CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—The Meetings of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association—Rumors and Facts Concerning the Trade.

A meeting of the operators of Schuylkill county was held in this city on Thursday last for the purpose of taking action—says the call for the meeting—on measures of the most vital importance. One of the first of these measures was to pass a resolution that nothing which might transpire was to be made public, so that none but those in the ring are any the wiser. It may be that the interests of the trade require this secrecy—that the miners are not to know of the intentions of the operators until their attention is called specially to them.

It may be that it is best for the interests of the trade to devise measures having a certain supposed intention, but in reality having nothing of the kind, the real end being understood all the while by those devising them, and so explained and acted upon at a secret meeting. But as a general rule those things which do not allow of an open and fair examination are of a character such as would be greatly damaged by a fair examination.

A meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Beneficial Association was also held during the week at Pittston. This, in like manner, was also conducted with closed doors; but this, we believe, is the usual custom with that organization. Various rumors are afloat as to what was there done; some stating that a resumption has been ordered for the 15th of this month; others that there will be no more work done until March. But one very important resolution appears to have been offered, and, as near as can be gleaned, to have been voted down by more than a majority vote. This was a motion to allow some of the iron furnaces to be supplied with coal during the suspension. All the furnaces are now on a very short supply, and unless the stock can speedily be increased they will have to stop. A stoppage of a furnace involves great loss not only to the owners but to the men employed. The condition of the iron trade at present, partly owing to the free-trade legislation of Congress, is such that a higher price cannot be paid for fuel. The iron interest is of nearly as great importance as that of coal, and the stoppage of all the furnaces in this vicinity would throw out of employment from ten to twelve thousand men.

In the present condition of the trade the furnaces, if once stopped, will probably not be started again in a hurry, and on account of the great quantities of coal which they consume their stopage would seriously affect the demand for coal when there is a resumption of work. Here then is shortsightedness, meanness, and withal positive suicide on the part of the miners.

The members of the association discussed the resolution for some time and then deliberately refused to pass it. As a consequence several furnaces, one near Bethlehem, and another in Schuylkill, have already stopped, and others will speedily follow unless coal can be obtained within a few days. At Parryville, says the *Scranton Republican*, furnaces are situated within ten miles of the Nesquehoning coal mines, where several thousand tons of coal are on hand, but the fuel cannot be had, because the men will not permit it to be taken to the breakers. Here is a state of affairs for the defenders of trades unions to contemplate. Here is an example of the usual abuse of power, which should, and if continued in will cause the overthrow of the entire organization.

The six Shamokin collieries still continue operations, with one addition to the number. The shipments this week, however, from that region were small on account of the heavy snow storm.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners Journal* of to-day:—

	1870.		1871.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	43,392	373,943	5,572	416,537	43,494
Sch. Canal...		36,126		34,374	1,852
L. Val R. R. S.	40,521	396,782	531	33,973	d 64,810
I. V. R. R. Nth			70	32,242	32,242
L. Canal.....					d 24,068
L. Nav. R. R.	25,486	79,162	918	55,094	
Scr'ton Sth					
do Nth					
Pa. R. R...	17,637	68,745	257	2,639	
Pa. Canal...					
D. & H. Cal.					
D. & H. R. R. E	10,898	43,909	5,499	33,583	d 7,416
do. do. W	3,049	9,649	1,067	10,406	459
do. do. S.	3,446	8,737			d 8,737
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	4,341	20,617	2,663	20,006	4,389
Trevorton....	390	1,973			d 1,637
Big Lick Col.			2,036	5,034	5,034
Lykens V Co.	81	219	2,042	4,778	4,559
Williamston.	2,699	16,385	33	1,470	d 8,915
	151,920	1,049,565	23,698	950,835	
	23,398	950,835			
	128,122	98,730			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...					
B. & O. R. R.	1,068	31,006	1,284	37,410	6,314
Ches. & O. Ca.					
Tot'l, all kind	152,888	1,980,661	24,982	988,245	
	24,982	988,245			
	127,926	92,416			

"Notwithstanding the suspension, the trade this year so far is only 92,416 tons behind compared with the corresponding period last year."

