# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 48.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Alsace and Lorraine

Restored to Germany

Their Area and Population.

Vicissitudes of the Past.

Under French Sway.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The preliminaries of the treaty of peace between France and Germany have been signed according to despatches which are published this afternoon. Previous despatches stated the terms which had been accepted by M. Thiers, as Chief Executive of the French Republic, and which include the cession to Germany of the ancient provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Area and Population of the Conquered Ferri-tory.

It is probable that the whole of Alsace is included in the cession, but it has been generally understood that Bismarck would be content with a portion only of Lorraine, although it will be impossible to designate the future boundary line with exactness until the full terms of the treaty of peace are made public. The two provinces have been divided, under French rule, into six departments, the area, population and land revenue of which are as follows: -

SHARE TOTALD OF THE STATE OF TH		
Aleace:- (Acres.)	75p.	Revenue, (1851.)
Upper Rhine1,138,000	577,000	\$2,270,000
Lower Rhine1,026,000	516,090	2,150,000
Lorraine :- 1 Kgg 606	400.000	0.080.000
Meurthe1,522,000	429,000	2,350,000
Meuse	305,000	2,355,000
Moselle1,342,000	446,000	2,695,000
Vosges1,520 000	415,000	1,850,000
Company of the Compan		and the second section in

Total......8,165,000 2,688,000 \$13,570,000 If, as is likely to prove the case, only those portions of Lorraine which are included in the line of the Moselle are ceded to Germany, the entire department of the Meuse, and parts of those of the Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges, will remain under the jurisdiction of France, reducing the entire territory annexed to Germany to about 6,000,000 acres, with a population of about 2,000,000, and a land revenue of about \$10,500,-000. The conquered territory comprises about four and a half per cent. of the entire surface of France, with about five and a half per cent. of her population, and five per cent. of her land revenue.

The History of Alsace and Lorraine. Alsace is separated from the Grand Duchy of Baden by the river Rhine; its southern boundary is the canton of Basle, in Switzerland, while toward the north it borders on Rhenish Bayaria. Lorraine (Lothringen) is situated between the "Campagne" and Alsace, and extends toward the north to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and to the Prussian Rhenish provinces; in the south to the "Franche-Comte." The situation of the two provinces, therefore, naturally rendered them debatable ground, and their history is full of vicissitudes of ownership. Alsace was, even in the days of Cæsar, a battle-field between the Celts and Germans. It became in time a German Duchy, but the line of its hereditary dukes became extinct in 1268, and it was then parcelled out among several members of the German empire. A part of the Austrian portion, with a present population of about

treaty of Westphalia, by which the Thirty Years' War was brought to a close. France demanded this territory by way of compensation for the aid she had rendered Austria, and, although the population at that time was entirely German, it was turned over to its new ruler without the remotest idea of consulting the inhabitants. The clause of the treaty by which the cession was made reads as follows:-"The House of Austria cedes the city of Breisach,

227,000, was ceded to France in 1648 by the

cities in Alsace, namely, Hagenan, Colmar, Schlett-stadt, Weissenburg, Landau, Oberehnbelm, Boss-heim, Munster, Kaisersberg, and Turkheim, All-shall be incorporated with the crown of France, and the Emperor and Empire (German) shall have no further claims upon this land,' The ten free cities lost their nominal freedom immediately, France seizing upon them, in time of peace, in the year 1674. Colmar made a heroic resistance, and Weissenburg and Hagenau, as well as others, were only reduced to complete subjection by being burned by the French. In 1681 Louis XIV laid violent hands upon nearly all of Alsace that was left to Germany, and this in a time of profound peace. Soon after Strasburg succumbed. Leopold I, who then sat upon the German throne. was threatened by the Turks in the East, and could offer no assistance, when the city was besiged by a French army of 40,000 men. Resistance being impossible, Strasburg asked to be taken under the protection of France, which, by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, passed from under the dominion of Germany, together with all the territory which had been occupied by the French troops on the left bank of the Rhine. Louis XIV had guaranteed to the people of Strasburg many of their liberties, but his first acts were to rob the Protestants of their churches, and to give the great cathedral to the traitor Bishop of Zabern. During the eighteenth century, a few more sections of the province passed under French rule, at the time of the acquisition of Lorraine; but, at the outbreak of the first French Revolution the republican city of Mulhouse and a small tract of country still acknowledged the supremacy of Germany. The National Assembly declared their possession by Germany unnatural, and their annexation to France promptly followed. Thus by force.

