# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT COAL FAMINE.

The Distress in New York

The San Domingo Commission

What is Being Done.

The Country and the People.

Rioting in Wilmington, Del.

More of the Southern Tornado.

Esc., mitc., mitc.,

THE "CORNER" IN COAL.

Prices and Prospects in New York. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of last

evening savs: -A morning paper has frightened its readers to-day by the announcement that coal has gone up to \$20 per ton. It is not quite so bad as that yet, but the price is certainly creeping up to labulous figures. The uniform rate at the coal yards this morning, for all sizes and kinds of coal, was \$12, and the dealers say this rate will hold for only a day or two. The gas companies have raised the price of coke to \$4.50 a chaldron. and there is a prospect of further increase, the demand being sudden and enormous. At today's prices, thousands of the poor in New York and Brooklyn, who are compelled to buy coal in very small quantities, are paying at the rate of twenty-eight dollars a ton! The coalpeddlers are even more merciless than the great carrying companies.

The action of the great operators and the carrying companies is daily producing distress and disaster. It is not only the poor of the great cities who are suffering from the results of this cruel embargs, but manufacturing interests are also crippled, and great losses are imminent, while it is well known that the enormour consumption of coal will soon exhaust all the supplies on band in New York and Brooklyn—and when the bottom is reached, what then?

A COMPORTING PREDICTION. Messrs. C. A. Blake & Co. have an extensive mine at West Pittston. They state that they have left on hand only some two hundred tons of coal et South Amboy, their shipping port, all of which is engaged already. At the mines they have only about fifteen hundred tous, which has been taken out in opening a gangway, and which is not available for purposes of shipment, as it is all piled on the ground and would have to be taken up from ground and would have to be taken up from the breaker and reloaded, the extra handling thus necessitated amounting to more than its They have no coal for sale, caunot have any until they are enabled to resume operations in their mines, and do not, of their own knowledge, know what coal is worth in the New York market to-day, but believe that wholesale dealers and jobbers, who have still small stocks on hand, are asking and obtaining \$13 and \$14. They believe that this pressure is only temporary. The strike must soon end, and within thirty days after it does coal will be down to \$6 here, and in six weeks down to \$4 50—the figure at which it stood when the strike began. A RIOT FEARED.

The N. Y. World, speaking of the situation in Brooklyn, remarks that the dealers say that their yards are all entirely unprotected, in most cases being separated from the public street by only a frail board fence, which would be torn down in an instant, and their coal piles would be carried off at once by men who would justify their act by the necessity of keeping their families from freezing. In view of this danger they express a hope that some arrangement may be made in some way by which the stock in market may be increased, and the price go down to its recent standard, or, at any rate, not advance beyond the present price. Besides the very poor and the wealthy who laid in their winter's coal last fall, the dealers say that there is still a larger class than either of these—the people in moderate circumstances—who never buy more than a ton or a half or two at one time, and on this class the burden will fall most heavily, that is on such of them as happen to be out of a supply just at this time; and as so large a portion of the community are likely to be distressed by the prospective famine, the public feeling will be so strong as to compel Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant all the relief that is in their power at once.

VIGILANCE COMMITTER SUGGESTED.

The scarcity attracts a great deal of attention among the citizens over the city, and in the cars and on the ferries the great question which each one asks of his friend is, "How are you off for coal?" And the one who can answer "I laid in a supply last week" is looked upon with envy. One man was heard to say, yesterday afternoon, that if the price went up much higher the citizens would have to organize a vigilance committee, and take forcible possession of all the coal yards in the city, paying the proprietors a fair profit on the cost of the coal, and then selling it out to the poor at a reasonable price. The suggestion seemed to meet with a favorable response from the by-standers, some of whom said that if this was not done by the citizens or by the city authorities, a riot would surely result. People could do with out ice last summer, said one, but fuel and food they must and will have; and if they cannot get them fairly they will take them forcibly.

The New York Tribune of this morning savs:

The prospect of a coal famine in this city and vicinity is still imminent. The very poor, who are in the habit of buying their coal by the bucketful, have been paying from 12 to 15 cents a bucket, or at the rate of \$12 to \$14 per tou. Now the grocerymen charge 75 cents a bushel. Three or four cargoes of coal left Port Rich-mond for New York on Wednesday, but at

the last accounts were held fast in the ice, which is dammed up below Philadelphia.