"We have no change to note. All the markets appear to be supplied with coal except at a few points, and that going forward is supplying many of these places."

There are no quotations to report this week at Port Richmond.

THEFT OF DRY GOODS.—John Moran and Charles Carroll were arrested at Frankford road and Girard avenue yesterday afternoon by Policeman Haughey upon the charge of the larceny of a lot of muslin and linen which they had in their possession. The property had been stolen from the dry goods store of Mr. Bias, on Richmond street, below Shackamaxon. Defendants are held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF COATS.—A colored man named William Peterson was arrested by Policeman Maguire yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of two coats from the dye-house of Mr. Kensell, on Eleventh street, near Walnut. Peterson was captured as he came from a pawn office, where he had pledged the property. Defendant was committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Morrow.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—W. H. Chase (colored) was arrested at Thirty-sixth and Market streets yesterday by Officer Rowe, of the Sixteenth district, upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of chickens which he had in a valise in his possession. The fowls were stolen from Delaware county. Chase was sent back to Media for trial.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—On next Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Buildings, the pupils of Mr. H. Y. Lauderbach's Academy, assisted by professional and amateur talent, will give a complimentary entertainment to their friends and others. A miscellaneous programme has been provided of great interest throughout.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 5 o'clock this morning James Kennedy, residing at No. 202 Mechanic street, Manayunk, was seriously injured by a piece of timber falling upon him at the Flat Rock Paper Mill. He was removed to his home.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Albert Smith was found yesterday in the residence of Christopher Schafer, No. 2034 North Seventh street. As he had no right there the belief was that he intended to commit a felony. Smith will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

THE ROBBERY AT NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.—The value of the goods stolen from the store of Mr. S. Abeles, on Ninth street, above Arch, is set down at $2500.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of John J. Heisler was yesterday entered by thieves and robbed of a quantity of clothing. The family were absent from the premises at the time.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 1229 South street, on the body of Edward McCaffrey, aged 75 years, who was found dead in bed.

THE RECENT BANK ROBBERY.

One of the Watchmen Suspended—What Comes from Turning a Bank Into a Shoemaker's Shop at Night—Why the Neighbors Were Not Alarmed.

This morning one of our reporters paid another visit to the scene of the audacious robbery which was perpetrated in the Kensington National Bank, and there discovered that if one of the private watchmen had not endeavored to kill two birds with one stone, by soling shoes whilst he guarded the bank, the robbery would in all probability never have been perpetrated, and he would now be regarded, as he manifestly is not, as an able guardian of gold and greenbacks.

Being admitted into the President's room, where but recently the two watchmen were lying *hors de combat*, we found the cashier, Mr. McConnell. On the tables and floor lay battered tin boxes, which had been forced open by the robbers; and from the confused mass of papers that had been dumped out of them a number of depositors were hunting for their own. Said our reporter to Mr. McConnell:—

"Is it possible to get a list of the persons who have suffered by this robbery, and their individual losses?"

"It is not," replied he, "for the bank officers cannot themselves tell what the boxes contained. The losers were allowed to place their packages in the proof by the courtesy of the officers; and as there were no conditions that the bank should be responsible for their safe-keeping, it, of course, loses nothing."

"Has any action been taken," we further queried, "in regard to the disobedience of the watchmen?"

"Yes, sir; Mr. Morris Murphy has been suspended.

"Why Mr. Murphy and not Mr. Holmes also?"

"Because Mr. Murphy was the principal man in charge and let them in, and Mr. Holmes was only an assistant."

"It was unfortunate that they were hoodwinked so completely."

"It was," excitedly responded the cashier. "Before I left on Thursday afternoon I said to the watchman. "Do not let any one into the building, and if they try to enter shoot them down."

"Were they well armed?"

"Oh, yes, sir. Besides their pistols there was a loaded gun in the room. They could have kept a hundred men out!"

