# FIRST EDITION

VOL. XV.-NO. 19.

The Released Fenians. List of the Martyrs.

The Baltimore Murder and Suicide

Shocking Affair in Cincinnati.

Reinstatement of Dr. Lanahan

Concurrence of the Bishops.

Crime in Trenton, New Jersey

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

The Irish Exiles Now in New York and Those Expected by the Steamer Russia.

The N. Y. Post of Saturday says: -Throughout this morning numerous persons interested in the cause of Ireland, and many who were impelled by simple curiosity, have called at Sweeny's Hotel. Among them were William R. Roberts, Registrar Connolly and

Horace Greeley.
O'Donovan Rossa and his companions have kept themselves, as far as possible, aloof during the day, assigning as a reason important private THE LIST OF MARTYRS.

The released Fenians now in this city are J. O'Donovan Rossa, John Devoy, Henry Mullady, Charles Underwood, O'Connell, and John McClure. The others, enumerated below, are on board the Russia, which is due on Wednesday next, or are coming from Australia:

1. Thomas F. Burke, sentence, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.

2. John McCafferty, death; commuted to penal

servitude for life. 3. John McClure, death; commuted to penal Ecrylinde for life.
4. Edward O'Meagher Condon, alias "Shore,"

death; commuted to penal servitude for life.

5. Patrick Melody, death; commuted to penal servitude for life. 6. Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), penal servi-

7. Thomas Clarke Luby, twenty years' penal

8. John O'Leary, twenty years' penal servitude.
9. Michael Sheeley, twenty years' penal ser-

10. John Devoy, fifteen years' penal servi-11. William G. Halpin, fifteen years' penal

12. John Francis Kearney, fifteen years' penal 13. Edward Power, fifteen years' penal ser-

vitude. 14. Patrick Walsh, fifteen years' penal servi-15. Patrick Lennon, fifteen years' penal ser-

vitude. 16. Richard O'S. Burke, fifteen years' penal 17. William Mackey (Lomasney), twelve

years' penal servitude. 18. Bryan Dillon, ten years' penal servitude. 19. Charles Underwood O'Connell, ten years' penal servitude.

20. Denis Dowling Mulcahy, ten years' penal servitude. 21. William F. Roantree, ten years' penal

22. George Brown, ten years' penal servitude. 23. Edmund St. Clair, ten years' penal servitude.

24. Mortimer Moriarty, ten years' penal servi-25. Peter Mohan, ten years' penal servitude. 26. John Murphy ("Pagan O'Leary"), seven

years' penal servitude. 27. Patrick Doran, seven years' penal servi-Henry Shaw, seven years' penal servitude. 28. Henry Shaw, seven years penal 29. Martin Hanley Carey, five years' penal

30. John Branuon, five years' penal servitude. 31. Thomas Scatley, five years' penal servi-

32. Timothy Featherstone, five years' penal 83. William Murphy, five years' penal servi-

84. Charles Moorhouse, five years' penal servitude.

35. John Carroll, five years' penal servitude. 36. Daniel Redden, five years' penal servitude. 37. James Anderson (Lane), five years' penal

38. Patrick Ryan, five years. Important Notice.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. John Savage, the chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood:-

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1871. To the Members of the United Fenian Brotherhood:-A grand convention will be called as soon after the arrival of the released and banished Ferian prisoners as is convenient, to which the members of the organizations indicated above will be invited to send delegates. The object of holding this convention is to place before the released Fenian representatives the progress of events during their confidement, and to take such measures, with their co-operation, as may be deemed wise to effect complete unity of action among all friends of Ireland, and to direct the thought, the endeavors and resources of all into the same channel.

Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY. Particulars of the Recent Shocking Murder and Suicide.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday says:-It appears that for the past two years Peter Nesberg, formerly a scafaring man, but who has recently been working at his trade of sail making, has been boarding at Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson's whenever he was in Baltimore, and that he has often asked her to marry him, but she always refused, telling him, as well as other persons, that his only object in wanting her to marry him was to get possession of the house in which she lived, to gether with other property she owned. About six months since he left the city and returned three weeks ago, and the two seemed

to get along very well together. On Wednesday night last Nesberg went out with Frederick, son of Mrs. Anderson, and both of them returned home about 10 o'clock, under the influence of liquor. Nesterg again asked her, in the presence of Mary Kidd, the occupant above referred to, to marry him. Again she refused, and said she did not want anything more to do with him, as he had no right to take the boy out and make him drunk, as his mine was unsettled enough when he was sober, and that he was perfectly crazy when he was drunk, Both of them were very angry, and he accused her of earing more for some one else than she

Would be revenged against her.

THE TRAGEDY.

Everything remained very quiet in the house until yesterday morning, at 9% o'clock, when a Mrs. Sincoe, who resides next door, and who was in the second story of her own house heard the report of a pistol twice, one shot being fired immediately after the other. She did not pay much attention to the noise, although it shook the glass in the windows, but thought that something had fallen in one of the lower rooms, and did not pay any more attention to it. The woman Mary Kidd, who slept with Mrs. Anderson, heard her get up about 7 o'clock in the morning, and go down stairs, but did not hear the shots fired, and only discovered the tragedy when going down the stairway into the kitchen, about 10 o'clock, when, seeing ood upon the floor, without waiting to seek further, she ran up stairs and awoke the boy, who came down, and discovering the dead bodies of his mother and the man upon the floor, rushed into the yard crying out that his

mother was dead. A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The alarm was immediately given, and the police officer on the heat, Mr. J. F. Jones, went nto the house and found not only the dead body of the woman lying on the floor of the kitchen, weltering in blood, but also that of Nesterg on the opposite side of the room. The bodies, as they were found, presented a horrible appearance. The woman was lying on her back beside the stove, with her hair disheveled, and a bullet hole in the right side of her immediately above the ear, and which the brains were oozing. The man was lying on the floor, with his shoulders propped up against the stairway, his right hand firmly holding a pistol, the vicinity in which he was lying being covered with blood, which came from a wound also in the right side of his head, near the temple. The supposition is that after he shot, the woman he sat down upon a chair and shot himself, as a chair stood beside him, from which it appeared as if he had fallen. The supposition in regard to the woman is that she was engaged in cooking at the time the shot was fired.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT. Coroner Spicer was summoned as soon as possible, and about 1 o'clock an inquest was held over the bodies, which were lying just as they were found.

The jury, without retiring, rendered a verdict that Mrs. Anderson came to her death from a pistol shot in the hands of Peter Nesberg, who shot her in a fit of jealousy, and them committed sulcide.

### A CINCINNATI HORROR.

An Estimable Young Lady Killed by Her Lover-A Mysterious Case. The Cincinnati Times of Saturday has the fol-

About nine o'clock last night the citizens of the west end of Covington were startled by the report that a very estimable young lady—Miss Philomeno Wellinghoff—had been shot and killed at her home on Philadelphia street, be-tween Seventh and Eighth streets, by her lover, Frederick Koors. It seems that Koors had visited the young lady's house about eight o'clock last evening, and found that she had gone to a neighboring grocery for coal oil. He took a seat in the kitchen and awaited her return. In about fifteen minutes she came back and expressed some surprise at seeing him there. After conversing for a short time the couple went into an adloining room, but were not there long when the family, in another part of the and the screams of the young lady.

Upon rushing to the door of the room in which the parties were, Mrs. Wellinghoff found it locked, and heard her daughter screaming for some one to open it. The door was finally opened by Miss Wellinghoff herself, who turned the key. She then staggered out, exclaiming that Fred. had shot her and that she

was dying. Young Koors rushed frantically out of the house, and proceeded as fast as he could to the residence of Father Froelich, a Catholic priest, telling him that he had killed his sweetheart, but that he did not intend to do it: that be didn't know there was anything in the

The young woman died in about fifteen minutes after she was shot. The ball entered her left breast, penetrating into the body. Esquire Francis summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body.

