# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 50.

FIRST EDITION

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

Exploration of the Isthmus.

Prospects of a Ship Canal.

RtC., BtC., Etc.,

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

The Exploration of the Isthmus-Commodore Selfridge's V-yage Up the Atrato-The Pros-

U. S. S. GUARD, GULF OF DARIEN, S. A., Feb. 6.-On December 31 Master A. R. Couden left

this ship and proceeded in charge of a surveying

party, of which Mr. James Barnes was chief engineer and Mr. A. D. Beach assistant. These

officers, with their instruments and supplies,

were stowed away in two large flat-boats.

On January 2, they were followed by Com mander Selfridge and Midshipman Kunhardt in

the steam launch, accompanied by a trusty

guide. They started out with the intention of

being absent but ten days, during which they were to make a hasty trip to the Indian village of Paya, on the Pacific side of "the divide" on

the ridge of mountains which separates the two

Much anxiety was felt on board the Guard for

the safety of the expedition, which it was ex-

pected would be back in ten days. On Janu-

selfridge and his companions returned. The following is the report of the voyage and ex-

plorations, as narrated by the officers of the ex-

THE SURVEY OF THE GULF OF DARIEN.

Excellent progress has been made in this branch of the work. Commander Lull has finished a large part of the triangulation of the

gulf, and is now engaged in filling in its shore

line and other topographical features. The hydrography is being executed by Master Haw-

surveys, so for, prove that the Gulf of Darien is

admirably adapted to be one of the termini of

the canal. Accurate tidal and meteorological

observations have been made. The average rise

and fall of the tides is less than two feet. Baro-

metrical changes are very slight, the average at sea-level being about 30 inches. The thermo-meter has never been above 90 deg. or below 70

deg.; average range, 8 deg., from 78 deg. to 86

SURVEY OF THE ATRATO.

tion with the Cacarica River, has been surveyed

by a party under the charge of Master J. P. Merrell, of which Mr. A. L. Duvall and Mr. B.

The Atrato River, from its mouth to its junc-

ley, assisted by Midshipman Hunker.

manned by six seamen and two natives,

pects for a Ship c anal.

Btc.

Their

#10.s

slopes

pedition.

## PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871. from the Government of Colombia calling on

them to give the expedition all the assistance in their power. The village is built upon the Atrato river, about a day's journey above the mouth of the Cacarica. Mr. Schulze will endea-vor to obtain guides and canoes to be used by the exploring parties.

#### WHO HOLDS TICKET 28,889?

Fun at the Drawing of the Hamilton Opera House-Brass Band and Washtub-Lucky Numbers and Indescribable Excitement. A Hamilton despatch to the Cincinnatf Comnercial says: -

The Hamilton Opera House drawing took place in the Opera House to-night, in the pre-sence of a crowd soaked with rain and reeking with tobacco. The drawing was given under The Hamilton Opera House Lottery cover of a concert, but turned out to be a few tunes by a brass band, stationed at one end of the hall. A wheel and a washtub appeared among the furniture on the stage. The Japanese in New York.

A committee appeared on the stage and busied itself in inspecting eight or nine envelope boxes laid in a row on a table. The inspection lasted a few minutes, after which one of the committee announced that it was satisfied that all was right. The envelope boxes were then emptied by David Gibson into the washtub, and Louis Rollie, a young gentleman of lottery-dealing experience, scooped the tickets out of the tub into the wheel and gave it a preliminary revolution. A venerable gentleman on the stage stepped forward and said:-"We are now ready to draw. We are strangers here and want to do what is honest and right. We want a boy from among

the audiened to draw the tickets. An urchin soon appeared, and climbing over the footlights, displayed a flag of truce, which set the whole house in a roar. He was stripped of cap and jacket, and his shirt-sleeve turned up to the shoulder. Mr. Bollie manipulated the wheel again, and the boy was blindfolded and placed beside it.

James E. Campbell announced clearly that the first ticket would draw the opera house, the second \$20,000, the third \$5000, the next five \$1000 each, the next eight \$500 each, and the next sixty \$100 each, in all \$40,000 cash, in addition to the opera house. The boy dived his hand into the wheel and

drew out a ticket, which was promptly trans-ferred to the hand of David Gibson. Mr. Gibson turned before the gaslight and distinctly announced 28,889.

