CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COAL.

The Trade of Philadelphia in 1869 and Previous Years-The Awon.t Consumed in the The number of tons of coal received in this

city by railr	oad and canal si the following sta	nce the ye	ar 1855 is
Fine.	Rallroad,	Canal,	Total,
1855	349,811	322,533	678,398 660,722
1857		387,479	707,806
1858	278,088	480,383	758,471
1859		512,670 495,084	799,461 800,903
1861	273,473	473,965	747,488
1862	316,631	290,583	607,214
1863	388.352	237,563	625,915

307,430

296,925

421,555 336,364

896,714

726,297

1867..... 952,044 1868......697,277 205,185 1,103,848 1869.....898,663 The apparent large increase in the last two years is caused by including in the figures the amount of coal delivered in those years in the suburbs which are included within the city

..380,233

Concerning the amount of coal consumed during the year in this city, The Miners' Journal

Coal Statistical Register for 1870 says:—
"As near as we can ascertain, the consumption of coal in Philadelphia and vicinity in 1869 was as follows:

D. Just town Dilledelphia and David	Tone.
Received from Philadelphia and Read- ing Raliroad. Schuylkill Navigation. North Pennsylvania Railroad, Lehigh. Lehigh, via Delaware Division (esti- mated)	898,663 205,185 171,296
Anthracite	1,435,144 300,000 140,000

Total consumption of Philadelphia.. 1,875,144 The Register, however, thinks that if "the papers in Philadelphia had seconded our efforts for years past, Philadelphia would now be consuming not less than 3,000,000 tons of coal. Perhaps so and perhaps not.

The quantity delivered at Port Richmond during the year 1869 by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was 2,362,972 tons, against 2,113,581 tons in 1868, and 2,121,199 tons in 1867. The distribution of coal by the Philadel-phia and Reading Railroad from Port Richmond during the year ending November 30, 1869, is given as follows in the Miners' Journal Coal Statistical Register:—

	Tons		Tone.
To New Brunswick	5,582	North Carolina	4.361
Nova Scotia		South Carolina	9,382
- da	1.551	Georgia	7,327
Maine	81,246	Florida	4.057
Maine	37,433	Alabama	2 990
New Hampshire	1924	Louisiana	1,355
Vermont	9-21	79	422
Massachusetts	878,944	Tex	1,013
Rhode Island	145,401	Californie	
ETONOMINETED IT	100.156	PATRICIA	1,120
Now York	611.457	Cubbassessessesses	3,348
New Jersey	140,630	South America	2,523
Pennsylvania	206,693	Mexico	1,380
Delaware	12,237	West Indies	1,193
Mountand	4.877		-
Dist. of Columbia	59,603	Total tons 2,3	178,078
Virginia	49,827	The second of the second	0.74

From the abov	G IF U	ppears that there	were
shipped in 1869: -	-		

To New York...... 611,457 South of Pennsylvania...... 154,459

delphia is small, compared with the shipments LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The retail dealers on Eighth street are now reaping the benefit of the Board of Health's kindness. The way the

dirty partieles styled dust whirled into their stores yesterday would have astonished a Jer-Carlton street, east of Fifteenth, is in a condition which attracts the attention of all parties | during 1869:-

except the right parties, i. e., the Highway —Three of our city officials once stole a piece copper pipe and sold it for six dollars to btain Fourth of July money. Time works

wonders. ...Of all the animals in the world none is more despised by true Democrats than the monkey. For further particulars see Campbell's Negro

mania and O'Byrne and Cochran's late speeches on "Live Issues -Chesnut Hill is to have a steam fire engine.

Correct. -Detective Callanan, whose name but rarely figures in the papers, is one of the hardest and most successful workers in the department, as

every business man on Third street knows. On the northwest corner of Broad and Girard avenue is to be erected a marble mansion which will dwarf the elegant Jayne residence

in point of beauty and spaciousness. The same set of "loafers" daily congregate at the Central Station hearings to view what many of them will some day undergo.

INTOXICATED .- Officers Morris and English of the Delaware Harbor Police force, last night found, floundering in the Delaware, two sailors The officers, after much trouble, succeeded in rescuing them, and, after landing them on the dock, found that both were very drunk. Ascertaining the vessel they belonged to, Messrs. Morris and English procured a block and tackle hoisted them on board, and left them to slumber in the hold.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES, .- To-morrow evening one of the most interesting lectures of this course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Professor Robert E. Rogers, who will discourse upon the subject of "Chemical Forces." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous and brilliant experiments, such as the manufacture of ice by artificial means, and it will undoubtedly be both entertaining and instructive.

CORRECTION.—We yesterday stated that Col. Sellers had issued an order forbidding Company A to appear at the Chesnut Street Theatre the benefit of Captain Jack. In justice to the gentleman we would mention that Company A had volunteered to appear, but that the Captain had not consulted with his superior officer as to the matter; hence the trouble.