THE VERDICT. We, the jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the body of Philomena Wellinghoff, au unmarried woman about nineteen years of age, find that the said Philomena Wellinghoff came to her death from a wound from a pistol-ball discharged from a pistol in the hands of Frederick Koors, and that the handling of said pistol by said Koors was either malicious or careless, out as to which of these two the jury are divided in opinion.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER. We visited the city jall this morning, and found Koors lying on a mattress in his cell. He was quiet, but appeared to have spent a restless

He said that the shooting was purely accidental; that Miss Wellinghoff and he were in the room together; that she was playing with him, and that he pulled out his pistol for no particular purpose whatever. She caught hold f the barrel and was trying to wrest it from him when the weapon was discharged, but how he did not know. He said he was engaged to be married to her in August next if everything went on right; that he had never quarrelled with her; was not jealous of any one; that she had no other suitor than himself

Koors is a very intelligent and good-looking young man. He is a German, but speaks Engish quite fluently. His age is nineteen years and three months. He is a clerk in the office of his father, who is a lumber merchant in Clucinnati.

# DR. LANAHAN REINSTATED.

Concurrent Action of the Blahops. The concurrence of the bishops in the decision of the Book Committee, which we published on

Saturday, is as follows: -To the Book Committee -- Dear Brethren: -- We received your request to be present at this investigation of the case of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan while we were holding our annual session at We telt very profoundly the gravity and difficulties of the duty. We therefore appointed a committee of our board to examine the different enactments of the General Conference and the present discipline relating to the subject. We met in Philadelphia two days before you convened us here to confer with reference to our understanding of the law, and as to the nature and extent of our responsibilities in the

The result of these careful deliberations is embodied in the two papers presented to the committee. We believe that these papers stated the constitutional and statute laws of the Church on the subject, and we felt ourselves constrained to print them from a clear conviction of duty to all parties interested in the investigation. We have been led to make this statement, as our communication is referred to in your final

In the further procedure of your committee, in the executive session, we had no strictly official connection; nor in your final action have we any official authority. Yet, as you courteously invited us to be present, and requested our opinions during your deliberations, we deem it to be both respectful and proper to add the following statement:

We are happy to say that we witnessed with great satisfaction the anxiety and carefulness with which you considered all the delicate and perplexing questions upon which you have been

the case, and were fally aware that there was | SECOND EDITION room for honest differences of opinion; but, after having listened to the discussions, and after full and careful deliberation, we are prepared to say that your action in the case meets our approval, as having been wise and preper, and we believe it will be conducive to the best interests of the Church and all concerned.

E. L. JANES, L. SCOTT, M. SIMPSON, E. R. AMES. New York, Jan. 20, 1871.

How They Ought to be Treated-A Liberal English View. The London Saturday Review has a remarkable article upon political prisoners, from which