Alsace transferred from Germany to France. The history of Lorraine presents a similar story. The country fell to the lot of Lothair, a grandson of Charlemagne, on the breaking up of the Western Empire, and he was succeeded by a line of princes who acknowledged fealty to the German Empire. Its unfortunate position,

fraud, and shallow pretense was the whole of

tween France and Germany, and for centuries it was the scene of interminable conflicts. On the death of Louis XI, the last German Emperor of the line of Charlemagne, Lorraine was annexed to France, and erected a duchy under the rule of Regnier, the hero of the celebrated satire of "Reynard the Fox." Subsequently about half of the province was torn away from France by Germany, and placed under the sway of dukes who were nominated by the German Emperor. Eighty years afterwards the German Emperor Henry III again succeeded in uniting the whole province in one duchy, which was bestowed upon Albert of Alsace. The line of princes founded by him lasted seven centuries, producing during that period some of the most gallant rulers who figured in the stirring events of the Middle Ages. Simeon, the fourth of the line, after reigning twenty-two years, retired into a monastery. His nephew, The Changes in Rulers. Frederick, who succeeded him, was celebrated as one of the most accomplished men of his time, but perished miserably by poison at the bands of a favorite mistress. His brother, Matthew II, lives in history as a monster of cruelty. One of his exploits was the skinning alive of the governor of some small town, who was accused of maladministration. Raoul, his successor, was killed at the battle of Cressy, and John, who followed, left his kingdom in order to follow the fortunes of his godfather and namesake, the King of France. He was captured by the Black Prince at the battle of Polctiers, and shared the captivity of the French monarch. While he was away his dukedom was the prey of internal troubles, the unscrupulous oppression of the nobles having provoked the peasantry into insurrection. This rebellion was for a time successful, and the horrors of the Revolution of 1792, were enacted on a smaller scale, much of the best blood in the duchy being poured out by the infurlated Jacquerie. Next came the war of the disputed succession, which forms so prominent a feature In Walter Scott's novel, "Anne of Geierstein." Charles of Burgundy claimed the duchy for his vassal, the Comte de Vermandois, but was defeated near Nancy by the rightful heir, Duke Rene II, and died in a marsh just outside the city. Rene acted with the greatest magnanimity, refusing to confiscate the lands of such of the nobility of Lorraine as had supported the pretensions of Charles, and only taking a crystal vase out of all the rich spoils of the Burgundian camp. In this vase, on the evening of the funeral of Charles, be drank to the "oblivion of vengeance." Upon his death his wife took the veil, and the ceremony of her initiation presents one of the most striking pictures mediæval history. This house reigned over the destinies of Lorraine until 1736, when Francis Stephen exchanged his hereditary duchy for that of Tuscany, in order to be able to marry Maria Theresa, the Empress of Austria. The province was then conferred upon Stanislaus, King of Poland, the father-inlaw of Louis XV of France, who made his residence until 1766 in Nanzig (Nancy) and Lucastadt (Luneville). He was one of the most singular men of his times, by turns a reckless debauchee and a superstitious devotee, more interested in kitchen affairs and poor attempts at rhyming than in the concerns of State. One day, as he was stooping down to light his pipe, his dressing gown caught fire, and he was burned to death. Lorraine then passed under the dominion of France, but not without repeated and serious manifestations of discontent

> on the part of the population. Under French Rule.

Thus a century has passed away since the whole of Alsace and Lorraine has been under the sway of France. At the end of the great wars which resulted in the downfall of the first Napoleon, there was an earnest desire on the part of Germany to recover possession of her lost provinces, but Russia and Austria interfered in behalf of France, and only Landau and a few other unimportant places were restored to Germany by the treaty of 1815.

