THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Mr. Disraeli on America.

Where is Elijah Pogram?

Why Paris Surrendered.

The Murder of U.S. Marshal Jenkins Great Tornado in the West.

Whole Villages Desolated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

pressions to describe the manner in which our con-ouct and interests are treated. What is the cause? It is, I think, very unfortunate that only recently the Fenian prisoners were sent to America. It is a questionable thing to me whether they ought to have been amnestled. (Cheers.) But as I have said

on a former occasion, an amnesty should always be complete; and if they were to be freed I think they

complete; and if they were to be freed I think they ought to have been allowed to go to Ireland, instead of being put on board with £5 in their pocket. (A laugh and 'hear,' 'hear.') The people of America received them, in pursuance of the system of always insulting this country, with all honor, and by a large majority in the House of Representatives decided to treat them with every possible respect. I want to know what is the reason why the Government and records of England are treated by the Gov.

ment and people of England are treated by the Gov-ernment of the United States in a different manner

from that in which other countries are treated. In my mind, if we are to have a commission i

In my mind, if we are to have a commission it will be a good opportunity for us to come to a clear understanding on that point—that Engiand cannot be insuited or injured with impunity (cheers); and, although I should look upon it as the darkest hour in my life to support or even to counsel in this House a war with the United States, the United States must understand that we will not permit ourselves to be treated differently from other countries. (Cheers.) If once our naval and military institutions were in that condition, which I hope on Thursday, or some early day, we shall find they are (a laugh)—if once it is known that her Majesty's dominions cannot be assaulted without being defended, all this rowdy rhetoric which is addressed to irresponsible millions, and, as it is supposed, with impunity to ourselves, will, I believe, cease." (Cheers.)

WHY PARIS SURRENDERED.

The Government of National Defense Pauses

before Condemning Two Millions of People to Death by Famine-Eloquent Proclamation.

The Government of National Defense has pub-

Frenchmen:-Paris has laid down her arms on the

Frenchmen:—Paris has laid down her arms on the eve of perishing by fathine. It has been said to her, "Whit a few weeks and we will deliver you." She has resisted five months, and in spite of heroic efforts the departments have been unable to come to her succor. She resigned herself to the most cruel privations. She accepted ruin, stekness, and desoliation. During a whole month shells have been raining upon her, killing both women and children. For the last six weeks the few ounces of bad bread which have been distributed to each inhabitant have been baroly sufficient to keep them from

have been hardly sufficient to keep them from death's door. And when thus vanquished, by

perore condemning 2,600,000 of citizens to the most

horrible catastrophe, when, availing herself of the power still left to her, she treats with the enemy, instead of submitting to a surrender at discretion. Outside the walls the Government of National De-

fense is accused of culpable levity, and is de nounced and rejected on this plea. Let France be

the judge between us and those who but yesterday loaded us with the marks of friendship and

respect, and who to-day insult us. We should

our day and not command us to had to the very last hour in a firm hand the Government which the people of Paris confided to us in the midst of the tempest. This duty we shall carry out. When at the end of January we resolved to attempt to negotiate, it was very late. We had flour for ten

days only, and we knew that the devastation of the country rendered our revictualment an affair of

great uncertainty. Those who rise against us to-day will never know the anguish by which we were agitated. We had to conceal it however, to accost the enemy with resolution and appear still ready to fight, and furnished with pro-

visions. This is exactly what we wanted—before everything to usurp no right. To France alone oplongs the right of disposing of herself. We wished to reserve that right to her. It has required long struggles to obtain this recognition of her sove-

reignty. This is the most important point of our treaty. We have reserved to the Garde Nationale its liberty and its arms. If in spite of our efforts

we have not been able to withdraw the army and the Garde Mobile from the severity of the laws of war,

we have at least saved them from captivity in Ger-many, and from interment in an intrenched camp

under the guns of the Prassians. We are reproached with not having consulted the delegation at Bordeaux. It is forgotten that we were shut in by a circle of iron which we could not break through. It is forgotten also that each day made more pro-