VIOLATION OF AN ORDINANCE.—A colored individual named John Hunter, whilst propelling a pushcart along the pavement at Front and Market streets yesterday, was told by Officer Pidgeon to take to the street. This John refused to do. The officer then took him into custody, and Alderman Makin imposed the usual fine.

THE PUBLIC SQUARES.—The public squares are to be opened on the 1st of May. The Commissioner of City Property is now making arrangements to have the same put in order. This morning his office was besieged by a large number of persons in search of employment in the

THE BRLL SIGNED .- The Mayor has signed the bill approving the purchase of the River Farm, at the mouth of the Pennypack creek, containing about seventy-nine acres of upland and about sixty acres of marsh land, as the site for the Honse of Correction. The purchase-

money is \$25,000. Suppers Drath.—John Moore, aged 38 years, died suddenly in the cellur of the Third District Station House early this morning. The deceased had been a frequent lodger at the station house, and his death is supposed to have been the result of intemperance and self-exposure.

VAGRANCY.-The Third District Station House was visited by only forty-three vagrants last night, whilst the Fifth district accommodated one hundred and eighteen.

United States Commissioner's Case.—Before United States Commissioner Biddle, at noon to-day, was arraigned Colonel L. J. Sherman on the charge of being one of the parties engaged in the "uttering" of bogus beer

James Merrihew, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, exhibited his cash book showing the payment of money by telegraph order from New York to William Grover, who was held to bail yesterday upon a similar charge. The order was dated October 8, 1869. The order called for \$62. The witness refused to violate confidence by divulging the tenor of the accompanying despatch, unless ordered to do so by the Commissioner. This was done, and the witness proceeded. The messages were in

No. 21. New York, October 8, 1869.
William Grover, care J. Donneily, Girard House.
Telegraph Company will pay you \$62 on demand.
Look for letter. Charles Forster,
No. 86 Dey street.
No. 16. New York, October 6, 69—11 35 A. M.
William Grover, care J. Donneily, Girard House.
William H. Sherman will pay \$62 to William Grover.

Answer immediately,

Answer immediately.

Andrew J. Wightman testified that he knew defendant in the latter part of October; Mr. Sherman complained very bitterly of bad treatment from Mr. Grover in the matter of getting up "this" twenty-five cent beer stamp, and stating that he had enfive cent beer stamp, and stating that he had entered into an understanding with Grover, in September or October, to have the stamp gotten up; he said he had got some genuine stamps from a collector, whose name witness did not remember, to be used as a sample, from which a counterfeit plate was to be engraved. There was an express understanding between them that Sherman should have full control of them when made, and the business done entirely in accordance with his direction; he complained that Grover had exposed the whole matter, that he had spoken to Grover about his conduct, and they had had some crover about his conduct, and they had had some misunderstanding, and that he intended to cut himself clear of the matter as soon as Mr. Grover would pay him back the money advanced, which witness thought was \$165.

The witness said he made his money by his wits; he had made some \$10.000 within the set received.

The witness said he made his money by his wits; he had made some \$10,000 within the nat year; he had soid \$4000 worth of blank paper to George Mountjoy, of which Sherman got a third; also, another batch for \$5000 to a party in New York; first formed Sherman's acquaintance in prison; was confined but a short time; have met Sherman often; the witness had never seen the genuine stamps that were to be imitated; if they had stock to white paper they would not be precent now; he (Sherman) described would not be present now; he (Sherman) described the stamps as twenty-five cent ones; he also had a dollar stamp, and proposed to engage in the busi-ness among tobacco men; Mr. Sherman spoke of John Hart, the printer, and Grover trying to "beat" him; Sherman said he had a proof from the coun-terfeit die.

Charles A. Edwards sworn-I know Sherman; he told me at one time that he had made some money with Grover at making beer stamps; I was at money with Grover at making over stands, the time acting as a detective; I have known Sherman the time acting as a detective; I have known Sherman about five months; the conversation occurred last October; Sherman stated that he had paid \$62 to have the plate made, as his share, and he either wanted to get his money back or see the plate destroyed.

This concluded the testimony, when District Attorney Valentine asked that the prisoner be held to answer for siding and aberting in the manufacturing and uttering of Government stamps such as are affixed to lager feer casks.