French customs and the French language

gradually made inroads upon the customs and

language of Germany, practically supplanting the latter in the western portions of Lorraine, but never obtaining more than an equality in the remainder of the provinces. Until the Revolution of 1789 but little effort had been made to substitute the use of the French for that of the German language. The present idea of compact nationalities, co-extensive with the boundaries of the several countries, was then almost unknown. Germans remained unmolested in the use of their language, as the French subjects of several German princes in Alsace and Lorraine had always enjoyed full liberty in using their idlom. But from the time of the Revolution the French Government has been incessant in its efforts to make the German population of Alsace and Lorraine a homogeneous element of the French Empire, and by the gradual introduction of the French language into churches, schools, courts, and all other public relations, to extirpate the last remnants of the German nationality of the inhabitants. The results of these efforts have, thus far, not been considerable. Even to this day, there are a large number of communities where French is unknown. The number of churches and schools in which German is still used exclusively is very considerable, and in nearly the whole territory which since 1648 has been torn from Germany, the German language is even to this day the predominant language. This territory of the German language embraced, in 1861, in Alsace a population of 1,007,477 inhabitants out of a total population of 1,093,376, and in three departments of Lorraine (Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges) a German population of 351,681 in a total population of 1,290,585. Thus France had in its eastern provinces German-speaking districts with a population of 1,359,158. Besides these Germans. France had in the two departments of Pas de Calais and Nord a population speaking Flemish; the dialect of Belgian Germans, numbering together 341,917 inhabitants, who added to the above number give an aggregate German population of 1,701,175. Of these about 200,000 are supposed to have more or less lost their nationality, and, with regard to their language, have become more French than German; leaving about 1,500,000 inhabitants who, as far as their language is concerned, are even to this day

Germans. From 1815 to 1870, disunited Germany did not utter a single official word indicating a claim upon Alsace and Lorraine, and it is probable that such a word would never have been uttered if France had remained content with her spoils. and had not, under the leadership of the last

however, marked it out as the battle-field be- | Napoleon, started on a grand crusade, the illydisguised object of which was the humiliation and weakening of Germany by the extension of her boundaries to the so-called natural frontier of the Rhine. But when France struck the first blow, the old feeling in favor of the restoraof the lost provinces was tion again the struggle has not been destined to close until it has been fully satisfied. The large cities of Alsace and Lorraine, which, as great railroad and governmental centres, have been subjected to the strongest French innovations, are hostile to reannexation to Germany, and even the country districts are not free from this feeling. But it is, in great measure, a relic of the disorganizing strife which prevailed throughout Germany previous to the separation, and will doubtless speedily give way before the more peaceful influences which pervade the Fatherland of the present day. There will long be manifested a feeling of discontent under German rule, but it will assuredly take less time to Germanize Alsace and Lorraine than it did to Frenchify them.

#### A FIENDISH ACT.

Attempt to Murder Two Families by Polson. The town of South Windsor, Conn., says the Hartford Courant, was startled by learning that the families of Mr. Lester Dewey and E. R. Pitkins had been poisoned by eating candy which came through the mall last Friday. Mr. Dewey received a package of prize candy about 3 o'clock on Friday, and opening the same ate two gum drops, and handed it to Mrs. Dewey.

She ate two or three, and turned out the con-

tents to discover the prize, which was a trife.
As she did so she noticed the crumbs of candy and considerable white powder in the bottom of the box which looked like sugar. She wet her finger and touched this and put it on her tongue, remarking that it tasted queer for candy. They were just ready to ride out, and so giving the children a taste of one or two apiece, the box

was put up.

This seems to have been a great mercy; for that white powder was arsenic, and if they had eaten all the contents of the package no medical skill could have saved their lives. The two children who ate were a boy fourteen and a girl thirteen years of age. After they returned from their ride Mrs. Dewey began to complain of pain in her stomach and bad feelings in her head. Simple remedies were resorted to, which had no effect. Her distress increased, and be-fore long Mr. Dewey began to feel sick. His fore long Mr. Dewey began to reel standard, head was heavy; there was a pain in his stomach, and the perspiration started through every pore, and the perspiration of arsenic poison. He began to suspect something wrong, and took a small dose of gin, which so far counteracted the poison as to vomit him. He now suspected poison, and gave a glass of spirits to his wife,

which was the first relief she obtained.

