VOL. XV.-NO. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DEATH OF THOMAS GARRETT.

The Liberator of 2700 Slaves.

Novel Liquor Licensing.

Blowing Great Guns at Duluth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THOMAS GARRETT.

The Story of a Brave. Good Man-The Libe-rator of 2700 Staven.

As a sequel to the sketch published in Tag TELEGRAPH yesterday of the venerable Thomas Garrett, we give herewith the following particulars of the good man's life, condensed from a very interesting article in the Wilmington Commercial of last evenlugi-

He was born of Quaker parents, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on the 21st of August, 1789, on a farm still in the possession of the family. His father, though a farmer. had been a scythe and edge-tool maker, and Thomas learned of him the trade, and his knowledge of it afterwards proved of the utmost advantage to him.

Of course, Thomas Garrett is best known for his labors in behalf of the abolition of slavery, and as a practical and effective worker for emancipation long before the nation commenced the work of liberation and justice. His attention was first directed to the iniquity

of slavery while he was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indiguant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their

Phomas immediately resolved to follow the kidnappers, and so started in pursuit. Some peculiarity about the track made by their wagon enabled him to trace them with ease, and he followed them by a devious course from Darby to a place near the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, and then by inquiries, etc., tracked them to Kensington, where he found them and

secured the woman's release. Many and interesting stories are told of the men and women he helped away, some of them . full of pathos, and some decidedly amusing. The necessity of avoiding the police was the only thing, however, which ever forced him into any secreey in his operations, and in all other respects he was "without concealment and with-out compromise" in his opposition to slavery. He was a man of unusual personal bravery and of powerful physique, and did not present an encouraging object for the bullying intimidation by which the pro-slavery men of that day generally overawed their opponents. He seems

to have scarcely known what fear was. His efforts, of course, brought him much persecution and aunoyance, but never calminated in anything really serious until about the year

He then met at New Castle a man, woman, and six children from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave, and while in slavery had had by her husband two children. She was then set free, and afterwards had four children. The whole party ran away. They travelled several days, and finally reached Middletown late at night, where they were taken in, fed, and cared for by John Hunn, a wealthy Quaker there. They were watched, bowever, by some persons in that section, who followed them, arrested them, and sent them to New Castle to jail. The Sheriff and his daughter were antislavery people, and wrote to Mr. Garrett to come over. He went over, had an interview, found from their statement that four of the party were undoubtedly free, and returned to this city. On the following day he and United States Senator Wales went over and had the party taken before Judge Booth on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Booth decided that there was no evidence on which to hold them, and that in the absence of evidence the presump-

They finally escaped, of course the two children born in slavery amongst the rest. Six weeks afterwards the slaveholders followed them, and incited, it is said, by the Cochrans and James A. Bayard, commenced a suit against Mr. Garrett, claiming all the tives as slaves. Mr. Garrett's friends claim that the jury was packed to secure an adverse verdict. The trial came on before Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall, in the May term (1848) of the United States Court, sitting at New Castle Bayard representing the prosecutors and Wales the defendant. There were four trials in all, We have not room here for lasting three days. the details of the trial, but the juries awarded

tion was always in favor of freedom, and dis-

and the judgments swept away every dollar of When the trials were concluded Mr. Garrett arose, the court being adjourned, made a speech of an hour to the large crowd in the court room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help him God. His bold assertion was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his speech one of the jurors who had convicted him strode across the benches, grasped his hand,

even heavier damages than the plaintiffs claimed.

Mr. Garrett kept his pledge and redoubled his exertions. The trial advertised him, and such was the demand on him for shelter that he was compelled to put another story on his back buildings. His friends helped him to start again in business, and commencing anew in his sixtieth year with nothing, he again amassed a handsome competence, generously contributing all the while to every work in behalf of the downtrodden blacks or his suffering fellow-men of

any color. In time the war came, and as he remarked. the nation went into the business by the wholesale, so he quit his retail operations, having, after he commenced to keep a record, helped off over 2700 slaves, and no inconsiderable number before that time.