It is forgotten also that each day made more pro-bable the terrible catastrophe of famine, and never-theless we disputed the ground foot by foot for six days while the population of Paris was ignorant, as it ought to be, of the real situation, and, urged on by a generous ardor, asked to be allowed to fight. We then yielded to a fatal necessity. We have for the purpose of convoking an assembly stipulated for an armistice, when the armies which

might have come to our aid were beaten back far away from us. One alone held out—at least so we imagined. Prussia demanced the cession of Belfort. We refused this, and at the same time to pro-

tect the place we reserved for a few days a liberty of action for its army of succor. But what we knew not was that it was too late. Cut off by the German armies, Bourbaki, in spite of his heroism, could no longer resist, and after the act of generous despair to which he abandoned himself his troops were forced to pass the frontier. The convention of the 28th of January has then compromised no interests, and Paris alone has been sacrificed. Paris does not murmur; she renders homage to the valor of those who fought for her deliverance from afar. She does

murmur: she renders nomage to the valor of those who fought for her deliverance from afar. She does not even accuse him who is now so unjust and so rash, the Minister of War, who stopped General Chanzy when he was marching to the relief of Paris, and gave him orders to retire behind Mayenne. No; everything was useless, and we had to succumb. But our honor is still upright, and we will never suffer it to be suilled. We have summoned France to elect freely an Assembly, which in this supreme crisis will make known her wlahes. We recognize in no one the right to impose upon her a wish either for peace or for war. A nation attacked by a bowerful enemy struggles to the last extremity; but she is always

struggles to the last extremity; but she is always the judge as to the hour when that resistance ceases

to be possible. That is what the country must de-clare now that it is consulted on the question of its destiny. That its wish may be imposed upon all as a law worthy of respect it must be the sovereign ex-pression of free suffrage to all. We do not, therefore,

admit that any arbitrary restrictions can be imposed upon that suffrage. We have combated the empire and

worthy to defend France.

tect the place we reserved for a few days a li

take up the question of these attacks & duty did not command us to hold to

pauses

lished the following proclamation: -

extreme necessity.

our duty

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Arrival of the British Commissioners. The British members of the Joint High Commission to settle the Alabama claims arrived yesterday in the steamship Cuba, from Liver-pool. The steamer reached her dock in Jersey City at about 6 o'clock, and the members of the commission, accompanied by Mr. E. M. Archi-bald, British Consul at New York, were driven in carriages to the Brevoort House in that city, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. A telegram was at once sent to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, informing him of the fact. The members of the commission are Earl de Grey, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, and Professor Bernard. Sir Stafford Northcote, another member of the commission, is now on his way to this country. The commissioners are accompanied by two secretaries, Mr. Howard and Mr. Cremer. The time of their departure for Washington had not been fixed upon last evening, but their stay in New York will probably be brief.

Comments of the British Press. ENGLAND'S POSITION. From the London Times, Feb. 10.

The Alabama controversy, the settlement of which has been looked upon as a matter of the highest national importance, is made to a great extent subsidiary to another of only secondary nterest. Yet there can be no doubt which of the several questions submitted to Lord De Grey and his colleagues will chiefly engage their attention. The pressure of public opinion and the early adjournment of the United States Senate will force them to enter at an early date on the question of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama. Nothing has yet been decided in the dispute, and principles, as well as details, will have to be considered. Our first impression on hearing of a joint commission is that the British Government must have made up its mind to abandon that it istends to admit its liability for the escape of the Alabama, which, as successive ministers maintain, left our shores unarmed, and became a ship-of-war only after she was beyond our jurisdiction. A joint com-mission looks like a body to be intrusted chiefly with details where there is no dispute on principle, or with the examination of claims and accounts. But this, we are assured, is not the purpose of the present com-mission. We believe, however, that they have authority to enter upon all questions relating to the late war, though we are not clear as to their capacity to bind either nation by their decision. It is satisfactory to be assured that England does not abandon the position she has hitherto maintained, and that, whatever course may be taken with respect to the Alabama, the liminary question, whether England is liable at all, must be first decided against us by a com-

petent authority. MR. DISRAELI CENSURED.

From the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Disraeli sinned most deeply last night when he came to the subject of American diplomacy. American statesmen like Mr. Sum-American officials like President Grant, speak of England, we are told, with an insolence which they address to no other Power. Their speeches and State papers bristle with offensive expressions which they fling at England because they believe she is weak, and that they may insult her with impunity. Mr. Disraeli calls upon ns to make known, once for all, that we will not endure such treatment. But again we must point out that, if his words mean anything, they mean war. We could not protest against the insolence of Mr. Sumner in formal dispatches. We could not demand a conference to teach him manners.

The whole world would join America in laughing at such diplomacy. If we protested at all, it must be by the thunders of our fleet. But the proposal that we should declare war against the United States because some of their public men speak of England with scurrility or insolence is the wildest proposition ever made by the responsible leader of a great party. The true policy is very different. Leave the Americans alone—never mind Mr. Sumner—and the transatlantic statesmen will learn to moderate their wrath. The mission of Lord de Grey is the best rebuke to Mr. Grant's freedom of Presi-

DANGER OF DELAY TO ENGLAND.