"How was it," we then asked, "that the people who live on either side of the bank were not alarmed at the unusual noise made by the pounding on the safe at midnight?"

"*Why you see one of the watchmen is a sort of a shoemaker, and he has been accustomed to bringing in his bench here and working at night. When the people heard the hammering they thought it was him hammering on his lapstone!* But if Mr. Murphy had not disobeyed orders in the first place, the robbery would not have been committed."

Our reporter then withdrew.

The bank has obtained a new safe in the place of that one which the robbers operated upon. It was discovered yesterday that the latter could not be opened by the ordinary means, the violence of its assailants having thrown the lock out of gear. A safe builder was sent for, and in ten minutes, with a hammer and cold-chisel, the whole top of the chilled-iron receptacle was forced off and all its contents exposed. Had the robbers kept at work a little longer than they did, all the funds of the bank would have been at their mercy and the disastrous consequence to many a person would have been beyond any remedy. Providentially the robbers gave up their work just ten minutes too soon. It is now estimated that the loss to the special depositors will not be less than $75,000. One of them, a woman in very humble circumstances, loses $500—her all. This morning the institution is going along apparently as smoothly as ever, and no one would ever suspect that night before last it was the scene of such a bold and ingenious crime.

Mr. Morris Murphy's Version of the Transaction.

In all the reports that have been published thus far of the robbery Mr. Murphy's version of it has not been taken. This morning we met him and obtained this statement:—

A great deal has been said about negligence on my part; but, while I admit that I am not wholly free from blame, yet the cashier's manner threw me off my guard. But I had better commence at the beginning. The men (robbers) first came to the bank at half-past five on Thursday. One of them was dressed, so I am told, in police uniform, the others were in citizen's dress. They said they were police officers. I was not there at the time. They told John Holmes about their suspicions, and then said:—"You had better go back to the cashier and talk to him." Holmes went back to the cashier and the latter said, "Tell them that I thank them for the information, and tell them to give my compliments to Lieutenant Clark." Then when John returned, they told him what they thought was going on, and then I think they said to John, "We will be down to see you to-night."

When I got down to the bank, about 6 o'clock, I changed part of my clothes and came right down stairs and said, "Well John, we have got to keep a good lookout for these fellows," and then remarked, "I am a little tired and will lay down on the table." This I did. Holmes sat by the vault door reading. Then the knock came at the door, and my dog ran out and commenced to bark furiously. I went to the door and cried out, "What do you want?" a voice came from the outside, "We want to see John Holmes." I said, "John, somebody wants to see you at the door," and he replied, "I know, it is these police officers." The door was opened then, I think, so John could see them, and when he looked out he said, "Yes, these are the police officers, let them in." I thought that they were all acquainted, and so I let them in.

One of the men called me to the door and asked me if I knew two men that were passing on the opposite side of the street, saying "They are the men whom we have been following down the street. You had better watch them." I then put on my coat, stepped out, and walked up to the corner of Laurel street, and then back to the bank, and I could see no person who looked suspicious to me. He asked me, when I returned, if I saw any one I knew. I said, "Yes, I saw one man who had just come out of a rolling-mill near at hand. He was going up the street as fast as he could."

We went to the bank door then. It was open a little. We went in, he ahead of me. As soon as I came in the police officer, who stood just inside the vestibule door, came up to me and quickly put his arm around my neck and choked me; at the same time drawing my head backwards, and while I stood in that position, he grabbed me; and as soon as he grabbed me one of them struck me in the pit of the stomach, and this was followed by four or five similar blows.

While this was going on, I got one of my hands free, and put it into my pocket to get my pistol. But one of them suspected my intention and quickly jerked my hand out and twisted my arm and placed it behind my back, and the other shackled me. Here I was powerless. They had treated Holmes so before I got in. I still lost no presence of mind, but was perfectly cool. Then he led me back, though I told him I did not want to go back.