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

we make the following extracts:-There are two theories as to the mode in which political prisoners ought to be treated. According to the one theory, they are persons who have been guilty of no moral crime, or at most of a very slight one. They have tried to incite to war or to make war, and they have been beaten. They are prisoners of ought to be treated as such. It is, of course, quite proper that they should be kept in confinement, because the enemies of the existing Government cannot be allowed to go at large. But they ought to be treated while in confinement with the respect and courtesy which a generous enemy always extends to those he has captured on the field of battle. They ought to be carefully distinguished and kept apart from all ordinary criminals, well fed, allowed to communicate with their friends, subject only to such supervision as is necessary to ensure that they shall not use their involuntary leisure in hatching or aiding new plots; and they ought not to be called on to perform any manual labor. This, it is said, is only in accordance with the preva-lent views entertained by society of their offense. They have been possibly foolish; possibly they may have only sacrificed themselves as the pioneers of a movement hereafter to be successful, but the success of which would have been impossible had not some enthusiasts stepped forward to start it and suffer for it. No one thinks they have done anything disgraceful. Their wives and families glory in bearing their name, and have none of the humiliation and sense of shame falling on those who are intimately associated with a pickpocket or a forger. Those who adopt this theory would have liked to see the Fenian prisoners treated as they think the captives of Sedan are, or ought to be, treated by the Germans, Of course all political prisoners are not alike, and no one probably would claim that the mur-derers of policemen at Manchester, or the authors of the Clerkenwell explosion, should be treated as if they were captive marshals of France. But if the general theory were right, the ordinary Fenian who has been guilty of nothing more than treasonable writing, or acts intended to promote disaffection or war, ought no more to suffer extraordinary penalties because some persons sympathizing with their cause have been guilty of murdering innocent officials and civilians, than Canrobert or Ba-zaine ought to suffer extraordinary penalties because some French officers have broken their parole. The other theory is that political prisoners are exactly like other prisoners, that sedition and treason-felony are most dangerovs and pernicious crimes calculated to do infinite harm to life and property, and that the law must be upheld with equal severity against them as against any other criminal whose crime has been defined by Parliament as an act deserving the same amount of punishment. But it is quite consistent with this view to say that the rigors of penal servitude may be properly relaxed in particular cases, because those rigors fall with unequal severity on different men. There are especially two parts of penal discipline which torture some men and hardly affect others. The association with the ordinary professed ruffian is most painful to men who have hitherto lived in homes of decency or refinement, while to the habitual criminal it is proobviously, the bably a source of positive pleasure; and, the severer forms nothing are persons accustomed to hard manual labor all their lives, while they are full of excessive hard ship to men who have never done a day's work out of doors. The forger or the fraudulent trustee is in these respects exactly on a footing with the political prisoner; and in point of fact the prison authorities do make a difference when it can be shown to be reasonable that a difference should be made. They do not force all those condemned to penal servitude to herd together, and they adjust manual labor to the constitution and previous habits of the workman. Ad that political prisoners, therefore, if this theory is right, can ask, is that they should be treated as ordinary criminals, but that they should have such a relaxation of discipline made in their favor as would be granted to any other criminals who were like them in constitution and previous habits of living.

# MURDER IN TRENTON.

Horrible Affair-A Man Killed for his Money. On Saturday evening, Asa Downe, a stranger in Trenton, visited a number of drinking-saloon in the southern part of the city, imbibing freely at each. With him were two companions, who drank at his expense, but not as deeply as he did. Their appearance was not remarkable, and none who saw him had any suspicion that a horrible tragedy was to terminate their spree. Yesterday morning, at about 7 o'clock, Downe was found in a dying condition in a barn in Pamilton township, about one mile from the city. His left hand and wrist were badly cut, and there were deep black marks produced by the clutch of fingers on his throat. He was removed to a house near at hand, where he lay groaning and uncoascious during the day, until 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon, when he died The circumstances attending the ease, and particularly the fact that his pockets had been rifled and were turned inside out, leave no doubts in the minds of the Trenton officers that he was murdered for bis money. Coroner Parsons, with a jury, viewed the body last evening, and ordered a post mortem examination. The inquest will be held to-day.

# CALIFORNIA.

Census Returns-The Present and Future of the

The San Francisco Bulletin says: -"The census returns makes the population of California less than 560,000. Probably it is quite 600,000. The reports of the county assessors to Surveyor-General Bost give the number of registered voters at nearly 150,000. At this rate about onefourth of our population are voters; but ten per cent, must be deducted from the registered list for deaths and removals, leaving 135,000 voters -a larger number of voters than has ever been actually polled. According to the Surveyor-General's report for 1870, the taxable values of the State are \$252,401,837. This is nearly \$8,000,000 less than the real values as returned by the census agents for San Francisco alone, As the proportion of assessed to real values throughout the State is probably not more than one-fourth, it is safe to assume that the true property in California is not under \$1,000,000,000. It was returned by the census of 1860 at \$207,874,613. Thus the increase in the last decade has been nearly five-fold; yet within that period occurred destructive floods and droughts, and a large transfer of population from our mining counties to other states and Territories. Now that the railroad era has begun, that manufactures are increasing, and towns multiplying, we anticipate for the coming decade a still greater degree of prosperity than the above figures suggest."

- Oneen Victoria gave sixty tons of coal and

combinentions and emparturements partounding , year your e rule.

To-day's Cable News. The Siege of Longwy.

The Bombardment of Paris.