Continuing to use gln, they succeeded in throwing the candy out of the stomach. But the quantity of arsenic Mrs. Dewey took upon her finger was so large that she was prostrated. and for two days has hovered between life and

During Saturday Mr. Dewey learned that Mr. Pitkins' family were in a like condition, seven being prostrated in that family. Two packages came to Mr. Pitkins' family and a valentine. The valentine was postmarked Windsor Locks. This clew was followed up, and the officials in that office testified that a woman mailed three

the day before the poisoning. It is believed that the poison was sent by a Mrs. Stiles, who formerly lived in South Windsor, and manifested a very jealous disposition while there. But it is difficult to imagine what could have been the motive for this fiendish

Mrs. Stiles was examined before Edmund Watson, Justice of the Peace, in East Windsor, on Wednesday. The testimony of Lester Dewey, of the physicians and others, including the postmasters who received and delivered the boxes, was heard, and she was bound over for trial in the sum of \$2500. Mrs. Stiles is a tall, fair-looking lady, about forty years of age, whom one would scarcely suspect to be a criminal. She had no counsel at the examination but made a statement, not under oath, that a week ago Monday a gentleman came to her back door and gave her the packages and a letter, requesting that she should mail them. She thought it strange, but found a note inside saying that the reason of the request would be known hereafter. She made other statements. which were somewhat confused; saying that she could not think what it meant, and had no rea-son for doing anything of the kind herself; that she had no poison of any kind, and never had She repeatedly remarked that she "wondered at it," and asserted that there was a five dollar bill in the bundle of packages to pay the

#### A PRECOCIOUS PORTRAIT PAINTER.

What a Boy of Fifteen Can Do. The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 23d

inst. has the following:—
Those who appreciate the fine arts, and admire works of genius, will be glad to learn that a life-size portrait of the great jurist, Judge George Richardson, by Master Nevil Cain, son of John S. Cain, Esq., of this city, will be on exhibition at J. V. Escott's gallery until Satur-day next. We are disposed to indicate it as evidence that there is a genius in our midst that will one day rival the great masters of the art whose names are immortal. Nevil Cair. bas heretofore given unmistakable evidences of his remarkable gitts in the likenesses of Judge Stites and Judge Bruce, which are hung in the Common Pleas and Circuit Court rooms of this city, and which none would imagine the work of a boy barely in his teens. But this painting of the venerable Judge Robertson is the crowning triumph of his boyish ambition. His reputation, for one so young, could rest here, fearing no rival; for in this his friends are assured, not alone of the promise of a tyro, but the achievement of a master.

We do not wish to be lavish of our adjectives, but those who have seen this work will bear us out in the assertion that it is truly a wonderful likeness. The fine, promisent chin, the brist-ling eyebrows, the clean-cut, breathing nostrils, the massive head, the keen eye-every feature, in fact-make a portrait which, as a work of art, will bear comparison with the very best. We understand the Legislature will authorize it to be purchased of the young painter and hung in the room of the Court of Appeals. The associate judges of the Hon. George Robertson pronounce it the most correct likeness that could possibly be painted of the emineut jurist. We participate in the pride of his parents, and are happy to claim him as a citizen of Louisville.

We shall watch his progress hereafter, and, pre-

dict for him an enviable reputation.

subject of experiment.

-The proposed change in the time of school vacations at Boston, if carried into effect, will give the boys and girls about half a week more of holidays in the year than they now get.

The heroic death of "Doc." Simmons at the New Hamburg catastrophe has elicited a large number of enthusiastic lines. Among the best are those which appeared in one of our Western religious papers and included these stanzas:— —It is said that when a piece of new muslin is torn in the dark a line of light is observable along the torn edges. It is not known whether this arises from electricity or phosphorescence; but it seems to depend upon the dressing of the cloth, since, after being washed, the phenome-non does not manifest itself. A piece of stout, twilled new cotton is said to furnish the best

# SECOND EDITION

PRELIMINARIES SIGNED.

The End of the War.

A Despatch from the Emperor.

"Cratitude to God."

A Good Sunday's Work.

The Efforts to Retain Metz The Humiliation of Paris.

#### The Triumphal Entry To-day.

FROM EUROPE. The Preliminaries of Peace Signed - Despatch from Emperor William. Baden, Feb. 27.—The Emperor William tele-

graphs from Versailles as follows:-"With a deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them. WILHELM,"

SECOND DESPATCH. Official Announcement. BORDBAUX, Feb. 26 .- An official despatch rom Paris states that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace have been signed.

