# FIRST EDITION

VOL. XIII.-NO. 81.

Another Disaster at Sea.

City of Brussels.

A New Orleans Mad House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CRIPPLED | SEA.

The City of Brussels Loses Her Propeller— The Prospects of Her Passage.

Another ship has been crippled, and another serious accident has befallen one of our splendid ocean steamships. At one time it is the season of fires, then railroad slaughters, again steamboat

horrors on our rivers, but this winter and spring a strange succession of disasters at sea.

The latest has visited the City of Brussels, of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company. This steamer is almost entirely new, A 1, of 3000 tons register, with four decks, twenty-three feet draught of water, iron built, constructed in Glasgow, ship-rigged, with seven bulkheads, and is run by the Inman

The City of Brussels cleared from New York The City of Brussels cleared from New York on the 26th of March, salling on Monday, the 28th ult. In latitude 41 16 north, longitude 60 west, she was spoken by the steamship Idaho (Williams & Guion), at 8 A. M. on April 1. The Idaho was from Liveroool, sailing from that port on the 23d ult. The City of Brussels was under sail, and Captain Kennedy reported that he lost his propeller on the 31st ult., and since then a whole suit of sails had been blown away. then a whole suit of sails had been blown away. At the time of the speaking the City of Brussels was under full sail, close hauled, and heading

southeast.

The Idaho remained by the disabled steam-ship for two hours, and look letters from Captain Kennedy to his friends in New York, and from some of the passengers to their friends. Every one was well on board at the time. These are all the facts that have been ascertained about the accident to her machinery.

Of course there is little or no danger, save in

the fact that as an iron steamer she must rely entirely upon her sails against adverse winds in a stormy month, and when she has already sacrificed one complete suit of canvas to the

The passage, if the breezes or gales (and she must bow to either) are easterly, will require long and tedious tacks and reaches to windward, and the passengers may look for a long stay on the rolling deep. It seems that a species of insanity has taken hold of sea captains and their superiors of late in assuming that once under way for European or American shores there is no such thing as returning to port for relief and repairs. The culpable part of Captain Kennedy's action is that he was only three days from New York and could easily have docked his vessel and made out a requisition for fresh canvas. Concerning the accident to the propeller, in itself it is hardly dangerous, but where the screw is very heavy its loss lightens the vessel by the stern and of course deprives her of a motive power to defy winds, currents or leeway. There can be but one opinion as to the duty of the commanding officer, and that is, in view of the cases of the City of Boston, the Venezuela, the Smidt, and the other crippled vessels, his action should have been deliberate and full of caution. From the bald facts reported the rea-

## MAD-HOUSE HORRORS.

Two Manines Beat a Third to Death-The Survivors Badly Mudlated-Lax Discipline. A gory transaction occurred in this city about two weeks ago, and we did not learn of it until

It is a well-known fact that the Insane Asylum located within the walls of the Parisk Prison is and has been carelessly conducted for a long time, and as an evidence of the assertion we

Publish the following:—
Three maniacs, one of them quite beyond control, were placed in one small cell for the night. At first, they cowered in corners, only glaring one at the other, however, not speaking. On the night in question there was a single watchman on duty, and he a lad, unable to handle an

ordinary sized man, and he must have slept while on guard. Some time during the night the maniacs grew restive, and began to fight as only insanity can fight. One, a Hebrew, was a horrible sight the following day, his many wounds indicating that both hands and teeth had assailed him. He was so badly beaten that he died soon after.

When an alarm was hastily given one of the three was stretched on the floor, mangled, his head unrecognizable, so swollen was it. The flesh on his head and arms was literally torn from the bones, while not an inch of his emaciated body but told plainly of murderous blows dealt by strong hands. Mutilated and festering, the unfortunate wretch was quickly earted off to the Potter's Field. He was an Irishman, it is thought, and his name was McGrath or McGraw, about thirty years old, and that is all we learned

The third was a Frenchman, and at times uncontrollable. He, too, bore numerous marks of unusual violence, such as no sane person could possibly live under, and doubtless he has since aied from the effects of shat night's battle. His wounds were made by a stave from a bucket, the only weapon the maniacs had.

So far as we can learn, no report of these horrible occurrences ever reached police authorities, nor can we learn that the Coroner held an inquest on the murdered men. Secrecy has covered these sad events until to-day, when we, as faithful chroniclers, have made an effort to expose outrages which must attract the immediate attention of our Grand Jury .- New Orleans

## VISITING COUNCILMEN.

Philadelphia City Fathers Inspect the Pittsburg Workhouse and Pronounce it a Model

The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday says:-Friday afternoon a delegation of members of the City Councils of Philadelphia arrived in the city for the purpose, as stated in our paper, of examining into our house of correction system. They put up at the Monongahela House, and, though no formal reception took place, they were met by Mayor Brush and several leading citizens who extended to them the hospitalities of the city. Dinner over, they visited the Fort Pitt Foundry in company with the Mayor, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with the examination of this mammoth establishment. The evening was spent at the Opera

On Saturday the party visited the Workhouse at Claremont, and the largest part of the day was spent there. Photographs of the building, the cells, etc., were furnished each of the Councilmen, and they commended the managers in the highest possible manner for the judgment displayed in the erection of the building. further expression of their opinion they decided to, immediately on their return to Philadelphia, order plans for the building of a Work House similar to ours, excepting that the cells will be a little wider and larger, and the house will be twice as large as ours. What higher commendation could have been given? Late in the afternoon the party came to town, and in the even-

ting took their departure for Philadelphia.

