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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.

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FIRST EDITION

THE INDIAN TROUBLES

Prospects of Peace.

The Hamilton Opera House Lottery.

Who Drew the Great Prize?

Baptism of an Actress.

Shocking Railway Casualty.

Mtc., Btc., Etc., Etc.

THE INDIANS.

The Threatened Outbrenk on the Kanens Frontier Believed to have been Averted— The Discontented Chiefs about to Visit Wash-

The following is the letter of Commissioner Parker to the Secretary of the Interior concern-ing the threatened outbreak in the spring on the Kansas border, and in answer to certain military reports referred to the Indian Bureau on the

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by refer-ence from you of a communication from the Honorable Secretary of War, of date 16th inst., inclosing a report made to his department by the commanding officer of Fort Dodge, Kansas, in reference to the movements of five mounted Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, who created the impression that they were making such investigation as would lead to their success in the general outbreak anticipated in the spring.

In connection with this matter, I respectfully

submit certain papers for the information of the department. It will be observed that in regard to the reports that the Cheyenneswere going on to the reports that the Cheyennes were going on the war-path is the spring, Big Jake remarked that "no one can say that I ever threatened to go on the war-path when the grass grows. Colonel Nelson insulted me in the presence of my people (the Arrapahoes reported this some time ago) and I merely scolded back * * *;"

time ago) and I merely scolded back * * *;"
that in reference to Agent Darlington's request
for a renewed pledge of peace, Big Jake said:—
'Why do you ask this? We are at peace; we
intend to keep peace; we don't intend going on
the war-path when the grass grows. Your report says we do. We are at peace, and if you
don't think so, try us. We will do anything or
go anywhere to show you of our good
intentions. Colonel Nelson has done all
he could to prevent the Indians from
coming to this agency, and from acting in accordance with the wishes of our agent; he told
us that we were fools when there was so much us that we were fools when there was so much good around Supply." With Whirlwind, Jr., they said, "Big Jake and Red Moon are leading men in the tribe, and what they say the soldiers (Indians) will adhere to," and further, that they were each in earnest, and never, at any time, had the Cheyennes appeared more friendly or better satisfied with their rations, annuities, agent, or agency, than they have this fall or winter. With regard to the Arrapahoes I also inclose copies of a communication from Super-intendent Hoag, dated the 13th instant, transmitting the report of Agent Darlington of the 25th ultimo, in which the agent states (in roply to the charges of Colonel Nelson, that the In dians are aroused, etc.), that there are "seldom many days without some of the Indians coming in for rations, and they invariably manifest a very friendly feeling, stating that when the season of robes is over they in-tend moving near us;" that Powder Face, Na-watch, and Spotted Wolf, all leading men, the two first known to be emphatically the rolling chiefs of the Arrapahoe tribe, have made very frequent visits this winter, attended by many leading men of their respective bands, and that they have always manifested the greatest at-

tachment and friendship, and have always left, apparently, with the kindest of feelings."

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that by tact on the part of the military, the outbreak feared by General Pope may be avoided, to which end the efforts of this office are energetically directed correlations. cally directed, care having been taken to furnish the Indians with supplies of every kind. It may be proper to state here that this office reserves to itself exclusive jurisdiction and control over Indians upon their reservations, and that it is understood that such Indians as fail or refuse to go in and locate upon reservations are wholly subject to the control and supervision of

the military authorities. E. S. PARKER, Commissioner. Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

WHO IS THE LUCKY MAN?

An Unknown Farmer Draws the Hamilton Opera House-Shall the Prize be Sent by Mail or Express?

One of the great questions of the dayi s, Who is the lucky man who has drawn the splendid Opera House at Hamilton, Ohio? He entered the office of P. C. Devlin, No. 2 Wall street, New York, on Saturday, and purchased ticket New York, on Saturday, and purchased ticket 28,889 in the lottery. This ticket has proved the lucky one, and up to 1 o'clock this afternoon the owner had not made himself known. A representative of the Commercial, who interviewed Mr. Devlin, was informed that the man is probably a farmer, as his dress seemed to in-

dicate that he was from the country.