M. Thiers arrives at Bordeaux to-morrow. The Better the Day the Better the Deed-The Preliminaries Signed on Sunday. Paris, Feb. 27 .- The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday at 5:30 P. M.

Prussin's Demands.

Favre cedes Alsace and Metz. Belfort is retained. The war indemnity is fixed at five milliards of francs, for the payment of which three years' time is granted. The Germans are to hold the fortresses until paid.

The Armistice has been prolonged for a week. The Entry Into Paris.

The Germans are to enter Paris immediately. Baron Rothschild has been summoned to Versailles, as are also the railway presidents who are to arrange to carry the German troops back to Germany. Their departure will be preceded by a review in the Champ de Mars. It is said that the

has been annulled and Deligny declines to assume the deputyship.

Proposed Purchase of Luxemburg by France LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The telegraphic despatch from Versailles, dated the 26th, says that M. Thiers has proposed the purchase of Luxemburg by France and its transfer to Germany, if Metz

The Emperor's Henlth. The Emperor William is much improved in

A despatch from Amiens, dated the 26th, says an order has been received for the movement of troops towards Rouen. Legitimists and Oriennists.

The Morning Post contradicts the reported fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists. The Emperor in Paris.

The London Telegraph has a despatch from Versailles, dated the 26th, announcing that the Emperor will lunch at the Elysee Bourbon with his court, and return to Berlin next Saturday. The Opening of the German Parliament has been fixed for March 16.

The Triumphal Entry of the Germans Into is to be delayed two months, as the wl ole people of Germany will observe Six Weeks' Mourning for the victims of the war.

M. Thiers offered another Milliard of Thaiers to Keep Metz. but the offer was refused.

The Feeling in Paris. Paris, Feb. 26 .- The Republican manifestations continue, with perfect order, but the feeling among the people is strong and deep for Future Revenge Upon Germany.

The Prefact of Police refuses to assume the responsibility for the preservation of order if the Prussians enter. The Mortality in Paris

is greatly lessened. Provisions are abundant. An English Opinion Regarding the Triumphal Entry.

London, Feb. 27-130 P. M.-It is now

thought that the German army will not enter Paris, and it is said that the Emperor and Prince Imperial will certainly not do so. Prince Charles of Roumania

is still resolved to abdicate. This Morning's Quetations.

LONDON, Feb. 27—11 30 A. M.—Consols 91@—for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. bonds of 1862, 91½; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 90½; of 1866, old, S. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 109; Great Western, 30.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Calcutta linseed, 61s. 6d. Sugar,

Antwerf, Feb. 27.—Petroleum, 50 francs. Liverpool, Feb. 27.—11 30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands barely 7%c.; Orleans barely 7%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. Liverpool, Feb. 27—12-20 P. M.—Cali ornia wheat moyant at 11s. 10d.; new red Western spring moyant at 10s. 9d.@11s. 2d.; for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 2. Oats, 3s.

of No. 2 to the nignest grades of No. 2. Oats, 3s. 3d. Corn, 36s. for new.

London, Feb. 27—1 30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account. Eric Raliroad, 12.

London, Feb. 27.—Linseed oil, 31s. 15d.

Liverpool., Feb. 27—1 30 P. M.—Wheat active, but unchanged in prices. Pork, 25s.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Vermont Reform School Graduate. MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 27 .- A young man named Gustavus Sherman, of Waterbury, Vt., for refusing to pay his fare on the Vermont Central train last Saturday night, was put off by the employes near Middlesex. He thereupon fired upon Conductor Irving, but missed him, the ball entering the side of the sleeping-car. Sherman was pursued by Sheriff Brown, captured yesterday, and is now in jail awaiting examination. He is a graduate of the Vermont Reform School,

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Joint High Commission met this morning at eleven o'clock at the State Department. All the United States Commissioners were present except Mr. Hoar, and all the British Commissioners except Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Stafford Northcote. The proceedings are to be conducted secretly. Naval Orders.