The party is composed of the following gentlemen:—Walter Allison, T. W. Cappell, D. Cramer, E. N. Shallcross, S. G. King, D. P. Ray,

Thomas Lewis, George W. Hall, William S. Allen, William R. Hannah, L. C. Willitta, M. H. Johnson, James A. Windvine, and Frank Ciamer.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Instructions to the Grand Jury.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Passon.
This morning the special venire, issued yesterday by the Sheriff, was returned and the Grand Jury was completed. B. F. Bonham, Eq., was appointed foreman, and his Honor then proceeded to charge the gentlemen as to their duties, as follows:—

their duties, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The first Monday of every month, being the commencement of each term of this Court, brings a new Grand Jury, from the b dy of the county, to make inquiry and presentment, as well of all such matters and things as shall be given them, as of these things which they shall know to be presentable. You are here now, in pursuance of law, for the purpose referred to, and it becomes the duty of the Court to give you some general instructions in regard to the proper performance of your responsible duties.

I am glad to be able to say to you, that while crime

I am glad to be able to say to you, that while crime is still fearfully prevalent in this city, it cannot be said to be on the increase. It appears to have reached the point of culmination, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the present year will show

From the twenty-third annual report of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, recently published, I learn that the whole number of commit-ments for the year 1869 was 18,305, against 17,620 for 868. This shows an increase in the number of conmitments of 685 for the year; but the same authority states that while there has been this increase of commitments, the number of persons actually com-

commitments, the number of persons actually committed has been less than last year. The reason for this is thus stated in the report referred to:—
"It was till lately the practice of the committing magistrates to include in the charge of drunkenness also disorderly conduct, by which offenders were committed to prison for a period of thirty days, to be held for a whole or a part of this sentence, at the discretion of the inspectors. Vagrants of this class are now committed for intoxication only for a period of twenty-four hours, and not unfrequently return of twenty-four hours, and not unfrequently return

of twenty-four hours, and not unfrequently return half a dozen times during a month."

This increase in the number of commitments is evidently, as indicated by the above, in the one item of commitments for intoxication, the number of such for 1869 being 3546, against 2025 for 1868. While upon this subject it is proper to say that the official report referred states that of the whole number of commitments for t ils year, 13,987, or more than three-fourths, are traceable to intemperance, "for, with scarcely an exception in the cases enumerated. with scarcely an exception in the cases enumerated drunkenness is an accompaniment of the special act for which the commitment is made."

I do not propose to comment upon these facts. There are some truths that are in themselves so palpable that it but weakens their force to attempt o illustrate them.

to illustrate them.

Of the commitments during the past year, 11,203 were committed for trial. Of this number \$150 were discharged by the committing magistrates, and of the remainder the bills of indictment were ignored by the Grand Jury to the number of 550. From which it will be seen that a vast proportion of the commitments are for the moss trivial causes, in can't cases brought, I have no doubt, to make fees or the officers.

While this is one evil which, to a certain extent, is beyond your reach, you can still very materially cor-rect it by the control over the costs which the law gives you in certain cases.

gives you in certain cases.

In cases less than felony—of the class known as misdemeanors—it will be your duty, when the bill is returned "ignoramus," to decide and certify on such bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution.

By a judicious exercise of this power you can do great good. Where the cases are trifling in their character, or have their origin in malice, or a design to oppress, you should not hesitate to ignore the bills and put the costs upon the prosecution. Such action on your part will have a tendency to check the bringing of unfounded prosecutions for petty offenses, and leave the court comparatively free to dispose of the graver and more important matters, affecting the whole Commonwealth, which are constantly coming before it.

But it would not be right when prosecutions have been commenced in good faith against parties

been commenced in good faith against parties charged with misdemeanors to put the costs upon the prosecutor, for the mere leason that the case is not made out before the Grand Jury. You should discriminate between such cases and those that are wanton and malicious, or petty in their character, or which have been brought to gratify some private grudge, or accomplish some purely private end.

Of the large number of prisoners committed to the County Prison for trial during the past year, nearly

two-thirds were discharged without trial. This is not a flattering commentary upon our system of ad-ministering justice, and is painfully suggestive of oppression and extortion in the name and under olor of the law.

There can be no doubt but that our late unhappy

civil war had the effect of educating men to crime. This is one, and perhaps not the least, evil growing out of that conflict. But it is to be hoped that such influences are becoming daily weaker, and before many years will have disappeared altogether. There are other causes of crime in active operation, and which, instead of diminishing, appear to be gaining strength.