He bought his ticket about 11 o'clock in the

forenoon, just before the books closed, and was apparently ignorant of the nature of the principal prize, as he inquired if it would be sent on here by mail or express, and when he should call to see if he had drawn it. Mr. Devlin's clerk told him to call during the first part of this week, and he would be informed whether he had drawn anything or not. The rural gen-tieman pulled a large old-fashioned leather wallet out of his pocket, paid the clerk a \$5 greenback, pocketed his "card," pulled his broan-brimmed hat further down upon his head, and departed. His name was not taken, and the clerk did not ascertain his residence. Therefore the question of "Who has drawn the Opera House?" is thus far as much of a mystery as "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is Mr. Devlin's opinion that the unknown farmer resides in New Jersey, as his dress, manner, and language seemed peculiar to the State of paving stones, clam shells, and apple-jack. As the number of the lucky ticket has ple-jack. As the number of the lucky ticket has been quite extensively published in the papers the great unknown will probably make himself known ere long. As it would be impracticable to send the Opera House from Hamilton, Ohlo, to New York either by mail or express, he will be obliged to go where his prize is located to claim his property.

As Mahommed had to go to the mountain, because the mountain would not come to him, so will the fortunate farmer have to go the Opera House, because the "pesky" thing cannot come to him. A clerk of the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city drew \$1000, and Mrs. S. Forbes, residing on Greene street, was equally fortunate. A gentleman who holds ticket No. 28,089 came into Mr. Devlin's office this forenoon and stated that he had a dream last night which led him to believe that he had drawn the Opera House. In fact, he did come within nothing of being the lucky individual, an "0" being the only difference between the number of his "card" and No. 28,889.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. Gladstone on the Dowry Resolution. In the House of Commons on Feb. 13, Mr. Gladstone rose to move a resolution granting an annuity of £6000 to her Royal Highness, which, he explained, would be supplemented in Committee of Supply by the grant of a dowry of £30,600. Assuming with great regret and pain that the motion was not to be passed unanimously, Mr. Gladstone went on to combat the objections which might be raised to it. In marobjections which might be raised to it. In marrying her daughter to a subject the Queen had not proceeded without the advice of her responsible Ministers; and she had acted in accordance with the womanly and motherly character which has always led her to choose for her daughters husbands on whose principles she could rely. The practice, too, was not a new one in our history, and it was quite agreeable to the usages and social spirit of the country. The provision was not immoderate compared with analogous grants to the daughters of George III, for instance. Replying to the suggestion that the Crown ought to save out of its income for these purposes, he pointed out that though the Queen's income was large, its application was to a great extent predetermined, and that during the whole of the present reign its economical management had been an example to every household in the country. The civil list, he argued, when settled at the commeacement of the reign, did not contemplate provi-sions of this nature, nor would it be convenient that it should. He pointed out that though the Crown Lands now produced an income only about equal to the civil list, if they were managed in the same manner as a private estate they would put the sovereign in possession of the largest income in the country. What, for instance, if Hyde Park and the other metropolitan parks were cut up into building plots? But Mr. Gladstone put the proposition on higher grounds, dilating on the political importance of supporting the dignity of the Crown in a becoming manner, on the value of a stable dynasty, and on the unwisdom of entering into too minute pecuniary calculations on such an occasion, The motion was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and was carried by acelamation, though Mr. P. Taylor appeared to be rising to speak on it a moment after Mr. Dodson had put the question, when it was too late.

Elaborate Preparations for the Nuptials. The London Times of February 13 says: -"Since the return of her Majesty the Queen and the royal family to Windsor Castle, the prepa-rations for the nuptials of her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have received a considerable impetus. On Saturday, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. Seabrook, her Majesty's Inspector of Palaces, the workmen in the Lord Chamberlain's department commenced the decoration of the retiringroom for the royal bridesmaids, which has been erected at the west end of the south aisle of the Chapel Royal of St. George. "The interior walls will be richly and hand-

somely decorated with choice fabrics, and on Saturday experiments were made for the pur-Saturday experiments were made for the purpose of selecting the precise colors for use in the adornment of this chamber, which, when finished, will be richly carpeted and suitably furnished for the occasion from the Castle stores. The retiring-room for the royal bridesmaids is only a few paces from the west door or grand entrance of the cathedral.