In time, too, he came to be honored instead of execrated for his noble efforts. Wilmington became an abolition city, and for once at least a prophet was not without honor in his own

He was beloved almost to adoration by his dusky-hued friends, and in the dark days of the beginning of the war, which every Wilmingtonian will remember with a shudder, in those days of doubt, confusion, and suspicion, without his knowledge or consent, Thomas Garrett's house was constantly surrounded and watched by faithful black men, resolved that, come weal come woe to them, no harm should come the benefactor of their race.

LET WHISKY PAY FOR ITS CRIMES.

A Curious Petition to the Pennsylvania Legis-inture. The Rev. Father Thomas P. Hunt is circulating in Luzerne county a curious petition to the Legislature, that is intended to advance the interests of temperance. Mr. Hunt calls this an "olive branch held out to the liquor sellers." He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and

all the injuries which result from it. We are sick of paying two-thirds of our taxes for the benefit of the vendors of poison." The petition is as follows, and it may be stated that there is talk

of a similar law for Oblo:-To the House and Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania-The prayer of your petitioners, citizens of the county of Luzerne, showeth:—That it is admitted by all wise legis-lators that the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors is highly dangerous to the interests of the community, and no legislation has as yet succeeded in so restraining these evils as to prevent them from existing and increasing; and that there is a portion of our fellow-citizens who contend that your honorable bodies have no right in any way to prohibit such use and sale, but are bound to provide, by a license law, facilities and accommodations for such use and sale. We, your petitioners, not here questioning that right, nor asking for the repeal or prohibition of it, do respectfully pray you to pass a law for this county, if not for the whole State, on the following basis:-

1. That all who wish to sell intoxicating liquors shall make known on a certain day their intention of doing so to the judges of

That, on paying, pro rata, their proportion of all the criminal, police, and pauper expenses of the county, to be estimated in a lawful manner, and giving bond, with good security, to pay any other damage that may arise in consequence of the sale and use of said liquors, fairly proven, and that would not have occurred without said sale and use, they be permitted to sell and use, as now

3. That the county expenses, as above, shall be paid out of the money paid by these appli-cants; and that the injuries, properly established, shall be collected out of the bond given for that purpose, the individuals thus injured being required only to prove the injury as resulting from the use and traffic, to obtain judgment against the bond fund, and this judgment to be exocuted, pro rata, on the givers of the bonds Any person selling liquor without complying with these conditions, or any person violating the laws already existing on this subject, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and imprisoned for not less than one year in the county jail. One half of the fine to go to the prosecutor, the other half to the liquor

GALE AT DULUTH.

Great Height and Immense Force of the Bli-lays-Damage to Kailroad Property. The Duluth Tribune of January 12 has a detalled account of the great gale on the day previous, and of the damage done to the breakwater, etc., from which we extract the follow-

During yesterday afternoon the old lake presented a view the grandeur of which no pen can describe. The intense and unparalleled fury and the great power of the wind (or, more properly speaking, of the tornado) from down the lake rolled up the waves in enormous billows, from 10 to 20 feet in height, and sometimes several hundred yards in length, which, following each other in rapid succession, were tossed about on the surface as though they possessed no more weight than so many feathers, or were rolled over and over again, one after another, as though they were light cork cylinders of the huge dimensions above described. These billows striking against and rolling over the breakwater gave that structure the appearance of an ordinary mill-dam. Those abroad, ho have during the past few months visited Duluth, can perhaps get some idea of the great force of the waves, when we say that the spray caused by the dashing of the billows against the breakwater oftentimes reached to the top of the elevator engine-house chimney, which is 104 feet high, and when we say that the chimney is this morning encased in ice on the lake side from bottom to top.