The supply of coal in Newark is being reduced so rapidly that people are beginning to regard it as a luxury. The price is going up with equal rapidity, but, as yet, has not got so high as in New York. The highest price paid yesterday was \$12. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have about 1300 tons in stock of various qualities. This is the largest stock on hand among the Newark coal dealers, the reserve among the others varying from 200 down to 30 tons. The iron mills at Boonton will be compelled to suspend work next week, unless a supply of coal can be obtained, and so with similar establishments throughout the State. The Hoboken and Jersey City coal-yards are also menacingly slim-a great many of them being completely empty.

-The little daughter of the Prusslau com-mander of the fortress of Magdeburg was recently saved from drowning by some French risoners confined there, at the risk of their own SAN DOMINGO.

Doings of the Commission-The Country and From letters to the New York Tribune we

make the following interesting extracts:-CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS. The general bealthfulness of this portion of the island is established beyond question. Dr. Newcomb, of Cornell University, who is charged by the commission with the investigation as to the sanitary condition of the island, reports the existence of leprosy. The evidence of the physicians in charge of the hospital shows that there is slways leprosy here, but the cases are few, not over twenty in the whole city, and it is not considered contagious. But what the city is rich in is cripples and monstrosities. There are big-headed children, children with a dozen or two fingers, and some without any, children with joints as big as their heads, and with legs bigger than their bodies, children overgrown and undergrown, children with feeble mind or without any at all, and all other capricious varieties. But the most singular of all are the spotted children; that is, white children turning black, or black children turning white. You may believe either, according to your politics. Whether this is a freak of nature to show that the black and white races can live in harmony together on this island, or whether it is the beginning of a system to introduce white labor here and exterminate the black race, I leave for Democrats and Republicans to discuss in Congress. The spotted children are certainly curious specimens of Santo Domingo productions. There are not many of them, but enough for variety. There are children also here that have learned much of our coinage system, which is astonishing in creatures so young. They stand on street corners all over the city, and continually say to Americans who pass them, "five cents," or "ten cents," according to the extent of their English or the knowledge of our coins,

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION. Now on the subject of annexation. That the voice of the people is almost universal in favor of such a course there can be no question. In-deed, the Commissioners are so well assured of this, that they have discontinued investigation into that branch of the subject in this locality. It will doubtless be resumed at Puerto Plata and other points. The investigation of the Commission has been full and painstaking on this sub-

They also plead for eigar stumps, for I believe

that unfortunate children of tender age here are "brought up" on nicotine instead of lacteal

fluids. They all smoke from the time they walk,

without regard to sex, race, color, or previous

worthy of note. A simpler costume, or one better fitted to the climate, could not be sug-gested, and "the fit," as the tailors say, is per-

The simplicity of their attire is also

The two points upon which there is no doubt, and which will operate against annexation more than anything else, are the amount of the debt and the extent of the Government land and property. The debt is stated by President Baez to be less than one and a half millions of dollars in gold, and he promises to pay all the just claims against Sauto Domingo for that amount. But if you ask him for a statement of that debt. with names, dates, and items, he says he cannot furnish it. How, then, is he to separate the valid claims from the unjust? How does he ascertain the amount so accurately? It is possible he may yet present an authentic showing to the Commission. Until he does, there must still be doubt.

this portion of the island and annex it, people ought to know just what they are getting -how much land, how many buildings, the location of both land and buildings, the claims against the same, the gifts, the grants, the concessions, the charters, and all such matters as concern them. Mr. Baez cannot give the amount of the public domain, and nothing is known here upon which an exact estimate can be based. There are no records. A New York company is now engaged in surveying the lands of the island, with Professor Gabb at the head, under the concession by President Baez to give a fifth amount to the company surveying it, and making maps, records, etc. This work will require years, probably, to complete; and so accurate idea can be obtained until this is done. Mr. Wade is satisfied, he says, that there are no debts due other Governments by the Dominican Republic -that all her debts are held by her own people for the reason that nobody would trust her. The fact that Hayti has never made any claims, nor objected to any negotiations between the Santo Domingo Republic and the United States. is regarded by him as sufficient evidence that she has no claim. Yet, as the resolutions of Congress require it, the commission will go to

THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION are not finally decided; but they will sail for Azua in the Tennessee on Friday next, and remain there several days, perhaps a week; thence they will probably return on horseback to this city, 100 miles a long ride for aged men like Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe. On their return they may, after gathering up the scat-tered parties on this side of the island, go overland northward to Puerto Plata.