From the London Spectator, The "latent war," as Mr. Fish recently called it, has lasted already at least three years too long, and has cost America alone a hundred millions sterling in the price of her public secu-rities. Once cordially in amity with England, America ought to be able to borrow at five per cent. where she is now paying seven. We do not know that this is not the most important paragraph in the speech. It is only when America is hostile that Great Britain loses her weight in European politics, a weight which we may remark, the Americans do not desire her to lose. Once relieved of that special danger-a danger to which no other power in Europe is exposed-Great Britain is unburdened, and can. If her rulers please, once more exert her just authority in favor of moderate counsels, of the observance of treaties, and of the right of every civilized people to remain under the government

Debate in the British Parliament. DISRABLI COMPLAINS OF THE INSOLENCE OF THE

UNITED STATES AND THE "ROWDY RHETORIC"

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, the Conservative leader, complained of the tone adopted in regard to England by the public men of this country, and showed that he was not to be outdone in the very discourtesy of which he complained. He said:-

"There is one point connected with America, how-ever, which I cannot refrain from bringing before the consideration of this House, and that is, it seems to me the time has come when some notice should be taken by this country of the extraordinary man-ner in which the authorities of America communiner in which the authorines of America communi-cate with our Government and with the people of this country or with persons of influence with whom they are placed in communication. The tone of the American Government toward the Government of England is different from that used toward the Government of any other country. (Hear, hear.) It is not, as I once thought it was, the rude THE NEW MADRID TRAGEDY.

simplicity of republican manners. (Laughter.) No-thing can be more courteous than the Government of the United States to the Russian Government; and, I have no doubt, to the German Government; The Assassination of U.S. Marshal Jonains— Shot Through the Window of a Hetel-Bloody Close of an Eventful and Exciting Life. and, I have no doubt, to the German Government; but if they have any communications to make to the Government of this country, or any cause to give their opinion as to the conduct of the English people, a tone is adopted and language used which it may be forbearing not to notice for a time, but which, if continued, may lead to consequences not intended, and which all will deplore. Now I am not going to dwell upon the wild words of demagogues, who, I suppose, in the United States, as in all other countries, are reckless in their expressions. I am talking of persons The St. Louis Republican of Monday has the

following:-Yesterday a startling piece of news reached here respecting a tragedy at New Madrid, Missouri, on Wednesday night. On the night mentioned, Ellis T. Jenkins, deputy collector for the Second Revenue district, and also United States deputy marshal for the Eastern the wild words of demagogues, who, I suppose, in their expressions. I am talking of persons of authority—of the House of the Representatives of the nation, I will take, for instance, the chief Senator—I think the Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs is the chief man in the Senate, and only second to the President, for he exercises the functions of royalty to a certain degree. No treaty with the United States can, I believe, be concluded without his concurrence. Well, having to deal with us in this very matter of the fisheries treaty, he commenced his parliamentary career last year by a violent invective against the English Government and the English nation, calculated to excite the passions of the people of America. Then the President of the United States, the sovereign of America, has recently produced one of the gravest state papers which a person of his exalted position could have produced. (Hear, hear.) When the English Government or people are referred to, instead of being spoken of with kindness or respect—I might use much harsher expressions to describe the manner in which our content and interests are treated. What is the cause of district of Missouri under Judge Newcomb, was assassipated in the sitting-room of the hotel at New Madrid, being shot dead through the window, there being at the time several other peo-

ple in the room. Last week some revenue business took him to New Madrid, and he remained there several days. On Wednesday he had some angry words with the son of the present Sheriff of New Mad-rid county, who was accompanied by several other parties, and it is said revolvers were drawn but no shots were fired, and the party finally separated without any person being hurt. That night between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Jenkins was stending in the sitting-room talking to some other parties, a pistol or gun shot was heard immediately outside the window, and he fell to the ground fatally wounded and soon after ex-pired. The tragedy created a wild excitement at the time, but up to the present there is no report of any person being arrested for the

There is reason to believe that the motive for this cold-blooded murder is not of recent origin, but dates back to events and feelings connected with the war. Deputy Jeakins was a bold and resolute man, somewhat reckless and of great personal daring. During the early years of the war he identified himself with the Confederate cause. He was captured in Dunklin county, and subsequently joined the Union army and acted as a spy throughout the southeastern counties and in other parts, and this action of his naturally created a bitter feeling against him among his former associates. At the close of the war he remained in Government service as a Daputy Marshal, and served in that capacity under the late Colonel Rogers. His courageous and reck-less spirit led him not to avoid the sections of country where his war record had made him enemies, and he shrank from no enterprise, no matter how great the danger.