But, although our breakwater vesterday demonstrated its ability to withstand the force of all waves that could be brought against it, and also the knocks and pressure of any ordi pary or usual quantity of ice, yet such a phenomenon as that which occurred last evening was not one which could have been reasonably expected, or which was fully provided against in the construction of the breakwater; and the result was that was for want of sufficient riprapping the incessant battering of huge cakes of -some of them weighing many tons-against the breakwater succeeded, at about ten o'clock last night, in tearing away the upper portion of one of the sections which was not sufficiently fortified, and which had more strain on it than any of the rest. The crib or section thus injured is the one adjacent to the foundations of the elevator; it is some forty or flity feet in length, and is the same one that was torn away during the great storm on the 4th of last May, when only partially filled with rock. and which was very hastily rebuilt immediately

After the tearing away of the upper portion of the crib referred to, the ice shoved through the opening and piled up on the raildock and the small trestle platform on the outside of the dock, near the car scales, gave way beneath the great weight of ice piled thereon; one of the great, wide doors of toe freight-house was crushed in, and four or five tons of ice shoved in and deposited on the floor; a few feet of the sliding on the southwest corner of the building was torn off. The foundation, or that portion of the injured crib of the breakwater which is below the surface, is believed to be in place, and not much, if at all, damaged: and it will require but a short time to replace the injured crib with a new and more substantial one.

FANCY PRICES.

What Dosing and Dentistry Cost in New York. A physician in good practice will receive pa-tients in his office four hours daily, and make calls for the same length of time. From ten to twelve callers and half as many house patients would be a fair average, for which the fees would be two and five dollars each. At these figures it would not be hard to make up an in come of \$20,000 or more. It is stated of Dr. W Parker, I believe, that, having been called out of town to attend a patient, he returned a bill of \$500, and when it was disputed he showed by his books that his daily receipts were much over that sum, and this will give an idea of the profits of the most successful doctors. geons' single charges are larger than those of physicians, though the incomes of the latter are probably the highest. For ordinary attendance heir rates are about the same, or say \$5 a visit. From \$25 upwards is the charge for operations. For setting an arm or leg \$250 would be asked, larger undertakings being in proportion. For a case requiring a delicate operation and six weeks' constant attendance, sometimes two or three times a day, \$1000 was lately asked by a leading surgeon. In another instance, where a wealthy gentleman was badly lamed by a railroad car, he was attended by Dr. James R. Wood, who made about a dozen visits without any important operation, and sent in a bill of \$2500, which was paid. This is exceeded by Dr. Carnochan, who charged \$2000 for an operation alone, while another surgeon is said to have recovered \$4500 from one patient. The prices charged by dentists are quite as high as those of physicians. A man of ordinary

eputation in the profession will ask from \$5 to

\$30 for pulling a single tooth, while Mr. Atkin-

son, one of the most fashionable dentists, is re-

ported to cifarge \$10 for simply examining a person's teeth, and \$25 an hour for operating on them, and has brought in a bill of \$200 for filling

a single tooth. Many people refuse to pay these

fancy prices, but it is a common thing to have

notice to wait for your turn; while a friend of mine, who went to Europe in the middle of last October, on applying to her dentist for treatment, was told that he could not give her a single hour's heed until February, or nearly four months is advance. Dentists are kept busy all the year round, and seldom have any leisure. Their practice is confining, and not healthy, very profitable. Their incomes range from \$5000 to \$50,000 a year, while they have no expenses for carriage pire, books, or travel, and not a very heavy outlay for materials and keeping up their offices.—N. Y. Correspondent.

BURIED AND RESURRECTED.

A Man Covered Up Forty Feet Deep in a Well-He Scratches Out. A correspondent of the Platteburg (Mo.) Register writes from Grundy county, of that State, recently as follows:-

A singular and tragical affair occurred here on the 7th inst., to which I was an eye witness in part. A Mr. John Andrews, a popular and well-to.do farmer in the neighborhood, had dug a well some forty feet deep, and had walled it up about fifteen feet deep, when it was dis-covered that the wall was about to cave in. Mr. Andrews gathered up an armful of short boards, and went down a pole ladder, fastened to the side of the well, to lay them across the wall, so as to prevent the dirt, as it fell, from filling up that part of the well walled up. He had not more than reached the bottom, as it was thought, before the well caved in, filling up to a few feet of the top. The alarm was given and the neighbors gathered, but all believing him dead, they returned to their homes, to make arrangements to come the next day and dig him out. Mrs. Andrews and two grown daughters, and several smaller children refused to leave the spot, but sat on a log near the well, crying, until late in the evening, when all at once, they saw Mr. Andrews emerging from the well, covered with clay, and coming towards them! The children all ran, screaming to the house, boited the doors and fastened the windows, believing it to be their father's ghost. But Mrs. Andrews ran to meet him, screaming at the top of her voice. "Oh John! Oh John! is that you? is that you?" When she reached him she fell fainting