There is a strong desire to visit
Higuey and the Lanos country, towards
the east end of the island. It is probable, however, that these last mentioned places will be passed by and that the party will return to Samana, and thence, after coaling, go to Puerto Plata. From that town they will make a journey over the mountains, inland, a hard two days' ride to Santlago, the largest and richest city in the Republic, except the capital. Returning to Puerto Plata, they will re-embark for Cape Haytien, and thence go on around the west end of the Island to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti to confer with the authorities there, and learn their claims and temper. From this point they may go or send over to Santiago de Cuba. Then they will return home. This programme will take them to almost every important place in the whole island, and render the investigation exhaustive. It will require until the latter part

of March, perhaps far into April. NO FORMAL STATEMENT OF INDESTRUNESS has yet been received from the Dominican Government by the commission; but the extent of the public lands is probably about 11,000 square miles, which a liberal construction of private imperfect titles may reduce to 8000. The Vicar Apostolic, whe has had several conferences with the Commission, says the Church will expect to retain undisturbed all the property, such as buildings, grounds, etc., which it now owns, but no claims will be made for the lands of the Church confiscated by Boyer, which have passed out of his possession. This statement will pro-bably be put in written form, as a record, for the information of the commission. A SERENADE-SPEECHES BY MR. WADE AND DR.

HOWE. At about 8% o'clock on Thursday evening, February 9, a large body of citizens, including the Dominican Society, accompanied by a band of music, appeared in front of the house occupled by the commissioners, and, after one or two pled by the commissioners, and, after one or two airs had been played, entered, filling the stairs and halls and overflowing into the side rooms. Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe were in the principal room or sala. Dr. White was absent at the moment. A delegation headed by Don Juan M. Tejera, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was then presented to the commissioners, and Senor Tejera said:—

Gentlemen:-We have done ourselves the hono to call apon you, the commissioners named by the President of the United States to investigate the question of the annexation of Santo Domingo; and we desire that our call and the music may be taken as an expression of our respect for you, our affection and admiration for the great republic, and our car-nest hope that the negotiations pending may have

the harpy result we all desire—annexation to the United States Mr. Wade responded:-

Mr. Wade responded:—
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to hear from the people of this republic. We do not come here, however, to endeavor to persuade the people of this country to come under the flag of the United States, but rather to ascertain what their opinious and wishes are. We commend your judgment and good sense in wishing to come under that flag. We regard it as one of the highest privileges with which any man can be intrusted to be made part and parcel of our great republic—the freest nation the world ever saw—a nation which can never complain of bad government, because it is a government of the people themselves. If anything goes wrong in that great republic, tobody is to olame but the people themselves. If those whom the people have placed in power do not rule in accordance with the will of the people, it is only necessary to wait a short time, when they will put others in their places who will accordance with the accordance with the accordance with the secondaries with the accordance with the accordance with the secondaries with the accordance with the people, it is only necessary to wait a short time, when they will put others in their places who will act in accordance with the people's will. You will remember, gentlemen, for you have read our history, that we have zow existed as a nation more than three-quarters of a century, and in all that time there has been but one rupture or civil war among us. That war sprung from causes over which the people had really no coutrol. It was from the old evil of slavery, which had been fastened upon our nation long before we became a republic; but that evil had risen to such magnitude, and caused such a disturbance in Government and society, that it produced a civil war such magnitude, and caused such a disturbance in Government and society, that it produced a civil war—the only one we have ever had in all this period. Nobody under our flag complains of the Government, as I said before, because it harms nobody. Our flag is the guardian angel of the citizen. It follows him like his snadow into every part of the world. If any evil befalls him—if he is misused by any other Government—it is there to protect him. We are proud of it. We can understand your anxiety to come under its protection. It can confer the benefits you most need. You are laboring under great difficulties. Your Government is unable to protect citizens in all their rights. In the tamulis which arise, the people are dragged into controversies in which they have little interest, and over which they have no controt. Leaders spring uo, and, for their own personal ends, enkindle strife, and, for their own personal ends, enkindle strife, and, for their own personal ends, enkindle strife, wage war upon their neighbors, rob the moffensive, and force the citizens from their homes.