The defendant was held in \$5000 ball to answer.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, located at Media, in Delaware county, has just issued its seventeenth annual report. The Superintendent says:

"Our family consists of 171 children and patients, from 5 to 40 years of age—the dependence of the oldest classing him as child with the youngest—101 are males and 70 are females; this disproportion of sex among imbeciles having held during the history of this institution, and is sustained by statics elsewhere. Our corporate name is 'School,' and for 92 of our 171 inmates we are essentially a school. It is true that no other place in Pennsylvania, pro-bably, would help their sluggish and clouded reasons to the rudiments of English education, correcting to the radiments of English education, correcting perverted moral and disordered fancies, and training them to habits of virtue and usefulness. Fiftynine read stories, twelve read simple sentences and words, thirty-four write letters to their friends; writing-books, from rude strokes to neat penmanship, may be exhibited, and drawings that would be creditable to grammar schools; general information is given through conversational and object lessons, and the true teacher labors to communicate lively and impressive knowledge rather than to burden with memorizations of unsubstantial things. Thus with memorizings of unsubstantial things. Thus ninety-two of one hundred and seventy-one chil-dren receive daily instruction, in degree and man-

ner equal to their capacity," The following statement, appended to the report, shows the operations of the institution

-1	Number of inmates December 31, 1868		1
- 1	" admitted during 1869	35	
-1	" removed during 1869	44	
П	On roll December, 1869		1
	Of 44 removed there are		
	Deceased	2	
Ш	Discharged improved	34	
-1	" not improved	10	
	Removed, and in remunerative employ-		
	ment	3	
И	Our 171 inmates are from States as follows:	-	
	Massachusetts, 1: New York, 2: New Je	rsey	1 2
	Pennsylvania, 129; Delaware, 8; Maryland	. 0;	Α.
	bama, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Oregon, 1;	Cul	oa,
	Number on State Fund of Pennsylvania		

12 24

Delaware ... Philadelphia " Soldiers Orphan Fund of Peansylvania. REAL ESTATE SALE .- James A. Freeman, auctioneer, disposed of the following properties at the Merchants' Exchange at noon to-day:—

New Jersey

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1233 Hamilton street, lot 14 feet 3 inches by 45 feet. \$
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1326 Pearl street, lot 15 by 50 feet. \$
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2121 Sharswood street, with three-story brick dwelling on Wright street, lot 14 by 90 feet, subject to ground-rent of \$45. nund-rent of \$45. 1725

ground-rent of \$45.
Three-story brick dwelling and store, No. 1250
Columbia avenue, lot 16 by 80 feet.
Three-story brick dwelling, southwest side of Ridge avenue, below Broad street, lot 71 feet 7% inches by 66 feet 8 inches, subject to ground-rent of \$90 and mortgage of \$1500 3200

PIRACY .- During Monday night a party of ver thleves boarded the schooner Jane C Patterson, laying on the east side of Smith's Island, and stole therefrom a lot of running lines, a half barrel of flour, the signal lanterns from the rigging, and a silver watch from the cabin. The captain and crew were all aboard of the vessel, locked in the arms of Morpheus, at the time.

MULISH .- A fellow named Edw. Murphy yesterday entered a beer saloon at No. 816 Green street, and being full of "benzine," commenced acting in a disorderly manner. Seeing a servant girl coming up the cellar steps, carrying a box of ashes, he raised his foot and sent girl and ashes to the ground. Ed. was at once arrested and taken before Alderman Massey who held him in \$600 ball to answer.

A HAMMERING. - Mike Cochran yesterday entered a blacksmith shop on Wood street, near Twelfth, and engaged in an altercation with one of the workmen, named "Irish Mike." Words growing plentiful, Cochran seized a sledge and struck Mike a severe blow on the head. Cochran then fled.

Unsuccessful. -Some time last night thiever entered the coal office of Conroy & Jennings to, 1508 Washington avenue, and after ransack ing the whole place obtained nothing. On their way home they met Officer McCaffrey, upon whom they revenged themselves by administering to him a severe beating.

LARGE FUNERAL .- The funeral of Stacy B Barcroft, aged seventy-six years, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine street, and was largely attended. Deceased was one of our most prominent citi-zens, and was well known from his connection with various institutions in our city.

OPEN HOUSES .- The police of the Sixth district report this morning the finding open of the doors of No. 2047 Market street and No 2006 Arch street. Where are our thieves?

A LARGE ESTATE.-Theodore Wilson, cently deceased, left an estate valued at about \$150,000. Letters of administration have been taken out, and the estate is now being settled up.