It seems that when he got to the bottom of the well, he looked up and saw the top giving way, and believing he had not time to make his escape, he slipped under the boards, which he had laid across the well, when the whole thing fell in upon him. All hope, at first gave way, and he was about to let himself drop into the water below and end at once his miserable feelings. But feeling above, he found the clay easily crumbled, and hope revived. The pole ladder, it seems, was still standing, and getting hold of it with one hand, he with the other scratched away for life, the dirt falling into the water below as he dragged his body slowly upwards. It seems he did not suffer much in breathing, as fresh air came down the pole, around which the dirt was loosely packed. In the incredible time of seven hours he scratched a hole some forty feet long, through which he made his escape. This is one of the narrowest hair breadth escapes from a terrible death on record.

BLET SUGAR.

Probable Failure of a California Enterprise. The elaborate efforts to make beet sugar in California, though watched with a favorable and friendly attention, have not thus far been successful; on the contrary, the enterprise is likely to be a failure. A writer in the San computation to prove that three thousand tons of beets will yield only 300,000 pounds (5 per cent.) of salable sugar at 12 cents a pound, worth \$36,000; and 108,000 pounds (3 per cent of dark sait sugar, for retining purposes worth, at six cents a pound, \$10,800. makes the total value of the product of three thousand tons of beets \$46,800. expense of reducing this quantity of beets in a factory working fifty hands a day, he estimates to be \$76,000; so that the loss in the operation would be \$29,200. That this estimate is approximately accurate would seem to be confirmed by the fact that the beet sugar mill at Sacramento, of which so much was expected, has 'temporarily suspended,' owing, we are told, to the want of practical knowledge on the part of the person engaged as superintendent. That this kind of sugar should be profitably made in Germany and France, and not in California, is owing perhaps to the less saccharine matter that the California beets contain, compared with those grown in Europe, and the high cost of labor and machinery in California.

NEWSPAPER LARCENY.

Strange Opinion of a Police Justice Upon the Matter. There is a section in the laws of this State which reads as follows:-"That every person who shall unlawfully and feloniously steal, take and carry away any newspaper or periodical from the place where the same may be left for any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall be deemed guilty of larceny and punished accordingly."

In the recent case before Justice Banyon a ooy was charged with stealing the Republican from in front of a house. Although the charge was proven fully, the Justice discharged the prisoner for the following erudite and all-sufficient reason:-

The Justice remarked that the case was intricate. In the course of his official career he had not learned that the taking away of a newspaper from the front of a house amounted to larceny. If the paper was put in the house or hall way, then it might be larceny. The complainant must in future have the paper placed within the house, or he could have no jurisdic-

tion in the matter.

If this be justice, then Dogberry ought to take precedence of Blackstone. — Chicago Repub-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Dr. Neville. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and

Paxson. The Court this morning resumed the trial of Dr.

W. H. H. Neville, As compared with yesterday's attendance that of to-day was quite small.

The Commonwealth called Frederick Heller, a bartender in Broad street, near York, who testific that on the morning of October 17 he saw an old sh four-wheeled carriage drive across the lots from York street into Broad; it was between 9 and 11 o'clock; the horse was a dark sorrel horse, with two white feet, and some white on its face; he saw but one person in the carriage, and thought it was

Policeman Charles J. Niehols sworn-Said he Policeman Charles J. Niehols sworn—Said he remembered Keller telling him something about a man on the day of this occurrence, but could not recall distinctly what it was.

Dr. Shapleigh was recalled, and Mr. Hagert proposed to read to him the testimony of the witnesses regarding the condition in which the child was

found, and the treatment it was subjected to from that time until its death, and then asked his opinion as to the probable cause of death.

