# FIRST EDITION

French Politics. Ollivier and

A Big Blow-out at San Francisco.

The End of Blossom Rock. Repealing the Excise Law.

Effects in New

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

Twenty-three Tons of Powder Exploded in ian Francisco Harber-A Triumph of Ea

Blossom Rock was situated in the harbor of San Francisco, and has proved a great annovance and danger to shipping. It was submerged six feet below the surface at lew tide, and was situated where the water rolled in large swells, which, being interrupted in their progress, were broken and tossed into wild commotion. The difficulties to be encountered in an attempt at removing a huge mass of rock so situated can readily be imagined; yet this work was begun, and with the utmost confidence in his ultimate success, nearly four months ago, by Colonel Von Schmidt, civil engineer.

PREPARING FOR ATTACK. The first work to be done was to make a careful survey of the rock. This was carefully done, and from it plans were drawn. The next work was to construct a water-tight coffer-dam on the rock, and around that part of it through which the shaft was to be sunk. This was found to be most difficult. The coffer-dam was first put in its place, and then ascow was built around it, into which about two hundred and fifty tons of stone were thrown. The dam was lined around with bars of sand to more effectually keep out the water, and when this was complete, an iron turret was placed inside of it. This turret was embedded or sunk in the rock a distance of three feet, and closely and thoroughly cemented in its place. This being done, the work of excavation, or sinking the shaft, com meneed. A platform was erected on the rock, fifty-six feet in length, and about twenty in On this an engine and a complete hoisting apparatus were placed at one end, and at the other a shanty was erected containing six sleeping apartments and a kitchen, which was also used as an eating room by the workmen. When the shaft had been sunk sufficiently to permit the work of excavation to be extended to either side, the work was considered fairly begun, and from that time forward it was

pushed with all the despatch possible. TUNNELLING THE ROCK. To do this was not only difficult but perilons. and involved the heaviest responsibility. It required the closest attention and the exercise of more than ordinary skill. As the work progressed and the excavation became larger, the crust of rock left standing would naturally become weaker and more likely to cave in. order to prevent this pillars of rock were left standing at short intervals from each other, until the limit of six feet was everywhere reached. Then it became necessary to move those pillars away. Before this was done, uprights of heavy timbers were set thickly around the cavity to supply their place, and in this way all fear of the roofing falling was obviated. All the pillars, except the two main ones, were removed several days ago. The cutting away of these two was the last work done before the powder was stored for the grand explosion.

THE CHARGE. The amount of powder used was about twentythree tons, which was placed in casks and boiler tanks, very firmly made and perfectly water-The barrels were placed close to the side of the excavation, near the junction of the arch or roof with the floor, so as to blow away the arch from the lowest point of excavation. The boilers, containing more powder, were placed through the centre of the chamber, where the distance from the top to the bottom of the excavation was the greatest. This was so arranged as to equalize the force on each portion of the rock. The most perfect arrangements were made for exploding the charge. A piece of gas-pipe, two and a half feet, was inserted in each barrel, and a piece six feet long in each boiler. These were filled with fine gunpowder, and in the end of each was placed a fulminating cartridge. All of these were then connected together by insulated electric wires, the ends of which passed to the surface of the water through a tube in the shaft. and thence to a vessel at anchor about 1000 feet from the rock in a southerly direction. Here is was connected with an electric battery in charge of Mr. J. S. Field, an electrician of approve skill. The fulminating cartridges, when reached by the electric spark, were expected to explode. setting fire to the powder in the tubes, and thence communicating to the mass of powder in the casks and boilers. When all was arranged the coffer-dam was removed and the water per mitted to fill up the excavation and act as tamping.

THE SUBMARINE CAVERN. The space excavated measured in the clear inside 140 by 50 feet, and it is estimated that about 40,000 cubic feet of stone were removed in making it. The height of the highest pillar was 29 and the lowest 4 feet.