'The Albert Memorial Chapel, it appears, is to be used as a cloak room for the illustrious personages invited to attend the ceremony. Here

sonages invited to attend the ceremony. Here the majority of the guests will assemble, and pass across the entrance to the clossters into the of St. George's Chapel either up a short flight of temperary stairs to the gallery erected in the south aisle, near the altar, or by the door eneath the Queen's closet, or west door, into the choir of the chapel, and so take the seats allotted to them. The space in front of the communion rails between the ends of the seats of the Knights of the Garter and the rails in front of the altar will be covered with board and carpeted, thus forming a level platform for the purposes of the marriage and hiding the steps leading up to the altar. Just outside the south door as the visitor enters the cathedral is the Bray Chapel. This is a sort of alcove, partly shut off from the nave by paneled work. Access is gained to it by an ancient door leading from the interior of the cathedral, and it is within this recess that the bridegroom and groomsmen will assemble previous to the hour fixed for the

Royal wedding.
"Of the precise form of ceremony which will be carried out on the 21st of March little can at present be gathered, but from the arrangements already in progress it may be inferred that the bridegroom's procession will be formed at the Bray Chapel, and proceed through the choir to the front of the altar, and that her Royal Highness Princess Louise, probably accompanied by her Majesty the Queen, will drive from the Grand Quadrangle of the Castle through the entrance to the Horseshoe Cloisters, alight at the steps of the west or grand entrance of the cathedral, and be met at the door by the bridesmaids, proceeding up the centre of the nave, and through the choir to the front of the altar, where the nuptial knot will be tied.'

THE TRAVELS OF A LIBRARY.

John Bull's Cuatle and Uncle Sam's Custom House. A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post

Noticing the sale of a valuable private library, it has occurred to me to send you some odd facts about the history of that collection: -The library was the property of an English lawyer, who, running through his patrimony at home, brought it out with him to Canada, where he proposed to settle. But fortune did not favor the immigrant, and after a while his funds became exhausted, while dunning credit-ors beset him on every side. At last several executions were issued against the worldly possessions of the Englishman, among which of course was known to be the library. The Sheriff appeared at the house and knocked for admission. The occupant, however, was firm in the belief that an Englishman's house is his castle, and so locking all outer doors and nailing down windows, he denied entrance to

The utmost ingenuity was displayed by the sheriff to obtain an entrance by means of tricks sheriff to obtain an entrance by means of tricks and devices, but to no avail—the disguised friends, crippled beggars, and fainting females on the steps invariably being refused admittance Occasionally, for some well-known and tried gentleman friends, a rope ladder was lowered, and the visitor thus admitted; but even these visits were few and far between. On Sundays, when no civil process for debt is of any power, the house was opened. At last the garrison were prepared to try and save the library. With the aid of certain wooden par-titions within the house, cases had been made for the books, and they were all packed await-

the minion of the law.

ing the next Sunday.

The American frontier lay about fifty miles away, and by proper management the library could be conveyed thither between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday. Arrangements had been made for relays of horses along the road, and so when midnight on Saturday had come, and the bailiffs had departed for their beds, wagons were brought to a back door, and

the heavy cases placed therein.

Before many miles had been travelled the sheriff heard of the trick, and came thundering down behind. Power to stop the fugitives he had not, but power to annoy he had. He at tempted to buy up the inn-keepers whose teams had been engaged to draw the wagons the next stage, but all to no avail, and by 10 P. M. on Sunday the Englishman, his library, and his household goods were safe in the arms of Uncle

But new perils appeared. A little United States Custom House yawned for tolls, and the officers selzed the goods. His furniture they

the books must pay duty.
So to Washington the Englishman went, and there he pleaded for his books to be entered free. But Uncle Sam was inflexible, and held that under the circumstances the books were not brought to the United States for the owner's private use, but for sale. After remaining some-what over three years in the little Custom House the duty was paid, and the books were sent to New York and sold. And so was broken up this unfortunate library.

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

Baptism of Little Letta, the Actress-Interest-ing Incidentals.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Feb-ruary 20, says:—"About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while six or seven hundred guests of the St. Charles Hotel were preparing for their evening meal, a select party was assem-bled in room No. 175 of the hotel to witness one of those scenes which remain deeply im-pressed upon the actors and spectators for long years to follow. The occasion was a double baptism, the prominent one being that of Lotta, the little actress.