About two years ago, in the prosecution of his duty, he was assailed by a party of men, but escaped without serious injury, having shot and it is believed, killed two of his assailants. He went to Dunklin county last year to make some selzures, and came across a man who had an old grudge against him. His life was again in extreme jeopardy, and he only escaped by driving his horse at a furious rate over the rough coun-try reads. So terribly did he press the animal that it fell dead on the road, having, however, carried its master beyond the reach of danger.
These perils and hair-breadth escapes made him
more careless, and his career is now closed by
assassination in the night. He was twentyeight years of age, and unmarried. Comparatively recently he made seizures of property for violations of the revenue law in Bolinger, St. Francois, and Cape Girardeau counties, but in geveral instances the property was stolen by unknown parties from the places where it was de posited, and from this and other indications it was evident that he was working among men reckless and daring, and many of whom were his personal enemies.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassia.

The Republican of Tuesday has the following additional information:-

At 1 o'clock this morning Sergeant Burrell Officer Wagner of the police department brought into the Central Police Station a man answering to the description of the assassin of Inited States Marshal Ellis T. Jenkins, at New Madrid. The suspected person arrived in the city at midnight via the Iron Mountain Rail-road, and had taken lodgings at Barnum's Hotel, where the officials, by the assistance of the United States Marshal, found the man safely ensconced in bed, and thus easily captured. On arriving at the police station he gave his name as Benjamin Boyce, and said that he had lived in New Madrid for the last thirty years.

He is a man about forty-five years of age, of nuprepossessing appearance. The case will be promptly investigated.

THE TORNADO.

Six Hours' Fearful Ravages - Seven Cities and Towns Named Among the Devastated-The Loss Enormous-Thrilling Incidents.

Advices from Memphis give some particulars of the terrible tornado which passed over a portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Friday, demolishing churches and houses at the towns of Grand Junction, Pocahontas and Somerville, and uprooting and tearing down trees for miles. At Helena, Ark., the wind blew a gale from 3 to 9 P. M., prostrating telegraph lines and fences for miles; uprooting trees, carrying them high into the air; demol ishing and razing to the ground dwellings, churches, barns, warehouses and stores, and doing immense damage.

The tin roof of a large warehouse on the bank of the river was carried into the air, and landed on the opposite side of the river, two hundred yards from shore; distance fully a mile. church was blown down, and two others badly injured. In all thirty-three buildings, mostly dwellings, were destroyed. In one instance one-story frame house was lifted from its foundation, with its occupants, and carried into the air, where it was turned completely over and hurled to the ground, bottom up, fully one hun-dred yards from where it stood, killing one of its occupants, a man, and seriously wounding a woman and child. The chain cables of the wharf boat were snapped and the boat carried down the river some distance and landed on a bar. Coal barges and flats were also torn from moorings and carried by wind down stream; one striking the opposite shore, sank. The steamer George W. Check was caught in the hurricane, and it was with the greatest efforts that she was prevented from being capsized.

The town of Friar's Point, Mississippi, and Napoleon, Arkansas, below, were also visited, and similar damages reported. It passed from Helena to Pocahontas at the rate of sixty miles an hour, destroying twenty-two houses in fifteen minutes. As was the case at Helena, one house was turned over, but nobody injured. Another was lifted from its foundation and carried into Small Hatchie river. Another was nearly demolished, the occupants escaping through a window. Fences and houses for miles in the track of the tornado were destroyed, and several persons badly injured. The loss is estimated at molished, and one church destroyed. A large store and warehouse opposite Helena, owned by Governor Alcorn, valued at \$25,000, were utterly

demolished As yet, with the exception of the one reported at Helena, no loss of life is mentioned. Later advices from Helena report loss to property by the tornado on Friday at not less than from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

admit that any arbitrary restrictions can be imposed upon that suffrage. We have combated the empire and its practices; we do not intend to recommence them by instituting official candidatures by way of climination. That great faults have been committed, that heavy responsibilities flow from them, is perfectly true; but the misfortune of the country effaces all this beneath its level; and besides, in lowering ourselves to play the part of a faction in order to proscribe our ancient adversaries, we should have the pain and shame of striking those who fight and shed their blood by our side. To recollect these past dissensions when the enemy is upon our blood-stained soil is to defeat by their fancor the great work of national deliverance. We set our principles above such experiments. We do net wish that the first decree of the Republican Assembly in 1871 should be an act of defiance against the electors. To them belongs the sovereignty; let them exercise it without weakness and our country may be saved. The Government of National Defense rejects them, and annuls, if necessary, the degree illegally passed by the deputation at Bordeaux, and calls upon all Frenchman to vote without party feeling for the representatives who shall appear to them most worthy to defend France. —At a social partyl in the Town Hall of Old-town, Me., a few nights ago, a young lady who wished to get a better view of the dancers at-tempted to lift herself by a lamp-bracket affixed to the gallery, when its fastenings gave way, and the three lamps upon it were dashed in pieces on the floor. The kerosene spread over a con-siderable area and ignited. A scene of terror and confusion ensued, which might have re-sulted fatally to some present had not a young man leaped from the gallery, regardless of the height, torn off his overcoat, and, throwing it height, torn off his overcost, and, throwing it upon the burning element, extinguished Several other gentlemen hastened to -The Boston Times thinks the income tax should be styled the Boutwell grip. his aid, and with the putting out of the fire the excitement subsided.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Conditions of Peace