THE GRAND RESULT-A PERFECT SUCCESS. The telegraph informs us of the flual act in this great engineering project. On Saturday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, Blossom Rock was blown up, and the result was all that the most enthusiastic supporters of the plan anticipated. No accident of any kind is reported. When the mmense amount of powder was touched off the water, apparently 100 feet in diameter, was brown to the height of about 100 feet, the centre being filled with smoke and stones, the latter going far above the water. Between 50,000 and 60,000 people witnessed the explosion. explosion was scarcely perceptible in the city of San Francisco, and only a deep thud accompa-

## OLLIVIER.

An important Speech by Napoleon's Prime Minister—His Views on French Politics—Uni-versal Suffrage and Monarchical Government in France. In the recent debate on constitutional govern

ment in the French Corps Legislatif, M. Emile Ollivier used the following remarkable language . In the course of his reply to M. Gambetta:-Would you know the error, the grave error, of the school of the eminent orator to whom I Their error consists in practising in dities the same method that was in vogue efore Bacon introduced the experimental system into the domain of science. Their school is finely flavored of Rousseau; he is their master. They have two or three maxims from which they draw a series of deductions which seem inevitable. It is not thus that we must proceed in polities. Politics is, no more than philosphy, an abstract science in which we proceed a priori: it is as much and even more than phi-

losophy an experimental science. When we desire to know what is suitable to a people; what principles are to be defended, de-

veloped, and advanced, we must not place ourselves in presence of logical propositions, and endeavor to animate and control them, and then convert them into institutions and laws. We must regard the experience of ages, which is called history, in the light of the present; we must see what is the genus, manners, habits, traditions, and conditions of the past, in order to constitute the conditions of the present, and act then upon these premises. [Tres bien.]
Now, if I make this examination, and glance at
my country, what do I see? A fact which has
always struck observers, and which, even in the
sixteenth century, the Venetian ambassadors,
by their great penetration, marked out as being the character of the French race. Everywhere I see this; the most democratic country is at the same time the most mo-narchical I behold that great French crea-tion—national unity, the work of Richellen and Louis XIV, what made it? The alliance of the democracy speaking then by the voice of the Tiers Etat with the French monarchy. The revolution burst out, and was the grandest explosion in the history of the human race from a political point of view. The unbounded hopes, the audacious theories, the unrestrained and impulsive ardor—what did it end in? In this fact:

One day in 1799 a man named Flevee was walking in a field in Nivernals. He meets a peasant returning from work and says to him, "Well, what do you think of affairs?" And the other replies, "Hasn't Napoleon returned from Egypt yet?" This movement developed and declared itself, and when the French revolution is about to be swayed by reaction the democratic sentiment unites with Napoleonic legend and under another form commences the second

French work—the royalty. (Tres bien from the right, interruptions on the left.)
Events succeed each other. We arrive at the revolution of 1848. Assuredly if there was one great, magnanimous, and generous, it was that. What did it result in? After hesitation, which threw it into the arms of a general, the nation, by acclamation more spontaneous, uncontrolled, and free than ever existed, again found the name of Napoleon and acclaimed it. Behold, gentle-men, the facts. I do not comment, but recite them. Consequently, when I hear you maintain, as an invincible thesis, that universal suffrage carries with it the destruction of a monarchical government, I say experience pronounces against you.

#### REV. HORACE COOK.

Westward Ho!-Marriage of the Eloplag Young Lady-A Lover whose Faith Could

Not Be Shaken. Since the final scene at the New York East Conference, and the vote was cast which de-clared him criminally unfit for the Methodist ministry, the Rev. Horace Cook, according to report, has been engaged in packing up his effects preparatory to starting to the West, ilis destination will probably be Minnesota. For several weeks the disgrace he had brought upon himself weighed heavily, and he might have sunk under the burden of it only for the devotion of his good wife, who stuck to him like a true Christian through good and evil report, and succeeded in endearing herself to im more than ever before.

Among the number of his fast friends are several ladies who were converted through his efforts at the Seventh Street Methodist Church.

MISS HATTIE JOHNSON, the young girl who was the companion of Cook's flight to Philadelphia, since her return has not been followed up so closely by the newspapers, and a short sketch of her life from that time will be particularly interesting. While yet quite young, and before leaving school, she became an object of admiration to a young busi-ness man in the city. He loved her, but her father was unwilling that she should be married at such a tender age, and postponed the matter indefinitely. An engagement really existed between the young people, when Hattie began to receive attention from Cook. As a matter of course the young man never suspected that there could be anything wrong, and continued his visits to her house up to the day of the clopement, when the news of the affair reached him. He felt the disgrace very keenly, but cherished no unkind thoughts towards Hattie.

