THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ITALY AND SPAIN.

Europe and the Spiritual Power.

The Cortes and the Loan.

The Difficulties in Wyoming.

Work at the Avondale Mine.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

The Spiritual Power and the Nations of Europe.

FLORENCE, March 12.—Real concern is felt on account of the pressure, or restraint, which the Catholic powers are more and more inclined to exercise at Rome. To be sure, there is no interference, as there should be none, with the liberty of action of the council, but the repeated warnings are the rod and threatening finger which Rome has to keep constantly before its eye. The prelates carry a stiff upper lip, and talk of having the power to make mischief if they are not allowed to have their own way; but they recognize with dread the formidable opposition with which they have to deal. Italy and Spain are in open antagonism, and Austria, as well as France, is disposed to put the screws on, if any decrees of the council are in conflict with the rights of the State or the national legislation. The present position of Austria is very threatening. We know that the action of some of the German bishops has been, and the civil authority is disposed to go considerable lengths, to put a check on Rome. A statement has come to one lately of what Austria will be likely to do under the circumstances, and it is in this sense. The Austrian-Hungarian monarchy will respect the rights of the Church, while it sees to it that its own laws are respected. An informal understanding among the Catholic powers permits the council to exercise full liberty in discussing and settling the questions of dogma and discipline; and this while the sovereigns do not avail themselves of the ancient prerogative of having their special agents take part in the deliberations of the assembly. Such abstention of the civil power is a recognition of the spirit of the time which tends to a separation of the secular from the sacerdotal power; if the act is not, indeed, an adoption of the principle of such separation. By the absence of its agents, and in no manner responsible for the conclusions of the council, the civil authority unquestionably reserves to itself the right to review the decisions and to deny or accept them as they are in accord or in conflict with the constitutional privileges of the sovereign, the rights of the State and the public good. Austria, in common with other advanced or advancing Catholic States, has taken a stand against the spiritual usurpation which has been permitted for so many centuries to go on, almost without restraint. The concordat of 1855, much less liberal for Austria than that of France of more ancient date, gives the bishops free communication with Rome, with full power to publish its bulls and decrees. The new legislation in Austria, of a liberal character, has changed the system of public instruction, and modified the marriage law in such a way as to take the control of both from the hands of the clergy and give it to the civil authority, to which it properly belongs. This has caused much agitation among the prelates, who, taking their order from Rome, have advised disregard of the law. The State is now obliged to be more than ever on its guard, since in the council canons have been proposed which, if adopted, are calculated to create insubordination and menace the public peace. Certainly in our day the civil authority of no State which respects itself or wishes to be respected will permit the publication within its limits of the impudent doctrine that all laws are to be considered null and void and of no effect if they are not approved by the decrees of the Romish Church. No pretensions could be more dangerous, if the power were possessed to make them good, for the privileges most highly prized by enlightened society would be destroyed—liberty of worship, freedom of the press, popular instruction under the direction of municipal committees, the equality of the clergy of every grade before the law, the validity of civil marriage, and whatever else of good, modern legislation, without the consent of the Church, has taken the liberty to give us. France and Italy are better grounded in the enjoyment of their rights of this sort, for in the former country time has already made them the boast of the people, and been many years of suffering from the injustice of the Church has made the population determined to resist at all hazards its usurpations. But in Austria the struggle is not half over, or but just begun. The ignorance of the inhabitants in the rural communities gave the priests almost absolute control. In Italy there is the worst of municipal life.

SPAIN.

The Loan Adopted by the Cortes—Motive for the Recent Agitation.

MADRID, March 23.—Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Union Liberals and the Republicans to the bill for the sale of the Treasury bonds, the Cortes have adopted it by 79 against 38. But the Minister made an important concession to the opposition. He promised to present in a few days a bill for the sale of the mines of Rio Territo, Almaden, and Torrevieja by means of a public auction, which will be announced with much beforehand.

These two last resources of Spain will suffice to alleviate for a year the burdens of the exchequer, but afterwards, if the situation of the country is in no wise improved, there will be nothing remaining but to fall on the State woods, which will fetch about 350,000,000 or 400,000,000 of reals.