Are Submitted to Foreign Powers.

The German War Indemnity.

Prolongation of the Armistice

Trochu Resigns at Request of Thiers

To-Day's Cable Quotations.

Pacific Coast Advices.

FROM EUROPE.

The Terms of Peace. LONDON, Feb. 23 .- A despatch from Paris, dated the 22d, says:-Nothing is known yet of the Prussian terms of peace.

The Figaro, however, says that the terms are conciliatory. The Moniteur, of Versailles, says

War Indemnity Demandedii by the Government is 2,000,000 of thalers. The Germans demand an immediate payment of 2,000,000 francs] by the Department of the Oise, and accord a delay in the payment of the remaining 8,000,000.

Rallways Re-established. All the railways leading to Paris are re-established.

The Paris Monitour says that General Trochu has Resigned

at the request of M. Thiers, and retired to pri-The Disturbance at Nice

has been suppressed. The Gaulois says that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, will soon go to Parls, in order to afford M. Thiers the

Moral Support

of their Governments in the peace negotiations. The Prussian Demands Justified. VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The Moniteur (official) of Versailles justifies Germany's demand for an indemnity of two millions of thalers, and recalls the example of America, and adds that France will foon recover from her present condition

provided she abandons useless war. Prolongation of the Armistice. BORDEAUX, Feb. 23 .- The Monitour, of Borleany announces that the armistica has beprolonged until the 26th inst., at midnight. It denies the reports which have been current re-

Bismarck and Thiers maintain absolute silence Peace Conditions Submitted to Foreign Cabinets.

specting the Prussian demands, and says that

Paris, Feb. 123 .- The Patric of to-day says that Bismarek has communicated the conditions of peace to the Cabinets of Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg. Paris is tranquil. The Defense of Araras.

LONDON, Feb. 23 .- A despatch from Araras, dated the 23d, says that the moats around that city are filled with water for defense.

A despatch from Dieppe, dated the 23d, says the 5th German corps, belonging to General Manteuffel's Army, and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving there, and if peace is signed will embark for

Hamburg direct. Rio Janeiro Advices. LISNON, Feb. 23 .- News from Rio Janeiro, dated Feb. 2, has been received by the mail

steamer. The news is meagre. Affairs at Montevideo are improving. The revolution has been defeated, and was nearly at an end-Trechu's Protest Against the Triumphal Entry -Paris Entitled to the Honors of War. PARIS, Feb. 21 .- General Trochu writes to La Liberte:- "You ask what is the state of my

feelings concerning the report gaining ground of the approaching entry into Paris of the German army. I give it frankly. After a four and a half months' slege, after eight combats, after bombardment, and after a convention dictated by famine alone, the enemy owed Paris the honors of war. Public opinion demanded this. "But the enemy wish to enter Paris, not having forced any point of the enceinte, nor taken assault any single detached fort, nor carried any exterior defense. If, under these circum-stances, the enemy demands the possession of the city, he should bear the odium of the responsibility in case of violence.

"As a speechless and solemn protestation, the gates should be shut, and let him open them with cannon. Disarmed Paris will not reply and leave to the truth and justice of history the task of judging between us." The police fear that the letter will cause diffi-

culty, 3000 bombs having been selzed yesterday. This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 28-11-30 A. M .- Consols 92 for b. th money and account. American securities quiet. 10s of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 0.40s, 87%. Eric Rullroad, 18%; lillinois Central, 18%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LONDON, Feb. 23 — 11-30 A. M. — Linseed Otl,

LIVERPOOL, Peb. 28-11-30 A. M.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. This Afternoon's quotations.