Seeing this sad prospect around, shall I not again commend the good sense which is shown in the general cagerness of your people to unite themselves with our glorious republic? There law is sovereign, order pervades all, and freedom is complete. Every man stands on the same platform, and has the same rights. If it should be our fortune to join ourselves tog-ther, and you should become cilizens of the great republic, there is no main here who may not aspire to be Chief Magistrate of the whole. (Sensation.)

Gentlemen, it is not our purpose to make political

Gentlemen, it is not our purpose to make political speeches; that really is no part of our mission. But specches; that really is no part of our mission. But we want to learn your wishes—the wishes of the people here; we want to learn what your country is; what it is capable of; whether it would be for their benefit or injury that both these peoples should be joined tegether. So far, I have seen that you are in possession of one of the rich st countries upon which my eyes ever rested. Its capabilities seem to me immerse. I hardly know any bounds that can be immerse. I hardly know any bounds that can be set to the prosperity—to the Eden of happiness—that might be found in this beautiful, bountiful island with a peaceful, industrious, intelligent, virtuous population. But without peace and industry no country can flourish, whatever its capabilities. They are the strong, solid foundation of all prosperity.

We thank you for this expression of your good will and respect. We know that it is not for us that you have come here, but to honor that mightly commonwealth whose representatives we are. As individuals we are nothing; but on this occasion we represent the power and the principles of this great republic. I did not expect to say more than a formal word, but the interest and sympathy your faces so earnestly express have led me to speak so long as I have to those to whom I was lately an utter stranger, whose lauguage I do not understand, and whom I address through an interpreter.

Senor J. Valencia said:—

Senor J. Valencia said: -We came here to night to manifest our sympathy with the American Union, and to express our hope that the results of your investigation may be such that the desire we have most at heart—annexation to the United States—may be soon carried out.

Dr. Howe said:-People too often overlook or forget the good they have, and think only of their sufferings and wants. Since I have been here people have been wants. Since I have been here people have been taiking continually to me about the disadvantages under which they labor—of the convalsions and civil wars and oppressions and all that. There is another side of the picture. I find myself in danger of having my reason carried away by my senses. All my senses are, as it were, subjugated by the surroundings. I find the most beautiful island I have ever seen. The balmy atmosphere, the mild and even temperature—everything addresses itself to my sense de bien etre. My eves are dresses itself to my sense de bien etre. My eves are dazzled by the beauty of enchanting scenery. My sense of taste is gratified by the Juscious and abunsense of taste is gratified by the luscious and abundant fruits that are everywhere around us; and now comes your music, and so charms away my sense of hearing that i find all my senses enlisted and carried away in your favor; and although I may not say what I shall advise my countrymen to do on the subject of annexing the Dominican Republic, I feel strongly inclined to annex myself and my family to this beautiful island.

Mr. Wade's speech was listened to with the most eager interest as it was rapidly translated in the brief pauses he occasionally made. Dr. Howe's few words were received with many approving smiles and expressions of pleasure Again the band discoursed music; then personal compliments were exchanged by the leading gentlemen among the visitors, and the throng retired.

## THE SOUTHERN HURRICANE.

Further Particulars of the Destruction by the Great Fornado.

The Memphis Appeal of the 13th inst. says:— From a passenger by the steamer George W. Check we learn further particulars of the damage done by the tornado which passed over and through Helena, Ark., on Friday last. The wind came from the northwest, about a quarter past two o'clock P. M., and lasted thirty minutes with great fury, expending its force in about an hour, by which time it passed across the river, turning up toward the northeast. The damage done is almost mealculable, and coming as it does after the recent disastrous fire, by which one of the best blocks of buildings in the town was burned down, must prove a serious drawback to the progress and business interests of one of the most stirring and busy towns on the Mississippi river.

Coming from the northwest, the wind blew with great force and fury across the town, taking in its sweep the best blocks and finest business bouses, and levelling or unroofing every one in its way. The wildest consternation prevailed not only at the landing and in the boats on the river, but in the town, where the people, paralyzed by reason of their inability to cope with the mysterious element, could but fold their hands and wait, with what patience they could muster, the result. The little steamer Mattle Bell was blown from her moorings clear across the river; so were two coal barges, containing, perhaps, half loads; also, a flat containing a load of lumber; one empty and a trading boat con-taining household goods, and a watchman, who very fortunately escaped any injury.