Late French and Prussian Losses.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Penna. State Printing. The Central Pacific Railroad.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Sortle Threatened. VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, via London, Jan. 21 .-Under cover of a dense fog to-day the French troops were again massed near Fort Mont Valerien, but nothing further was attempted.

Prussian Positions Captured. Prussian position at Montretont was taken by surprise by the French yesterday, and carried, but subsequently retaken by the Prussian 9th Division.

The Total Prusslan Loss in both affairs was 20 officers and 200 men. Prisoners say there are to be

Other |Attneks upon the investing lines, but assert positively that the National Guards will not fight. Rallway Station Stormed.

London, Jan. 21-4:30 P. M.-A despatch from St. Quentin says the railway station was stormed by the 19th Prussian regiment, and the town afterwards occupied. 10,000 French troops were taken prisoners, of whom 2000 were wounded. Six guns are among the tro-The Slege of Longwy.

A despatch from Arlon says the Prussians are rapidly occapying the approaches to Longwy. A French shell set fire to and destroyed a farm house within the investing lines. Forty Prussians perished in the flames. It is said the fire of the garrison silenced one of the Prussian The Paris Bombardment.

There is little news from Paris, though advices of the 18th are received. The damage by the bombardment is stated as not extensive, and only a few persons have been killed. Supplies for Chanzy's Army.

Large droves of oxen, intended for Paris, assed Rheims, and are ready for the advance of General Chanzy, who is receiving reinforce-The French have established a

Line of Crutsers between Gibraltar and the English Channel.

Nine vessels are appointed to the service, six of which are iron-clads. Longwy Reported on Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 21-5-30 P. M.-The establishment of a Belgian camp at Lamve was discussed at Brussels.

The bombardment of Longwy is vigorously continued and the town is on fire. Prussing Requisitions. The Prussians imposed a requisition of 40,000

francs upon the people of Yvetot as a punishment for sympathy displayed for the French The Mayor of the town of Balbeck has been taken as a hostage by the Prussians.

All Quiet at Versuliles. VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, P. M., via London, Jan. 21-5:30 P. M .- All is quiet this afternoon, and the troops on both sides remain in their positions. Losses in the Recent Sortle.

The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was 400. The French loss was so heavy they asked an armistice of eight hours for removing their wounded and burying the dead.

Saturday's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 21-2 P. M .- Consols closed at 92% for both money and account. United States five twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1866 88%; ten-forties, 88. American stocks quiet; Eri Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 110; Great West

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21-2 P. M .- Cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 73d.; middling Orleans, 83d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. The sales of board ship leading at New Orleans were at 8@8%d. for midding Orleans; on board ship at Mobile, 7% a sd. for middling Mobiles; on board ship at Charles ton at Sd. for middling uplands. California white Wheat, 11s. 10d., and 10s. 3d.@10s. 10d. for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 red Western spring. Corn active

FROM THE STATE.

Mr. Singerly and the Public Printing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 23 .- In accordance with the act of Assembly of 1862, the opening and awarding of the bids for the public printing for the next three years, commencing July 1, will take place in joint convention of Senate and House to-morrow at noon. Benjamin Singerly, Esq., the present contractor, is the only candidate that has as yet been publicly announced. There is a quiet movement on foot, from which it is apparent that there will be other competitors. This movement is inaugurated by the men who, before the selection of Mr. Singerly, had had control of all the departments for furdishing supplies, etc., to the State. Mr. Stuart A. Wiley, of the firm of Wiley & Greitz, of Laneaster, it is now understood, will put in a proposal for the public printing. It is also rumored that, in case of the success of Mr. Singerly, there will be a great exposition of the workings in that department during the past three years.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Central Pacific Ratiroad Lands. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21. - It is asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage for ten million dollars, covering all the unsold land in its possession within the State of California, and it is generally supposed the object is to defeat the operation of the bill reported by Mr. Lawrence, and now before Congress. On the other hand, a card appears to-day from Judge Sanderson, attorney Considere, but to serve as a have for a loan to be

need in constructing branches.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Schooner-1 he Crew Saved-A Bark Sank. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 23 .- Arrived, steamer E. S. Terry, from Newbern for New York, for a harbor. She brought the crew of the schooner Sarah Watson, of Pailadelphia, from Wilmington for New York, which was sunk by the steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore for Charleston, thirty miles southwest of Hatteras, on the night of the 21st. The Sea Gull was badly damaged, and threw overboard the forward part of the cargo and made for Hatteras Inlet. She was seven miles off the bar when spoken by the Terry, who took off the schooner's crew.