The most to be dreaded, because by far the most potent, is the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. I can add nothing on this subject to the statistics I have already given. This is the skeleton in every closed—the dark shadow which follows us wherever

A weak sympathy with crime and with criminals in many cases interferes with the proper adminis-tion of justice, and affords ald and comfort to those who violate the law. There is nothing that has so great an effect in preventing the commission of crime as the certainty of punishment. And when to certainty is added promptness, criminals will soon earn to seek an atmosphere more congenial to their

Among the strictly local causes which have a most important influence in promoting crime is the over-crowding of the criminal department of the County Prison. The inspectors in their report say:— Prison. The inspectors in their report say:—
"The separate system, once the especial pride of Pennsylvania, has long been abandoned in every department of the prison, and even in the convict corridors, two, three, and even four prisoners are

placed together in a single cell."
Under this system young men and boys are educated to crime as systematically and as thoroughly as others of our young men are educated at college. They graduate as regularly in the one school as in the other, with this difference, that the graduates in our criminal school are invariably apt scholars, and leave the institution with a thorough knowledge of every art necessary to make the perfect and suc-cessful yillain. How long the enlightened and pubcessful villain. How long the enlightened and public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia will consent to
thus educate, at their own expense, a large class of
our youth for the commission of crime, remains to
be seen. There appears to be an apathy upon this
subject that is most unaccountable. I do not
hope that anything I may say to you, or
any presentment you may make to the Court, will
arouse public opinion in regard to the importance of
an enlargement of the County Prison. But as a
citizen I desire to do my duty in the premises, and citizen I desire to do my duty is the premises, and if others will not listen or heed. I shall at least have washed my bands of the responsibility. And I can-not but feel that if the humane, generous, and noble men of this city could be properly aroused upon this subject, and could for once be brought face to face with the evil complained of, a single year would not to be allowed to pass without a change, though it had to be done by voluntary contributions.

The same overcrowding exists, though with different results, in the Insane Department of the

It will be your duty, during the term, to visit both

It will be your duty, during the term, to visit both of these institutions. You will find, upon examination, that the evils referred to are beyond the control of those having them in charge.

It is much to be regretted that some sufficient means do not exist at the Almshouse to properly employ all of the able-bodied of both sexes who resort thither, particularly in the winter months, for a home. If they could be kept at some useful manual labor, they would not only be earning their support, in case of the tax-payer, but it is believed many of them would prefer to earn it elsewhere, and thus largely reduce the number of inmates. and thus largely reduce the number of inmates.

The very respectable gentlemen who constitute
the Board of Guardians of the Poer, I have no

loust, would gladly adopt any judicious plan tending to this end; but to a great extent they are powerless to accomplish any such result without an appropria-

Hon for necessary machinery, etc.

Perhaps there is nothing more needed in this city than a House of Correction. The recent action of our authorities looks as though this long-deferred need would be at last supplied. It cannot come too speedity.

You will no doubt, by invitation, visit other of the public institutions. Your visit to and examination thereof, if conducted in a proper spirit, cannot fall to have a very beneficial effect. Such visits lead to increased vigilance and care. It will be your duty, if you find anything that is improper, or evinces any neglect on the part of those in charge, to report the same to the Court. But you should be careful not to form hasty conclusions. Nor should you condemn

The witness who may be brought before you must be examined under oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by your foreman or ly any one of your number.

You will examine no witnesses unless their names are endorsed upon the back of the bill. It is not necessary that you should examine all the witnesses where names are so endorsed, if the case for the Commonwealth is made out by a portion of them. But you should not ignore any bill without having examined all the witnesses for the Commonwealth. The defendants' witnesses are in no case to be examined by you.

It is necessary that twelve of your number should concur in order to find a "true bill." If twelve of your number do not so concur, you should return the bill "ignored."

In cases of homicide you have nothing to do with the degrees of murder. Your finding should be general, in accordance with the circumstances of the case.

In cases of misdemeanor, where you ignore the bill and put the costs upon the prosecutor, you must name him in your return; and every return must be signed by your foreman in his official capacity.

You will have, as usual, a large amount of bills laid before you, covering almost every crime, from the highest to the lowest grade. The duties devolving upon you are most important. By an intelligent and faithful discharge thereof, you can greatly aid the Court in the proper administration of public justice. It is important that every one who is charged in any degree with such administration, should bring to the performance of his high duties an indexible determination to adhere to the right and to mete out equal and impartial justice to all. And especially should it be our duty to see to if that no prejudice or partiality be allowed to influence our minds or control our judgments. Our courts are the last resort of the clitzen in his extremity. Let our judges be "swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." Let our juries exclude from the jury-box every feeling of prejudice against or sympathy with criminals, and, k

### The District Attorneyship.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.
This morning the arguments on the injunction re-This morning the arguments on the injunction requiring Furman Sheppard to show cause why he should not desist from further proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the District Attorney's case, began in the Nisi Prius Court before Judge Read. Mr. Sheppard, the former incumbent of the office, having made a motion to reopen the case, after judgment had been adhrmed by the Supreme Court, it is again pending in the lower Court.