Nothing escaped in the path of the wild winds. The waters of the mighty river, too, were as wild; the waves leaped high, a heavy curtain of mist enveloped the prospect and a darkness as of coming night hung over all. It was a wild scene; one never to be forgotten by those who were sufferers or spectators. Shingles and limbs of trees were hurling through the air, and for at least half an hour the storm played havoc with a mad fury far beyond any realization by these who were not in or near the ill-fated town Quite a number of persons were injured. The safety of the steamer Cheek was a matter of grave concern to the people of Helena. Helena could not well do without the Cheek, nor the Cheek without Helena. We are glad the latter is not completely wrecked and that the former is all right and ready for freight and passengers.

-It is estimated by the New Orleans Pi-cayune, from a careful survey of the field, that n the coming season there will be from twenty to forty per cent. reduction in the acreage of cotton. Pianters now fully realize the folly of their action last season in entirely neglecting food crops. They have paid pretty dearly for their experience, and the cotton crop of the South will henceforth no doubt be kept within the preper limit of 3,000,000 bales.

# SECOND EDITION

Conditions of Peace Settled.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Money Indemnity Question.

Liberality of the Victors.

Cessation of Requisitions.

The Entry into Paris.

A Revolution in Hayti.

A Proclamation Against Baez.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

#### FROM EUROPE.

The German Entry Into Paris. LONDON, Feb. 24 -The Brussels Nord says Bismarck hints at the restoration to Paris of the impost of two hundred millions of francs, if no hostile manifestations are made during the passage of the Germans through the city. A letter from Paris dated the 22d says: -

A Conflict is Expected should the Germans enter. It was believed the Assembly Would be Convoked

The Journal de Paris says Bismarck, at the request of Thiers, has ordered a

Censation of Requisitions upon all sections, and has declared that all contributions levied since the 28th of January be deducted from the French indemnity. The Daily News says: -

Thiers and his Colleagues were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thursday, and will

Confer with the Assembly on Friday and return to Paris on Suurday, when

they will have a decisive interview with Bismarch. The Journal de Macon says General Penhoet

has been ordered to Dissolve the Garibaldian Corps and disband the free corps under his command. The Telegraph has a despatch from Paris, the

23d, as follows:-All the

are now settled except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thalers, while France has offered to pay one milhard. The Germans have allowed seven hundred and fifty millions for requisitions and fines, and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter milliarps, A friendly arrangement is anticipated.

sir John Yonng. London, Feb. 24.-Baron Lisga (Sir John Young), now Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, Ireland.

The Church of England. A crowded meeting was held in London last evening in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Cases of Smallpox are still increasing at Liverpool.

This Moraing's Quetations.

LONDON, Feb. 24—11°30 A. M.—Consols 92% for money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 0-40s, 87%. Eric Raliroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%.

Liverpool. Feb. 24—11°30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 84,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock 764,600 bales, of which 400,000 are American. Receipts of the week 93,000 bales, of which 52,900 are American. Actual export 17,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 24—2 P. M.—United States bonds film; 5-20s of 1862, 914.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—2 P. M.—Wheat—Red Western No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 64. @10s. 11d. Corn. 30s. 6d. for new. Pork, 96s. 6d. Bacon, 49s. for Cumberland cut, and 51s. 6d. for short rib middles. LONDON, Feb. 24-2 P. M .- Tallow, 448. 9d.

## FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis-Leaves and In-

St. Louis, Feb. 23 .- A fire occurred last evening in John J. Outtey's photographic gallery, No. 114 North Fourth street, which destroyed all the apparatus of the establishment, five thousand negatives, a large number of valuable paintings and sample pictures. The ground floor and third story were occupied by Joseph A. Jessel's auction house, and contained stock valued at \$40,000.

The loss has not yet been ascertained. Jessel was insured for \$47,000, s:-Franklin of Philadelphia, \$8000; Ætna of Hartford, \$10,000; State Fire of Cleveland, \$5000; Providence, \$8000; Occidental of San Francisco, \$8500; Tradesmen's of New York, \$3500; St. Joseph of Missouri, \$3500; Merchants' of St. Joseph, \$3500; Chateau of St. Louis, \$2500; Commercial of Albany, \$2500.

## FROM JAMAICA.

Rumors of Revolution in Hayti-Proclamation Against Baez. KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 23 - We have received St. Thomas dates to the 19th instant. At that time there was a rumor current there that a revolution had broken out in Hayti, the object

of it being to place Salamons in the Presidential chair. Salamons is now in Europe, but was expected at St. Thomas at an early date.