The schooner J. G. Craig, from Portland for Georgetown, has arrived, and reports that she passed yesterday afternoon, five miles north of Winter Quarter shoals, a bark sunk, with all sails set but torn to pieces; had about four feet water over her decks; supposed she had struck and foundered. A heavy northeast gale pre-

Schooner Ashore and Burned at Cape Henry. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23. - The schooner Redington, loaded with lime, heretofore reported ashore south of Cape Henry, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th. The fire originated in the cargo, only part of which had been landed.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Frensury Bonds.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The plates for the bonds authorized under the recent funding act of Congress are in part prepared for printing. Proof impressions have only thus far been taken. In a few days the Treasury Department will be ready to supply all demands.

### FOR LADIES ONLY.

The President's First Grand Reception on Filday Night-Gorgeons Toilettes, Etc.
The Washington Patriot of Saturday says:—

The first reception of the President and Mrs. Grant came off last night at the Executive Manson, and was attended by a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, a very large portion of whom were strangers temporarily sojourning here. The arrangements for the reception were a great improvement on former occasions, the ordinary dining room having been prepared for the gentlemen's dressing-room, and the State dining-room for the ladies. The Marine Band occupied their old position in the hall adjoining the stairway, leaving the East room and the main halls entirely free to the guests. By this arrangement the usual crowding attendant upon an assemblage of several thousand guests in the White House was almost entirely avoided, and the pleasure of the visitors much enhanced.

The President was supported on his right by Mrs. Grant, who was assisted on her part by Mrs. Judge Dent, Mrs. General Dent, Mrs. Campbell, of St. Louis; Mrs. Parsons, of St. Louis; and Mrs. Secretary Boutwell and her

Mrs. Grant was elegantly attired in a dark cherry-colored velvet dress en traine, low corsage, short sleeves, with heavy sash of same, trimmed with white lace; waist trimmings of

Mrs. General Babcock wore a dove-colored silk dress en traine, low corsage and flowing sleeves, with heavy pink silk sash and heavy folds of pink satin on the waist and skirt; point lace bertha. Mrs. Postmaster-General Creswell was attired in a black grys grain silk, en traine, low cor-

en panier, trimmed with heavy folds of green velvet; hair dressed high, with puffs, and beautifully powdered. Mrs. Creamer, the President's sister, wore a pink satin train, low corsage, and short sleeves; overdress of Paris mousselin, en panier, with white point-lace bertha; hair a la Pompadour,

sage, and short sleeves, with overskirt of same,

ornamented with natural flowers and ever-Mrs. General Dent was dressed in a pink rep, en traine, high corsage, overskirt of same, en panier, heavily trimmed with white lace; waist trimmings of white point lace; hair in puffs and

curls, and jewelry of plain gold. Miss Nellie Grant was beautifully dressed in a pink satin, low corsage and short sleeves, heavy white lace overskirt, and waist trimmings; white point lace bertha; hair in puffs and curls, and jewels of pearl and gold. Mrs. Vice-President Colfax wore a black

Lyons velvet, with corn-colored moire autique overdress, en panier, with long train, trimmed with heavy folds of black velvet, and basque of same, trimmed with black lace thread; hair plain in front, curled behind, and plain jewelry. Mrs. Senator Ames wore a white satin train with basque of same, trimmed with ermine: hair

high, with puffs in front and curled behind, ornamented with japonicas and evergreens, Madame Catacazy was beautifully attired in a black Lyons velvet, low corsage, en traine, short sleeves, white lace waist trimmings; hair plain, and ornamented with natural flowers and leaves, black veil falling behind.