The cash prizes were then regularly drawn, the wheel being well revolved between each drawing until the seventy-five numbers had been drawn

The operation consumed a little over an hour. during which the intensely excited audience preserved an almost unbroken silence, and at the conclusion left the hall in an orderly manner.

No one pretended to hold a lucky number during the drawing, and it was not stated when or where the prizes were to be distributed.

The drawing was regarded with doubt and suspicion by a great many citizens of Hamil-ton, and many of the audience, while acknow-ledging that the drawing in the hall was done on the square, pronounced the whole scheme a swindle

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK. The interest concerning the holder of the ticket that drew the Dayton Opera House con-tinues unabated in and around New York. A

motley throng congregated in Devlin & Co.'s office yesterday morning to learn the particulars, but thus far the name of the lucky man has not been ascertained.

# SECOND EDITION TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS. OR PARIS, HER CROWNING HUMILIATION. Prussian Entry To-day. The City in a Chaos. Attack Upon the Hotel de Ville. Efforts to Maintain Order. Proclamation of M. Thiers. The Assembly and the Treaty. NewSystem of French Defense Advices from the Pacific. Tunnelling the Sierra Nevada. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Rite., FROM EUROPE.

#### The Emperor and His Generals.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 27 .- To-night, at a banquet, the Emperor showed his guests the preliminary treaty of peace, signed an hour before, and accepted the felicitations of the august personages present. The Emperor embraced Von Moltke and Von Roon, and expressed deep gratitude for the invaluable services of those officers.

His Majesty's Health will probably prevent his reviewing the troops on horseback, but he certainly will review them on the Champ de Mars.

The Grand Entry of Paris To-day. It is the intention of his Majesty to witness the entry of the 1st Corps at the enceinte on Wednesday morning. The reasons for his doing this are obvious to all who are acquainted with

Reported Opposition of the Parisians. The Little Memorial newspaper asserts that large masses of the populace of Belleville intend to occupy the Champs Elysees on Wednesday morning and oppose the Prussians with arms. The London Times' despatch from Paris says at a special meeting of delegates from the National Guard it was resolved to

Resist the Entry of the Germans a l'outrance. A meeting of fifteen hundred National Guards subsequently resolved to Attack the Hotel de Ville

on Tuesday morning, and appointed a commander in chief. It was announced that the Government having declared that the army had failed to defend Paris, the National Guards were ready to do so. Through want of combination and over-fatigue,

#### The Attack Falled,

and the troops retreated to Place Bastile, where they placed in position some useless cannon. Serviceable cannon were restored to the ramparts at Belleville and Montmartre. The Authorities Stand Aloof

in order not to provoke a collision, but sympathy with the idea of resistance is extending. It is said if the

National Guards Oppose the Entry of the Prussians, General Vinoy will not interfere, but will withdraw his army.

The Authorities are Greatly Embarrassed by the condition of affairs. There is much indignation at the

Removal of the Wounded from the Palace d'Industrie to make room for

the Prussians. The Trenty in the Assembly. BORDEAUX, Feb. 28 .- In the Assembly this morning M. Thiers energetically demanded immediate discussion of the treaty. A public

sitting will be held to-morrow. France and Belgium. Belgium has recognized the French republic. Death of Mrs. Nathantel Hawthorne.

LONDON, March 1 .- The widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne died on Sunday at Kensington.

#### This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 1--11:30 A. M.-Consols, 91% for both money and account. American securities easier, 5-208 of 1862, 91%; of 1865, old, 91; of 1867, 90%; 10-403, 88%. Stocks easier. Erte Rail-road, 19; Illinois Central, 169; Atlantic and Great Western, 30. FRANKFORT, Feb. 28, --United States bonds closed irregular at 96% (2063).

Irregular at 963 (2063). LIVERFOOL, March 1-11:30 A. M.-Cotton dull and depressed; middling uplands, 7%d.; middling Or-leans, 7%d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of cotton deliverable in March and April from Savannah or Charleston at 7%d., and from New Or-leans at 7%d., and from New Orleans deliverable in May at 7%d.

This Afternoon's Quotations,

LONDON, March 1-1'80 P. M.-American securities form. Bonds, 511, for the old issue, 1865, and 91% for the issue of 1862. Stocks steady. LIVERPOOL, March 1-1'30 P. M.-Pork flat. Lard,

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

#### California and Australian Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 .- It is now reported as certain that Webb's steamship line will be put on the Australian and New Zealand route with or without a subsidy, commencing on March 31st.

## DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Olvil Suits. District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Parkinson & Watson vs. Richard H. Watson, An action to recover for liquorice sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Lynd. District Court, No. 2-Judge Lynd. Patrick Walsn vs. John P. Bruner & Sons. An action to recover wages for services rendered. Ver-dict for plaintiff for \$143.50. Miller & Wood vs. Eliza B. Fisher. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plain-tiffs, \$755.90. Christian Ebner vs. George C. Napheys & Son. An action to recover for lard sold and delivered. On trial.

On trial. The Fury Homicide.

Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Parson.

morning Frank Gaughran, a man appa-This morning Frank Gaughran, a man appa-rently fifty years of age, was put on trial upon the charge of murder, in taking the life of a boy named George H. Fury, on last Christmas-day. The alle-gation made by the Commonwealth is as fol-lows:--On Christmas-day the prisoner came to the open lois at the Dickerson street river-front, where two gangs of boys, calling themselves the "Rollers" and the "Rangers," were amusing themselves by having a stone battle, and he took part in it. Becoming weary of the fun, he retired themselves by having a stone battle, and he took part in it. Becoming weary of the fun, he retired into a lane leading to a coal-yard, and drawing a large navy pistol, he deliberately fired six shots into the crowd of boys. When he fired the sixth shot, he rested the pistol on his left arm and coolly took aim, and George Fury, who was leaning against a fence a square and a half away, and who had taken no patt whatever in the stone-throwing, fell to the ground with a bullet in his head. He was taken to his home, where for a week he lay in a delirious state, and at the end of that he lay in a delivious state, and at the end of that time died. Gaughran was immediately arrested, and upon being told that he had killed a boy he said, "Let him be killed; bring him to me and I will shoot him again; I would shoot sll of them for a penny spicce." He was taken to the station-house, and there before the Graner who executively house. and thence before the Coroner, who committed him for trial. The Commonwealth will press for murder of the first degree.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, March 1, 1871, . There is quite a lively demand for loans to-day, but rates exhibit but little change worth recording. There is no lack of funds at all the usual sources, and for borrowers possessed of undoubted credit or furnished with satisfactory collaterals, any reasonable amount may be ob-tained at 5@6 per cent., subject to call, and at 7@8 per cent. on prime discounts. Dates of maturity have little influence on the rates asked for time accommodations, from which it may be inferred that no monetary disturbance or strin-Gold is active and steady, the range of sales being from 1111/s@111, closing at the latter. Government bonds are in good request, and

prices show a general advance of about 14. At the Stock Board there was a fair amount of business, and the general tone was in a mount of 6s, second series, sold at 105%, and Pennsylva-nia 5s at 102%. Oity 6s, new bonds, chauged hands at 101%, and Lehigh gold loan at 88%. In Reading Railroad there was rather more doing Soles at 40% (2000)

In reacing Kabroad there was rather more doing. Sales at 49%@49%; Pennsylvania was weak, selling at 61%@61%. Oil Creek and Al-legheny sold largely at 48@48%, the latter b. o.; Catawissa preferred brought 39%@39%, the latter b. o.; Philadelphia and Eric 26%, for small lots, and Lableb Vallay 60%

for small lots; and Lehigh Valley  $60\frac{1}{2}$ . Bank Stocks were quiet, with small sales of Girard at  $61\frac{1}{2}$  and Philadelphia at  $161\frac{1}{2}$ . In the rest of the list there was little disposition to operate, and no sales were recorded at the Board.

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

49

493

1873.

1817.

1873. 1877.

1873.

1875.

1878.

1875.

1875.

1877.

1879. 1 1875.

1873.

1677.

1678.

1878.

1875.

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1878.

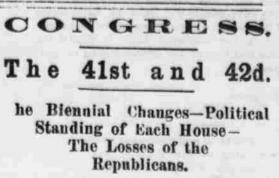
1877.

1878.

1877.

1873,

1877.



At noon on Saturday, the 4th inst., the term of the Forty-first Congress expires, and that of the Forty-second begins. Previous to the war, the first session of each Congress was held regularly on the first Monday in December after the beginning of the term for which the members were elected, but the exigencies of the struggle to uphold the Union demanded that there should be a session in the spring, and the law providing for it has not been repealed. An effort has been made during the present session to repeal this act, but it has failed, and there will consequently be a session of considerable duration of the Fortysecond Congress immediately on the heels of the Forty-first. It is thought that several of the appropriation bills will be forced over to this session by the stress of time, in which event, as everything will have to be commenced anew, the session may be prolonged far into the summer. The probable return of the San Domingo Commission before an adjournment can be effected will tend greatly to lengthen the session, unless the enemies of annexation should succeed in throwing the whole subject over to next winter.