the little actress. "Rev. Dr. Leacock made his appearance about 3)4 o'clock, and, after having been introduced to the company, saying, 'I have longed to see you, but was not permitted to do so,' and then added a few words of congratulation to her added a few words of congratulation to her upon her proposed admission into the Church of Christ. Lotta was simply and modestly attired, like a little lady, as she is in the full meaning of the word, in a black silk underskirt, deeply pleated at the hem, with an overskirt and boddice of the same material, the overskirt being looped at the sides. Over the boddice she wore bretelles of a light blue silk, which contrasted charmingly with the black of her dress, and was in excellent harmony with her fresh complexion and auburn hair, and looked as bright as the beautiful sky outside, which poured its gorgeous light into the room with a generous warmth. At a signal of the venerable minister, the company arose, and Lotta knelt before a chair at the centre table and the company joined in prayer. The ceremony of baptism was then performed, Mr. Leacock reading the exercises from a relic of the past, which had been loaned for the occasion by Miss Bettle Irwin, a granddaughter of the sage of Ashland, upon the fly-leaf of which was inscribed the following:—'Hon. H. Clay, Ashland, Kentucky, with the respectful regards of Mrs. T. Allibone. Philadelphia, 1848,' and presented by that lady when the great Harry of the West joined the Episcopal Church.

"If the ceremony was imposing it was not a little enhanced by the presence of this book, that had belonged to one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced. Lotta, who received the name of Mignonne Lotta Crabtree, made the responses in a clear voice. Lotta generous warmth. At a signal of the venerable

made the responses in a clear voice. Lotta having thus renounced the works and pomp of Satan, Mr. Leacock proceeded to administer the sacrament to the daughter of the first sponsors of Lotta Crabtree, a wee bit of human nature still in her teething period, who received the holy sprinkle under the name of Mignonne Lotta Conner. There was a temporary squeal when the babe was made a Christian; but the period was short, and the company mingled in merriment over cakes and Krug, and eventually repaired to the grand ordinary, where a bounte-ous table was spread."

SWITZERLAND.

Herrible Suffering of the Soldiers of Bour-baki's Army-Dropping Down Dead from

The following are extracts from a private letter received from Montreux and published in the London Standard: -

We are all greatly interested about the poor French soldiers who field for refuge across the Swiss frontier when surrounded by the Prussians. They are the remains of Bourbala's army, and are pouring by thousands along the different routes through the Jura into Switzerland. We are told there are the Jura into Switzeriand. We are told there are about \$800 here, all in the most abject, miserable condition imaginable. The Swiss have, of course, disarmed them, and, in a sort of way, made them prisoners, and they are being portioned out to every canton. Those who were to be placed in Chillon did not arrive until Saturday evening. They were obliged to walk all the way from Lausanne, as the railway companies would not allow them to go in the trains because they were so dirty. We heard the most heartrending accounts of them from all quarters; they had to match shoeless and stockingless through the snow (which has been very deep all about here) with hardly any clothing to protect them against the biting cold. Many of them fell down dead in the streets of Pontarlier from exhaustion and want of food. Late on Saturday evening, February 4, we became aware of a great commotion, and on looking out we saw a black mass of human beings marching past on the lower road. There were a few carts and carriages for these where were as he to wash and the roads. black mass of human beings marching past on the lower road. There were a few carts and carriages for those who were not able to walk, and through the stillness of the night we heard a hollow cough, which is what so many had so badly in Lausanne. Nurse and the servants ran down to meet them, and walked by them to Chillon. There were a great many of the Swiss with them too. They got into talk with several of the poor soldiers, who told them that for three weeks they had been obliged to sleep, if sleep were possible under such circumstances, on snow, with nothing to cover them, and a fire only, as a great luxury, when they could find a little stray wood. For three successive days they were fighting in snow up to their waista—they la the were fighting in snow up to their waists—they is the plain and the Prussians on the surrounding hilis plain and the Prussians on the surrounding hills—without any munitions whatever, and no arms save their bayonets; and, to crown all, to strengthen them for their hard work, they had the bountiful supply of twe biscuits for their subsistence for two days. With no generals, all disorganized and in conrusion, they naturally asked what could they do—obey the orders they received, and rash headlong on to the swords of their enemies. It was desperate work; they tried it for a short time in vain, and then preferred crossing the frontier and leaving the Prussians in undisputed possession of the field. They will be well cared for here; every one has stores of warm clothing and food for them, only waiting to be distributed. The Swiss are coming out well, especially one old woman, who the other night sent up a box full of woman, who the other night sent up a box full of stockings, all new and made of beautifully warm stockings, all new and made of beautifully warm wool, with various other articles, which papa values at over fifty francs. On Sunday morning she went down to Chillon and gave every soldier a handker-chief and some sugar candy for his cough. Papa and some other gentlemen got up a subscription for them, and went round to every one in the place. He has been wonderfully successful. In three days they collected nearly 1900 france. I think it shows how hind hearted and generous people and

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Bridge Gives Way with a Stock Train Frightful Denth of a Firemap.