He said, "I want you to come back into the cashier's room." This I was forced to do, and sat down by the cashier's desk. When there my captor said, "I am going to gag you." I said, "There is no use in that; you have me tied; I can't do anything." He said nothing, but took my cap and tore it up and rammed it into my mouth, and then tied a rope around my head, so the gag could not come off. Then he said, "Get up from there, and come over to this (the northern) side of the room," and then he placed me in a dark corner. He then wanted me to lie down. I told him "No; I cannot." He said, "You might as well;" and I said "No; let me sit here." Well, after I had been sitting still a little while, for you see I had got the gag loosened, I tried to get into conversation with him, and then he said, "You don't seem to be easy; you are trying to get your handcuffs off," for you see I had just been testing to see how tight they were.

I said "I am not doing anything of the kind." He responded, "I will be —— if I don't shoot you." I answered, "It would not be of any consequence to do that;" and then we had a good bit of talk in that way, when he all at once broke out, "You have got this thing loose on your mouth." I said "Yes, and I think you might as well take it off. It is disagreeable and of no consequence." His reply was, "Well, I guess I will," and he took it off and threw it down on the floor. He asked me, "Do you want a drink of water?" and I said, "yes," and he got me a cup, saying, "There is not much in it; you can have what there is!" I took a swallow, and my captor seemed to be more quiet. I asked him if he would not give me some tobacco, and he took out his box and put into my mouth a good chew. I said, "That is clever in you," and he then, further to please me, brought the cashier's broad back chair, and got something for me to put my feet on.

When I was more comfortably fixed, he came and tapped me on the shoulder saying, "Now, we know you are both (pointing to Holmes) poor men." "Yes," said I, "we have nothing but what we work for." Holmes was then lying at my feet half dead with fright. "Now," said he, "we are going to help you." "How," I asked. This he did not answer, but turned his response, "We don't want to hurt you." Said I, "This is a devellsh poor exhibition of it, anyhow." Then he began to laugh. Said he, "Where is the money in this bank?" I answered, "It is in the vault." "Is there any in the drawers?" "No," said I. Then tapping me again on the shoulder he remarked, "I tell you what we will do; we will put a few thousand in your boot when we get the money; won't that satisfy you?" I said, "I don't want to make any bargains. But I have got one request, if you will do that for me it is as much as I can ask." "What is it?" said he. "My box is in that vault. It has got my name on it, and what is in it belongs to female beneficial societies, and if you will not touch it I will ask no further favors." Said he, "You may rest assured that your box will not be disturbed. I will bring it and put it on the table by you." "You will!" says I. "Yes," he responded. "Then," said I, "I will be under great obligations to you." He went away, and Holmes commenced to make a noise, when he came back, and hit me on the shoulder, saying, "I will be d—d to h—ll if I don't shoot you now." I told him that it was not me but Holmes who made the noise, and he said, "Well if I hear it again I will shoot you; see if I don't; I tell you now for the last time! We don't want to do any harm to you if we can help it, but you have got to keep still." All this time his associates were at work in the vault. I could not see them, nor can I tell how much they took; but this I know, that they went back on me, for they went through my box worse than any other. It contained $600 of my own money, $500 belonging to a female beneficial society, and enough more to make altogether $1537·55, belonging to the Wesleyan Burial Ground Association. They cleaned the box right out, better than they did any other box in the whole concern. Now the cashier and the rest censure me. When these men came in on the afternoon of Thursday, the cashier said to Holmes, "If anybody comes into the bank shoot them." But he should have gone right down to the lieutenant from whom the so-called officers said they came, and asked him if he had sent these men to the bank. The stationhouse was almost on his way home. If he had made this little investigation, which any prudent man would, the whole bunch of robbers could have been nabbed. A year ago they knew an attempt was to be made on the bank and informed the Lieutenant, and he had a police force on hand and the robbery was evaded. When the men came at night they said to me, "The cashier has gone to see the Lieutenant," and of course I thought it was all right. I have been a watchman there seven years, and I have been faithful.

One of the Heavy Losers.