LONDON, Peb. 28—1-20 P. M.—Consois 92)g for both money and account. American securities firm: United States 5-20s of 1862, 91%. Stocks quiet; Eric

Railroad, 18%. Frankfort, Feb. 23.—Bonds, 95%@95%. Liverpool, Feb. 28.—1-30 P. M.—Provisions dull. FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Galaten at San Francisco. San Francisco, Feb. 28 .- The ship Galatea. 120 days from New York, has arrived. Mining Stocks

are decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency Wine Cellars Burned. The wine cellars of Siegrist Brothers, in Napa California, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$60,000; insured for \$18,000. The fire is

supposed to have been the act of an incendiary

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 23.—Stocks steady. Money,
465 per cent. Gold, 1114; 5-208, 1822, coupon,
102; do. 1864, do., 1114; do. 1865, do. 1114;
do. 1866, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110% do. 1868, 110%;
10-408, 110%; Virginia 60, new, 60%; Missouri 6s,
91; Canton Co., 78; Cumberland preferred, 28;
New York Central and Hadson River, 94%; Eric,
21%; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 94%;
11tinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
105%; Chicago and Rock laiand, 107%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 25%; Western Union New York Money and Stock Murket

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ville de Paris.

New York, Feb. 23.—The steamer Ville de Parls, from New York, arrived at Brest on the 6th instant.

The steamer Zoe wrecked near Hallfax, had a cargo of provisions for France, shipped on private speculative account. She sailed from New York and not from Boston, as reported by cable despatch.

Railway Decisions.
ALBANY, Feb. 28.—In the case of James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Supreme Court has granted a motion to dismiss the appeal, with \$10 costs. A similar order has been made in the case of George M. Chapman against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, without costs.

There were twenty-one bids for gold to-day, amounting to \$4,805,000 at 110 50@111 30. The awards will be \$1,000,000 at 111 35@111 30.

FROM JAMAICA.

Destruction of Sugar Bills by Fire-Negro Incendiaries at Work.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 23.—A terrific fire broke out on Sunday night last on the Penzance estate, in the parish of Clarendon, the property of Lord Penrhyn. The boiling and caring house were consumed, with thirty-two hogsheads of sugar ready for shipment. It is believed that the plantation was fired by a negro laborer, in revenge for the overseer complaining of the instability of a fence the negro was employed in

The Penzance estate is the finest in Jamaica, yielding two hogsheads of sugar to the acre of canes. If the boiling houses had not been consumed the crop gathered would have amounted to four hundred hogsheads. This is the second plantation burned in the same parish within a fortnight. General alarm prevails in the country among the planters in consequence of the excitement the plantation fires produce among the negroes, and the contagious effect of incendiarism among the blacks. The loss sustained on the Penzance estate is covered by insurance

New York Produce Market.

New York Feb. 25.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 14%@15c.; low middling, 14%@4%c. Flour weaker but more doing at inside figures; Howard Street superfine, \$5.50@6; do. extra, \$6.70@7.75; do. family, \$7.75@9; City Mills superfine, \$5.75@7.75; do. extra, \$6.75@8.75; do. family, \$8.50@11; Western superfine, \$5.50@6; do. extra, \$6.50@7.25; do. family, \$7.37%@8.50. Wheat duil, except choice lots, which are wanted; choice white, \$2.29.10; fair to prime, \$1.60@1.90; prime to choice red, \$1.90@2.10; fair to good, \$1.50@1.50; common, \$1.40@1.55; Indiana and Ohlo, \$1.50@1.55; Pennsylvania, \$1.55@1.60. Corn—white Southern duil at S5c.; yellow Southern steady and firm at S9c. Oats active at 58c, Mess Pork quiet at \$23.23.20. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 10@10.5(c.; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12%c. Hams, 12%@18c. Lard firm at 13%c.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Five Men Sufficated on the Steamer Ismalia at New York—The Fatal Effects of the Fumes of Welsh Coal.

The New York Post of last evening gives the

following particulars of the suffocation of five men on the steamer Ismalia, mentioned in our telegraphic despatches yesterday:-

A horrible affair occurred last night on board the Ismalia, Captain Brown, a steamer of the Anchor Line, owned by Henderson Brothers, and now lying at Pier 10, North River. At half-past 9 o'clock five of the firemen of the Ismalia named respectively Francis Alken, William Matheson, William Todd, Archibald Swan, and James McNevin, having finished their work, left the engine-room, and after staying on deck for

a short time resolved to go to bed.