When she was restored to her family, with the word of Cook that she was still as pure as "the beautiful snew," the young lover returned to his allegiance, and approached the poor girl as affectionately as ever. He freely forgave her indiscretion, and declared that the love he bore her was still warm and true, and proposed to marry her with all due despatch. Mr. Johnson questioned him very closely upon this of his feelings, and was somewhat ised to find him so ready to surprised forgive. For a few weeks he continued to call every day at the house, and pay court to the young girl, until her heart was sincerely touched by his unselfish devotion, and she consented to be his wife, on condition that in after life he should never allude to her girlish folly. It was then arranged that there should be a short probationary season during which time he was to search his heart thoroughly, and she was to have her dresses made. When she cloped but few articles of clothing were taken, as ntended to purchase a splendid outfit for her in

In accordance with the arrangement the young couple were joined in wedlock, and after the usual festivities, left the city on a wedding tour. The marriage was published in one of the papers, but attracted no notice, owing to the name of Johnson being now almost as familiar as Smith. The bride and bridegroom returned to the home of the bride's father in the ordinary course of events, but they eventually procured a snug little home for themselves, and are, at this writing, living as happily together as if there had never been such a man in the world as Horace Cook .- N. Y. Sunday News.

## SUNDAY LIQUOR.

Visible Results of the Repeal of the Excise Law-Dram Sheps and Lager Beer Saloous

Wide Open. Yesterday being the first Sabbath after the practical ropeal of the excise law, there were many changes visible, none of them being an improvement upon those quiet Sundays the city experienced while the prohibitory liquor law was in full force. Heretofore, dealers in ardent spirits and lager beer were compelled to resort to all sorts of pretexts to evade the law. Convenient rear loors and gateways in alleys were used to admit customers in search of refreshments. Baskets were considered excellent vehicles for the transmission of supplies, provided there was a can or pitcher inside, and while the police of late winked at these palpable violations of the law, the sense of decorum was not shocked, and inebriates indulged themselves in secret, the number of arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct being comparatively moderate on

each Sabbath. Yesterday, the saloons devoted to the sale of lager beer, especially those colossal establishments in the lower part of the Bowery, were thrown wide open, and the "gardens," as the Teutonic mind fondly style them in faint remembrance of well-known resorts in the larger cities of the Fatherland, were thronged all day by an eager and thirsty crowd, all anxious to enjoy the national beverage of Germany without let or hindrance from the laws of the State. Dramshops throughout the length and breadth of the city were not slow to follow the example of the lager-beer saloons, though the proprietors in many cases paid a little respect to the day by partially covering their windows with intermit-tent shutters. Liquor was sold in large quanti-ties by the glass over the counters, and the police reported several affrays during the day between men under the influence of liquor. The return of the liquor and beer trade to the old system was signalized by the

occurrence of a brutal murder, the result of a drunken quarrel amnog a gang of drunken ruf-fians who had been out all night on a spree. The details of the crime prove that the unre stricted sale of intoxicating liquor at all hours of the day or night is prejudicial to good order

public streets, and the safety of human life and limb. On Sunday, the 17th instant, the police of this city reported fifty arrests for intoxication and eighteen for disorderly conduct in the public streets. The Second, Ninth, Twentieth, Twentythird, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirtysecond precincts reported no arrests at all, and the day was a peculiarly quiet one to the police, as, indeed, were the three previous Sundays. The magistrates in the several police courts found little occasion for the exercise of their powers, and the Sabbath was indeed a day of

Yesterday the scene changed in a decided sense, for with the opening of the liquor saloons came a new mood upon those frequenting them. Cases of intoxication were more abundant and the police had more occupation. There were seventy arrests made in the city up to 9 o'clock yesterday evening for intoxication, and twentysix for disorderly conduct. There were no arrests yesterday for these offenses in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-ninth precincts. Thus it will be seen that the city was more disorderly than on previous Sabbaths. The aggregate number of arrests made on last Sunday in this city was one hundred and sixty-three, and the number was largely increased by midnight of yesterday.

The operation of Superintendent Jourdan's order to keep the loungers away from church doors was carried into full effect yesterday, the officers detailed for that duty experiencing no difficulty in enforcing the new regulation. The consequence was that pedestrians having occasion to pass places of public worship did so without hindrance, and the congregations were enabled to disperse in a speedy and pleasant manner; the usual sidewalk crowds having disappeared as if by magic, through the efforts of the patrolmen on post.—N. Y. Times to-day.