BOSTON COMMANDERY .- This morning a com mittee of the Knights Templar of Boston waited upon his Honor Mayor Fox and paid their

A New Complement Game.—A man representing himself to be from Richmond, Va., this morning came to the city and stopped at the William Penn Hotel, representing himself as having come for the purpose of buying six horses. He selected two from the William Penn Stables, and the selected two from the William Penn Stables, and the selected two from the William Penn Stables, and the selected two from the William Penn Stables. stables, and then went to West Philadelphia and bought four more from a dealer there. total amount of the bill was about \$1800. did not pay for the horses, but produced a \$100 bill and asked the dealer from whom the four horses had been purchased to change it. The dealer found that he had but \$80. The man asked for the loan of this amount, and the dealer having confidence in the purchaser of his dealer having confidence in the parchaser of his four horses, let him have it. He put the \$80 with the \$100 bill in his pocket, and, as might be expected, disappeared. No tidings of him can now be had. The horses remain unsold and uncalled for, their purchase being merely made to gain the confidence of the seller. It is affirmed that this is a new dodge, but whether affirmed that this is a new dodge, but whether new or old, it certainly is one that could have been seen through very easily. A little care on the part of the duped would have prevented the

A LEAK .- The canal boat Fredonia, Captain Kennedy laying in the Schuylkill near the Wire Bridge sprang a leak early this morning, and was only kept affoat by the immense exertions of the crew, who at length succeeded in patching the hole.

A WANDERER .- A woman, supposed to be lusane, was found wandering along the river front last night. Patrelman Myers removed her to the Seventh District Station Honse

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. Prison cases were resumed to-day. John Clowny, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. An officer saw him and two others getting out of the window of a house at Fifty-second and Pear streets, on the 15th of January, and succeeded in arresting this one only. The party had stolen a valuable lot of silver table ware from the

James O'Donnell pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing an overcoat, and, being old and a cripple,

was sent below for only six months. John Murphy was charged with the larceny of \$150 from a tayern at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. The presecutor, who keeps the tayern, said that on the night of September 19 he was standing at a desk in his bar-room with the money before him, when the prisoner entered, and asked him to change a five dollar note for him. He stepped around from the desk, leaving the money there, to the counter, and gave the The prisoner then reached over the desk for a piece of paper, and walked out, and just as he was passing out the door, two men walked in and called for liquor. At that time the loss of the money was discovered, but no alarm was given until these two men had been attended to and had gone off, and then steps were taken to have the prisoner arrested. Jury

Disposition of a Minor, Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Allison,

In the matter of Fanny Pratt, a minor, on

habeas corpus, Judge Allison this morning deli-vered a decision as follows: — Bachel Pierce, the great-aunt of Fanny Pratt, asks that the Court will give into her custody the minor, who is nine years old, and whose parents are dead.

Jane Ash, to whom the writ is directed, and who is not of the blood of the minor, resists the application upon a request of the mother, who was the surviving parent, that she would take charge of Far.ay after her death. This constitutes no legal claim. A mother in Pennsylvania cannot appoint a testamentary guardan for her child. Nor is the indenture of apprentices bit to her valid, because of the reset of apprenticeship to her valid, because of the want of proper parties.

The claim of Rachel Pierce rests upon her rela-

tionship and upon her appointment as guardian by the Orphans Court of this city. The application for this appointment was made after the writ of habeas corpus had issued, without notice to the respondent, and without communicating to the Court the fact of the pending writ. If this had been done the guar-dian would not have been appointed until the determination of the question in the Quarter Sessions Nor would Mrs. Pierce have been allowed to take the office upon herself, she being a Protestant, and the evidence establishing the fact that both father and mother of the childdied in the Catholic faith. The act of sons of the same religious persuasion as the parents of minors shall in all cases be preferred by the Court in their appointment." This principle was embo-died in the statute of 12 Anne, C. 3, which was in force in this State; and as early as 1785, in the case of Graham's appeal, 1 Dall. 156, it was held that it controlled the legal discretion of the Orphans' Court in the appointment of guardians. In McCann's appeal, 12 Wright 304, this Court, per Thompson, P. J., is reported to have held that the act of 1832 prohibited the Orphans Court permitting an orphan over the age of fourteen choosing a guardian who belonged to a denomination of Christians different from that to which the deceased parents belonged. from that to which the deceased parents belonged. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision, upon the ground that the exercise of the legal discretion which is vested in the Orphans' Court in the appointment of guardians is not the subject of review by a Court of Error, which would seem to imply that the principle had been stated somewhat too strongly by this court. And this is evidently the view of the law entertained in Nicholson's appeal, 3 Harris, 50. The court says the law which forbids the appointment of a guardian whose religious faith difappointment of a guardian whose religious faith dif-fers from that of the parents should be most strictly obeyed wherever it is practicable, for reasons so many and so obvious that they need not be repeated. But it is no cause for discharging one from a trust with which he is already clothed. A guardian can only be removed for mismanagement or misconduct, and certainly a man's religious belief is neither the one nor the other. The Orphans' Court, by the terms of the act, are required to give a preference (other things being equal) to one holding the same faith as the parents held while living, but not to make that consideration override all others. There is a dis-cretion vested in the Orphans' Court, which, when exercised, cannot be reviewed. As Judge Black, in Nicholson's appeal, says, it is to be done whenever it is practicable.

it is practicable.