At the bottom of all the political agitation which is manifesting itself in Madrid there is one most important question, never mentioned in the papers, but which, nevertheless, remains no longer a secret.

The Union Liberals, seeing that the Republicans had struck, through Senor Castelar, a dangerous blow at General Prim and all the Ministry, in consequence of their hesitation to give their attention to the questions on the cover of the day, thought the opportunity had arrived for ridding themself of General Prim and his colleagues, and as the question of the loan furnished them with a favorable ground for their manœuvres, the Liberal Union commenced at once hostilities against the Ministry, with confident expectations of victory, and hopes of taking themselves the reins of government. General Prim saw at once that if the Carlists and the Republicans voted with the Liberals against the bill he would be in danger of seeing himself forced to retire; consequently, he looked towards the Radicals, to whom he gave the promise that, if they would grant him their support, he would break with the Liberals and introduce all the bills in suspension since several months on account of the opposition they had encountered on the part of the Liberals, whose sympathy he was then anxious to gain. As yet this has proved no empty promise.

The Cortes will discuss shortly the bill on civil marriages, and on the register of the civil status, held up till now by the priests exclusively. The proposed reforms in the criminal and civil codes, and those in the *code de procé-*

dure, will also be discussed. One of the first bills to which the Cortes will give their attention will be that on the reforms in the clergy. Not only will the number of priests be considerably lessened, but the income of the prelates and the canons will be reduced one-third, which will save about 60,000,000 reals yearly to the State.

On this occasion the Republicans will demand anew the complete separation of Church and State.

The Minister of the Colonies has laid before the Council of Ministers the following bills, each deputy being requested to read and study them before expressing his opinion on them; they will then be discussed in the Cortes.

Firstly, a bill concerning the municipalities of Porto Rico, the *conseils-generenx*, and the civil governors as prefects; secondly, concerning public order; thirdly, the electoral laws, including the elections of the municipalities, the *conseils-generenx*, the Deputies, and the Senators; fourthly, concerning the privileges and duties of foreigners; and lastly, a bill for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico. This bill proposes that all negroes born since 29th September, 1868, shall be free. This will be one great step towards the total abolition of slavery, which cannot yet be taken into consideration, owing to the condition of the exchequer, but which will probably be effected when Cuba has returned its Deputies.

I have it also on good authority that the Minister is preparing several other bills for the colonization of all the Spanish settlements, without exception, the establishment of the registers of the civil status, and to transfer the direction of the cemeteries from the hands of the priests to those of the civil authorities. He will also shortly lay before the Council of Ministers a plan for the total reorganization of the tribunals, and a decree establishing the freedom of worship in the Philippine Islands and at Fernando Po.

The bill will further introduce reforms in the method of keeping accounts in the Antilles. In future these accounts will not be revised by the Council of the Indies, but by a committee appointed by the Minister of the Colonies.

The debates on all these questions will last until the middle of July, when the intolerable heat of Madrid will render it impossible for the deputies to pursue their labors in the Cortes. During this recess the members will study the bills concerning the organic laws, for the debates upon these latter will only commence in November.

NOVEL CURIOSITY.

Thousands of Women Crowding to See a Corpse.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening gives an illustration of a singular female characteristic:—

The funeral of Mrs. Marie E. Rose, which took place from her late residence in Broad street this morning, was the occasion of an almost disgraceful exhibition of curiosity on the part of those who seemed determined to see, for the last time, a woman who had possessed more than ordinary personal beauty, and whose recent separation from her husband, at an alleged cost of $2500, had excited very general comment. Other events, connected with her single life, had also given her name considerable prominence, and the false report that she had poisoned herself by an overdose of arsenic took to beautify her complexion did not detract from the sensational character of her life and death. The announcement of her death was made by her friends as that of Marie E. Hesse—her maiden name—while immediately underneath it appeared another notice, prepared and paid for by her husband or his friends, in which she was spoken of as the "wife of J. Nelson Rose, Jr." The first notice informed the friends of deceased that her remains could be seen at her late residence, No. 841 Broad street, from 8 to 10 o'clock this morning.