#### THE FINANCES.

Condition of the Treasury as Compared with the same Time Last Year.

The following figures are collected from the Treasury Department, and will be found interesting, as showing the healthy condition of our finances at the present time. The Treasury statement April 1, 1869, exhibits coin belonging to the Government, \$82,530,865 12; coin in Treasury, represented by certificates, \$21,672,500; currency, \$6,802,628 42; total, \$111,005,993 54. In comparison, the Treasury statement of April 1, 1870, exhibits coin belonging to the Government, \$66,565,245 08; coin in the Treasury, represented by certificates, \$38,848,500; currency, \$7,472,729.65; total, \$112,886,474.73. The coin belonging to the Government April 1,1870, was less than April 1, 1869, \$15,665,620.04. while the currency balance was, plus \$670,110 23 less in Treasury April 1, 1870, \$14,995,518 81. But the Treasury now holds bonds purchased from April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, with accrued interest thereon, to the amount of \$105,229,-307.67. In consequence of the payment of the annual taxes under the Internal Revenue laws, for the next three months, the Treasury will be in receipt of a larger amount of currency than during the past three months. Commissioner Delano estimates his collection for April, May, and June of 1870 in the aggregate at about \$52,000,000. Therefore, unless the expenditures largely increase, which is not probable, or the Secretary declines to increase his purchases of bonds, there must inevitably be an increase of the currency balance in the Treasury for the next three months. The coin balance and cur-

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

rency balance in the Treasury on April 22 are

each greater by \$2,008,000 than they were on

Civil Cases. District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud.

the 1st inst.

Uber & Schuttnetter vs. L. Moore, owner, and M. D. Morrison, contractor. An action on a mechanics' lien to recover for materials furnished and work ione in raising a building at Seventh and Wallace District Court, No. 2-Judge Thayer.

Stapler & Campbell vs. Samuel Yohe, owner, and Robert Reeves, contractor. An action on a me-chanics' lien to recover for materials furnished and work done upon a building at Twentieth and Springet streets. On trial.

Othelle in Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning a good-looking young man, occupying a prominent position in the dock, owned up to a little piece of violence upon his wife, who appeared in a spring dress and black eye. She said she had been married about three years, during which time her husband had frequently given his high temper a forcible demonstration upon her person. In February last, for some mysterious cause, he deserted her, and ceased to provide anything for her except an occasional beating.

One afternoon about two weeks ago he called at

the room in which she lived, broke open the door and finding her all alone, and without protection, he at once proceeded to batter her, closing her right eye at the first blow. Having said this much she

closed her case.

The husband, being called upon for an explanation, consented very readily to give one, and said that on this afternoon he found a man locked up in the room with his wife, and felt an almost irresistible lesire to kill them both, but being, like ochinvar, "all unarmed," he merely deal dow in the eye, which he repeated, and then effected the arrest of the man.

The wife said this third party was a neighbor who

had been attracted by her cries of distress, and had come in to her assistance.

Prisoner—"That man had no pantaloons on. Do you suppose a neighbor would have come in to your assistance without his pantaloons at that hour? Not much. Judge, I snatched that man's breezhes from the bed, and left him there in that fix until I brought an officer for him."

The policeman who made the arrest said that when he went to the room with the husband he found the third party sitting on the bed without his antalones, and the woman tearing the room a scarce allowance of garments to protect her from

The Judge said the case needed no comment, and only imposed a fine of one cent and the coats upon the much injured husband, who refired to his seat in the dock, and had an interesting search through all his pockets for that one cent.

## THE N.Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY

From the N. Y. Heraid. "At the close the money market was easy at four to six per cent, the latter being almost exceptional as the rate on miscellaneous collaterals. The mar-ket for commercial paper showed more movement,

ket for commercial paper showed more movement, and prime double hame acceptances were current at an average of seven per cent, discount. Foreign exchange was dull after the steamer, but closed firm on the basis of 10% 100% for prime bankers sixty day and 100% 100% for gift sterling bills.