Among the heaviest losers by the robbery is Mrs. Kate Heim, residing at No. 1507 North Seventh street, who had placed on special deposit in the fire-proof United States coupon bonds to the value of $15,500, and also a valuable gold watch. The watch having been left her by her deceased husband, she is able to give such a description of it, with the maker's name and number, as will lead to its identification in case it is offered for sale or pawn; but Mrs. Heim neglected to make a note of the numbers on her bonds, and their identification is consequently impossible.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Conclusion of the Trial—Judge Nixon's Charge—A Verdict of Guilty.

The trial of the Camden riot case, in the United States District Court at Trenton, has occupied that tribunal two weeks in the hearing of arguments and the receiving testimony. Yesterday the case was given to the jury in a charge by Judge Nixon, which occupied one hour in the delivery. The case of Francis Souders, one of the accused, has been made the test case. The Court said the indictment was founded under the act of Congress approved in May of last year. It contained three counts for hindering various persons from exercising the right of suffrage, two of which persons appeared not be legal voters. Neither the Court nor the jury should exercise any judgment as to whether the provisions of the act of Congress under which the indictment was found were wise or unwise. The Court held there were three things for the Government to prove: First, that the election at which the offense charged was committed was for a member of Congress, and that a person was hindered from voting thereat; second, that the person interfered with was a qualified voter of the State and precinct at the time of such election; and third, that the defendant unlawfully prevented such voter from exercising the right of suffrage by force, threats, or otherwise.

Judge Nixon observed the law was not made for the protection of a class, and even if it were, that if after some colored men voted they again fell into line, with the intention of voting a second time, that constituted no excuse for an attack on them or any others. The Government insisted that Souders was among those who attacked the colored men, and assisted in driving three of them from the polls in the afternoon. The defense insists that the allegations of the Government are not proven, particularly insisting on no connection with the afternoon riot. The evidence, he said, was sometimes conflicting and sometime doubtful, and the jury would have to carefully distinguish between positive and negative evidence. If one person sees a thing and ninety-nine fail to see it, the former's testimony must not be discredited unless the ninety-nine were so situated that they could not have failed to see it. The jury must consider the conduct of both parties on the occasion. The Judge particularly charged the jury to be careful not in any way to allow prejudice to interfere with their verdict. Was it not natural for the colored men, being there in numbers, to form a line, as the whites would doubtlessly have done? Had the whites any right to interfere? Witnesses all agreed that the colored men were peaceable before the attack, but after that their conduct was violent in the extreme. Whether they were justified under the circumstances was a question for the jury to decide. The afternoon outrage was particularly bold and bare, and while many witnesses swore Souders was there, only one positively said he was not, and that witness' name was Martin, who appears to be one of the parties indicted for riot on this same occasion. In conclusion, the Court said if there was any doubt as to the guilt of defendant, the jury must give him the full benefit thereof. "Let no feeling on your part that in such high-handed outrages somebody ought to suffer induce you to visit upon his head, if there is a reasonable doubt of his guilt, the transgression of others."

At 11¼ A. M., Judge Nixon having concluded his charge, the jury retired. According to a despatch published elsewhere, it will be seen that Francis Souders, whose case was made a test one, has been found guilty by the jury.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—About nine o'clock last evening two men came driving down Second street, near Poplar, at an immoderate rate, followed by an individual crying stop thief. Policeman Crox gave chase to the team, and at Second and Green streets the parties jumped out and escaped, leaving the team, which was recovered by the officer. In the morning six boxes of soap, two boxes of corn starch, and a washing machine, were recovered. Some of the property recovered has been identified by Mr. Graham, grocer, on Second street, above Beaver.

PUBLIC SALES.—For sales of elegant residences, stores, small dwellings, large lots, ground rents, country seats, stocks, loans, furniture, jewelry books, etc., see advertisements in another column.