This was objected to, and after a lengthy deliberation was withdrawn. He then condensed the

testimony on these points in one short form, and upon it based the same question, which was likee objected to. The objection was argued at length, and then the Court took a recess, holding the matter under con-

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 26.—Stocks heavy. Money,
5@6 per cent.. Gold, 110½@110½. 5-208, 1862,
coupon, 160½; do. 1884, do., 160½; do. 1865, do. 109½;
do. 1865, new, 108; do. 1867, 168½; do. 1865, do. 189½;
do. 1865, Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89½;
Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland pref., 27; New York
Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 21½; Reading,
98½; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central,
118; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central,
138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and
Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,
93%; Western Onion Telegraph, 47. New York Money and Stock Market. "olive branch held out to the liquor sellers." to pay anywhere from \$10 to \$100 for dentists' He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and rout they can from the traffic, and also pay for engagements very far ahead. Ten days is a short 185; Michigan Southern, 92%; He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have roughly they can from the traffic, and also pay for engagements very far ahead. Ten days is a short 185; Michigan Southern, 92%; He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have roughly they can from the traffic, and also pay for engagements very far ahead. Ten days is a short 185; Michigan Southern, 92%; He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have roughly the says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have roughly the says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have roughly the says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and roughly the says," and also pay for roughly the says are says and the says are says and roughly the says are says as a says are says are says and roughly the says are says are says and roughly the says are says are says and roughly the says are says are says are says and roughly the says are sa

To-day's Cable News. The Capture of Longwy. 4000 Prisoners and 200 Guns The Reported Paris Capitulation. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Law in the Way. Death of George Ticknor

Hanlon's Impending Fate.

The Great Snow-Storm.

FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Longwy-4000 Prisoners and 200 tions rules. London, Jan. 25-1:30 P. M.-Depatches have just been received announcing the capitulation to-day of the fortress of Longwy, on the Belgian border, which has been besieged for a long time by the Germans. Four thousand prisoners and two hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors.

Garibaldian Victory at Dijon. London, Jan. 25.-A despatch from Dijon says that the Garibaldians routed the detachment of German landwehr who were, guarding the railroad between the villages of Fonteaux and Burgundy.

Count Blamarck has been appointed Chancellor of the German

Favre's Nate Conduct. A despatch from Brussels says Bismarck's reply to M. Favre, refusing safe conduct through the German lines investing Paris, is condemned by the Prussian liberals. Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Jan. 25.-Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Africa giving positive intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

The Italian Crown Prince. FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Prince Humbert and wife will pass the remainder of the winter at

Reported Capitulation of Paris. London, Jan. 25-Noon.-No information

as to the reported visit of Favre to Versailles has yet been authentically announced. The news is regarded on the Stock Exchange as of doubtful character, and consols have, in consequence, fallen a quarter since the open-

Continued Rumors of the Surreader. The Echo, just issued, says no official confirmation has yet reached London of the report that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris had commenced at Versailles. The city, however, is full of rumors of that

An Adjournment of the London Conference. LONDON, Jan. 25-7 A. M.-The London Conference has adjourned till the 31st inst. in consequence of the continued absence of a representative from France, one of the signatary powers of the original treaty relating to the Eastern question. It is known that Earl Granville confers with M. Tissot, French Charge the d'Affaires, before and after each meeting of conference.

The Negotlations for the Surrender of Paris. London, Jan 25-1-30 P. M.-A Versailles correspondent of the Central Press Association telegraphs that there are good grounds for the belief that the negotiation for the capitulation of Paris is progressing, and it is impossible for the city to resist beyond early in February.

Favre in London. The Pall Mall Gazette is informed that Favre reached Versailles yesterday and started for England. He is expected in London to-

The Echo prints, under reserve, a statement that Favre has arrived at Dover.

The French Loss on the 19th Instant. London, Jan. 25. - An official despatch from Versailles of the 24th says the French loss in the sorties of the 19th was 6000 killed, wounded and missing, while the German loss was only 655.

New German Batterles have opened fire upon the north side of Paris. A division of the German Army of the South passed south of Besancon, and are threatening the rear of Bourbaki. It appears that The Garibaldians

after their successful engagement with The German Landwehr. between Fontainableux and Burgundy, tore up the rails and ties and so damaged the rail-

road that it is now impassable. Yesterday Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 25-11-30 A. M.—Consols 93% for money and account. American securities firmer; United States 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, 90; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 89%. Stocks firm: Eric Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 110%; Great Western, 28.