Mrs. Secretary Delano wore a black Lyons velvet, en traine, with waist and skirt trimmed with black guipure lace; hair plain and plain jewelry. Mrs. Ames, of New York, daughter of Secre-

tary Delano, wore a light purple gros grain silk, en traine, high corsage; hair plain, with flowers and evergreens as ornaments Mrs. General Stoughton wore a black rep, en traine, high corsage; sash of same; white lace

neck trimmings, and hair plain, with natural flowers and Etruscan jewelry.

Miss Howard, daughter of Senator Howard, wore a light lemon-colored satin, on traine with panier of heavy Duchesse lace, point-lace waist trimmings; hair dressed high,

and plain gold ornaments. Miss Annie Williams, of Baltimore, daughter of L. W. Williams, Esq., was elegantly dressed. and was, perhaps, more than others the observed of all observers. She was attired in a beautiful shade of cherry-colored satin, with overskirt of heavy Duchesse lace, en panier, looped with flowers; white point-lace waist trimmings; hair dressed high and powdered, ornamented with a cherry-colored plume and diamond plu. She wore a beautiful diamond necklace, diamond cross, and bracelets.

# DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

An Aged and Wealthy Citizen of Richmond Burned to Death. Mr. William Barrett, an aged and highly re-

spected citizen, says the Richmond Dispa Saturday, died at his residence, corner of Fifth and Cary streets, yesterday, under most distressing circumstances. It was about 11 o'clock. He had just finished breakfast. The colored man-servant, Wilson, went to another part of the chamber to put away the dishes, and Mr. Barrett took a piece of paper and went to the grate to light his pipe. Wilson, turning around a moment after, saw the old gent'eman standing before the fire with the hem of his dressingwrapper on fire. He was trying in a feeble way to smother the blaze, but the material of which the wrapper was made being light and wadded with cotton, almost instantaneously he was enveloped in flames. The servant, himself almost infirm, stood for a moment panie-struck, and then dragged his master out of the room into the passage. He then ran back to get a blanket, which he threw over him; but by this time for the company, affirming that the mortgage is not made for the purpose of evading any act of over, but had inhaled the flames. Des. Can-\* possible, and rendered an inc aid that dominary

or art could dictate; but in vain. Mr. Barrett died at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock in the after-noon. He remained conscious almost until the last, and did not seem to suffer much pain.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. }
The rough weather to-day and the unsettled condition of the stock market had a rather depressing effect on loans, and lenders are acting with unusual caution. The rates on call loans are firmer, and stock collateaals are taken only with good margins. The favorite collaterals are Government bonds, which command excep-tionally low figures. The Reading panic on Saturday has had serious results on the stock market, and some days will clapse before it will recover from the shock. We notice a disposition on the part of the New York press to accredit the flurry to a Philadelphia operator. This is an inexcusable error, to use no harsher term. term. The cause of the mischief is now, and has been for some time past, a regular habitue of Wall street. The discount market continues dull and steady.

Gold is without change or feature. Sales have ranged up to noon between 110% and 110%,

closing at 110%.
Government Bonds are moving slowly and prices are fairly maintained at Saturday's quo-

The Stock market was fairly active and prices were steady. City 6s, new, sold at 100% @%. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 87% for the 500s. Reading Railroad was moderately active, with free sales at 48%@49, closing at 49 1-16. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Little Schuylkill at 43%; Lehigh Valley at 60%, and Philadelphia and Ericat 27@27

In Canal shares the only sale was in Schnylkill at 814.

The balance of the list was quiet. Central

Transportation stock sold at 50% PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 110% all 11; do. 1862, 109½ all 109½; do. 1864, 108½ all 108½; do. 1865, 108½ all 108½; do. 1865, new, 107½ all 108½; do. 1865, do. 1865, do. 1868, do. 1882, all 108½; do. 1868, do. 1882, all 108½; do. 1868, do. 1882, all 108½; Silver, 105 all 10½; Gold, 110½ all 10½; Silver, 165 all 10½; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 770 all 10½; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 770 all 10½; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 770 all 10½; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 670 all 10½; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 670 all 10½; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort, Bonds, 670 all 10½ all 109½; do. No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 110½ all 11; 5-208 of 1862, 109½ all 09½; do. 1864, 108½ all 09; do., July, 1866, 107½ all 07½; do., July, 1867, 198½ all 08½; do. July, 1868, 108½ all 0½; do. July, 1868,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—Bark—In the absence of sales