Recognizing this obligation as resting upon the Orphans' Court, I am justified in saying that for this reason Mrs. Pierce would not have received the appointment of guardian if the Court had been advised of the fact that the mother, who was all her life a Catholic, died with the injunction that Fanny should be trained in that faith, and that the father, who, though he was born and grew up a Protestant, be-fore his death was received into the Catholic Church by baptism and communion, and who, by a diary kept by him subsequently, appears to have been regular in the observance of the requirements of that Church, such as attending mass and going to communion.

The proper disposition to be made of this case is to suggest to the respondent that application be made by her to the Orphans' Court to vacate the appointment of guardian improvidently made, which was obtained by withholding from the Court information that ought to have been communicated, so that an intelligent discretion might have been exercised, and the law respected and carried into effective cised, and the law respected and carried into effect.

In Nicholson's appeal the Court say a guardian can only be removed for mismanagement or misconduct, but this relates only to causes of complaint against the guaardian, such as is contemplated by the act of Assembly—abusing or neglecting his trust.

Above all this, there is a power vested in every Court to protect itse f: to correct its own mistakes: Court to protect itse f; to correct its own mistakes; to retrieve itself from the consequences of action based on a statement not in accordance with the based on a statement not in accordance with the facts, or upon the withholding of information material to the question to be decided. We have gone far as to open a decree of divorce after the death of one of the parties, for reasons analagous in principle, and which was sustained by the Supreme Court; and we have no doubt of the power of the Orphans Court to review what it has done, and to set aside its own decree, if it be necessary by so doing to vindicate itself and carry into effect the law of the land.

land.

If the present guardian shall be removed, the way will be open for the appointment of a person of the same religious persuasion with that of the parents of Fanny Pratt, to whose custody she can be awarded, who would be entitled to the control of her person and the care of her education and religious training. This of course would not give to the guardian any rights in this respect different from those which the law recognizes. He would at all times be under the control of the Orphans' Court, whose jurisdiction extends to and embraces the appointment, control, removal and discharge of guardians. For sufficient cause the child may be taken away from him and given to an entire stranger; and this may be done with the child of a parent in full life, but it is every way destrable that the guardian should exercise the functions and perform the duties of his office, unless the strongest reasons exist to the contrary.

reasons exist to the contrary.

Until further order, Fanny Pratt is remanded to the custody of Jane Ash, to abide the final disposition of the pending question Mr. Coxe for the writ; Mr. Elcock, contra.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON New Secretary of the Senate.

Banks Neutrality Movement. Funding and Tariff Bills. The Diplomatic Appropriations

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretaryship of the Senate. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate held a cancus this morning to take into consideration the propriety of electing a new Secretary of the Senate, in place of Gorham, the present incumbent. A committee was appointed to examine into Gorham's conduct and report to a future

The Neutrality Resolution. On the vote on Ranks' neutrality resolution, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Messrs.

Orth, Ambler, and Willard voted in the negative. Messrs Orth, Ambler, Willard, and Myers, on a motion to substitute Morton's Senate bill, voted in the affirmative, and will present that bill as a minority report.

The Funding and the Tariff Bills. The Ways and Means Committee had the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency before them to-day on the Funding bill. Most of the time was devoted to a considcration of amendments to the Tariff bill. Definite action was not had on the Funding bill. Butler, Garfield, and Cox are on the Speaker's list for speeches on the Tariff bill.

American Commerce. Henry R. Edmunds, D. S. Stetson, Philip Fitzgerald, and J. W. Everman, of Philadelphia, were before the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce to-day, to oppose the proposition of pilots to strike from Lynch's bill the section against compulsory pilotage. These gentlemen appeared in the interest of ship owners, and represented that the pilo'age fee system has become oppressive to shipping interests, and should be curbed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate. Washington, March 23.—The Vice-President pre-sented the joint resolutions of the Territorial Legis-lature of New Mexico, asking for authority to raise

regiments of cavalry to operate against the Indians, Referred.

Mr. Summer presented the memorial of General W. S. Rosecrans, representing that while Minister in Mexico he became acquainted particularly with the resources of that country and with its necessi-

ties in the way of telegraphs and railroads, and asking for an incorporation to transact business there not inconsistent with the United States or international law. Referred,
Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the
Southern Express Company. Referred to the Com-

mittee on Commerce.

Mr. Cole increduced a bill to establish a port of entry at Vallejo, California. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to promote the civil-

ization of the Indians, and prepare them for the rights of citizenship. The substitute for the bill re-ported yesterday from the committee was read and A motion to reconsider the bill was entered by

Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Drake called up the joint resolution concerning colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, relating to States which shall not, before the passage of this bill, have complied with the conditions of the act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges, for the admission into such col-leges of all persons without distinction of race, color,

revious condition of servitude. Mr. Bayard objected to the immediate passage of the bill, in view of its importance. Mr. Schurz remarked that a colored man having been admitted to a sent in the Seaste, he could not see any grounds for excluding him from an agricul-

tural college.