FRANCFORT, Jan. 25.—U 'S. bonds, 95%.
LIVERPOOL. Jan. 25.—11:30 A. M. .- Cotton is buoyant: middling uplands, 84.: middling Orleans, 8kd.
The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuds are easier. New corn, 39s. 9d. California wheat,

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 25-1 P. M.—Consols are depressed by doubts of the correctness of the news of the expected capitulation of Paris. Sales at 92% for money

pected capitulation of Paris. Sales at 92½ for money and account.

Livesproof, Jan. 25—1 P. M.—Cotton is active; middling uplands, 868½d.: middling Orieans, 8½d. 8½d. The sales to day will probably reach 20,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped at New Orleans in December yet to arrive, 8½d, for middling. Beef easier at 116s. 6d.

London, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—American securities firm: 5.20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89½; 10.40s. 88½. Stocks steady.

London, Jan. 25.—Tallow firmer at 45s. 3d. 645s. 6d. Linseed Oil firmer at £296/29 5s.

Linseed Oil firmer at £29@29 5s.

FROM THE STATE.

The Execution of John Haulen-A Law in the Way-Trauble Anticipated.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 26 .- Since the visit of the Catholic clergymen to the Governor in the laterest of John Hanlon, the murderer of little Mary Mohrmann, there have been no further efforts to secure a respite. While some look upon this

quietness as a sure indication that his friends are perfectly satisfied that he is the guilty man, others conceive that it foreshadows further trouble. This latter class are of the opinion that the counsel for the condemned man will take advantage of the special act passed at the last session, allowing a writ of error to be filed in the Supreme Court, in order that the testimony as well as the law might be reviewed in cases of murder in the first degree. This became a law hastily, and was intended to apply especially to the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe. The matter was never thoroughly sifted, and in drafting it no limit as to time when the writ should be presented was incorporated. This is where the further trouble in the case of Hanlon is anticipated. It is known that no very determined effort has as yet been made to carry the matter to the Supremel Court under the act of 1870, and it is believed that some notoriety is to be acquired by presenting the writ while Hanlon is on the scaffold. It would certainly be a dramatic scene; and who is there more anxious for such an event than those who have been moving, so to speak, heaven and earth in an endeavor to acquit this murderer of a little girl five years of age? Hanlon, it is asserted has declared that he would not be hung at the time fixed by the Governor, and this, it is thought, means that the public is to be suddenly taken by surprise by some such movement as the above. All this could be obviated by a repeal of the act of 1870 before Wednesday next, and the understanding at present seems to be that the bill which is now in the House committee will be brought out and acted upon without delay.

A Case of a Contested Sent Abandoned. The case of the contested seat in the Armstrong district has been abandoned, and the committee will submit a report to that effect in a few days. The committee were officially notified of the abandonment last evening by the counsel of Mr. Steele, the contestant.

The Philadelphia and Camden Bridge and Ferry company. The bill proposing to incorporate a bridge and

ferry company between Philadelphia and Camden, via Windmill Island, has been reported from the committee, and will receive action on Tuesday next. The friends of the measure claim that it is only carrying out the provisions of an act passed in 1820, and assert that it is the only practicable manner of preventing any interruption in the communication between the two

FROM THE WEST.

Endowment System In Beneficial Societies. MEMPHIS, Jan. 25 .- The Grand Lodge of the Beom Beritti has adopted the endowment system to-day. Each member will pay 50 cents on the death of a brother for the widow and orphans. St. Louis was selected as the next place of meeting.