Surgeon Macgruder has been ordered to proceed to St. Louis to attend the officers and their families, to examine recruits, and give medical attendance at St. Louis Arsenal. Commodore Gillis has been ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Surgeon DuBois has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, and ordered to the Dictator. The ordering of Surgeon Kennedy to the Dictator has been revoked.

#### FROM THE STATE.

The Overcrowding of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—It is understood that a message this afternoon will be transmitted to the Legislature by Governor Geary, calling the attention of that body to the necessity of some action looking to a prevention of the overcrowding with prisoners of the Eastern Penitentiary. The Governor will urge that the surplus of prisoners be sent to the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg, and also that in future commitments by the courts the judges can have power to send the convicts direct to Pittsburg.

Havana Markets.

Havana, Feb. 25,—Sugar—Prices stiff, but quotations unchanged. Sales of the week, 5000 boxes and hogsheads. Exports of the week to foreign countries, 18,000 boxes and 3200 hhds. Exports to the United States, 7000 boxes and 3000 hhds. Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 155,000 boxes and 18,000 hhds. Bacon dull. Butter flat. Coal oil steady at 44 reals. Flour steady at \$14.75@15.50. Hams active. Lard dull at 187%[9]. Tallow—Market supplied. Potatoes steady at \$450@475. Honey active at 6 reals. Lamber—Market supplied; white pine, \$25@26.75. Box white pine, \$26@27; pitch pine, \$25@26.75. Box Shooks—Market supplied and quoted at \$\infty\$. Box Shooks—Market supplied and quoted at \$\infty\$. Empty hogshead Shooks steady at \$2.50@2.62\infty\$. Empty hogsheads in demand at \$464.25. Freights flat; box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, 75@80c.; hogshead of sugar to Northern and Southern ports, \$2.50@4.25; hogsheads of molasses to Northern and Southern ports, \$2.50@2.25.

#### JAPAN.

Arrival of the First Japanese Minister to the United States.

Prince Meis Fusimi, uncle of the reigning Emperor of Japan, with seven attaches; Jugoi Aronori Mori, Charge d'Affaires of the Government of Japan in the United States, with two recretaries and one attache; and 18 students, from 18 to 23 years of are together with alchi-18 to 23 years of age, together with eight servants, have arrived in town, and are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Japanese Consulat San Francisco, who for eleven years past has been the only agent of the Government of Japan in this country, accompanies them, and will proceed with Mr. Mori and his suite to Wash-ington, and see them duly established in their Legation-house before returning to Cali-fornia. The title Jugol, which Mr. Mori bears, is equivalent to that of lord. Mr. Mori, who is the first native diplomatic representa-tive ever sent by the Government of Japan to reside in a foreign country, has served as mem ber in the National Council at Yedo, and is a strong leader of the party of progress who now control the Government. He speaks English quite well, and converses freely on the changes which his Government is undergoing, and the active measures which are taking to make her system, both civil and military, accord with those of the great powers of the world.

The Prince will remain in this country for a short time, studying our institutions and estab-lishing in schools a portion of the young men, and will then proceed to Europe with the remainder. Nine of the young men will study medicine in Prussia. The Government of Japan has already sent to Christian countries to be educated about 400 young men, and will send, it is stated, about 600 more during the present year. Mr. Mori recites with much interest the evidences of progress in the educational system of Japas. Already they have established a college at Yedo, at which there are four American instructors, two Euglish, and two French. It is also proposed to establish free schools in all parts of the country. The French system system for the navy. There are now eight regiments in service wearing the European uni-form. Mr. Mori says that the people of Japan feel under more obligations and have more love for the United States Government than for any other. The present Government is endeavoring to obtain all possible information as to the mode in which the various departments of the leading nations are carried out. To accomplish this, the Government sends abread members of the Imperial family and others as students. These are all young men, who can the more readily acquire the foreign languages. They are maintained and supported at the expense of the Government, and when they have finished their course of studies, or have accomplished the mission on which they were sent they return home to give their country the benefit of their experience and education. At the present time there are about two hundred Japanese students in the various colleges and universities of America. By the next steamer due at San Francisco, a Japanese Charge d'Af-faires, accredited to the Emperor of Russia, will arrive. - N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

#### THE QUAKER CITY. She Founders Off Cape Hatterns-The Cap-

The late commander of the Quaker City, Captain M. M. Gorman, reports that he left Port-au-Prince on the night of February 4, with 400 tons of logwood and a quantity of hides, and had fine weather for seven days after. About midnight of the 11th he encountered a gale of wind from the S. S. W., Cape Hatteras bearing N. by W., distant 110 miles, wherein he

lost his after smock-stack.