"The weekly statement of the Associated Banks is very favorable and one of the best exhibits this season. While the banks have decreased their loans a million dollars they have gained about three millions in legal tenders, against a loss in specie of a million and a half of dollars. The surplus above the legal reserve has increased over a million. The banks now hold \$19,129,193 in excess of the reserve required by law.

real by law.
The gold market was strong and steady, the exme facturation in the price being only one per
at. The clique in the Gold Room, who comprise many members of the cliques in stocks, seem to be endeavoring to pursue a like strategy in their specia lations in the precious metal. They have induced a large short marrest, and of Saturday rendered cash gold so scarce that the bryrower paid 1-64 for its use to Monday. Their operations are assisted by the derease in the cotton receipts for the week, by the national currency is probable.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTMORS, April 25.—Cotton very quiet and nominally 25c. Flour quiet at previous quotations. Wheat firm: Maryland Amber, \$1.40@1765. Cornactive for white at \$1.70@172; yellow dall at \$1.70. Oats, 63@65c. Rye, 85c.@\$170. Mess Pork, \$29. Bacon active; rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 15@13¼c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16%@17c. Whisky quiet at \$1.96.

#### SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Domingo Negotiations.

Decisive Government Action.

The Casualty at Huntingdon, Pa.

Recovery of the Bodies.

The South Atlantic Squadron.

The Upshur Court-Martial.

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

#### FROM WASHINGTON. Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Congress, flag-ship of the South Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, commanded by Commodore Green, now at Boston, has received orders to be ready for sea at a moment's notice. She is to proceed to the city of St. Domingo, with several prominent public persons on board, for the purpose of looking into the matter of treaty and annexation. Orders by telegraph have been sent to the Com-mandant of the Boston yard to send the Monadnock to New York immediately, and there await further

Government Advertising. Your correspondent is credibly informed that Mr. Dawes will, in a few days, introduce in the House a resolution relating to public advertising, of which the following is a draft:—

That no advertisement, notice, or proposal for any Executive Department of the Government, or for any bureau thereof, or for any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill for any such advertising or publication shall be paid unless there be presented with such bill a copy of the written authority aforesaid. The Upshur Court Matial

is still in session at the Navy Department. Commander George Shirk was brought before the Court on Saturday. To-day Vice-admiral Porter and Captain David Ammen are summoned to appear. The evidence so far adduced is strictly guarded from the public. The general opinion is that nothing will be done with Commander Upshur, for if guilt is to rest upon any one it is the person bribed.

Rear-Admiral Lamman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, informs the

Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, informs the department, from Montevideo March 18, that the United States (steamer Quinnebaug's term of service (three years) in that squadron having expired, she was to leave that port on the 1st of April for the United States, touching on route at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para, and thence to Hamp-

She is expected to arrive here about the middle of She is expected to arrive here about the middle of June. A number of officers and men whose term of service on that station have expired, invalids, and prisoners under sentence of court martial, will return to the United States in her.

The Wilson Army Bill. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 25.—The Military Committee to-day finished the Army bill prepared by Scrator Wilson and will report on it to-day. It reduces the

army to 25,000 enlisted men, abolishes the grades of General and Lieutenant-General as soon as va-cancies occur. fixes the pay of those officers, the former at twelve and the latter at ten thousand dollars per annum.
It reduces the number of major-general to three

and of brigadiers to six. It does not provide for mustering out the superfluous officers except upon their own application, and then allows them one The pay of officers to be the same as in Logan's bill. It makes it unlawful for officers It makes it unlawful for officers to hold civil

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment. It is so framed as to apply to the peculiar laws of all States on the subject of suffrage, and its provisions are stringent, imposing heavy fines and penalties. The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press. The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had the Funding bill under consideration. It cannot be ascertained what was done, further than that some important amendments were agreed to, as the mem-bers are enjoined to keep the proceedings secret at

## CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, April 25.—Mr. Sherman presented the petition of the Board of Aldermen and Coun-cilmen of Cincinnati relative to the Louisville Canal, representing injury to commerce from the across the Onio river opposite the falls, and the ne-cessity for greater promptness in the completion of the work, on the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. He asked its reference to the Committee on Corporations, and hoped they would report an ap-propriation to complete the work.

Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforce-ment of the lifteenth amendment. Bills were introduced by Mr. Sherman amenda-

ory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, etc., in the public domain, and by Mr. Pratt amendatory if the pension act of July 14th, 1862. The Senate insisted in its amendments to the in-come tax oill, and Messrs. Sherman, Williams and

Morrell (of Vermont) were appointed a committee A committee of conference was also appointed on the census bill, to consist of Messra. Conkling, Car-

penter, and Bayard. Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Re-lations, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into execution a recommendation of the President of the United States. In pursuance of an award made by a joint commission between the

United States and Peru.

The calendar of bills was then taken up and those only to which no objection was made were passed.

Among these were the following:

Bill to carry into effect a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the case of the British steamer

Bill extending for three years the time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States, being a substitute for the House bill. House. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:-

By Mr. Starkweather, in reference to limiting the liability of ship owners. By Mr. Baruum, to change the port of entry for the district of Pairfield, Conn.

By Mr. Wheeler, granting lands for a railroad from Columbia River to Great Salt Lake. By Mr. O'Neill, vesting the powers of United States commissioners in registers in bankruptcy. By Mr. Beck, granting the right of way to a rail-By Mr. Buckley, granting lands for the Selma and

By Mr. Hays, to annulall contracts for the hire or archase of slaves. By Mr. McKee, to revise the act of August 11, 1858, granting lands for valiroad purposes to Mississippi. By Mr. Mercur, changing the standard weights of

lature, looking to the passage of a law for the surrender of the National Road to the counties in which it is located. By Mr. Adams, amendatory of the act of March 18, 1868, to faciliate the settlement of paymasters' ac-

Holland Ocean Cable Company.

By Mr. Arnell, to provide for the settement of accounts between Southern railroad corporations and the United States, and for the collection of balances due from such corporations.

By Mr. Judd, to reduce and lighten the burden of By Mr. Farnsworth, to charter the American and

Also, to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relaing to the Post Office Department.

By Mr. Wells, for the survey of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Merrimac.

of the Merrimae.

By Mr. Strickland, granting lands for a railroad from Ontonegan to the Michigan State line.

By Mr. Connor, to regulate trade and commerce between the several States.

By Mr. Pomeroy, resolutions of the Iowa Legislalature concerning settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

By Mr. Smyth (Iowa), like resolutions for a grant

By Mr. Smyin (town), like resolutions for a grant of land for railroad purposes, and in regard to the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

By Mr. Sargent, for the relief of the people of the United States by reducing taxation, providing that after the 30th of June next there shall be a reduction of fifteen per cent, on internal taxes, and ten per cent, on import duties, except on spirits, tobacco, and clgars; that no income on salary derived after December 31, 1869, shall be taxable, and abolishing December 31, 1869, shall be taxable, and abeliahing all special licenses, except on distilleries, brewers, and manefacturers of tobacco, sauff, and eigars.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), granting lands to Minnesota for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermilion Lake

By Mr. Clark (Kansas), to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaw and Chicasasw and Creek and Seminole Indians, and for the establishing of an international council and general government among such nations.

among such nations.

By Mr. Fitch, granting lands for the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad and for a railroad from Portland to Astoria and McMinaville, Oregon.

By Mr. Taffe, granting lands for the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad.

By Mr. Cavanagh (Montana), to extinguish the Indian title to certain portions of the Territories of Montana and Idaho.

Montana and Idaho. ons were offered as follows:-

Resolutions were offered as follows:—
By Mr. Ayer:—
Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury estimates
the customs receipts of the Government for the
next fiscal year at \$185,000,000, the Internal Revenue
receipts at \$175,000,000, and the excess of total receipts over expenditures at \$102,000,000; and
Whereas. The public welfare demands such prompt
reduction of the burdens of taxation as shall be
consistent with the maintenence of the public
credit; and

oredit; and
Whereas, It is both impractiable and inexpedient to make a general readjustment of the tariff during the present session of Congress, therefore Resolved. That in the opinion of this House the

Tarin bill now pending in Committee of the Whole ought to be indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker, in deciding a point of order made by Mr. Schenck, said that if the resolution proposed to postpone the Tarin bill, it would not be in order, because it was a well-known parliamentary principle that rething can be postponed that is not under con-

hat nothing can be postponed that is not under con-It was a mere expression of opinion that it ought

It was a mere expression of opinion that it ought to be postponed.