Spow to St. Louis. St. Louis, Jan. 25 .- About four inches of snow fell last night, and rain has been falling all of to-day. Kansas Senatorial Election-Alexander Cald-well Elected.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 25. - The first ballot of the joint convention of the Kansas Legislature for the election of a United States Senator resulted as follows :- Alexander Caldwell, 87: Samuel J. Crawford, 34; ex-Governor Shannon, 2. The citizens of Leavenworth celebrated the event with music, bonfires, the ringing of bells, and firing salutes. Caldwell is the first man friendly to their interests ever sent to the National Legislature. German Protest Against Shipment of Arms to

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A large meeting of Germans was beld to-night in Arbeiter Hall to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French Government. Resolutions were adopted saving that the war has been prolonged by sending arms and ammunition to France from this country; that the action of the Government was contrary to its former policy; that the Germans solemnly protested; and that the Government in its policy had treated with disrespect the services of the Germans in the war for the preservation of the Union. Senator Schurz was complimented.

The Third Oblo Congressional Districe. The Executive Committee of Montgomery county, Ohio, have discontinued proceedings in the contest with Colonel Campbell for the seat in the next Congress from the Third district, the necessity, they say, having ceased by reason of Mr. Schenck's foreign appointment and by the justice to be awarded the soldiers through the bill in Congress receding the jurisdiction of the Soldiers' Home to the State of Ohio. Death of a Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25 .- Lewis A. Allen, for several years a local reporter of the daily press, died to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Effects of the Storm-Obstruction to Navigu-tion-The Ferries Biocked. New York, Jan. 26.—The ice in the bay is a gre-ter obstruction to navigation to-day than at any time for many years. The Staten Island Ferry-boats find the crossing quite difficult, and their trips are irregular. The Pomma, of the North Shore Ferry, is said to be ice-bound at E'm Park. The Castleton, of the same line, came up this morning more than an hour behind time.

When off the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" she rescued a man who had nearly perished in an effort to cross the stream in an open boat, having been struggling in the ice since 6 A. M. A. few minutes later she picked up two men in the same situation, in another ice-bound row-boat. When off the light-house, pilot boat No. 22 was discovered completely ice-bound, having been drifting about all night without being able to find a passage to seaward. The Castleton towed her to this city.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26 .- This morning an extra trair, westward bound, ran into a freight train, No. 33, opposite Sweet's Hotel, demolishing the caboose. No person was in-

Snow Storm-New YORK, Jan. 26 .- Snow has been falling since early this morning. Specie Shipment.

The Aleppo takes \$93,769 in specie.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Jan. 26.—George Ticknor, the dis-tinguished scholar, died to-day at the age of nearly eighty.

A fire last night, No. 258 Washington street. burned the millinery goods shop of Mrs. Shaw. Loss, \$5000; other damage, \$2500.

Buitimore Producel Market. BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Cotton strong; midding upland, 15½c.; low middling, 15c. Flour firm but quiet. Wheat firm and stock scarce, and in good demand at yesterday's figures. Corn higher and stock scarce; white, 84@85c.; yellow, 80@85c. Oats, 56@57c. Rye quiet at 85@95c. Provisions buoyant at yesterday's figures. Whisky strong and

OBITUARY.

George Ticknor, the distinguished author of the 'History of Spanish Literature," died to-day at his residence in Boston. Mr. Ticknor was born in 1791, and was educated at Dartmouth College, After graduating he visited Europe, and spent five years in visiting the various countries and in studying the character of the people and their languages. On his return to America he was appointed Professor of the French and Spanish Languages at Harvard College, his leisure being employed in the p eparation of his "History of Spanish Literature," which was first published in 1849. This great work established Mr. Ticknor's reputation as a critic and a scholar, and it was the subject of most cordial praise from both American and European reviewers. It is a complete survey of Spanish litetature, with admirable critical remarks upon the different authors, interspersed with extracts representing their varieties in style. These extracts are excellent specimens of translation, and they inspire a regret that Mr. Ticknor did not devote himself to introducing some of the classic Spanish authors to the English-speaking public in more complete shape. "The History of Spanish Literature" has been translated into Spanish and German, and is considered the standard work on the subject. In 1863 Mr. Ticknor published a "Life of William H. Prescott," one of the most interesting biographies in the English language.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871. There was scarcely sufficient business transacted in financial circles this morning to enable us to characterize the market. For call loans the demand was exceptionally light, and the weather was too unpropitious to favor outside transactions, thus influencing the market for discounts. 5 to 6 per cent. was the range for call loans, and 7 to 8 per cent. for A 1 mercantile paper. The banks kept their regular customers in good supply at 6 per cent, but the paper most in favor was sixty days and under. Stocks were very dull but steady. Sales of

City 6s, new bonds, at 10036. Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 491/8; Pennsylvania at 623 @6234; Lehigh Valley at 60; Philadelphia and Trenton at 11534; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 463 @4634. The only Creek and Alleghany at 46% @46%. The only feature was the lively movement in Philadelphia and Erie, which was in demand at 27% @ 27%, the latter b. o.
In canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh

at 34%@34½.