The men accordingly descended into the forcastle, and finding it very cold, determined to light a fire. They procured a quantity of the Welsh coal used on board the steamer, and with it made a re in one of the braziers commonly used at sea, and, fearing no accident, got into the bunks, having carefully closed all the portholes and the door of the companion to exclude

At a quarter past 1 o'elock this morning two other firemen, named John Hynes and Adam Gaul, came on board, having, it is said, been on shore up that hour. They, in their turn, en-tered the forecastle, and, not perceiving anything, threw themselves into their bunks, and

were shortly fast asleep.
At 4 o'clock this morning John McDonald and James Dillon, two seamen, who had been on watch on deck, went below, and on entering the place where their comrades lay asleep, were at once seized with a feeling of suffocation. Finding that their companions did not move, and that all was very quiet, they attempted to arouse them, when to their norror they found they had ceased to breathe.

An alarm was given, and the bodies of the seven men were immediately carried into the open air, and medical assistance was sent for. The five men, Aiken, Matheson, Todd, Swan, and McNevin, who had gone to bed at half-past 9 o'clock, had apparently been dead for some hours. In Hynes and Gaul, the two men who went to bed at a quarter past 1 o'clock this morning, signs of life were discovered, and they were sent to Park Hospital, where they now lie in a most critical state. The medical evidence proved that the men died of suffocation, from the effect of the fumes of the Welsh coal with which they lighted their fire. It appears that this particular kind of coal is, under certain circumstances, almost as quickly fatal as charcoal, a fact of which the unfortunate sen were ignorant. All the men are natives of Glasgow,

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Wholesale Fraud at the New York Custom House - The Government Sucing for \$400.000. A suit to recover four hundred thousand dol-

lars has been began in the United States District Court, at New York, before Judge Blatchford and a jury. It is that of the United States against Richard Baker, William G. Weld, Frederick Baker, and George W. Weld, trading in that city under the firm name of Weld & Co.

On the 10th of October, 1868, the defendants imported into New York from Manilla, by the ship Franklin, a large quantity of sugar, worth about four hundred thousand dollars. An entry of the goods was made at the Custom House; but the Government claim that this entry was fraudulent, and did not, upon the face of it, represent the true value. It was made, as the Government alleges, for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the Collector of the Port. Not only this, but there is a further allegation that the defendants bribed the official weigher at the Custom House to give a false return of the weight of the sugar, which actually weighed 2,232,434 pounds, while the weigher returned the same as weighing only 2,175,644 pounds. By this act, it is asserted on the part of the Government that the sum of \$400,000 became forfeited to them, and they now bring this action to re-cover that amount from the defendants, on the ground that the latter got the sugar through the Custom House fraudulently weighed.

The answer of the defendants is a general denial of the main allegations put forward by

the Government. A negro who sued a Chicago saloon-keeper for \$2500 damages, for putting him out of his saloon after his refusal to comply with a request to leave, has been awarded one cent. The court instructed the jury that the proprietor had the legal right to remove the plaintiff from his restaurant by force, without giving any reason therefor, if the plaintiff refused or neglected to go when requested.

THE COAL CORNER.

A New York Advance of One Hundred Per Cent. in Coni Since December—Only a Week's Supply in the City.

In consequence of the general and long-con-tinued strike of miners in the coal region, to-gether with the severity of the weather during much of the winter, there is now an alarming scarcity of coal in New York, and prices are rapidly advancing. Since the 10th day of January, when the Pennsylvania Miners' Union ordered work to be stopped at all the mines, no coal has been received in that city. The amount of anthracite coal now held by dealers is estimated at fifty thousand tons, which is about equally divided between the wholesale and the retail dealers. The retail price, which was \$6'50 per (on on the first of December, now ranges from \$11 to \$13. The wholesale is little, If any less. Even at these rates, coal can be obtained from dealers only by their regular customers.

It is said that the whole stock of coal now in the city is not over a week's supply. There are from ten to fifteen thousand tons of bituminous coal, but this is mostly held on contracts for coal, but this is mostly held on contracts for steamship companies. It is thought that coal cannot be obtained next week for less than \$15 per ton. One dealer, it is reported, was offered a cargo of broken coal yesterday morning for \$15 per ton, but did not decide to purchase. He would now be glad to pay \$15 for the same coal, but thinks it doubtful if he can obtain it at that price.