Bloomfield (Feb. 21) cor. of the Wheeling Register. A terrible accident befell stock train No. 23 ast night at a quarter past 8 o'clock, one mile west of this place. The train left Cadiz Junction, near Dennison, Ohio, at 7 P. M., bound east, lloaded with cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and when upon the bridge over Reed's dam it gave way and precipitated the engine and six cars into the flood beneath. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman went down with the man, and one brakeman went down with the wreck; the engineer, Joseph Stanley, receiving fatal injuries. The brakeman was bruised severely, but will recover. The fireman, poor fellow, was destined to die a terrible death. He was caught by the engine and forced against the east abutment in water up to his chin, and was compelled to sit in this position for two long hours, suffering terribly and begging the people to cut off his leg or drown him to end his suffering. All that human aid could do was done, and still he was held firmly there until his soul left the body and departed, leaving the mortal part of him sitting there with ghastly countenance, a monument to bad engineering. The body has not yet been extricated from th rains, but will be to-day. The stock was either killed, drowned, or frozen to death and now lay in the wreck. Passengers and baggage have to be transferred around by the wagon road, thus causing a delay of some hours, giving the passengers an opportunity of seeing the horrible spectacle of the corpse sitting bolt upright in the water.

granted to him, but "a whole bookstore," re-marked Uncle Sam's man, "ain't included," and | SECOND EDITION

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Additional Particulars.

The Disturbances in Paris.

The Triumphal Prussian Entry.

The Price Paid for Belfort,

The Rothschilds and the Indemnity

They Will Pay it in a Year.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment

Ste., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Official Confirmation of the Peace News. Paris, Feb. 27, via London, Feb. 28 .- An official notice, signed by Picard, confirms the signature of the preliminaries of peace, and announces that the armistice has been prolonged

Contributions and Regulations on the French departments are to cease.

she Price of Belfort.
The entrance of the Germans into Paris was the price paid to save Belfort.

New Minister of Finnuce. M. Poryer-Quertler has been appointed Minister of Finance.

It is said that

General Aurelles de Paladines has been named commander of the National Guard of the Selne, The Germans Will Enter Paris

on Wednesday, and evacuate the city immediately upon the ratification of peace. A Consultative Commission goes to Bordeaux on Tuesday, and the debate upon the question of the ratification of the

treaty of peace will commence immediately. The Triumphal Entry.

The Parisian army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. No Frenchmen in unform are to be allowed to enter the German portion of the

city, which will be surrounded by barricades. There was much patriotic agitation on Sunday night in consequence of the report of the immediate entry of the Germans, and the National Guard erected ramparts in the Champs Elysees to repel the enemy. There was, however, no disturbance. At midnight on Sunday quiet was restored, but on Monday morning the city was again agitated. Crowds surrounded the notices signed by M. Picard, and which were placarded in various parts of the city, appealing for the preservation of order and dignity. The crowd also

two commandants of the guard. All the papers, even the ultra radicals, recommend non-resistance to the entry of the Germans. All the papers will abstain from publication during the occupation of the city. It is believed there will be no conflict.

invaded the prison of Saint Pelagie, and freed

Feeling of the Parisians. PARIS, Feb. 28 .- The Patrie says that the question of the entry of the German army into Paris has occupied the negotiators ten times longer than those of the territorial cession and the indemnity. Many citizens have purchased a week's supply of provisions to avoid appearing in the streets during the German term of occu-

The Policeman Drewned is the Seine by the enraged crowd on Sunday proves to have been an employe under the Napoleonic Prefect Pietri, and to have been murdered in consequence of his acts in that capacity.

Parisians believe that the Germans are to enter the city with the intention to provoke a conflict which will give color to more exactions.