Consequently, before the first mentioned hour had arrived the late residence of deceased was literally besieged by friends and curious persons, and by half-past eight o'clock the throng—mostly women—had become so great that it was found necessary to summon assistance from the police, in order that the crowd might be compelled to form an inward and an outward line, and thus put a stop to the crowding and disgraceful jostling which followed the attempt of hundreds to get through a narrow hall at once. After Officer Wyman arrived, and took his position at the front door, it was found necessary to forbid ingress to all until the crowd who had become packed inside the house could have an opportunity to pass out. With much difficulty—owing to the eagerness of the two or three hundred women outside the door—those inside were pushed and got out, and then the walking throng, which kept constantly increasing, were permitted to pass in, walk around the corpse, which lay in an upper room, and pass out again by the same route they entered, only keeping to the left and passing the in-comers on the right. In this way at least two thousand women and several hundred men obtained a glimpse of the coffin and corpse, and new comers were still arriving when it was found necessary to close the door to all.

It is understood that the elaborate arrangements for this notable funeral were made by deceased during her last hours. Mr. Rose, the husband, from whom she had been some months separated, was present at the funeral, and it is said that he intends to contest the will by which his wife has devised some $20,000 to her parents.

AVONDALE.

The Breaker Rebuilt—Work to be Resumed on Monday.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 6th inst. says:—On the morning of the 6th of September last the fearful news flashed over the wires that the Avondale mine breaker was on fire, and that 178 men were imprisoned therein. The history of that dreadful affair is fresh in the minds of all, and particularly in those of the bereaved relatives and friends of the 108 men and boys found dead in the mines, and of those of the two brave men who lost their lives in the effort to release their imprisoned companions. On Monday next, seven months after the calamity happened, the mine will again commence work.

A new breaker and all necessary buildings and machinery have just been completed at an expense of about $80,000. It is pronounced by good judges the best breaker in the Wyoming Valley. Four months ago the work was commenced of driving an opening to the drift abandoned when the mine took fire, and perhaps it may be remembered that it was freely said by many that an opening to the abandoned portion of said mine could have been driven in a few days, although it appeared in evidence on the inquest that the nearest point to said mine was 600 feet. On Thursday last a hole was driven through to said drift, when after 626 feet of boring from the Avondale side, and from thirty to forty feet on the Union side.

The mine was struck at the bottom of a plane, where were several feet in depth of water, which of course immediately ran into Avondale. It is said that the daily accumulation of water from this source can easily be removed with two donkey pumps. This opening has cost the company about $4000. With this opening, probably such another calamity can never again occur. In addition to this precaution, however, the company have sunk, at an expense of over $3000, an air shaft ninety-six feet in depth, to the old coal-bed, the opening being 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft. But they have introduced still another means of safety. The future the mine is to be ventilated with a fan instead of a furnace.

On Monday next, when the mine will be recommence work, the management expect to raise from 125 to 150 car-loads of coal, and to increase it when in full operation a few weeks

hence to 400 cars per day. From the foregoing some idea may be formed of the loss to the company by the disaster, but there are other losses, if any one desires to look into the matter from a money point of view. There are the expenses of putting out the fire, of the search (which caused a stoppage of work for a week at all the mines of the company, and a consequent loss of production), and the profit on the 60,000 tons of coal which Avondale would have produced in the same months which have elapsed. But how infinitely trivial is this money estimate when compared with the loss of human life which the affair entailed! Who can compute the value of that?

THE WAR IN WYOMING.

How it Commenced—General Alarm of the Settlers—Fears and Vain Regrets.

SOUTH PASS, Wyoming, March 31.—This community has been again startled by a warlike or murderous visit from a band of hostile or friendly Indians, supposed to be Arapahoes. Early this morning the only son of Dr. A. M. Irwin was seized almost within a stone throw of Atlantic City, four miles from here, by a party of Indians, and, after having been entirely stripped of his clothing, was shot and left for dead.