Mr. Drake, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Tharman, relative to the conditions to be performed by the States, stated that the bill had no reference to any State which had received this agricultural scrip and had by legislative acts signified its compliance with

the original conditions.

Mr. Thurman opposed the bill, and the morning hour expiring during his remarks, it was laid over till the next morning hour. House. Mr. Starkweather introduced a bill to pension the widow of General Mower. Referred.

Mr. Price introduced a bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes. Referred.

Mr. Scoffeld, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Ordered to be printed and recommitted Mr. Cleveland presented the resolutions of the Jersey City Common Council and of the Bergen Board of Aldermen in favor of making Jersey City

a port of entry.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire and report as to the expediency of adopting a rule that the previous question shall not be seconded on any bill or resolu-tion before the House until two hours' consideration

and debate have been had thereon, unless by three-fourths of the members present. Adopted. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Apprepriations, reported a resolution sailing on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the expendi-ture of the \$100,000 appropriated in 1867 for the colo-

nization of the freedmen. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes also presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts for the free importation of lead, The Sutro tunnel case then came up as the busi

ness of the morning hour.
Mr. Strickland, a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, supported the report of that committee adversely to the bill.

Mr. Kerr also sustained the report, and called attention to the fact that the minority of the commit-

tee consisted of but one member.

Mr. Sargent—The act which was sought to be neutralized by the bill favored by the minority had been passed at the request of the miners of Nevada, and of the Senators and Representatives and of the people

of Nevada.

The identical law had been drafted by the hand of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and had been supported by the whole Congressional delegation from that State. In reply to the charge of extortion on the miners, he said that not a farthing was required of them until the tunnel should be constructed, and until they should derive advantage from it. In other words, entire obligation was strictly reciprocal, and therefore the presumption that there was injustice or monopoly in this thing struck him as being farfetched and poorly founded.

fetched and poorly founded.

Mr. Woodward also supported the report of the committee, arguing that the proper course was to leave the parties to their legal rights, to be adjudi-

cased by the courts.

Mr. Blair also sustained the action of the committee and attributed the opposition to it to the influence of the Bank of California, which he described as the most gigantic monopolygin the United States, as permeating the whole Pacific coast, as having had power enough to thrust out the greenback currency from the entire coast, and as having waved its hand over the Comstock lode and ordered Sutro away.

Mr. Bigs, a member of the Mining Committee, also Mr. Miggs, a member of the Mining Committee, also sustained its action and characterized the bill pro-posed as an outrage on the rights of Satro and his

Mr. Sargent, the minority member of the commit-tee, paid a compliment to the artistic manner in which loboying in the case on the part of Sutro had been carried on. It elicited his full admiration. Even if he were a minority of the committee he would remind the House that he was the only mem-ber on the committee from a gold and silver-mining would remind the House that he was the only mem-ber on the committee from a gold and silver-mining State. Its chairman had so little regard for the in-terests of the miners, numbering hundreds of thou-sands of citizens, and who had expended hundreds of millions of dollars in their business, as to speak of them yesterday as "squatters," a term of reproach only applied among miners to those who "jump" the claims of others. As to the Bank of California he had never had any business connected with it;

never received any favor from it, and never ex-pected any. Every secondrel from California who wanted to get a scheme through Congress resorted to abuse of the Bank of California as the best means of carrying out his project. He did not think that it looked well for those gentlemen who had last sum-mer accepted the hospitalities of the officers of that institution, who eat at their tables and rode in their carriages, to come here and abuse them. Mr. Axtell supported the position of his colleague, Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Kelley supported the action of the committee, and eulogized Adolph Surro as one whose name would live as a man of genius while the names of those now legislating on the subject would be forgetten, or only known to some student of parliamentary history.

mentary history.

This tunnel was as essential to the lives of miners as better regulations were essential in the coal mines of his own State. It was therefore a national rather than a local question, and the miners, the men who worked the pick and shovel, were standing by Adolph Sutro and susraining him. Mr. Ferriss, chairman of the committee, closed

the discussion in an argument in defense of the action of the committee.

FROM EUROPE.

The War in South America.

By the Anglo-American Cable. Lisson, March 23 .- Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news is unimportant. A commercial panic was prevalling at Buenes Ayres. Several failures had occurred, and it was supposed others would follow.

Napoleon's Letter.
Paris, March 23.—The Emperor's letter to Emile Ollivier is warmly applauded by the Orleanists. The Journal des Debats (Opposition organ) accepts it as a restoration of the parliamentary regime.