London, Feb. 28 .- Mediation has been offered and accepted in the Spanish-Egyptian Difficulty

and a peaceable solution is auticipated. Additional Particulars of the Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The evening edition of the Times contains a special despatch from Versailles to-day, giving the following additional particulars of the treaty of peace signed on Sunday:-"The fortified cities of Luneville, Nancy, and Belfort are left to France; Longwy, Thionville, Metz, Saarbruck, and the iron districts go to Germany." The Times special also says: -

Rothschild Promises to Pay the Entire lad maity to Germany within a year, by which the German army of occupation will be got rid of at the end of that time.

Prince Frederick Charles is to be Governor of the Champagne, headquarters at Rheims. The Emperor William will merely pass through Paris and his new pos-

sessions en route for Berlin. This Morning's Quetations.

London, Feb. 28—11-20 A. M.—Consols 91% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. tonds of 1862. 91%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 90%; 0-498, SS Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 109; Great Western, 30%.

London, Feb. 28.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Spirits of Theresting 868, 96.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States bonds. 96.

ENERFORT, Feb. 28.—United States bonds. 96.

LIVERFORD, Feb. 28.—11'30 A. M.—Cotton dull and tending downwards; middling uplands, 7%@7%d.; Orleans, 7%@7%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstaffs firm.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Susquehausa Cleared of Ice. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Feb. 28 .- On Thursday, owing to heavy rains and a subsequent rise in the river, the ice from above moved down and joined a "jam" at McCall's Ferry. Subsequent mild, foggy weather has so softened the ice that it is now quietly passing Havre-de-Grace without any current, giving promise of an early opening of canal trade.

FROM THE WEST.

The Governor Unyton Impeachment Case.
Manners, Feb. 28.—The Little Rock special to the Avalanche, dated last night, says:—A discussion took place on the motion of Governor Clayton, instructing the Impeachment Managers to appear at the bar of the Senate again and announce the impeachment of the Governer and Chief Justice, the motion heretofore made being illegal because no quorum was present when it was presented.

The managers stated that they had given due notice; whether there was a quorum or not was not their business. The motion was finally carried, most of the Democrats voting for it on the ground that the notice was illegal. There is a clause in the code which says that all the articles shall be presented within five days after its passage. The Senate may dismiss the articles if not presented within five days after their passage in the House. There are also sundry rules which the absent Senators prepared in the swamps, and passed on Saturday over the heads of a minority. The operation of these rules and the previous question renders it impossible for the [managers to prosecute the impeachment. One of the rules allows only one attorney on each side to make an argument in 30 minutes. Another gives the majority power to rule out anything they desire by a majority vote. The managers refuse to obey the instructions of the House to notify the Senate again, and it understood that they will on Tuesday ask to be relieved, on the ground that it is impossible to get justice. It is said that Governor Clayton is packing his carpet-bag preparatory to leaving for Washington. This evening he sent a message to both houses, announcing that he had signed the bill doing away with the 50 per cent penalty for the nonpayment of taxes. Objections were made in both houses on its reception.

Suicide in Nashville. Nashville, Feb. 28.—Overton Flipper, a elerk in the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad office, committed suicide on Saturday by taking morphine. Fatal Result.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Charles C. Garrett, a son of Esley Garrett, died last night through the unskilful use of remedies for toothache.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- It is generally conceded that Speaker Blaine and Clerk of the House McPherson will be nominated by the Republican caucus on Thursday, without opposition.

Mr. Buxon, the present doorkeeper, will be opposed in caucus by J. W. Corry, also from New York. Postmaster King will be opposed by Colonel Jones, of North Carolina, and Mr. Sherrod, of Michigan; and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway by General Herron, of Louisiana, and Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee.
The Omnibus Bill,

The House has reconsidered the vote tabling the Omnibus bill, and Mr. Dawes has offered a substitute, being the same bill with all the appropriations for new public works, except League Island Navy Yard, omitted.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Defrauding the Revenue. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Captain Arthur, of the British ship Mary Bangs, was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. charged with resisting the Custom House officers and landing a cargo in defiance of the orders of the inspector.

Assault and Intent to Kill.
Frank Madeira was convicted to-day of an assault with intent to kill John Fallen, leader of the Metropolitan Theatre Orchestra, whom he shot after receiving a severe beating from him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bir John A. Macdenald and the High Com-New York, Feb. 28 .- Sir John A. Macdonald arrived at the Astor House this morning, and will leave this evening for Washington to join the commission. The Brendway Widening and Water Supply Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 28 .- The Governor has signed the bills for widening Broadway, in New York city, and for a further supply of water to New York city.