A New York paper says: Consumers cannot be too economical in the use of the coal they are fortunate enough to have on hand. When the stock now in the market is exhausted, it will be mpossible to replace it without a settlement of the present difficulty between the coal compa-nies and the miners. The former are determined not to yield, being convinced that defeat now would place them ever after at the mercy of the miners. The latter have been stubborn and united up to this time, having maintained the longest and most general strike yet at-tempted by them. So long, indeed, have the miners been idle that the companies hope their necessities will soon force them to resume labor. A meeting of the leading coal capital-ists will be held in Philadelphia to-morrow, at which it is expected they will maintain their present attitude of resistance to the strikers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871. There is no new feature in the loan market to attract special attention, except a moderate improvement in the demand for capital, as usual after the holiday. The market is generally steady, though free from pressure either from business or speculative borrowers, and rates continue at about previous quotations. In call loans a fair business is being done at 5%@6 per cent. on acceptable collaterals, and discounts rule at 7@8 per cent., as usual outside the banks. Regular depositors are kept in liberal supply at

There is very little of interest to note either in gold or Government bonds. The former is quiet and steady at 111½@111½, and the latter are about steady at Tuesday's figures.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 49.56 @49½; Pennsylvania was active, with sales at 61½@61½; sales of Northern Central at 40½; Lehigh Valley at 60¾; and Oll Creek and Allegheny at 47½, an advance; 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were small sales of Legical shares there were small sales of Legical States. In Canal shares there were small sales of Le-

high at 35, s. o.@35%, b. o., and in Banks of Manufacturers' at 2914. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

.. No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD. do..... \$1000 do. prior to '62,102 1/4 416 \$100 do.prior to '62,108 \$1000 Sun & E 78. 100 200 do. 530, 6136 \$1000 Sun & E 78. 100 200 do. 530, 6136 \$1000 Elmira 78. 93 \(\) 100 do. 830, 6136 \$1000 Bel & Del 2d 89 17 do. 6136 6 sh Manu Bank. 29 \(\) 100 do. 55, 6136 400 sh Leh N . 560 35 \(\) 100 do . 560, 61 \(\) 100 do. 35 \(\) 100 sh Reading R. 49 56 89 Kan & Am . 116\(\) 100 do. 830, 19 44 Massaga William Am . 116\(\) 100 do. 330, 19 44

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. &s of 1881s, 114%@114%; 5-20s of 1862,112@112%; do, 1864, 1114@1113%; do, 1865, 1114@1113%; do, July, 1865, 1105@1103%; do, July, 1868, 1105@1105. MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third

MESSAS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. TRIFG street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 114/61144; do. 1865, 111/61114; do. 1865, do. 1864, 111/61114; do. 1865, 111/61114; do. 1865, new, 110/61104; do. 1867, do. 110/61104; do. 1865, do. 11/661104; do. 1867, do. 110/61104. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Ourrency, MS\$1134; Gold, 111/6 111/6; Silver, 106/6108; Union Pacific Railroad, 1st Mort. Bonds, 515@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@725.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Feb. 23 .- Bark-In the absence o sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. Seeds-There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it sells at 10%@11c. Timothy may be quoted at \$6@6.25, and Flaxseed at \$9.05@2.10. The Flour market is quiet at former quotations,

The demand is mostly from the home consumers, The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50; extras at \$5.60.25; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.75.27.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25.66.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.57.56.735; and fancy brands at \$6.9.50 as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6. lo Corn Meal no sales.

The Wheat market is duit, but prices remain without change. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at \$1.50.01.00; amber at \$1.60.01.05, and white at \$1.90.01.35. Rye may be quoted at \$1.08.01.10 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is duil and prices favor buyers; sales of yellow at 78.678c., and Western mixed at 71.618c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western and

@18c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 69@63c. 2880 bushels New York two-rowed Barley at 95c., and 3000 bushels Western on private terms.

Whisky is dull, with small sales at 93c. for Western iron-bound and 92c. for Pennsylvania wood-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 23 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Arrived yesterday, steamer Tiber, from New York, with 2186 ba'es of cotton. Arrived to-day, ship Lydia Skoldeld, from Mobile,

with \$400 bales.
London, Feb. 23.—Steamship Peruvian, from Portland, touched at Moville to-day.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTHESS MONROS, Va., Feb. 23.—Schr White Squall, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, with coal for Norfolk, spung aleak and was run on the beach bers lest night to prevent her sinking.

here last night to prevent her sinking. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, New York, John R.

White & Co.
G. ship Elena, Bohlmann, Bremen, L. Wester-N. G. ship Eicha, Bohisanii, Bremen, L. Weker-gaard & Co. N. G. bark Carl Auguste, Sieveris, Liverpool, do. Bark Margaret Evans, Smiley, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Penrose, Massey & Co. Brig Elvie Alien, Allen, Marseilles, Workman & Co. Schr Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, Savannah, Knight

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer P. Frankin. Pierson, 12 hours from Baitimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Grovet, Jr.
Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, 13 hours from Baitimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, 47.
Steamer Regulator, Freeman, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to John F. Ghi,

MEMORANDA.
Steamer Yaxoo, Catharine, salled from New Or-leans 22d inst., for Philadelphia via Havana.