Ship News.
QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The steamship City
of London, from New York, arrived last eve-

SOUTHAMPTON, March 23.—The steamship Union, from New York, arrived here this morn-ing; the Rhein, from Havana, last night; and the Weser, from New York, this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbing the Malis. Sr. Louis, March 23 .- Lafayette Burns, of Syracuse, and James W. Long, of Brunswick, both postmasters, have been sentenced by the United States District Court at Jefferson City to ten years in the penitentlary for taking money from letters.

Pacific Railroad Travel.

Boston, March 23.—C.W. Meade, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, sent to the treasurer in this city a despatch, dated Omaha, March 23, in which he says:-"Our trains are running regularly and have not been delayed by snow during the last thirty days."

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Williamsburg.

New York, March 23 .- An entire block of buildings on Grand street, Williamsburg, was burned this morning. They were mostly small wooden structures, and though the loss to the owners and occupants is severe, yet their removal is a real benefit to the city.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

"The gold market is becoming daily less active, and recently the speculative interest has been transferred to the stock market. In the absence of sales for the short account the volume of business has been largely decreased, as shown by the clearances, which now average less than forty millions each day.

"The under tone of the market, however, is firm. The extreme range of the price to-day was from 112½ to 112½, the transactions at the latter figure occurring in small amounts towards the close of street business. The reports from Washington were not sensational enough to make any decided impression, but what little influence they did exert was to strengthen prices. They announce the feeling of the House to be in favor of funding the debt at the rate of four and a half per cept. for all the bonds; also that Senator Sumner's Specie Payment and Resumption bill has been 'killed' by the Finance Committee; and further, that Senator Banks' resolution recogfor the short account the volume of business has and further, that Senator Banks' resolution recog-nizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans has the dissent of only one member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

"Holders of gold paid four to five per cent, to have their balances carried over. An exceptional transaction was recorded at two per cent, for car-

rying. "There was a shade more activity in money day, and while the general business was at four to day, and while the general business was at four to five per cent, on Government and stock collaterals there were numerous transactions at six per cent. where the securities pledged were miscellaneous stocks. The increased activity is due to the increasing volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange, the buying movement leading to a more widespread engagement of money. The banks report the outward movement of currency as very light in comparison to what was anticipated at this season.

with the preference for prime acceptances running from sixty days to four months. Six months paper is hardly saisble, except at a targe concession in rates of discount. For the grades first mentioned the rate ranges from seven to nine per cent. Single names are more irregular, and range from eight to eighteen per cent.

"The suspension of a dry goods commission house

"There is a good demand for commercial paper,

in Leonard street and another firm in the city is announced. No statement is given of liabilities. Their embarrassment is attributed to over advances on consignments from the Eastern mills.

"The light supply of commercial bills rendered foreign exchange strong. To-day the market was rather active, and closed firm on the basis of 108%

for sixty days and 109% for sight sterling." New York Produce Market.

New York, March 23, Cotton heavy and lower; middling uplands 223c. State and Western Flour dull in buyers favor; Southern dull, Wheat dull and declining; rejected spring, 88@80c.; winter red Western, \$124@126. Corn firm and scarce; new mixed Western, 94@98c. Oats dull and lower; State, 60@62c.; Western, 55@57c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet, steam in tierces, 14%@14%c. Whisky

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 23.—Cotton dull and nominally 22½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat less firm; Pennsylvania, \$1*28×81*38. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 92:694c.; white, 92:693c. Oats quiet at 56c. Rye steady at \$1. Mess Pork steady at \$26*50 627. Bacon firm; rib sides, 14½:615c.; clear do., 15½:616c.; hams, 19:629. Lard quiet at 15½c. Whiskyquiet at 98:6399c, for wood and iron bound; no sales.

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

\$ECOND BOARD, \$100 City 6s, New 161% 100 sh Read.s40 wn 48 3-16 \$1000 N Pa 7s... 90 100 do... 45% \$1000 C & At 2 mt.. 83 100 sh O C & A R.ls. 41% 3 sh Leh N St... 31%

FINE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC. DREKA, 1038 OHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid is-karat fine gold. QUALIFY WAR RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 8 24 wfm? No. 224 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT

TO LABOR TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVIC New Style Wedding Invitations,

LOW PRICES. R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Parliament.

FROM THE CAPITAL The Diplomatic Appropriations.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Debute in the House of Lords. By the Angle-American Cable.

LONDON, March 23 .- In the House of Lords last evening, the coinage bill passed through committee, and the consolidated fund bill was read a second time. The House adjourned without transacting any further important busi-

In the Commons, Gladstone denied, amid much merriment, the reports recently published in the Spanish newspapers and elsewhere, that Bright had offered to retrocede the Rock of Gibraltar to Spain. The bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was then taken up. The debate was resumed by Mr. Downing, of Cork, who denounced the press clause. He thought the bill, with that clause retained, was calculated to arouse the bitterest resentment

among the Irish people. Mr. Manners censured the supineness of the

overnment in Irish affairs. Messrs, Digby, McMahon, Kavanagh, Sherlock, and other members from Ireland participated in the debate.