P. C. McMurtrie, Esq., for Mr. Gibbons, opened the argument by giving a brief history of the case as it now stands. He then continued as follows:

We have procured the record itself in order to verify this view of the case. In this record there

we have produced the record itself in order to verify this view of the case. In this record there are two documents which are the groundwork of the proceedings in the court below. Neither of these papers, however, have been filed. One of them could not possibly have been filed. It would have been quite an indecorous thing to file it. One appears to have been the private paper of one of the counsel in the case. It is covered with private calculations and remarks, such as "This is not so."

calculations and remarks, such as "This is not so."
Such a paper could never have been filed in the office of a court. It is not what it purports to be. It is evident that the controversy which this case brings up can never be settled if it is carried on as this has been. If a court is asked to make a final judgment, and at a future time is asked to say that it is a final judgment, it may be carried on for ever. It may be asked once every term to say that it is final. We were under the impression that a court, though it may have a chance by some legal proceeding during any one term, which is equivalent to one day, to alter a judgment delivered, yet when that term is passed the judgment must remain. From these proceedings it would appear that the effect of the writ of certiforari was to cause the court below to suspend its power over the record. If the court supposed that they had no power to withdraw their juagment while the writ of certiforari was there, how easy it that they had no power to withdraw their judgment while the writ of certiorari was there, how easy it was for Mr. Sheppard to withdraw the writ. It was his writ. He was the petitioner. The judgment would have been altered in his favor. He now asks the Court to do what he would not allow them to do before. The analogous cases they gave of final judgments were in cases of bills of review. Here legislative power had to be obtained. Does it not follow that if legislative power had to be obtained there was no power without that legislative action?

What cases are there pending in the Court below.

What cases are there pending in the Court below in which they have power to alter their judgment. In cases where a judge is shown that he has given an erroneous decision some four or five years after it is given, does he proceed to hunt up the case and begin again de novo? All he does is to say that he has done wrong. This is unfor anate, but the decree has gone forth and cannot be altered. He cannot help it now; he must stand by it. I was very much surprised to find that the Court did not understand that most common of all laws, that there is a time beyond which judgment cannot be altered. A case was before the common law courts which is reported in 7 Smith, 291, Commonwealth against Malloy. Here a court had found that the sentence of a man was too heavy for the effense and undertook to lighten it and release the man from jail. They found

hat they had no power in the case.

If a man is sentenced to death who is innocent, the judge, even in this case, cannot alter his decision. There is a redress, which is an application to the Governor for the exercise of executive elem-

ency, not a request to a court to alter its decision.

There is a remark of Houston in Whatton, p. 80, which says that a court may correct a judgment when it is the fault of the entry by the clerk, but it is a question even here as to how far this may be done. In 10 Watts, p. 52, it is explicitly stated that a judgment is out of the power of the courts atter it has once been entered.

You may remember the great judicial question of Moses and Mofarland. Here one of the most eminent judges undertook to alter a decision in order to see justice done in a particular case. We all know what was the fate of that rule. It did not stand at all. In 12 Common Bench, 520, vol. 74, in Freeman and Trauner, the time was altered so as to avoid the technical difficulty of having a judgment against a dead man. The argument set up was this that all technical rules must bend to the adminis tration of justice to all parties. "Then," says Mauli "we can only administer justice to certain degrees There is no court in England which has the power of administering justice without restraint." He in fact says that in this case it is very bad that it works in this way, but he cannot help it. The rule of practice must stand. The other judges concurred. There is an enormous absurdity in the proceed-ings which it is proposed to institute. After the judgment had been given, and in the same term, there was a suggestion made that the judgment should be altered. They said that they have no should be altered. They said that they have no power, because this court is proposing to inquire into the legality of their proceedings—because they have been ordered to send their record into this court for examination. It is analogous to a case where, after one decision and before a new trial, the parties agree to sue out a writ of error.

He virtually abandons the motion for a new trial.

If the motion for a new trial is refused, it is refused forever. But the case here is much stronger. court is bound to hear a new trial, no matter how much they may think he is not entitled to it. But after you have made a judgment, can he ask you to go back and relitigate what has already been twice decided by the only two courts which have any authority in the case ? George W. Biddle, Esq., for Mr. Sheppard, then

continued as follows:—
Very few cases will be found in which a defendant brought into a court to show cause can be hindered from getting a blunder corrected, in which they are cited to appear. It is denied by the other side that several of the papers in the record of the court were not filed. This we deny. These papers were filed. If the original papers were lost in the office of the court, and other papers of the same tenor and purport were put in their place, it is no fault of ours.

The averment in the bill is accurate with precision. The papers were filed and answers were put ued as follows:-

The averment in the bill is accurate with precision. The papers were filed and answers were put in. If the other side have falled to show your Honor a single authority by which a court is not allowed to have an error altered for the defendant, ought you not to allow the Court of Quarier Sessions to proceed to inquire into an alleged mistake which it is supposed to have made?

which it is supposed to have made?