The House refused to second the previous question by 2s to 110, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Gibson offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made relative to the trade between the United States and the British North American dependencies.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. McKenzie offered a resolution calling on the President for a statement as to moneys paid into the

President for a statement as to moneys paid into the Treasury on account of property seized and sold for taxes due to the United States under the act of

June 7, 1882.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Booker offered a resolution that the honor and good faith of the Government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them for the use of the Government.

#### FROM THE STATE.

The Huntingdon Drowning Case. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 25. - Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the body of John Hoffman, one of the men who were drowned in the Juniata river by the upsetting of a skiff on the 2d inst., was discovered floating on the water about two miles below this place. His remains were brought to town and interred the same evening. Westbrook, who was drowned at the same time, was found at 9 o'clock this morning. The body was discovered floating a short distance from where Hoffman's body was found. He will be buried this afternoon.

# FROM THE WEST.

The Big Horn Expedition. CHICAGO, April 25 .- The organizers of the Big Horn expedition have concluded to augment their number from five hundred to a thousand men, to start fully armed and provided with four months rations. Several gentlemen in charge are recruiting men for the expedition and soliciting supplies. Agents have been appointed in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to forward those who wish to follow the expedition and settle up the country. The expedition will leave Cheyenne about May 10.

Railroad Accident. MEMPHIS, April 24 .- A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ran through a trestle near Humboldt yesterday, demolishing the en gine and six cars. The damage to the trestle will be repaired to-morrow.

## FROM KUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 25-11:30 A. M .- Consols opened at 94½ for money and 94½@94½ for account. Ameri-can securities quiet. U. S. 5-26s of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867,59½; 10-408, 86. Stocks quiet; lilinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28. Paris, April 25.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes,

LIVERPOOL, April 25-11-30 A. M.-Cotton opened uiet but steady; middling uplands, 11½ d.; middling pricans, 11½ @ 11½ d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 baies. California white Wheat, 9s. 2d.; red Western, 7s. 10.; winter, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. ANTWERP, April 25 .- Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, April 25-1 P. M.—Consols for money, 41g: for account, 94g.
LIVERPOOL, April 25-1 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 23d, since last report, have been 14,000 bales.
FRANKFORT, April 25.—U. S. Five-twenties opened HAVRE, April 25.—Cotton opened quiet.

Ship News. QUEENSTOWN, April 25 .- Arrived, steamships Java and Idaho, yesterday.

New York Money and Stock Starkets.

New York April 25.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 5@5 per cent. Gold, 113%. 5-20s, 1862, compon, 118%; do. 1863, do., 111%; do. 1865 do., 112%; do. do. new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-40s, 106%; Canton Co., 72; Camberland preferred, 23; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95%; Brie, 24%; Reading, 100%; Adams Express, 61%; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 92%; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pitzsoorg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 117%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 82, New York Money and Stock Markets.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, April 25, 1870. market. Idle balances are accumulating at the and money is being freely offered to dealers in Government loans at 5 per cent.; the general rate, however, is about 6 per cent., on general rate, however, is about 6 per cent., on good miscellaneous collaterals. Time loans good miscellaneous collaterals. Time loans continue quiet and remarkably easy, strong borrowers finding no difficulty in supplying all their wants at last quotations. The supply of first-class paper is still quite small.

The gold market is quiet in this market and remarkably steady. Opening sales were made at 118%, advanced to 118%, and closed at noon

Government bonds are quite active and strong. our quotations, as compared with those of Saturday, showing a further advance of 1/2 per cent. The foreign demand has been stimulated by the recent disposal of the legal-tender case in the Supreme Court.

and prices again advanced, but the balance of the list was almost entirely over-looked, though holders were firm. Sales of City 6s, new certificates, at 102%@10234. Lebigh Gold Loan changed hands at 92@9234 for the

small bonds.

Reading Railroad was as usual, the chief feature; sales at 501/2650.31. Pennsylvania was stronger; sales at 581/4. Oil Creek and Allegheny was in demand, and sold freely at 421/26 421/4. Camden and Amboy was steady, with sales at 1191/4. Norristown sold up to 81, an advance of 2; Lehigh Valley at 561/26050.4; and Catawissa preferred at 371/4.