Lord Claude Hamilton charged the Liberals, since their accession to office, with having uniformly promoted the agitation of the Irish question, in order to prescribe coercive measures.

Mr. Whalley held, in a short speech, that Popery was the auther of all Irish sorrows. Mr. Bryan, member for Kilkenny, objected to the powers intrusted to the local magistracy as

tyrannic and dangerous. The Right Hon. Chicester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that the Government had abdicated its functions in Ireland or encouraged illusions, as had been charged. He was confident that the power now asked would restore and perpetuate order. He discriminated between Fenianism and agrarianism. Criminal results were the same, though acts themselves

were different. The Government acted only under a sense of danger, yet it did not mature upon premature and inadequate proscription. Agitation in Ire-land was never stronger than now, because here-tofore it had been without assistance from abroad. He did not mean the American people, who had greater reason for complaint with Engand for exporting to them a multitude of malcontents, so restive under all restraints.

It was good policy to isolate the class cornmitting agrarian and political violence, and to draw moral strength to the Government by weaning from the disaffected the sympathies of a class passively sympathizing with assassins. Wise and liberal legislation only could achieve this. The process was slow and difficult, but

Mr. Gladstone closed the debate. He apolo-gized for leaving the conduct of the discussion to the Irish Secretary, though that official perhaps was the proper person. He was sorry to say that the tone of the discussion might be classified under three heads—first, criticism of the bill itself; second, criticism of the Govern-ment; and third, criticism of the motives for introducing the bill. The state of Ireland, so far as ordinary crime was concerned, was satisfac-tory, but agrarianism, however, was rampant. He took this occasion to deny the responsibility

of much that had been attributed to him. His sentiments towards Ireland had been widely misrepresented. He admitted the injus-tice of legislating for exceptional cases, but it withhold the law of reform A strong sense of its necessity alone prompted the present measure. Its provisions were strong, and he hoped they would be effectual. If so, evil would soon vanish, and Parliament might re-sume that beneficial legislation on which alone it was safe to build permanent hopes for the

future. The House then divided, and the bill passed as follows:—For the bill, 425; against, 13.

The House then adjourned till noon to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Diplomatic Appropriations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The House Appro priation Committee has finished the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. It appropriates a million dollars—about one hundred thousand less than last year. San Domingo.

The San Domingo treaty has not yet come up in the Senate. Only about fifteen Senators were at the White House last night at the usual conference on the treaty. The President has ex pressed himself as satisfied that the treaty will be ratified. This seems to be the result of his conference

with Senators. Mr. Sumner has prepared an elaborate speech in opposition to the treaty, which he will deliver in executive session. Joseph P. Bradley, the new Associate Justice, took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court this morning, after

being sworn. It is thought one of the legal-tender cases will come up this week, and as it is known that Bradley is opposed to Chase's opinion, it was deemed important to have him here. He was telegraphed to come on at once. Naval strders. Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Wallace is detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the storeshir Idaho, now in Japan. Passed Assistant Pay

in charge of stores at Key West and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster is ordered to Key West.

master George L. Mead is detached from duty

CONGRESS.

Continued from Third Edition. Mr. Patterson called up the bill to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company in the District of Co-

tumbia. Passed.

At 1 o'clock the unfinished business, being the case of General Ames as Senator-elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. Williams, who was entitled to the floor, yielded for a few moments to Mr. Sumner, who said he was reluctant to interfere with the discussion, but, in obedience to a previous understanding to go into Executive session at 1 collect to day, he would now make a motion to that clock to-day, he would now make a motion to that

Mr. Williams declined to yie'd for the purpose just indicated, and an informal conversation ensued as

to the propriety of an Executive session to-morrow at one o'clock.

Without perfecting any arrangement, the regular order was proceeded with, and Mr. Williams made an argument in favor of the admission of General Ames. Be thought the fact of General Ames' election to the Senate by the Legislature was prima facis evidence of his inhabitancy, and that all the evi-dence pointed to the conclusion that at the time of the election the intention to reside in Mississippi did

Continued from the Third Edition.

Referring to the intination made by Mr. Sargent about lobby influence, he said that there were men who had the privileges of the floor and who were presenting themselves most indecently, endeavoring to induce the House to unde what they had induced it

induce the House to underwhat they had induced it to do four years ago.

Mr. Sargent inquired of Mr. Ferriss whether he meant to cast any reflection upon Senators?

Mr. Ferriss repiled that he did not cast any reflection on any one. They had charged Sutro with being an adventurer, but if he was an adventurer without means he certainly could not be charged with using here to bribe Congress. In conclusion he moved to lay the bill on the table. e bill on the table.

The bill was laid on the table-yeas, 126; nays, 41