A proclamation had appeared at St. Thomas from Capotillo, calling all the Dominicans to arms and to drive Bacz from Dominica, and in this way prevent the country being sold like a

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 24.—Stocks steady but not active.

Money, 8,64 per cent. Gold, 11134. 5-208, 1869, coupon,
11234. do. 1864. do., 11034; do. 1865, do. 112;
do. 1865, new, 11034; do. 1861, 11034; do. 1868, 11134;
16-408, 11134; Virginia 68, new, 6934; Missouri 68,
9134; Canton Co., 74; Cumberland preferred, 30;
New York Central and Hudson River, 9534; Eric,
2134; Reading, 9334; Adams Express, 6534; Missouri 68,
1134; Reading, 1934; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
1674; Chicago and Rock Island, 16744; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7834; Western Union
Telegraph, 4934.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Duty on Conl.

Despatch to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the House Messrs. Brooks, Wood, Fox, and others are making efforts, through an appropriation bill pending, to abolish the duty on coal. Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, ruled them out of order. Mr. Brooks appealed to him as a Pennsylvanian to be liberal and allow free coal, but, parliamentarily speaking, Mr. Scofield is [justified by precedent and the rules.

#### "NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS."

Bigh Old Time in Wilmington-A Disappointed Audjence Mob a Band of Female Minstrels-

Performers Hustled and Honey Stoles.
The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of last evening has the following:
The Excelsior Female Minstrels, from Duprez & Benedict's Opera House, in Philadelphia, were announced to give a concert in the Institute Hall last evening, and a large audience were assempled to hear them. The performance not beginning promptly, the crowd began to manifest impatience, which rapidly grew with each minute's delay.

At about twenty minutes after 8, the agent of the company came on the stage and addressed the audience. He said they were ready to begin their performance, but had been disappointed in their orchestra, which had disappointed them by getting drunk. This would render it absolutely impossible for them to go on with their per-formance, but if the audience would remain quietly in their seats agents would pass through the aisles and give tickets to the audience good

for the next evening.

At this some one in the audience raised a shout of "money, not tickets," which was taken up with vells of "give us our money" echoed from all parts of the hall.

Amidst the uproar the man on the stage kept on speaking, but it was absolutely impossible to understand a word he said, and in a minute or so he bowed and retired from the stage to one of the dressing-rooms adjoining. This was the signal for a yell and a rush, and a great crowd was soon hammering at the door of the dressing-room. In a few minutes it gave way, and the mob rushed in and speedily hustled him out on the stage. A few minutes after the other dressing-room was broken into. The female members of the troupe were there ready dressed in flesh colored "tights," and other theatrical garb. We believe the mob did not offer violence to

the girls, but they were much frightened, and begged several gentlemen to help them away to a place of safety. These called on promptly responded, and the girls were hurried down to the hotel without molestation. The mob stack to the agent, however, who was crushed and squeezed badly. In a few minutes there was another rush, this time on the ticket office. The door was crushed open and all the small box would hold crowded in. Officer Olmstead hastily gathered up a lot of money off of the floor, and one or two others did likewise, and subsequently carried it to the police office, but many gathered all they could get and pocketed it. One boy was reen lying on the floor at the ticket office cram-ming "shinplasters" into his mouth.

The officers, meanwhile, arrested two of the performers and burried them down to the hall to protect them from the mob, and the crowd followed.

The money picked up in the ticket office was turned over to Chief of Police Dougherty. A number of the more orderly portion of the audience then gathered in the police office, and a discussion ensued as to the proper disposition to

be made of the captured money.

It was finally decided to pay Jackson, the bill poster, his bill, and to divide the remainder beween the Children's Home and the Catholic

Orphans' Asylum.

Meanwhile a number of the audience had entered suit against the performers to recover the price of their tickets, fifty cents each. As these suits would have led to the arrest of the performers, the Chief of Police paid the amount claimed and costs, and then hurried the performers off to Philadelphia.

## THE MUTE MURDERER.

The Bridgewater tragedy—An Interview with
the Prisoner—He Confesses the Orime.