LODGERS.—There were 127 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 328, being an increase of 61 over those of last week, and an increase of 29 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 188 were adults; 140 were minors; 241 were born in the United States; 68 were foreigners; 23 were people of color; and 16 were from the country. Of this number 65 died of consumption of the lungs; 14 of disease of the heart; 7 of marasmus; 6 of old age; 7 of convulsions; 4 of inflammation of the brain; 4 of typhoid fever; 18 of debility; 4 of congestion of the brain; 14 of scarlet fever; and 18 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	9	Seventeenth	9
Second	6	Eighteenth	9
Third	9	Nineteenth	25
Fourth	15	Twentieth	29
Fifth	12	Twenty-first	6
Sixth	2	Twenty-second	10
Seventh	19	Twenty-third	4
Eighth	6	Twenty-fourth	13
Ninth	5	Twenty-fifth	11
Tenth	12	Twenty-sixth	15
Eleventh	6	Twenty-seventh	17
Twelfth	10	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	9	Unknown	16
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	22	Total	328
Sixteenth	11		

RECORDER'S CASE.—John Tobin was arraigned before Recorder Givin this morning on complaint of Mr. Hugh A. Mullen, Jr., a reporter of the *Post*, who charges that on Thursday night, while in the discharge of his duties, the defendant threatened "to punch his eyes out and his head off" if he published the facts of a disgraceful row which had taken place at Sixth and Chesnut streets. Testimony corroborative of Mr. Mullen's affidavit was taken, and Tobin was required to enter bail in the sum of $2000 to keep the peace.

A NEW SAFE.—A strong fire and burglar proof safe, manufactured by C. L. Maiser, has just been placed in the establishment of Ardman & Triechler, No. 219 North Third street. Its cost was $800. It is handsomely painted, and on one side appears the picture of a man deeply engrossed in reading THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thanks for the compliment. The artist was W. W. Bayle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

The supply of funds is steadily increasing, both at the banks and in the outside market, and more is offering than can be readily disposed of at the regular market rates. As a result, the tone of lenders exhibits less firmness, and any reasonable amount is accessible to all whose credit is undoubted. No apprehension exists as to the future condition of the market, and the tendency at the banks is to expand. Rates both on call and discount loans are much lower than usual at the beginning of this month.

Gold is rather quiet but steady, with all the sales ranging from 111⅝@111⅞, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in good demand, and prices show a further advance of ⅛@¼.

Reading Railroad changed hands at 49; Pennsylvania at 61⅝@61¾, a decline; North Pennsylvania at 44½; Minehill at 51¾; and Lehigh Valley at 60¼.

Canal shares attracted more attention; Schuylkill sold at 8⅝; preferred do. at 17⅝, b. o.; and Lehigh at 34¼, s. o., @34⅝.

A few shares of Central Transportation sold at 50. 22¾ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad and 25 for Spruce and Pine Streets do.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$17100 City 6s, New	101¼	10 sh Lit Sch R	43¾
$2000 do. prior to '02	102	1100 sh Read.	s5. 49
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94½	10 sh Minehill R.	51¾
$5000 Phila & E 7s	87¾	1 sh N Pa R	44¼
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	94	92 sh Leh V R	60¾
203 sh Penna R	61⅞	20 sh Cent Trans	50
600 do	61¾	700 sh Sch Nav	8¼
80 do	b5. 61¾	100 sh Sch N P pref	17¾
50 sh Cam & Am	117¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$12000 O C & A R 7s	95¾	100 sh Reading R	49
$100 Pa 6s, 2 se	105	2 sh Cam & A	117¾
$200 Pa 6s 3 se	107	100 sh O C & A R	46¾
$500 Sch N 6s '82	75¾	100 sh Leh Na	b5. 34¾
10 sh Cen Trans	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$2400 City 6s, New	101¾	200 sh Leh N	b60. 34½
$500 Leh gold L	88½	100 do	s60. 34¾
$10000 Am Gold	111¾	20 sh C & A R	118¾
$3000 Phil & E 7s	87¼	100 sh O C & A R	b60 46¾
5 sh Leh Val R	60¼	10 sh Lit Sch RR	43¾
300 sh Reading R	49		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 110¼@110¾; do. 1864, 110@110¼; do. 1865, 110@110¼; do. 1865, new, 109@109¼; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¾; Gold, 111¼@111½; Silver, 106@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 78@79; Central Pacific Railroad, 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 690@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 113@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110¾; do. 1864, 110½@110¾; do. 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 1865, 109½@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40, 109¼@109¾. Gold, 111¾@111¾. U. S. Pacific R R. Cur'cy 6s, 111½@111¾.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111½	11·30 A. M.	111½
10·05 "	111¾	11·58 "	111½
10·35 "	111¾	12·07 P. M.	111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ⅌ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $17 to $22 per cord.

Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are light, and it is in fair demand at 11@11¼c. ⅌ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6·25. Flaxseed—We notice smal sales at $2·10.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady demand prevails. Sales of 800 bushels Indiana red at $1·60 and 400 bushels Ohio do. at $1·50. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at the recent decline; sales of 4000 bushels at 80@80½c. for yellow and 78c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels sold at 58@60c. for Western and Pennsylvania

Whisky may be quoted at 94@95c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M. ..... 38 | 11 A. M. ..... 46 | 2 P. M. 48

SUN RISES ..... 7·6 | MOON SETS ..... 6·36
SUN SETS ..... 5·22 | HIGH WATER ..... 0·47

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York, with 2524 bales cotton.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 4.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Adelaide, and brigs Dauntless, Water Witch, and Esther, from Rio; Lewis Clarke, from Navassa; bark Caroline Lemont, from Bermuda; and an unknown bark. Passed out, steamer Ohio, for Bremen.

Arrived, ship Camilla, from Callao for orders; brig Eliza Sherris, from Rio for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Sailed, brig Mary Belle, Roted, for Hong Kong.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Whelden, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Reports:—One ship, 1 bark, and one brig outside the Capes, bound in. Bark Cygnus, at Middle. Bark Damon, off Reedy Island; gallantmast gone. At Reedy Island, three barks, three schrs, and quite a small fleet, bound up or down.

Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr F. E. French, Doughty, from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Evening Cable News.

Attempted Assassination of Trochu

American Supplies for France.

Destructive Fire in Ontario.

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

FROM EUROPE.

Attempted Assassination of Trochu.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt has been made at Paris to assassinate General Trochu. The General's orderly officer was killed, but he himself was not injured. It is now said that the

Orleans Princes

will not accept candidature for the French National Assembly.

Reconstruction of Railways.

SARREBOURG, France, Feb. 3.—The bridges on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad have been restored and all trains are now running between Epernay and Nancy.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Destructive Fire in Ontario.

COBURG, Ont., Feb. 4.—A large fire occurred last night, originating in a store occupied by Sutherland & Co., on King street, and spreading westward to the telegraph and express office, and eastward to McCallum & Sons', dry goods, and Jeffrey & Co.'s, hardware merchants, and the Bank of Toronto. The whole block was destroyed. The losses are as follows:—

McCallum & Sons, $60,000, insurance $20,000; Sutherland & Co. $35,000, insurance $80,000; Jeffry & Co. $28,000, insurance not known. The Bank of Toronto saved all its valuables and papers. Jeffry & Co. saved about half their goods in the warehouse, but the contents of their retail department were lost. The contents of the Montreal Telegraph Company's and Express Company's offices are saved. McCallum owned three stores and Jeffry owned their own and the bank building. Total loss probably $150,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Aid to France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to extend aid to France, held an adjourned meeting to-day. It was resolved that the treasurer be instructed to notify the American Minister at Paris that the sum of £20,000 will be placed in his credit at once, to be used by him in the purchase of supplies.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans increased	$509,407
Deposits increased	4,282,930
Specie decreased	1,186,872
Legal-tenders increased	4,699,654

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Receipts of fractional currency during the week, $608,000; shipments of notes, $2,892,723; currency, $582,544. Treasury Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation $350,048,750, and for public deposits $15,818,500; mutilated notes burned during the week, $508,275; total amount burned, $37,129,269; total amount issued for bills destroyed during the week, $35,749,943; balance due for mutilated notes, $1,379,319; outstanding circulation, $307,358,953; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $726,400.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obtaining Goods on False Pretence.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The trial of Frederick Lockwood, indited for obtaining one hundred bales of cotton on false representations, resulted today in the disagreement of the jury.