THE SENATE.

#### At the Beginuing and at the End of the Fortyfirst Congress-The Members at the Opening of the Forty-second Congress-The Changes that Take Place.

When the Forty-first Congress assembled on March 4, 1869, there were four States-Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia-without representation. This made the number of Senators 66, of whom 56 were Republicans and 10 Democrats. During the fall of 1869 Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa, resigned, and on January 26, 1870. James B. Howell, who had been elected his successor, took his seat. On January 24, 1870, the two Virginia Senators, John F. Lewis, Republican, and John W. Johnston, Conservative, took the oath of office and assumed their seats. On February 25, 1870, Hiram R. Revels, the first colored man who ever sat in the Senate, was sworn as a Senator from Mississippi; his colleague, General Adelbert Ames, Republican, being kept out of his seat until April 1 by an attempt at declaring him ineligible. On March 31, 1870, the two Texas Senators, Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanagan, both Republicans, were sworn in, and every State was then fully represented except Georgia. During the summer of 1870 Hon. Daniel S. Norton, Democrat, of Minnesota, died, his temporary successor being Hon. William Windom, Republican, who was succeeded permanently on January 23, 1871, by Colonel O. P. Stearns, Republican. This Republican gain of one member was compensated for by the resignation, in December, 1870, of Charles D. Drake, Republican, of Missouri, who was succeeded temporarily by D. T. Jewett, Republican, but permanently, in January, 1871, by Frank P. Blair, Jr., Democrat. And Congress having disposed finally of the case of Georgia, Hon. Joshua Hill, Republican, was admitted to a seat from that State on February 1. being followed on February 24 by Dr. H.V. M. Miller, Democrat, his colleague, whose admission was delayed for the passage of a bill prescribing an oath of office suited to the circumstances of his participation in the Rebellion as a surgeon. The admission of Senator Hill saw every State represented in both branches of Congress for the first time in more than ten years, and the admission of Senator Miller, one week only before the end of the term for which he was elected, saw every State fully represented in the Senate for the first time since December, 1860. The changes noted above, and the filling o all the vacancies, increased the Republican strength to 62, and that of the Democrats to 12. The Senate of the Forty-second Congress. The elections for Senators to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of full terms on the 4th of March have been held in all the States except Georgia and Virginia, and we give below a correct list of the Senate as it will stand at the opening of the next Congress. The names of Republican members are printed in Roman, those of Democrats in Italics, and those who are new members are marked thus (\*). The dates indicate the time at which each Senator's term expires:-

ere respectively th Assistant Engineers. They found the river to have an average width of half a mile, and a depth of channel from 42 to 129 feet. With the exception of a small bar at the mouth of the Atrato, their surveys show that the ship canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean is already made from the Gulf of Darien to La Loma, a small hill about two miles up the Cacarica River from its junction with the Atroto. Up to this point vessels of the very largest size may safely be carried. We already know that navigation is open on the Pacific side from the ocean through the Gulf of San Miguel and the River Tuyna to Chipogana, a small town about 22 miles from its mouth.

To sum up what has been and what is to be done by the expedition, it may be stated that there have been found on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes two points to which ships may be That on the Atlantic side is 45 miles carried. from the Gulf of Darien, at the junction of the Atrato and Cacarica rivers; while that on the Pacific side is about 40 miles from the ocean Between these two points, which are distant about 50 miles from each other, there is a dividing ridge of low hills, not exceeding in any place 400 feet in height, and ot little width. The problem to be solved by the engineers is:-"Where is the lowest point of the divide, and through what part of the intervening country will it be most feasible to construct a canal. Commander Selfridge has already found a feasible route, but it is believed that a much better one may be found, and for that reason the corps of engineers will continue the explo of the country until the rainy season ration begins: this will probably be about the middle of April, so they still have over two months in which to continue their labors.

THE CONTEMPLATED EXPLORATIONS.