A Utica Observer reporter has interviewed
Daniel Cahoon, the deaf and dumb prisoner, who
killed his wife at Bridgewater, last Wednesday
evening, with the following result:—

The prisoner is a light built person, of medium height, and apparently below the usual order of intelligence. He talks but by signs or words, and cannot write one correct sentence in one When asked for a plain revelation of the facts

in the case, he said he went to Clayville in the morning and came back in the afternoon; he had drank some, but was not drunk. Arriving home, he asked for supper. A dispute arose, which was brought about by his wife. During the discussion his wife picked up a stick of kindling-wood, and struck him with great violence on the arm and face. His face shows signs of a severe blow on the right side of the

signs of a severe blow on the light side of the jaw. The blow injured his arm very much, and it pains him a great deal. It also loosened his teeth on the right side of the jaw.

After receiving the blow, he went around into another room, got his shot-gun and aimed at her, but he hardly thought he would burt her mortally. He hardly knew what he had done before he saw that she was dead. He put her on the sofa and went over to his father's to de-ceive the people. He said that the story he told at first as to the manner in which his wife came to her death was that he might escape the consequences of his act. He said he never thought of killing his wife until he was in the highest pitch of rage. He supposed he might shoot her in some part of the body without killing her Both had been drinking, but his wife was the

worst of the two.

He wished it distinctly understood that he was not addicted to drinking. He said his wife was "full of devils;" she was awful ugly, and he could not stand her long. She used the and he could not stand her long. She used the sign language, and at the same time spoke with her lips, as was her habit when talking to him. He said he had a number of serious quarrels with his wife before, and had always been on friendly terms with his brother. He had slight troubles with others besides his family. His wife urged him (the prisoner) to marry her. They had been married fifteen years, but had no children.

In reply to a question, he said he believed in the existence of a God, of future rewards and punishments, and in the Bible, but "did not understand the old book very well."

#### OBITUARY. John S. Mouroe, ex-Waver of New Orleans

A despatch from Savannah reports the sudden death of this gentleman yesterday afterday. He was born about the beginning of the present century, of humble parents. Removing to New Crieans when a young man, he obtained work, and is said to have followed the occupation of a drayman for some time. He had, however, received a fair education, which he improved by careful study. By dint of hard labor and sconomy he succeeded in rising in the social scale, and, being a man of ability, soon became popuand, being a man of ability, soon became popular with the masses after entering into politics.

When the war broke out he was Mayor of New When the war broke out he was Mayor of New Orleans, and held that position when the city was taken by Admiral Farragut's fleet. On the arrival of General Butler a sharp correspondence ensued between that officer and Mayor Monroe, which resulted in the imprisonment of the Mayor for a long time. On being released he entered the Confederate lines, within which he remained during the rest of the war. After the downfall of the Confederacy Mr. Monroe settled downfall of the Confederacy Mr. Monroe settled in payannab, Ga., where he resided at the time of his death,

#### A SHOCKING SUICIDE.

An Old Man Blows his Head to Atoms—A Pistel Leaded with Water.

A shocking case of suicide was brought to the notice of the Coroner yesterday. Christopher Straub, a native of Wurtemberg, aged sixtynine years, went into Sebastian's tavern, and read the morning papers. He conversed cheer-fully with persons in the room, and laughed heartly at some comic music that was made by heartily at some comic music that was made by one of them on some glass tumblers. About the middle of the forenoon he returned to his son-in-law's house, and in a few minutes the report of a pistol was heard therein. His body was found seated in a chair near the door of the front room, the right hand clutching the butt of a horse-pistol which lay across his lap, the left resting upon the barrel, and his head, or what was left of it, covered by a slouch hat and resting against the wall at the back of hat, and resting against the wall at the back of the chair. The room was bespattered in all di-rections with blood and brains, bits of flesh and fragments of bone. The whole head above the fragments of bone. The whole head above the mouth was gone, except the scalp, which, separated entirely from the shattered cranium, hung down over the chin. Upon lifting the hat, which covered the decapitated neck, the tongue was found burnt and blackened by the explosion. The water found trickling down the walls, and the absence of any trace of bullets, led to the inference that he had loaded the weapon only with powder, wad, and water, and then clutching the butt and trigger with his right hand, and ing the butt and trigger with his right hand, and placing the muzzle in his mouth with the other, had deliberately sought an end of all life's troubles in instant death .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

There is a moderate demand for loans again to-day, the activity being about equally divided between speculative and business borrowers. The money current is towards the West and the interior of the State, but it is not more so than usual during the latter half of February. At the banks every facility is afforded business men to prosecute their plans, for the coming serving the banks every facility is afforded business men to prosecute their plans for the coming spring season, capital being quite abundant for all practical purposes. The rates to-day are quite steady at 5½ @6 per cent on call and at 7@8 per cept. on good commercial paper.