In th Wharon Judge Heuston says:—"As a general rule there must be cases to amend." In civil suits an order setting aside or opening judgment is often necessary. In another case it was allowed to alter the writ of error from one term to exactly the remaining the sake of common sense. If for another term, for the sake of common sense, if for nothing else. In the Irish Exchequer Courts, in the another term, for the sake of common sense, if for nothing else. In the Irish Exchequer Courts, in the case of Callwell against Barron, an amendment was allowed. Here, to obviate the necessity of going down to the lower Court and having it done, it was proposed to do it in the higher Court, and it was done. In a Court of Equity, whose functions are always to interfere where they see there is necessity, where, without power, do you get the authority to interfere, sitting as a Court of Equity? Every anthority, every principle is against arresting it.

Why then do you do it? It being demonstrated

in any particular unless you have made a thorough and careful examination.

K only remains to add a few words in regard to some mitter matters connected with the discharge of your official duties.

The witness who may be brought before you must be examined under each or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by your foreman or by any one of your number.

You will examine no witnesses unless their names are endorsed upon the back of the bill. It right.

William M. Meredith, Esq., then continued for William M. Meredith, Esq., then continued for Mr. Gibbons, as follows:—
Since the beginning of time, since there have been any election case which has been reopened. If it is allowed there is no end to the contest. As it is, the term of the office which is now contested is more than half expired. The Supreme Court would not have listened to the argument in the case for a single instant, if it had not been for the purpose of a final judgment.

One of the grounds for the opposition to your in-

final judgment.

One of the grounds for the opposition to your interference in this case is that such interference is not proper. An injunction will be made to prevent an irreparable injury which does not come under the heads which the other size say are the only heads under which injunctions can be granted. Hunoreds of other cases can be cited which do not come under those heads. Here it can come under come under those heads. Here it can come under the head of irreparable injury to the public. If the ath rneyship is in such tenare, how is the attorney to exercise the moral power of his office? How is he to get to understand his business? Who is to carry on the immense business of the criminal court?

we are here for peace, for tranquility. We have the greatest respect for the court below. Mr. Biddle has said that it is an unusual thing to have a defendant in a case restrained. But Mr. sheppard now is here as a plaintiff. Mr. Gibbens is the holder of the office, and Mr. Sheppard wishes him displaced and himself substituted. He is, therefore, the plaintiff. It is very common for the one who was originally the defendant to become the plaintiff, as is the case with Mr. Sheppard.

If the other side put the error on the ground of an error in fact, in this case they have slipped their time. They are too late to remedy an error of fact. If the case is opened, they say that they will only

ime. They are too late to remedy an error of fact. If the case is opened, they say that they will only reconsider the arithmetical facts. Is it not likely that, if they open it at all, they will again hear it upon its merits, and on that ground change their verdict and overturn yours? There never was a case in which a court was allowed to amend judgment in errors of fact. My learned friend has not succeeded in showing and cannot show any case in which a court reconsidered on grounds of error of fact.

The certiorari, which prevented the Court at that The certiorari, which prevented the Court at that time from granting a new trial, from hearing it over again, and from deciding over again, was Mr. Sheppard's. Why did he not drop it at once, and let the Court decide then? It was because he thought that this Court would decide according to the evidence. He preferred to go on to this Court, rather than trust again to the court which had already decided against him. Should he be allowed to go back again merely because he thinks that now the other court would decide otherwise?

The ground we stand upon is plain. Mr. Sheppard will not and cannot present the case to the lower court as if the mistake in judgment was of recent date. In this case he can give no reason for letting

date. In this case he can give no reason for letting the new trial pass. The case is held under advisement.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, a uesday, April 5, 1870.

The statement of the city national banks for the week ending yesterday is without any marked feature likely to influence the future of the money market. The loans have increased \$443,512 and the deposits \$263,262; but, on the other hand, there is a falling off in the legal other hand, there is a failing off in the legal tenders of \$324,384 and in specie of \$18,770. This report is in singular contrast with that of last year for the week embracing the first of April, when there was a heavy falling off in the loans, showing the close working of the banks preparatory to April settlements, and a decrease in deposits of over \$1,000,000, against an increase of a quarter of a million last week. This remarkable discrepancy is of course due to the remarkable discrepancy is of course due to the general stagnation of trade, and from which no The loan market to-day is exceedingly quiet, and rates are easy and unchanged.

Gold and Government bonds are quiet, and in

consequence of the breaking down of the wires New York quotations are wanting. In the absence of this guide brokers are operating cautiously at about last night's quotations.