Upon his body are four wounds, three caused by arrows and one by a bullet. The lad, who was picked up by a party who heard his screams, was fortunately restored to consciousness after having been carried to his father's house, and said that he believed them to be Arapahoes, and as the Arapahoes have been encamped in the Wind River Valley this past winter, and a portion of them having made a friendly visit to this district, the boy's statement is doubtless correct. It is hoped the sufferer may recover, but the case is pronounced doubtful by his father, who is a practising physician and surgeon in Atlantic.

FEARS.

A party of more than thirty Indians was observed within a half mile of Atlantic at about sunrise this morning. Fears are now entertained for the safety of prospectors, who are now scattered about the hills in almost every direction. It is also feared, but not yet known for certain, that the horses which have been herded in Wind River Valley during the past winter have been driven away. This is a month earlier than the Indian depredations commenced here last year.

VAIN REGRETS.

During the past winter an expedition was for some time talked of to go down and "clean out" the Arapahoe camp, and regrets are now expressed that the contemplated project was not executed.

INDORSING SHERIDAN'S POLICY.

To-day a petition indorsing General Sheridan's Indian policy, and asking that Colonel Baker or some officer of his fighting qualifications be placed in command in Wind River Valley, is in circulation. There can be no doubt that if the settlers once organize for retaliation a good many Indians will be "civilized."

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Governor Campbell, Judge Jones, and the Paymaster are expected to arrive here on Saturday and go to Wind river on Sunday, when the Governor will probably investigate Indian affairs in that region.

BLOODY WORK IN LOUISIANA.

A Sheriff and a Negro Killed—Four Others Reported Killed in Another Affray.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, April 1, says:—Governor Warmouth yesterday received the following despatch from Monroe, in this State, under date of March 31:—

Wisner, sheriff, and Offutt Johnson, witness, in jail, killed last night, and Beavers, accused of murder, in jail, liberated by persons unknown. Wimberly killed last night, also in a separate affray. JOHN RAY.

In explanation of the above we would state, from information which we gleaned yesterday from persons living, when at home, at Monroe, that Beavers, who was liberated by the gang who broke open the jail and did the killing, was in prison, charged with having murdered, in Monroe, two men of a band who shot and killed three negroes who were supposed to have been returning from the polls. The story goes that there were four negroes, Offutt Johnson one of the number, who were captured by the band, and taken into the woods, where they were placed in position and fired at by a squad. Three of the number were killed, but Johnson springing aside, escaped the bullets, and though pursued and shot at, managed to make good his escape, and give the alarm. The band made off for parts unknown, but Beavers, who Johnson testified was one of them, was subsequently captured and placed in jail at Monroe. Johnson, through fear or for some other reason, also left for Texas, we believe, but he was also subsequently arrested and placed in jail, and held as a witness against Beavers when the trial should take place. When the gang attacked the jail the night before last for the purpose of liberating Beavers they were doubtless resisted by Sheriff Wisner, who had the reputation of being a resolute and fearless man, and in this way most probably he met his death at their hands. Johnson, the colored witness, was killed, either through revenge for the information which he gave or because the gang wished to get rid of the only living witness against them.

The man named Wimberly, mentioned at the close of Mr. Ray's despatch as having been killed on the same night in a separate affray, is reputed to have been a dangerous character living in Monroe, and was probably killed in a street brawl of some kind.

Governor Warmouth will this morning publish a proclamation offering a reward of $5000 for the arrest of the murderers of Sheriff Wisner and Johnson. By a telegram received by the Associated Press it will be seen that a gang consisted of some fifteen or twenty men, and that after they released Beavers they barred the doors to keep the other prisoners from escaping. Wimberly, it will be seen, was killed in a private difficulty by a Dr. Dunkgrave, the particulars of which are unknown.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suspension of Business.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

His Honor Judge McKennan having to go to Pittsburg to hold court next week, the jury have been discharged until the 18th inst.