A meeting of the natives of Prince Edward's Island, now residents of Boston, adopted a resolution favoring the annexation of that island to the United States.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of an Old Nun.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Sister Stanislaus, a member of the Order of Carmelite Nuns, died at the convent in this city yesterday, aged seventy. She was one of the original members of the Order in Maryland, established nearly sixty years ago, and led an active and useful life.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 15⅝@15¾c.; low middling, 14¾@14⅞c. Flour dull and weaker. Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat quiet; choice white, $1·25@2; Ohio and Indiana, red, $1·55@1·65; others unchanged. Corn dull and lower; white Southern, 83@86c.; yellow Southern, 80c. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Mess pork less active at $23. Bacon less active; rib sides, 12c; clear rib, 12½c.; shoulders, 10½c.; hams, 16@18c. Lard quiet at 13@13¼c. Whisky dull at 95c.

SOUND THE ALARM.

A Picture of San Francisco Life.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of January 23 says:—

"Missing—a dashing young man, recently resident here. He occupied a high social position for one of his years, and apparently enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of acquaintance. He was not in any sense a waif. His home, abounding in gentle womanly influence, intelligence, and refinement, could hardly be otherwise than pleasant. Of relatives and friends he had a sufficiency. His earnings, under ordinary circumstances, should have sufficed to pay his expenses; even more, a moderate bank account might have been opened. But the serpent of San Francisco fashion won him over to her side; he entered the ranks and became one of fashion's legion. The particular station to which he was assigned has not transpired. Whether he disposed of money at the gaming-table, in the haunts of fallen women, or at the stock market, we are not prepared to state.

"But it is true that the young man has disappeared. The haunts which knew him once know him no more. He has betrayed the confidence of friends and employers to the tune of several thousand dollars. There are no mitigating circumstances in the case. He has deceived parties for whom he claimed to have the greatest friendship.

"It is high time the alarm was sounded in this community. The city is drifting towards a vortex of crime, and parties who should aid in shaping her course properly are away from their stations."

A HOTEL IN FLAMES.

Destruction of a Wisconsin Hotel by Fire—Seven Persons Burned to Death. Others Fatally Injured—A Mother and Her Four Children Among the Victims—A Son of Commissioner Capron Fatally Burned.

The telegraph has reported briefly the total destruction by fire, on Thursday morning last, of the Halliday House, a four-story brick hotel, in Kenosha, Wis., involving the loss of seven lives, and the certainty of the death of two others. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the lamp-room, and it was first discovered by two gentlemen, Captain Everett and a Mr. Smith, who passed the house returning from a ball. They at once attempted to arouse the inmates of the house, about thirty in number, but the flames spread rapidly, the smoke rushing upstairs, and filling the staircases and passages with a dense and suffocating atmosphere.

The guests rushed out in scanty night attire, and, after many efforts, several of them succeeded in effecting their escape. Two hand-engines were promptly prepared, while efforts were also made to bring two jets from neighboring steam works. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:—

Meanwhile the scene in and around the burning building was horrible in the extreme. The night was dark as pitch, a strong wind was blowing from the north, and a heavy fall of mingled sleet and snow added to the misery of those engaged in their attempts to rescue the inmates of the hotel. By the lurid glare of the flames could be seen men and women leaning from the windows and crying in despair for assistance from below. Men below were shouting encouragingly, while others brought ladders from the surrounding barns and haylofts, and assisted in rescuing those who had succeeded in descending to the second story, but who could go no further. Among those who were thus saved were four servant girls.

Mr. Osmond Capron, son of Horace Capron, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was asleep in his room on the third floor of the hotel, when aroused by the flames. From the street could be seen the stairs leading to his apartment in one mass of flames, the current of air drawing them upward and fanning them into an intensity of heat that soon consumed the wooden structure. Those below could see him burst through this