The stock market was moderately active and

firm. In State loans the only sales were of the war loan at 1021s. City sixes were in request, and sold at 100% for the old issues, and at 1921s for the new. Lehigh gold loan sold freely at 89 for the 1000s and at 891/2 for the 500s. Reading Railroad advanced, selling up to 49. Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 57, with few sales. Sales of Norristown Railroad at

Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54, and Northern Central Railroad at 48. Small lots of Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 44%. Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at

Girard Bank stock was taken in small lots PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

| Reported by De Haven & B     | ro., No. 40 S. Third street. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| FIRST 1                      | BOARD.                       |
| \$1000 Pa 6s W L.cp.1023     | 5 sh N Pa 7 pc sc. 86        |
| \$3000 City 6s, Old.1s.10036 | 32 sh Leh V.,d bill.         |
| \$5000 City 68, N.03.1025    | lots 54                      |
| \$6500 dob3.1021             | 50 doc&p. 54                 |
| \$10000 do b3.10234          | 100 sh N Cent R.1s. 48       |
| \$1000 Leh R Ln 9034         | 20 sh Phil & E R 28          |
| \$2000 Leh gold L 89         | 10 sh O C & A R R. 41%       |
| \$500 do 8914                | 10 sh Reading R 4956         |
| \$2000 do 89                 | 40 do 49                     |
| \$5000 Amer Gold112          | 21 dols.trf. 491             |
| 20 sh Penna R 57             | 100 do 49                    |
| 26 dols. 57                  | 100 dob30. 49                |
| 100 dob3. 57                 | 200 dob30. 49                |
| 13 dols. 57                  | 400 dob3. 49                 |
| 6 dob5. 57                   | 200 dos30wn, 48%             |
| 49 do b3. 57                 | 800 dob5. 49                 |
| 187 dols. 57                 | 100 dob5. 49                 |
| 20 sh Norrist'n R., 76       | 200 dols. 49                 |
| 100 sh Leh N St. 830 3216    | 100 dob60.49 1-16            |
| 100 do, b60, 32%             | 300 dob3, 49                 |
| 200 do 3234                  | 60 dotrf. 49                 |
|                              |                              |

do....830. 3234 MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 1134@114; do., 1862, 110@1104; do. 1864, 10874@10834; do. 1865, 10934@10934; do. 1866, new, 10834@10834; do. 1867, do. 109340934; do. 1868, do., 100@10934; 10-408, 10034@10634; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@11234; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 11134@1123; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$840@850; Cen-tral Pacific R. R., \$920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$730@740.

### Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 5 .- The Flour market is quiet,

and prices, particularly of the medium and low and prices, particularly of the medium and low grades, favor buyers. There is very little demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels in lots, at \$4.673/@4.50 for superfine; \$4.623/@4.75 for extras; \$5 for low grades up to \$5.75 for choice lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.65.621/2 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25.66 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.25.66 7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.50.64.623/2 \$\forall \text{ barrel. Corn Meal is firmer; Brandywine may be quoted at \$5.65.123/2.

\$565-12%. There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market for There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market for prime lots, which are in demand, but inferior descriptions are neglected. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.23@1.25, and choice Delaware at \$1.30. Rye sells in a small way at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at \$1.05@1.00. Oats are stronger, and 4500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 61@62c. 600 bushels Canada Barley sold at \$1.10. No sales were reproted in Malt. reported in Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quereitron at \$27 per ton.
Whisky has advanced. Holders are asking \$106@107.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 5.—Cotton firm at 22½s. Flour quiet but steady; Howard Street superfine, \$4.62½ 65; do. extra, \$5.12½ 66; do. family, \$6.2566; Coty mill superfine, \$4.4565.50; do. extra, \$5.0066; do. family, \$6.068.75; Western superfine, \$4.02½ 65; do. extra, \$5.12½ 65.50; do. family, \$6.66.75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, \$1.30. Corn firm; white, \$1.0361.05; yellow, \$1.03. Oats active at 58.660c. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork firm at \$27.662.75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, \$1.20. Card firm at 15½ 616c. Whisky, \$1.03 for wood, and \$1.0462 i.05 for iron bound. Buyers are holding off, but sellers are firm.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Peace Bill.

Its Approval by the Queen.

Discussion of the Land Bill. The Corps Legislatif.

A Stormy Discussion.

The Proposed Reforms.

The Pope and His Schema.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Connecticut Election.

# Democratic Victory. FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Irish Land Bill Discussion in the Commons.

Cable Despatches to the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons resterday the consideration of the Irish Land

olli was resumed in committee.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the amendment proposed by the Government extending the Ulster custom over Ireland. He begged the House to consider the effect this law would have on English land, and predicted that agitation and lawlessness would increase. Mr. Dirraell then submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to the retiring tenant to damages for his unexhausted improvements and unfinished course of hus-

Mr. Lowe replied to Mr. Disraeli in a speech Mr. Lowe replied to Mr. Disraeli in a speech irrelevant to the amendment under consideration. He said the bill possibly violated the rules of political economy, but such violations were of daily occurrence.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's amendment. Mr. Hardy and Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed him, both urged greater caution than the Government had exhibited so far in the management of the measure. The

far in the management of the measure. The changes proposed were generally too ill-considered and sweeping.

Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, repelled the charges made against the Govern-

Mr. Clare S. Reed, member for South Norfolk, denounced the bill as revolutionary. Mr. Buxton, member for East Surrey, dec'ared the bill limited rights of property which were now subverted.
Mr. Broderick, Sir Patrick O'Brien and other

followed, but presented no new arguments.

Mr. Gladstone explained that the point of the clause was compensation to tenants, not the scale by which it should be awarded. He said the amendment proposed by Mr. Disraeli was intended not to modify but to kill the bill.

Mr. Disraeli replied to the various arguments

which had been made to his amendment, and closed the debate. The House then divided, with the following For Disraeli's amendment.......220 

Majority for the Government.... As soon as the vote was announced the House adjourned. "No Compensation." In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in

reply to a remark of Mr. Dilke, said he thought

no compensation was due to the widow of Mr. Gordon, who was executed in Jamaica. The Winnipegers and Their War. Mr. Monsell, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said a demand from the Canadian authorities for regular troops for the Red River expedition was under consideration.

The Queen Approves the Peace Preservation In the House of Lords yesterday the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the bar, when messages were read announcing that the Royal assent had given to the bill for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace in Ireland, and

to the Coinage and Mutiny bills. The Treasury Budget-Reduction of Taxes The Glasgow Herald has reason to believe that in Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to fourpence, the duties on sugar will be equalized, alterations will be made in brewers' licenses and newspaper postage, the tea and coffee duties will be left untouched, and

a million sterling will be kept in hand for speeial purposes.
Revalty Countenancing Art. The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts, which was held to organize an educational department and to make arrangements for several exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by the society. He was followed by

Sir J. Pakington. The University Boat Race. The betting on the University boat race is very brisk. The partisans of Cambridge are gaining confidence and the odds of eleven to

eight on Oxford are freely taken. FRANCE.

A Stormy Debate in the Corps Legislatif. Paris, April 5 .- Yesterday the Corps Legislatif had a stermy session.

M. Grevy declared that he would resist any

M. Ollivier then formally announced that a lebiscitum would be submitted to the people. M. Pleard supported M. Grevy in his demand

plebiscitum which was not first discussed by the

for its discussion by the Corps.

Deputies of the Left-Centre advised the Ministers to so act that a plebiscilum would not be M. Jules Favre made a violent attack on the

Senatus Consultum, which would add greatly to the personal power. He said the power of declaring war or peace should not be left to the chief of the State, who after a fortunate war could crush the legislative power. The pro-posed alterations of the constitution be denounced as the ultima ratio of despotism.

The speech of M. Favre created great excitement in the Chamber. Demands were made to set the question aside. This was opposed, and a vote was taken, when it was decided by 151 to 4 to proceed with the discussion. Owing to the lateness of the hour the sitting was adjourned. and it is expected that the debate will be resumed and come to a result to-day.

The Proposed Constitutional Changes. In the Corps Legislatif it was announced that the Government had decided to make an appeal

SECOND EDITION of the people on the question of the new constitution.

M. Ollivier declared that the Government

M. Ollivier declared that the Government would accept the interpellation of M. Grevy on the subject of the constituent powers, which last week he had refused to listen to.

M. Thiers had drawn up a vote of confidence which, though not yet introduced in the Chamber, has already been accepted by the Right Centre, but refused by the Left Centre.

The discussion on the interpellation of M. Grevy has commenced, and the resuit is anxiously awaited.

A subscription paper signed by 20,000 radicals of Paris has been presented to M. Ordinaire, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif. Each subscriber contributed twenty-five centimes to go towards an indemnity to M. Rochefort for the loss of his salary as a Deputy. Similar lists will be circulated throughout France.

### PRUSSIA.

A Special Mission to the Far East.

Berlin, April 5.—The Prussian Government has appointed Chamberlain Silk as special envoy to Pekin, to return the diplomatic coursestes extended by the Burlingame Embassy. Herr Silk will also proceed to Jeddo, and it will be part of his mission to regulate the political and commercial relations of the North German Confederation with China and Japan.

Ple None and His Schema. London, April 5.—A despatch from Rome reports that the Pope wishes to promulgate the first Schema at Easter, so that the second Schema, that on infallibility, may be discussed immediately after the holidays.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut Election-English Elected Gover-ner.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4. — The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, once acting Vice-President of the United States, is elected a Representative from Norwich. He will probably be elected Speaker of the House. The following returns are compared with the vote for Governor in 1868, when English had 1763 majority:—

HARTFORD COUNTY.