REFUNDING A MARRIAGE FEE.

How a "Gal Come to her Oats," and how the Chap Wanted his Money Back. An association of Congregational ministers met in Oswego last week, and the points of one unofficial report made at the gathering are thus given by the Binghamton Republican: — A few days ago, one of the clergymen said,

young man called upon him and asked him to officiate at his wedding, saving that the young woman whom he intended to marry lived twelve miles away, but the marriage was to be at the house of her uncle, only four miles from the minister's house. The brevet groom gave a moderate fee in advance, borrowed the good man's buggy to bring the intended bride to the rendezvous, and at the appointed time the clergyman reached there as he could, and found all ready. But just then the young lady con-cluded she would not be married. The groom told the minister that he guessed he could some day induce her to change her mind, and if so, he should be called in. In a few days he came around, saying the "gal had come to her oats," but he was afraid she might retract again before he could take her to her uncle's, and to avoid all risk he had called in a clergy man right there. all risk he had called in a ciergy man right there, and made all fast. "And now, Elder," said he, "how about that fee I gave you? you did not do the job." The Elder intimated that he had loaned him his carriage gratuitously, and had put in an appearance at the time and place named, at some cost to himself, and it was not his fault that he did not do the job. Elder," was the response, in a triumphaut tone, "and so was I there, too, and it wasn't my fault that you did not do the job, and I want my money." And he got his money.

THE FORTUNES OF A HOUSE. A Valuable Mansion Sold for a Song.

The deserted mansion of Morristown, N. J., the peculiar story of which has now become familiar, has at last reached its final stage of misery, and will henceforth, under new paint and whitewash, take a better position in the world. The house has been neglected for many years, it being the property of a wealthy New York merchant, whose wife died there, and who in consequence shut up the house and allowed thieves to steal the furniture and fittings without hindrance. The beautiful grounds were also kept untenced, and cattle ran wild

The owner has refused all requests to sell the property, but offered to give it for a public cemetery. None being required, the house and grounds remained deserted. The new phase of this curious affair is the sale of the house, which

cost nearly seventeen thousand dollars when built, and which is in the main uninjured, to a firm of real estate brokers for a merely nominal sum, on the condition that the house is to be moved away and off the land at once. The price is said to have been scarcely a third of what the building would any day sell for, but it would appear that no one supposed that the proprietor would sell the building, and so a sharp firm came in for a good bargain.

Morristown rejoices over the promised removal of the nuisance, as the open house was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds. The grounds will, however, remain neglected as heretofore, and present a pittable scene of ruin, as compared with the beautiful adjoining places.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCE AND USE EXCES.

EVENUES TRIABILER OFFICE.

Traceday, Feb. 28, 1871.

For the third time consecutively the banks gave us last night a rather unfavorable report of accounts, the deposits showing a falling off of \$222,411 and legal-tenders of \$102,528. On the other hand there has been a slight increase of specie, amounting to \$52,838, and an extension of loans amounting to \$292,433. The dullness of the market is shown in the heavy falling off in the clearings, which are less than those of the preceding week by \$5,620,721. The balances are also \$418,388 lower. Notwithstanding this steady loss in deposits, the banks are in good condition, which is evident from the fact that they are disposed to expand their operations, and no stringency is anticipated for some weeks to come. The new programme of the Treasury Department for the March month will tend to ease the market. Call loans and discounts are moderately active to-day, the former being quoted at 5@6 per cent. and the latter at 7@8 per cent. in the open market. Gold is active and weak, the sales varying from 111@110%, but closing at the latter.

Governments are active and steady at last night's figures.

There was a fair business transacted at the

night's figures.

night's figures.

There was a fair business transacted at the Stock Board, and prices were fully maintained. City 6s, new bonds, changed hands at 101%, and the ante-war bonds at 103.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 49%, s. o.@49%, b. o.; Pennsylvania advanced a point, selling at 61%@61%. There was a good demand for Oil Creek and Allegheny, with sales at 47%@48, the latter b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie brought 27%, b. o.; North Pennsylvania 45%; and Catawissa preferred at 39% @39%.

In Canal stocks the feeling was firm among holders, but no sales were reported.