The gale continuing with increased violence occasioned the loss of the other smoke stack. At 4 A. M. of the 12th the ship commenced to leak badly, the deck pumps being unable to keep her free. It was still blowing heavily, and at 8 A. M. the water had risen to eight feet in the engine room, putting the fires out. He then lay to, using all the means in his power to keep the ship affoat, but the water gained steadily. Captain Gorman seeing that the vessel must shortly founder, began preparations for taking to the boats, when the bark Howard, of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain Shaw, hove in sight, answered the signal of distress, and took off all hands. The Howard made two unsuccessful attempts to reach Fortres Monroe, and was finally compelled to change her course for Bermuda, which she reached on the 19th. The vessel was owned by Admiral Dejois, of the Haytien navy, who was a passenger on board. She was uninsured.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

There is a moderate activity in the loan man ket, but most of the activity is due to the lively movement in stocks. Currency is abundant, and freely advanced on all good collateral pledges at 5 per cent. The wants of manufacturers and merchants are comparatively light, and all good paper is taken readily without close calculation as to time at 7 per cent. The ten-dency of the market is tewards further ease and

a lower scale of rates. At least such is the look it now wears.

There is considerable demand for gold for the

payment of customs on imported goods, and the market continues very steady, with sales ranging between 111½@111½, closing at %.

In Government bonds there is also an active movement and a very firm feeling among holders.

In stock investments there was a fair business

In stock investments there was a fair business at about Saturday's figures. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 101%; ante-war do. at 103; and Lehigh gold loan at 88%.

Reading Railroad was dull and neglected at about 49%, without sales. Pennsylvania was rather weak, with some sales at 61% @61%; sales of Camden and Amboy at 116% @116%; Catawissa preferred at 30%; Philadelphia and Erie at 27%; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47% @647%, the latter b. o.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 35% @35%, the latter b. o.: 17 was bid for

35%@35%, the latter b. o.; 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

The balance of the list was overlooked.

HPHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

| PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. | Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street | FIRST BOARD. | 279 sh Penna R. 61½ | 2800 do. 85.61½ | 279 sh Penna R. 61½ | 279 sh Pa E R. 75 | 279 sh Penna R. 61½ | 279 sh Pa E R. 75 | 279 sh Penna R. 61½ | 279 sh Pa E R. 75 | 279 sh Penna R. 61½ | 279 sh Penna 100 sh Cat Pf. . b30 . 89% 1300 do . . . . . 35% MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114% 114% 10. 1862, 112% 112%; do. 1865, 112% 112%; do. 1865, 112% 112%; do. 1866, new, 111% 111%; do. 1867, do. 111% 111%; do. 1868, do. 111% 111%; 10-408, 112% 113%; Gold, 111%; 60, 111%; 310 of 113% 113%; Gold, 111%; Silver, 106% 108; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 830 845; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 830 8845; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. B

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Feb. 27.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and several lots changed hands at 11@ 1136c. Timothy and Flaxseed are scarce; we quote the former at \$6.50, and the latter at \$1.10 per

bushel.

bushel.

A sale of 40 hhds. Quercitron Bark on secret terms. We quote No. 1 at \$30 per ton.

The favorable tenor of the Liverpool accounts has had no perceptible effect upon the Flour market. The trade is dull, all inquiry being confined to the wants of the home trade. About 700 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.37\(\text{\sc 85}\) 00; extras at \$5.75\(\text{\sc 86}\); spring wheat extra family at \$6.75\(\text{\sc 87}\). Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50\(\text{\sc 87}\); Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.67\(\text{\sc 75}\); and St. Louis at \$7.75\(\text{\sc 88}\). 100 barrels of Rye Flour sold at \$5.87\(\text{\sc 97}\). Prices of Corn Meal are nominal

The Wheat market is very quiet, with small sales of Western red at \$1.55\(\text{\sc 81}\); so and 1200 bushels white at \$1.52\(\text{.}\)? Rye comes forward slowly and sells at \$1.10\(\text{.}\) Corn is in better demand and higher. Sales os 3000 bushels yellow at 70\(\text{\sc 850c}\); and Western mixed at 77c. Oats are steady, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64\(\text{\sc 65c}\).