A few shares of Germantown Railroad changed hands at 30½. 15% was bid for Hes-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD. \$500 City 6s, New 100% 32 sh Leh V R 60 \$3000 Read R 7s 105% 32 do 60 \$5000 Phil & E 7s 57% 2 do 59 do..... \$1000 O C & A 78. 82\(\frac{1}{2}\) 100 \$1000 O C & A 78. 82\(\frac{1}{2}\) 100 \$500 N Penna 78. 25 \$500 Pa R con mt. 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) 100 \$500 Pa R con mt. 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) 100 do....860, 273 do....860, 273

do. 4934 MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½ & 111½; do. 1862, 109½ & 109½; do. 1864, 108½ & 108½; do. 1865, 108½ & 109½; do. 1865, new, 108&108½; ½ do. 1867, do. 108½ & 108½; do. 1868, do. 108½ & 108½; Gold, 110½ & 109½; Gold, 110½ & 110½; Silver, 105&107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort, Bonds, 770&780; Central Pacific Railroad, 900&910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 680&700, MESSRS, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co. No. 36 S. Third 900@210; Union Facine Land Grant Bonds, esucation, Messes, William Painter & Co., No. 36 8. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. 8. 68 of 1881s, 112@112%; 5-20s of 1862, 109%@109%; do. 1884, 109%@109%; do. 1885, 109%@109%; do., July, 1865, 108%@108%; do., July, 1867, 108%@108%; do., July, 1868, 108%; do., July, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1868, 186

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Jan. 26,-Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 % ton. Tauners' Bark ranges from \$17 to \$22 per cord for Chesnut and Spanish Bark.

Seeds-The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it is in demand at 10%c, to 11%c, per lb. Timothy is nominal at\$6@6'30. Fixseed is wanted by the crushers at \$210. There is a fair degree of activity in the Flour market, and prices are well susta ued. A steady demand prevails from the home consumers, and there is some speculative inquiry. 2000 bbis changed hands, including superline at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$5.65@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra fa-

mily at \$7@7.50; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.50@ 7; Ohio do. do. at \$6.71/2@7.75; and St. Louis do.do. at \$8. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25@5.50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is characterized by increased finness, and prime lots are scarce and easier. Sales of \$6000 bushels at \$1.58@160 for Indiana red; \$1.60@162 for Ohto amber. Rye is scarce, and and may be quoted at 950.@97c. for Western. Corn is coming forward slowly, and most holders are demanding an advance; sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed yesterday afternoon at 82@8214c., now held at 85c. Oats are unchanged; 700 bushels white Pennsylvania sold at 60c. 4000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley were taken on private terms. Whisky is scarce, and held at 94c, for Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Cable.)

Hamburg, Jan. 24.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Jan. 26.—Arrived, steamship Bri-

tannia, from Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROK, Va., Jan. 25.—The pilot-boat
FORTRESS MONROK, Va., Jan. 25.—The pilot-boat
Maryland reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, ship
May Dunday, from Newport, Wales; bark Lorenzo
and brig Seva, from Liverpool; and brig Senorita,
from Flo.

In the Pool In the Roads, bark Templar and brig Redwing,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 26 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 18 | 11 A. M..... 24 | 2 P. M..... 23

SUN RIBBS...... 7-16 MOON SETS...... 11-19 SUN SETS...... 5-10 HIGH WATER...... 5-54 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Provi-dence, with mose, and passengers to D. S. Stetson Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with make, and passengers to John F. Ohl.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Benefactor, sherwood, hence, arrived at New York at 12 o'clock last night,