In the balance of the list there was a slight movement in North America Bank at 232; McClintock Oil at 69c.; and Central Transporta-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haver & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

\$1200 City 6s, prior
to 62...108

\$1500 City 6s, New 101½
\$3000 do....101½
\$2000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.109½
\$2000 Phila & E7s. 86%
\$2000 Phila & E7s. 86%
\$500 Leh Conin...80
8 sh Bk of N Am. 288
100 sh Read R. b80. 49½
100 ah Ph & E. b60. 27½
100 ah Read R. b80. 49½
100 ah McClintock... 69

BETWEEN
\$2000 Elmira 7s....91
\$7500 SC N 6s 79... 75½
\$800 Sch N 7s B L. 79

MESBRS. DE HAVER & BROTKER, No. 40 S. Third

\$800 Sch N 78 B L. 79 560 sh Read R. 830. 49%
MESBRS. DE HAVEN & BROTKER, No. 40 S. Third
street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 66 of 1881, 114% 114%; do. 1893, 112@112%;
do. 1864, 111%@112; do. 1865, 111%@112; do. 1866,
hew, 110%@110%; do. 1867, do. 110%@111; do. 1868,
do. 111%@111%; 18-468, 111%@112%. U. S. 30 Year
6 per cent. Ourrency, 118%@118%; Gold, 110%@
111/5; Silver, 1863@2186; Union Pacific Railroad
1st Mort, Bonds, 845@855; Central Pacific Railroad
1st Mort, 144%; 5-86 of 1887, 119%@112%; do. 1864,
111%@112; do. 1865, 111%@112; do., July, 1866,
110%@110%; do., July, 1867, 110%@110%; do., July,
1866, 110%@111; 10-408, 111%@112. Gold, 110%@
111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 68, 118%@113%;
NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Feb. 28.—There is very little Coffee here. Small sales of Rio at 1416-216c. per lb., and Laguayra at 1616., net, gold. In Sugar and Molasses

Laguayra at 16½c., net, gold. In Sugar and Molasses no change.

Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middling upland at 15½c., and New Orleans at 15½c.

The Flour market remains without quotable change, the demand being light both for shipment and home use. Small sales of superine at \$5.37½6 5.50; extras at \$5.75½6; 300 barrels Minnesota extra family at \$7.37½67.50; Pennsylvanis do. do. at \$5.70 437; 800 bbls. Quaker City Mills on secret terms; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.67.75; and fancy brands at \$5.006.050. Rye Flour sells as wanted at \$5.87½.

No sales of Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is a little more active. Sales of 6500 bushels Western red at \$1.5061.62; amber at \$1.0261.65; and Kentucky white at \$1.70. Rye is steady at \$1.10. Corn is less active, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 796.80c. and Western mixed at 77c. There is a fair demand for Oabs, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at \$4.65c.; 2500 bushels Minnesota four-rowed sold at \$1.05.

Whisky is quiet. Sales of Western iron-bound at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 93 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THLEGRAPH 8 A. M....... 35 | 11 A. M...... 40 | 8 P. M...... 47 SUN RIBBS....... 6-85 MOON SETS....... 1-55 SUN SETS....... 5-51 HUBB WATER...... 8-20 NEW YORK, Feb. SS. — Arrived, steamship Rising

Star, from Aspinwall.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The ship Candidate has arrived from Malibrica, Peru, and the ship Pride, of this port, has sailed for Singapore. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Centipede, Willetts, New York, T. M.

Ital. bark Guiseppe, Carrao, Gibraltar, P. Pohl, Jr.
Nor. bark Amandus, Petterson, Eisinore for orders,
L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, New York, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Fall River, Schr John Johnson, — Providence.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 18 hours from Balti-more, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Fannie Cadwalader, Hazel, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Steamer Octorars, Reynolds, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Samuel Sharp, Webb, from Charleston, with lumber to Pennsylvania Raliroad Co.
Schr William Wiler, May, from Savannah, with lumber to Pennsylvania Raliroad Co.
Schr J. M. & A. J. Foxwell, Ray, from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Rogers & Co.
Schr Cordelia, Morris, from Dumfries, Va., with hoop poles.

hoop poles.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, 8 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Flight, Stone, from Sunolk, with ties and shingles to E. H. Delk & Co.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from New York.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, New York. Correspondence of The Booning Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCE OFFICE, Feb. 28. — First tow of 1571 to Baltimore, via Chesapeake and Dela-