24 &1.25. Rye ranges from 95 to 97c. Corn—The receipts and stocks are light, and there is a good demand. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90\overline{6}92c. In the cars and from store, an advance. Oats are steady, with sales of 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 54\overline{6}05c. Whisky is quiet at \$1\overline{6}101 for wood and iron-Whisky is quiet at \$1@101 for wood and iron-

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 21.—There was only a moderate demand for Beef Cattle to-day, and prices of all descriptions were weaker. We quote choice at 9½@ 9½c.; prime at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 7½@8½c.; and common at 5½@7c.; \$\forall \text{pross}, according to quality. Receipts, 1700 head. The following sales were reported:—

were reported:—

Hend.
60 Owen Smith, Pennsylvania, 7@914.
40 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 74@9.
58 Dennis Smith, Western, 6@84.
30 Daengier & McCleese, Lancaster co., 7@84.
59 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7%28%.
48 James & Kirk, Lancaster county, 74@914.
31 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 74@914.
31 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7%28%.
70 James McFillen, Western, 6@10.
121 Ulman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@914.
175 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@94.
97 Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 7@94.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@8.
100 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 7@98.
51 Gus, Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 6%88/.
52 M. Dryfoos & Co., Penna, 5@6.
53 M. Dryfoos & Co., Penna, 5@6.
54 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7@84.
55 S. Knox, Lancaster co., 7@84.
56 S. Knox, Lancaster co., 7@98.
57 Gus, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7%29.
58 Blum & Co., Lancaster co., 7@98.
59 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7%29.
50 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7%29.
51 L. Horne, Penna, 5%2664. Horne, Penna., 5%@6%. 40 G. Ellinger, Ohio, 74,684. 19 Thomas Duffy, Western, 74,69. 35 John McArdie, Western, 74,694.

35 John McArdie, Western, 75695.
26 S. Frank, Lancaster co., 768.
70 Adler & Co., Lancaster co., 6675.
42 J. B. Landis, Lancaster co., 6675.
42 J. B. Landis, Lancaster co., 6675.
45 J. B. Landis, Lancaster co., 75695.
46 J. Cows and calves were unchanged, with sales of 150 head at \$45665. Springers soid at \$46660.
46 Sheep.—The market was dull at former figures.
46 Sales of 8000 head at both yards at 6685c, the latter for extra. Hogs.-The market was firmer at an advance.

Sales of 2076 head at \$12@12 50 for slop and \$13@13 50 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—Arrived, brig Lizzle Garrow, from Macao, for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 21 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 50 | 11 A. M. 58 | 2 P. M. 60

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mayflower, Fuitz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shearer, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Zodiac, Hines, 60 hours from Charleston, with mase, to E. A. Souder & Co. 20th inst., 6 A. M., with mose, to E. A. Souder & Co. 20th inst., 6 A. M., lat. 37 52, long. 74 43, exchanged signals with steamship Prometheus, hence for Charleston.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Philadelphia and Reading RR. Co. No. 35, Buston, 2 days from Washington, with old from to Buston, 2 days from Washington, with old from to Philadelphia and Reading Ris. Co. Br. brig Maid of Glanwern, Thomas, from Co-Br. brig Maid of Glanwern, Tromas, from Colombo aug. 31, via St. Thomas Feb. 10, with mdse,
to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, from New Bedford, with oil
to Hastings & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Weish.
Schr C. B. McShato, Ongley, 2 days from Norfalk

lasses to S. & W. Weish.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, 2 days from Norfolk,
with old iron to Shaw & Co.
Schr John Bradley, Ford, 8 days from Nanticoke
river, with wood to Scull & Rex.
Schr John M. Broomall, Douglass, 7 days from
Beston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr J. H. Parsons, Young, 12 days from Bath, with
ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, 12 days from
Boston, with misse to Crowell & Nickerson.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, 10 days from Bath,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, 2 days from Millville, with
glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Dr. John Stradley, Camp, from Tuckerton.

Schr Dr. John Stradley, Camp, from Tuckerton. Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston. Schr Susan Jane, Andrews, from Little Egg Har-Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Millville.

Schr Clio, Brannin, from Miliville.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllster, from Wilmington.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Alleb, from Baltimore, with
a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with
a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Schrs M. E. Amsden, from Sagua; M. E. Staples, from Cardenas; two barks, unknown, one with loss of fore and maintopgallant masts.

MEMORANDA. Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, hence, at Charles-

schr R. A. Hooper, Camping, the Control of Charles ton yesterday. Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, cleared at Boston 17th Inst. for Bath, to load for Philadelphia. Schrs H. W. Godfrey, Sears, and Dan Gifford, Ter-rill, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 17th

Schr Julia A. Berkeley, Lardner, hence, at Baltimore 18th inst.
Schr Harriet A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Fall River 17th inst.