Whisky is quiet. Sales of Western iron-bound at 93c.; and wood do. at 91\(\text{\sc 9c}\).

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Feb. 27 .- The market for beef cattle was

devoid of animation to-day and prices, though quotably unchanged were rather in favor of buyers. We quote choice at 8@8%c., fair to good at 6%@ 7%c., and common at 4@6c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 1975 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:-

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.

10 Owen Smith, Western, 74@8%.

50 John Smyth & Bros., Western, 768%.

50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6874.

55 A. Christy, Western, 788%.

52 Jas. Christy, Western, 74@8.

52 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 64@7%.

75 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 64@7%.

50 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 64@7%.

50 B. F. McFillen, Western, 768.

51 B. F. McFillen, Western, 768.

52 B. S. McFillen, Western, 768.

53 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7%@8.

54 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7%@8.

55 Ohnomes & Miller, Western, 688%. Phomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6%@7%.

66 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6%@7%.
50 H. Chain, Jr., Lanc., co., 6%@7%.
57 L. Frank, Lancaster co., 6%@7%.
40 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lanc. co., 6%@7%.
100 Hope & Co., Western 6%@8%.
35 H. Frank, West Virginia., 7@7%.
26 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8.
28 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@8.

28 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@8.
40 Wm. Alexander, Chester co., 5@8.
45 John McArdle, Western, 7½@8½.
51 R. Maynes, Western, 5½@7½.
30 V. Young, Chester co., 6@7½.
30 Elcorn & Co., Chester co., 7½.
32 J. Frank, Michigan, 4@71
31 J. Evans, Chester co., 5@5½.
10 C. Welker, Chester co., 4@6½.
Covs and Calves were in steady re-

Cows and Calves were in steady request, and 200 head sold at \$40@75, as in quality.

Sheep attracted but little attention, and changed hands in a small way at 5@6%c. \$10. gross. Re-Hogs.—The late advance was well maintained, and there was a fair inquiry. Sales of 4500 head at \$10@ 10 50 for slop up to \$11@12 for corn-red.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... FEBRUARY 27 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 6 A M ..... 46 | 11 A. M ..... 49 | 2 P. M ..... 50 SUN RIBES...... 6 37 MOON SETS...... 0:59 SUR SETS..... 5 50 HIGH WATER..... 7:27

(By Cable.)
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Arrived, steamship Norway, CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, Providence, T. M. Swed. bark Cygous, Petterson, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co. Swed bark Hermelin, Borjesson, do , do. Bark Ada McAdam, Partridge, Trieste, W. Brockie.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington, D. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Moore, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer William Woodward, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, from Sagua Feb. 14, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Salied in company with sohr Mary and Louise, for Portland. Left in port, barks Yumure, for New York, loading; G. de Zaldo, do., do.; and Daring, for North of Hatteras; brigs Walter Howes, for Philadelphia, leading; Windward, for Baltimore; John Sanderson, for do.; and J. H. Kennedy, for North of Hatteras; and schr Louisa Blizs, just arrived. Captain Randall, of bark E. F. Herriman, died suddenly at Sagua, 14th inst.

Schr T. D. Wilder, Kenney, 14 days from Clennegos, with sugar and molasses to E. F. Cabada & Co. Lat. 34 44, long, 75 14, experienced a heavy gale from N. to N. R., which lasted 24 hours.

Schr E. G. Elly, McAllister, from Norfolk, with shingles and old iron to Croskey & Co.

Schr George S. Repplier, Brooks, fm York River, with mdse. to master.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr General Grant, Walteman, from Gloucester, Mass., with fish to captain.

Schr Mass., with fish to captain.

Schr Mass., with fish to captain.

Schr Hattle Palge, Haley, from M. Schr Hattle Palge, Haley, from M. Schr Anne E. Martin, Weeks, from ARRIVED THIS MORNING.