Bankruptcy and Admiralty.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Dingee *vs.* Dermond *vs.* Abraham Powell. An issue in bankruptcy on the suggestion of the defendant, to try the question whether he had committed an act of bankruptcy. Verdict for the defendant that he had committed no such act.

The Delaware City, Salem, and Philadelphia Steamboat Company *vs.* the steamship Fanita. A libel in admiralty to recover damages for the sinking of the steamship Swann, on the night of March, 1867, by a collision with the Fanita, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the officers commanding the latter. Under argument.

To-morrow's List.

Nisi Prius.

Judge Sharswood will sit in *Nisi Prius* to-morrow, and will call the usual Saturday list. To-day he heard the usual miscellaneous motions, but there being but little business to dispose of, adjourned the Court at an early hour.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

John Smith, concerning whose name no funny things can possibly be said, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat. He went to the Union Club House in Twelfth street, below Walnut, to beg food, but showed his real intentions by taking an overcoat from the rack and starting off. The steward of the club was, however, up to his movements, and caught him before he had got out of the house. John Smith, confessing where money had been stolen, some $3000, ninety-six feet in depth, to the old coal-bed, the opening being 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Hanging Not Played Out.

Execution of Jack Reynolds.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Fallen Building in Broadway, N. Y.

Herrible Murder in Illinois.

A Man and Wife Butchered.

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

FROM NEW YORK.

Execution of Jack Reynolds.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Sylvester Breen, better known as Jack Reynolds, the murderer of William Townsend, was hanged to-day in the Tombs Prison yard. The execution was conducted quietly, and witnessed by about 300 people. Ever since Reynolds realized that there was no hope for him he ceased to present those symptoms supposed to indicate insanity, and made suitable preparations for death.

He rested well last night, having parted with his brother, Joseph Breen, and his sister-in-law. Breakfast was given him at an early hour, and he attended mass immediately after, passing under the gallows on his way to the chapel. The remaining hours of the criminal's life were spent in his devotions. At 8 o'clock, however, his counsel called to see him. Reynolds expressed himself as ready to die, and was very sorry for what he had done, maintaining his usual composure.

At 9 o'clock his toilette for the scaffold was made and the noose placed around his neck. At sixteen minutes after 9 o'clock the procession was formed, and the doomed man took up his march for the scaffold, apparently nerved for the moment by his terrible position. The Under Sheriff, Joel O. Stevens, had mercifully arranged that the religious services at the scaffold should be short, so that after a single prayer with his spiritual adviser, Reynolds was permitted to kiss the crucifix while kneeling.

A moment after the cap was drawn down, the rope adjusted, and the condemned was suddenly launched into eternity. Death did not occur until seventeen minutes had elapsed, although the culprit evidently suffered but little.

A post-mortem examination will be held this afternoon to determine whether Reynolds suffered from cerebral disease.

[A full account of the murder for which Reynolds paid the extreme penalty of the law this morning will be found upon the seventh page of THE TELEGRAPH, together with a report of his trial.—ED.]

Fall of a Building.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The north wall of the mammoth iron building Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, owned by Wood & Brothers, and intended as a carriage warehouse, fell with a tremendous crash at 2 o'clock this morning. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time, or there would have been a loss of life to record. The building had been erected somewhat hurriedly, but it is supposed that the recent heavy rains had undermined the foundation walls.

The damage, it is supposed, will be about $100,000.

Arrival of the Missing Steamer Missouri.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Missouri, from Havana, about which there was some apprehension for her safety, arrived here this morning.

Fifth Day of the McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The interest of the public seems to deepen as the case progresses. Upon the reassembling of the court Mr. Spencer rose to open the case for the defense.