Gold is quite active, owing to the large demand for the payment of customs. The range is limited to 111½ @111½, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quite active and strong, our quotations showing an advance of 1/2 as

our quotations showing an advance of 1/4 as compared with last night's figures.

At the Stock Board there was a large business in railways, but little else on the list attracted

in railways, but little else on the list attracted attention. New city 6s sold at 101½ and Lehigh gold loan at 88%.

Reading Railroad was quiet with small sales at 49.44@49½; Pennsylvania was in great demand, and sold largely at 61 s.o.@61½ b. o.; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 116½; Lehigh Valley at 60½; Elmira preferred at 40½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47%.

In the balance of the list there were no transactions of any importance.

actions of any importance. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

\$ECOND BOARD. \$82000 City 6a, New 101% \$3000 C & A 66 83... 93 \$20000 W & Frank 7s. 100 sh Read R.. 850. 43% 55... 85 50 sh O C & A R... 47% b5... 85 50 ah O C &A R... 41%

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

—U. S. 65 of 1851, 114% 114%; do. 1862, 112% 112%; do. 1864, 1114 112; do. 1865, 1114 112; do. 1865, new, 110% 110%; do. 1867, do. 110% 110%; do. 1868, do. 11 114 111%; 10-408, 1114; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113a3 113%; Sold, 1114 111%; Silver, 106% 108; Union Pacific Railroad 181 Mort. Bonds, 820 8850; Central Pacific Railroad 181 Mort. Bonds, 1184 1134; Sold, 1184 1134; Sold, 1184 1134; Gold, 1184 1134; Gold, 1184 1134; Gold, 1114 1134; Gold, 1114 1134; Gold, 1114; Sold, 1114; Sol

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Feb. 24.—Cotton is extremely quiet, and sells slowly at 15%c. for middling upland and 15%c

ice, for Gulf. The movements in Provisions are small; sales of mess pork at \$23; beef hams at \$31; hams, in pickle, mess pork at \$23; beef hams at \$31; hams, in pickle, at 14@15c.; shoulders, in salt, at \$4c.; and lard, in therees and barrels, at 134@135c.

The Flour market continues very dull, the inquiry being confined almost exclusively to the wants of the home trade, who buy sparingly. Small sales of superfine at \$5.50@5 62%; extras at \$6@6.25; spring wheat extra family at \$6.75@7.50; Indiana and Ohlo 6o. do. at \$7@7.75; and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye Flour sells as wanted, \$5.87%.

A. No change in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is very quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels Western red at \$1.55@1.60 2 bushel; white ranges from \$1.75@1.85. Rye is scarce, and held at \$1.10. Corn is in limited request, with small sales of yellow at 78@79c., and mixed Western at 76@77c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 62@64c.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of Western iron-bound

Whisky is quiet, with sales of Western iron-bound

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESPERDAY.

"The money market retained the same general features of case and abundance, with, perhaps, more doing in stock loans, at four per cent. Lenders endeavored to get five, but were successful only in rare instances. On Government collaterals the rates were three and four per cent. In discounts there was likely an absence of any new feature, and prime paper was quoted 6.7 per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet and rates unaitared. "There were only two quotations for gold all day—viz., 111% and 111%. These figures, it will be noticed, are lower than the average on Tuesday, the decline being due to the proposed prepayment tomorrow, without rebate, of the March interest on the ten-fortles. "The Government list was strong, and after the

close of banking hours prices advanced apparently as if the temporary investment demand had been waiting for a confirmation of the easy condition of the money market, at the same time the London qhotation came a fraction better."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 24 STATE OF THURMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 44 | 11 A. M..... 49 | 2 P. M...... 52 SUN RISEC...... 641 MOON SETS....... 11 SUN SETS...... 546 HIGH WATER...... 52

(By Cable.)
LIVERFOOL, Feb. 24.—Arrived, bark Sea, from New Orleans, with 2227 bares of cotton.
(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska, from Liverpool, and Moro Castle, from

Also, steamer Helvetia, from Liverpoo!. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr William Wallace, Sculi, Allyn's Point, Sin-nickson & Co. Schr J. N. Huddell, Cranmer. Providence, do. Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, New York, do. Schr Wm. M. Marcy, Biackman, Fall River, do. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with make, to W. P. Slyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Emma P. Douglass, Eilis, from Norfelk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.