| •  |                    | 1870     |         | 1868    |  |
|----|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|--|
| R  | Westers.           | English, | Hamley. | Emplish |  |
| i  | Rep.               | Dem.     | Rep.    | Dem.    |  |
| 1  | Bristol392         | 401      | 392     | 440     |  |
| ,  | Sunsbury 175       | 165      | 182     | 198     |  |
| 1  | New Brittain790    | 733      | 738     | 717     |  |
| a  | Granby181          | 156      | 223     | 173     |  |
| r  | Berlin236          | 190      | 292     | 230     |  |
| ,  | Canton             | 163      | 302     | 226     |  |
| 5  | Wethersfield251    | 103      | 265     | 200     |  |
| 1  | Manchester386      | 233      | 413     | 243     |  |
| 0  | East Hartford316   | 280      | 355     | 326     |  |
| 1  | Farmington222      | 200      | 423     | 333     |  |
| *  | Hartford 2859      | 3407     | 2918    | 3574    |  |
| h  | NEW LONDO          | ON COUNT | Υ.      |         |  |
|    | New London 751     | 644      | 866     | 899     |  |
| e. | Franklin 81        | 80       | 79      | - 25    |  |
| 8  | .Griswold 286      | 140      | 251     | 158     |  |
| *  | Ledyard 128        | 156      | 170     | 143     |  |
| В  | Lisbon 54          | 71       | 53      | 71      |  |
| ĭ  | N. Stonington 236  | 129      | 253     | 175     |  |
| r  | Old Lyme 108       | 133      | 127     | 168     |  |
| 9  | Preston 162        | 248      | 162     | 300     |  |
| 0  | Waterford 157      | 175      | 215     | 248     |  |
| -  | Norwich1317        |          | 1558    | 1 248   |  |
|    | Bozrah 94          |          | 107     | 69      |  |
| ,  | Colchester, 248    | 217      | 285     | 250     |  |
| -  | FAIRFIELD          | COUNTY   |         |         |  |
|    | Norwalk937         | 796      | 978     | 829     |  |
| ,  | Wilton180          | 196      | 209     | 197     |  |
|    | New Canaan 33 maj. |          | 209     | 197     |  |
| d  | Darien135          | 115      | 187     | 113     |  |
| e  | Stamford           | 170 maj. |         | 673     |  |
|    | Greenwich 20 maj.  |          | 412     | 673     |  |
| 8  | THE OLD GUARD      | IN STAM  | FORD.   |         |  |
|    |                    |          |         |         |  |

STAMFORD, April 4.—The Democratic majority is 170 in Greenwich. In 1868 the Democrats had 263 majority. In Stamford the vote is very close. A gang from the New York Americus Club, headed by Eugene Durnin, worked in Greenwich all day for Woodward, the Ring candidate for Senator.

THE VOTE IN PAIRFIELD.

NORWALK, April 4.—Returns indicate the election of Hoyt, the Democratic candidate for Senator, though Woodward runs far ahead of his ticket. So far as heard from, three Democratic and three Republican Assemblymen are elected. Democratic Representatives, for the first time in twelve years, have been elected in Stamford, Olmstead getting 146 majority, and

NO DOUBT OF THE ELECTION OF ENGLISH. HARTFORD, 1 A. M.—Hartford gives Jewell 2859; English, 3407, and re-elects Charles R. Chapman, Democrat, for Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over 600 majority. The Democrats have four majority in the Common Council. English, for Governor, is no doubt elected. The Legislature will be close, but the Republicass count on a majority in each branch.

roads are terrible, and returns are coming in very slowly.

New Haven County, lacking five towns, gives Jewell 7021, and English 8276.

Windham County, except five towns, gives Jewell 2753, and English 1537. New London County, with six towns lacking, gives Jewell 4239, and English 3661. So far as the returns have been received the indications are that the vote in the State is very close. The returns from 18 towns show a net Republican loss of 122, mostly in Hartford

County.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The indications now are that English (Democrat) is elected, although few returns have yet been received from Wind-ham and Litchfield counties. The Democrats make gains in both houses, and may possibly carry the Senate. Stamford elected a Democratic Representa-

tive for the first time in tweive years. Hartford gives Jewell 2859, and English 3307, and re-elects Chapman Mayor and the rest of the city ticket by over 600 majority. The Demecrats have 4 majority in the Common Council. English, for Governor, is no doubt elected. The Legislature will be Democratic, but the Republicans still count on a majority in

each branch. The Republicans have elected Senators in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Four-teenth districts. Eighty-two towns, half of the State, give English a gain of 459. Jewell's ma-jority last year in the State was 411.

## FROM THE WEST.

The Ohlo Election. Toledo, Ohio, April 5 .- Incomplete returns from this district indicate the election of Peck (Rep.) to Congress. The Republicans also elected their city ticket here yesterday. The colored men voted.

## FROM THE STATE.

Heavy Snew Storm. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUDENRIED, Pa., April 5 .- A heavy snow storm prevailed here last night. The ground is covered to the depth of ten inches this morning.

-A Pennsylvania editor rejects an advertisement sent him by an Indiana lawyer on the condition that he should take his pay in divorces, saying, however, that he does so because he is a bachelor and the proposition is "scandalously premature."
—Lawrence Doyle, who has been in the Maine

State Prison since May, 1864, under sentence of death for the murder of a little girl, under peculiarly horrible circumstances, died on Friday last. To the last he stoutly maintained his entire innocence of the crime.