The District Attorney had called to his aid a distinguished gentleman who was near being Senator, and who was an ex-Judge and Representative in Congress. His appearance in the case proved its weakness. No private counsel should have been imported into the case to participate in the prosecution whose object was to place a citizen on the scaffold and in a dishonored grave. He (Judge Davis) would be better employed in his duty as a legislator than trying to call this man, the defendant, to follow the footsteps of the miserable man who but one hour ago expiated his crime on the gallows. He warned the jury to beware lest in their dying hour they have to reflect that they sent into eternity, before his time, a man who, in a moment of irrepressible passion, killed the desolator of his home and the destroyer of his happiness. No witness has seen McFarland's countenance, no one has heard him say a word, and those facts should be remembered. If the papers upon which he wrote when standing at the desk could be found, it would prove that McFarland was then in an insane condition of mind. They must remember how a witness testified that once before Richardson cast a triumphant look over his shoulder at his victim.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—First Lieutenant O. B. Read, 11th Infantry, is ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Texas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Febiger, Paymaster, is ordered to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Texas; Captain George B. Russell, unassigned, is transferred to the 7th Infantry; Captain Edward Bloodgood, unassigned, is directed to proceed home and await orders, by direction of the Secretary of War; Brevet Major-Generals Wager Swayne and Alexander S. Webb, and Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, unassigned, will repair to New York and report for examination to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple is ordered to duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, to relieve Surgeon J. C. Bailey, who will report for duty in the Department of California.

FROM THE PLAINS.

News from Wyoming.

WYOMING TERRITORY, April 8.—Major Gordon, with a company of United States cavalry from Fort Bridger, en route from South Pass City, is expected there on Saturday.

FROM THE WEST.

Double Murder in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Mumford, living near Colona, Ill., were murdered on the night of the 5th inst., by two men, who sought to obtain $1600, which it was known Mr. Mumford had received for his farm. Mumford's head was completely severed from his body. They also knocked a little boy on the head and left him for dead, but he afterwards recovered. The murderers got the money and made their escape.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93⅝. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86½. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 114½; Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—Noon.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 99,000 bales, including for export 15,000, and on speculation 17,000 bales. The stock on hand is 455,000 bales, including 274,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 76,000 bales, including 54,000 bales of American.

LONDON, April 8—Noon.—Tallow firmer at 45s. Sugar dull both on the spot and to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Turpentine dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 8—2 P. M.—American securities dull; Five-twenties of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, 90⅝; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20½.

PARIS, April 8.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 76c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—2 P. M.—Cotton firm; stock of cotton afloat, 343,000 bales, 218,000 of which are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm. Wheat, 8s. 14½@8s. 2d. for California white; 7s. 10d. for red western; and 8s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 28,500 quarters, of which 17,000 are American. Corn, 38s. 6d. Peas, 37s. Cheese, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 58s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. Lard, 68s.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52¾f.

COL. FISK, OF THE HOSS MARINES.

Admiral Jim Jubilee, Jr., Joins "the Army"—He Spreads Himself, Bosses Everybody, and Makes a Distinguished Fuss.

The Ninth New York Regiment resolved itself last night into the Fisk body guard by electing the Erie admiral as its colonel. Twenty officers were present, out of whom eighteen voted for the railway Napoleon, one for Colonel Jackson and one, with conscientious scruples, put in a blank.

One of the conditions on opening the door of the ballot unanimous to the private of the regiment that "Jim Fisk" had been elected colonel, and a rousing cheer went up.

The newly elected Colonel of the 9th Marines received the committee in his usual suave manner, and proceeded with them to the armory, where he was received with a feeling akin to that which usually greeted the late Artemus Ward on his appearance in public. The jokes of the rich are ever successful, says the satirist, and on this occasion the attempt was as successful as the performance. Every officer seemed anxious to greet this great Napoleon of the realm of burlesque with the ready guerdon of a laugh, but Jim Jubilee, evidently feeling the importance of his position, reduced his speech to the dictatorial style of General Boum.