Catawissa preferred at 37%.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

NARB & LADYKH, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 Å. M. 113% 10 25 Å. M. 113% 10 02 " 118% 10 03 " 118% 10 04 " 118% 10 05 " 118% 1

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 25 .- The Flour market is steady but there is not much activity, the demand being limited to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 barrels, including superfine at \$4 37 1/64 50; extras at \$4 75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-25@5-75,

Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25.25.75, the latter for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50.66; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50.66.25; and fancy brands at \$6.50.67.50, according to quality. Hye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25.;

There is not much fine Wheat kere, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at \$1.25.61.30; 2000 bushels unsound do. on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at \$1.35. Rye is held at \$1.05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without essential chaogre. Sales sylvania. Corn is without essential change. Sales of 5500 bushels yellow at \$1.15, and some at \$1.16@. 1.17. Oats are without change. 6000 bushels Penusylvania sold, to arrive, at 60@56 cents. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per 100.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, April 25 .- The market for Beef Cattle was inactive to-day, at a decline of &c. & pound, buyers holding aloof even at this reduction. We quote choice at \$4,610c., fair to good at \$6.9c., and common at \$5,67%c. & pound, gross, as in quality. The sales, reaching 1347 head were as follows:—

### Head.

60 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8% @10.

33 A. Christy, Lancaster co., 9@10.

18 James Christy, Lancaster co., 9@914.

19 C. Daengler, Western, 7@814.

100 P. McFillen, Western, 8@914.

30 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8% @914.

11 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8% @10.

32 B. F. McFillen, Western, 8% @914.

120 James McFillen, Western, 8% @914.

40 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8% @9.

E. S. McFillen, Western, 8629. 60 Uliman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 81/691/. 160 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8/691/. 102 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 8/6010. 60 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 8@9.

45 H. Chain, Western, 7½@9. 103 John Smith & Bro., Western, 8@9½. 27 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@9½. 65 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 8% @9%. 68 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8% @9%. 45 Dennis Smith. Pennsylvania, 7@9%.

48 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 73/693/.
29 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 869.
35 Ekon & Co., Pennsylvania, 73/68.
Cows and Calves were unchanged, with sales of 150 head at \$45/660. Springs met with a steady demand at \$40/660. demand at \$40@60.

Sheep were quite active at last week's figures.
Sales of \$500 head at the Park Drove Yard, at 6@.
73cc. for clipped, and 7@83c. for wooled. At the
Avenue Drove Yard 2000 head were disposed of, at Avenue Drove I at latter figure for extra.

Hogs were brisk, but lower. Sales of 2887 head at the Union Drove Yard, at \$11.50@12.50 for slop, and

\$13@13.50 @ 100 pounds net, for corn fed. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 25.—Arrived, steamships Paraguay, from Liverpool, and Bienville, from Havana.

Also arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 25 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird &Co. Br. schr Sophia Bowen, Bowen, Glace Bay, C. B.,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Ship Wallace, Jordan, 35 days from Liverpool, with mose, to Cope Brothers,
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 10 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh,
Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, 17 days from Ponce, P.
R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Van Horn. Schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, 9 days from Matanschr Nehle Bowers, Salvapole, ways from Matan-zas, with molasses to Thos. P. Stotesbury—vessel to Souder & Adams. Schr L. A. Johnson, Wallace, 6 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co. Schr C. S. Dyer, Blaisdell, 5 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams. Schr Lizzie Evans, Mahan, 7 days from St. Mary's, Co. with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Lizzie Evans, Mahan, 7 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.
Schr Cornella, Noyes, 5 days from Aquia Creek, with wood to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Euphrates, Framble, 5 days from Fredericksburg, Va., with railroad ties to West Chester RR.Co. Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 5 days from Washington, with tar oil to Warren, Kirk & Co. Schr Emma, Trott, 5 days from Sulfolk, Va., with shingles, etc., to E. H. Dilks.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Boston.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Newport.
Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Sehr Sussex, Mason, I day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Susie B. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipzic, Del.,

with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port
Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co. Er. brig Beauty, Shields, arrived yesterday from Havana, is consigned cargo to Thomas, Wattson & Sons -vessel to Souder & Adams -- not as before. Re brig Southern Cross, Brown, arrived vesterday from Cardenas, is consigned to Thos. Wattson&Sons

MEMORANDA. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 23d inst. Schr J. S. Bromhall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savanpah 23d inst.

Savannan 23d inst.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Charleston 23d inst.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst. There was a good business in railroad stocks.