Seeds-Cloverseed is in fair request, and ranges

we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 % ton.

from 10% to 11%c. per lb. Timothy is firm at \$6.23, and Flaxseed at \$2.10. The Flour market continues very firm, but there is an absence of much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5; extras at \$5.50@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25.66.50; Iudiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.50.66 7.75, the latter rate for fancy. 950 barrels City Mills extra family sold at \$6.75.67.75. Rye Flour sells at 5 12 36 (25 25). In Corn Meal no sales were reported. The Wheat market is without change worthy of special note. For prime lots a steady demand at fair prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 busnels at \$1.55@1.55 for Indiana red; \$1.45 @1 60 for Pennsylvania do., and \$1 62 for Ohio amber, Rye ranges from 95 to 98c. for Western Pennsyl-

ommand full prices; sales of Pennsyleania and In Bariey and Malt nos ales were reported, Whisky may be quoted at 93c, for Western iron-

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Jan. 23 .- The snow storm to-day inter

Corn is dull at the recent decline; sales of

fered materially with business, and the attendance at the different yards was quite small. Beef cattle were exceedingly dull, the butchers purchasing only to supply their pressing wants, but prices were without material change. A few extra rought 9c., but the range of prices was as follows: -8@8%c. for choice, 6%@7%c. for fair to good, and 4%@6c. for common. Receipts, 1980 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:-74 Owen Smith, Virginia, 769.

60 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@7%. 35 A. Christy, do., 7@8. 35 A. Christy, do., 7@8.
38 Jas. Christy, do., 7@7½.
55 Dennis Smyth, W. Virginia, 6@7½.
30 Dengier & McCleese, Chester co., 6½
50 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 6½@8½.
65 James Shirk, do., 7@8½.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6½@8½.
22 B. F. McFillen, do., 6½@7½.
100 James McFillen, do., 6½@8½.
46 E. S. McFillen, do., 7½@8½.
103 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7½@8½.
300 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8½.

500 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 66.8%. 10 Mooney & Miller, do., 64.68%. 52 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 64.67%. 20 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6:474.
20 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6:474.
21 Joseph Chain, do., 5:464.
21 J. & L. Frank, do., 6:467.
25 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do., 7:28.
26 Hope & Co., do., 6:28.

21 H. Frank, Lancuster co., 7@S. 36 James Clemson, Chester co., 7@9. 80 John McArdle, Western, 6½@S½. 70 R. Maynes, do., 53-688. 41 Charles Welker, Virginia. 4@6.

Cows and Calves were in good demand at an advance. Sales of 150 head at \$60.6879. Sheep attracted but little attention. Small sales were reported at base. F pound, gross. Receipts Hogs were quiet, but firm; sales of 4300 head at \$8@8 50 for slop and \$9@9.75 \$\text{ 100 pounds, net, for

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... JANUARY 23 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 26 | 11 A. M..... 26 | 2 P. M..... 26

SUN RISES...... 7-17 MOON SETS...... 8-13 SUN SETS...... 5-7 HIGH WATER..... 3-52 ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wil-mington, N. C. with cotton and naval stores to Phi-ladelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, from New York, with

Mdse, to John F. Ohi.
Steamer Panther, Mills, 55 hours from Pertsmouth, in ballast to T. M. Richards.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Annie B. Barton, French, French, 170 hours from Boston, with mdse, to B. W. Cloud.

MEMORANDA. Br. bark Black Brothers, Perry, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sunk off Winter Quarter Shous, about 10 miles scuth of Cape Heulopen, on Saturday last; vensel a total loss; erew saved. (By telegraph to Philadelphia Board of Underwriters.)

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. BALTIMORE BRANCH OPPICE, Jan. 21.—Eight barges strived here last night in tow of tag Hudson, five of which were loaded with anthracite coal and iron, from Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del.