Colonel Napoleon Fisk, during the issue of instructions to his submissive vassals, seemed inclined, figuratively speaking, his sentences with taps of his cane, and in the enthusiasm of the moment forgot the archrival, and, in a round oath, became quite natural. Being a man of many and influential friends he wished to organize an honorary association, and thereupon the vassal appointed two from among the body of serfs to confer with the Prince. A number of men of means will thus become members of the 9th Regiment, and the *esprit de corps* will of course prevent them from withdrawing. The captains of the various companies successively reported the condition of their commands, and were informed by the autocrat that it they were not up to the mark he should "frown upon them" and put them under the ban of his displeasure. He informed them that there was a list of 200 railroad employes who were ready to join as soon as possible, and a recruiting depot was assigned. The object of this manœuvre is evidently to make this regiment a mere body guard for the corporation he controls, and the superciliar and dictatorial way he treated the officers gave rise to the suspicion. At the conclusion of these elongar performances no congratulations were exchanged, and a feeling prevailed that they had made a mistake in choosing a person who could not distinguish independent officers and gentlemen from his own employes. It is understood that on the 26th proximo the Admiral Colonel will expose himself at the head of the 9th Marines in a street parade. This intention will bring joy to the breasts of every militia man and be the military sensation of the year.

INCIDENTALS.

—A French iron-clad frigate is to be sent to the Japanese waters, where Prussia already has two.

—The American Morse has just superseded the Breguet system of telegraphing between the Tuileries and the barracks in Paris. From 8 A. M. until 4 P. M. the poor soldiers stationed at instruments have little more to send backward and forward than the monotonous despatch, "Nothing new!" But the Government is none the less vigilant.

—A word of M. Guizot is circulating in Paris. The venerable statesman is reported to have said in one of the elegant *salons* of the Faubourg St. Germain, speaking of M. Ollivier:—"I like this young man; if he can manage to remain in power for one year I think that he will be a great minister."

—A remarkable case of resuscitation is reported from Montpellier, France. A young man asphyxiated by charcoal was touched on the soles of his feet with red-hot iron without avail. Electric batteries were then brought to bear, and, after eight hours of effort, animation was restored.

—Austria possesses a costly staff—163 superior field officers in active service and 379 on half pay. Among the former are three marshals, seventeen generals of artillery or cavalry, fifty-five of infantry, and ninety-four major-generals. The retired list consists of 30 generals of the first named category, 14 of the second, and 501 of the third.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

*EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,}
Friday, April 8, 1870.*

There is perhaps a slight improvement in the business demand for money, which, however, is not of a character to disturb the present ease of the market. Call loans have been easily stimulated by the golden flurry at the Stock Board, leading to a good deal of shifting and a very material advance in prices. Money, however, will be to afford temporary employment for some of the unemployed capital of the banks. Neither in call loans nor discounts do we perceive any change in rates or any disposition on the part of lenders to check the present active demand by increasing the rates. Gold opened strong this morning at 112¾, and continued strong at noon at 112⅞. Government bonds were rather quiet, but, with the exception of the currency 6s, there was nothing doing worthy of notice. Prices are steady. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 90 and 90¼ for the 500s.

The stock market continues active, and prices have again advanced. In State and city issues there was nothing doing worthy of notice.

Reading Railroad

Reading Railroad was very active, and sold freely at 49¼@49⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was in active request, with large sales. Camden and Amboy was steady at 119½. Norristown was taken at 76½; Lehigh Valley at 41¾@41¼; Catawissa preferred was in good demand and sold at 37⅜@37⅝. Philadelphia and Erie advanced up to 28⅜, and sold largely at that figure.

In Canal stocks there was but little doing. Lehigh sold at 34¾. Some few shares of Commercial Bank changed hands at 60⅝; and Big Mountain Coal at 6⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 C & A m 6s 89	89	18 sh Penn R..ls	57⅝
$560 Leh Con I......	90¼	27	do........	57⅜
$1000 do	90¼	400	do........	s60wn 57⅜
$1000 City 6s N.c3.10½	102½	24	do........	57⅜
$2000	do	102½	100	do........	s60wn 57⅜
$1000 Lit Sch R 6ds		2	do........	58
	bhwn	90	69	do........	58
$1000 N Penna 7s	90	100	do........	s60wn 58½
$5000 O C & A R 10 6s	100	100	do........	58
		78	11	do........	58
	ls	89	100	do........	b60 58
$1000 Phil & E 7s..c	89	100	do........	800 58
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89	89	100	do........	s60wn 57⅞
$1000 Leh V R ls 6ds		100	do........	s10wn 57⅛
	fp	96½	400	do........	57⅝
$5000 Amer Gold..	112¼	12	do........	s10.49 57⅝
$5000	do..........112½	200	do........	s60wn 57⅝
5 sh Com'l Bk.....	60⅝	100	do........	91 57⅝
31 sh C & Am R ls	119⅜	100	do........	.91 57⅝
2 sh Norris'n R..	76½	200	do........	48 57⅝
42 sh Leh V..6d ls		800	do........	18 49 57⅝
	s5	52⅛	55	do........	b30 57⅝
20 sh Lit Sch R.....	43	100	do........	s10wn.49 57
100 sh Cata Pf.....c	37⅜	100	do........	s10.49 57
100 sh Leh N St.55..	34½	100	do........	41½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@114⅞; do. 1862, 110⅝@111½; do. 1864, 109⅞@110½; do. 1865, 110⅜@111½; do. July, 1865, 109½@110; do. 1867, 109¼@109½; do. 1868, 109½@110; 10-40s, 106½@107; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112½@112¾; Silver, 109@110; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $84?@855; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅞@115½; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅝@111⅛; do. 1864, 109⅞@110½; do. 1865, 110⅜@111½; do. July, 1865, 109⅛@109½; do. 1867, 109⅝@109¾; do. 1868, 109½@110; 10-40s, 106¾@107; Cur. 6s, 111½@111¾. Gold, 112⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—
10·00 A. M............112¾	11·15 A. M............112⅞
10·02 "...............112½	12·37 "...............112⅞
10·39 "...............112⅞	1·01 "................112⅞

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the week ending Thursday, April 7, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon.............	1,038 09
From Pottsville..............	176 00
From Schuylkill Haven.......	5,886 00
From Port Clinton...........	200 00
Total for week..............	6,929 00
Previously this year........	7,866 13
To same time last year......	14,786 13

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110⅞; do. 1864, do., 109½; do. 1865, do., 110; do. new, 109½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½@110, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 31; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 20¼; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Cloverseed meets with an active inquiry, and 500 bushels sold at $9@9·25. Timothy is hardly so strong. 350 bushels sold at 4s. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2·20.

Bark is steady at $32 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is an active demand for Flour from the home consumers at the advance recorded yesterday, the amount noticed. About 8000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·00@5·25; extra at $5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6; the latter rate for fancy; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6; and fancy brands at $6·25@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·75, and Brandywine Corn Meal at $3·75.

The Wheat market is very firm, and there is a good demand for prime lots, the offerings of which are light. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·35@1·36. Rye ranges from $1 to $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand at fair prices. Sales of 4@5000 bushels yellow at $1·10. Oats continued firm. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 62@65c.

Whisky is in demand, with sales of 140 barrels iron-bound Western at $1·07@1·08, an advance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

Arrived, steamship Atlanta, from London.

Also arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Brest.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............APRIL 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........51 | 11 A. M........64 | 2 P. M........68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

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

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

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

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark John Williamson, Robertson, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Empire, Nelson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr N. H. Everard Delius, Berbohn, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr T. E. French, Dougherty, 4 days from Washington, with mdse. to Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, 5 days from Buckspont, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Gen. Forbes, Sheppard, 3 days from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L Bewley & Co.

Schr Jas. Ponder, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ardalue, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

WENT TO SEA THIS MORNING.

Ship Winnifred, for Antwerp.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Penniman, from Mayaguez.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK Office, April 7.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, etc.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 7.—The following barges left here this morning, in tow, eastward: C. A. Dornfeld, Jas. Hand, Gombert, J. O. Buck, Martha Lamb, Nicholas Childs, and M. F. Hannah, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 8.—Barges Catharine Terrence and O. L. Nims, with coal, left for Wilmington last evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Portlaw, Rice, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, with mdse. to and Bermuda in distress, was discharged on the 3d inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

Bark Ocean, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst., 75 miles E. of Cape Henlopen.

Bark W. H. Jenkins, Hilton, 76 days from Cardiff, at New York yesterday.