On January 13, the United States steamer Nipsic, Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, arrived at the Gulf of Darien. She had been anxiously looked for during the preceding two weeks, and brought our mail with the first news from the outside world that we had had for two months. Commander Selfridge has entirely recovered from his late illness, and will sail in her to-morrow for Aspinwall, accompanied by Surgeon Linnæus Fus-Astronomer F. Blake, Bngineers A. L. Duvall and B. Jr. From Aspinwall they will cross by Stokes. railroad to Panama, where they will embark on board the United States steamer Resaca, now waiting their arrival. In her they will run dows the Gulf of San Miguel, and up the river Tuyna as far as the town of Chipogana There the enginee: s will begin a line of levels to run in a southeasterly direction across the divide. Their route will probably be some-where between the Paya and Tuyna rivers.

THE SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

#### Dr. Mack, the distinguished naturalist and

geologist of the expedition, has recently returned from an eight days' stay at the village of Turio or Pisini. Being thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, he was able to obtain the confidence and good will of the natives, who assisted him grealy in making his collections, and he now has a rich store for the Zoological Museum at Cambridge, Mass. His geological researches have not yet been extended, but already coal, petroleum, and amber have been discovered. The discovery of coal is looked upon as one of the most important events of the expedition, when considered in connection with the canal project.

Botanically considered, the country is an exceedingly rich one. The celebrated balsam trees of Tolo, with sarsaparilla and a great variety of dye-woods, are found in abundance on the ranges of mountains to the eastward of the Gulf of Darlen. Besides these there are several varieties of cedars and "wool trees," and a very curious plant used by the natives as a substitute for coffee. The kernels are very small and totally different in appearance the real coffee berry; but when burnt and ground they are very similar to it in taste and smell.

#### EXPEDITION TO SUZIA.

This morning at daylight Lieutenant-Commander Schulze left the ship in the steam launch on a diplomatic mission to the natives of Suzia-the principal Indian village in this section of the country. He bears despatches

## THE JAPANESE.

#### An Uncle of the Tycoon and Thirty-eight Genu-Ine Asiatics in New York, and More Coming-How They Look and Behave.

The Japanese are making a grand sortie from their native country. Considerable numbers of their most prominent young men, usually representing noble families, are dispersing themselves among the enlightened nations of the old world and the new, with the object of acquiring valuable information. The enclosing barriers have been broken through, and this year not less than one thousand young men will leave Japan, to enter upon a course of professional study in Europe and the United States.

THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Prince Ito Fugari Hisofumi, uncle of the reigning Emperor of Japan; also, Mr. Mori, the newly appointed Minister to the United States. are making a brief sojourn at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, en route for Washington. These, with their servants and a number of young students, make up a group of thirty-eight genuine Asiatics, who are highly enjoying the elegant suits of rooms provided for them, and the sights of the town. Yesterday, after a ride in Central Park, and a visit to a clothing establishment, they sought further recreation at one of the theatres. Only a day or two can be allowed in New York before the departure for Washington, making a deliberate examination of local attractions impossible at this time.

HOW THE JAPANESE LOOK AND BEHAVE.

At the hotels the Japanese appear much like common mortals, aside from their mild olive complexions. Their garb conforms to the prevalent style, as does the cut of their hair, peculiarities of this sort having been dropped on leaving home; and they consent to seat their bodies on four-legged chairs as gracefully as circumstances permit. Several of them converse freely in English. None could be more good-natured or unassuming. High blood and two swords, for the nonce, are of no account. But the punctilio of mutual intercourse is observed without relaxation. To go through the forms of salutation, in the presence of a high officer, is truly a laborious process, attended with an amount of grunting, bowing, and shuf-fling of hands over the knee-pan which an ordinary observer might consider quite superfluous. Should the Prince withdraw only temporarily from the room, his return would give occasion for a renewal of all the enthusiasm natural after protracted absence.

#### A RESPITE FOR RULLOFF.

#### Judge Rapallo's Decision-Writ of Error Allowed and Stay of Proceedings Granted-Another Chance.

The Court of Appeals having referred the ap-plication of Rulloff's counsel for a writ of error and stay of proceedings to Judge Rapallo, he yesterday made a decision, of which the following is the important point -----I have concluded to

#### ALLOW THE WRIT AND STAY,

on condition that the coupsel for the prisoner stipulate forthwith to file the writ and enter an appearance for the prisoner, and to accept notice of argument for the 15th day of March, 1871, and to cause the return to the writ of error to be filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals on or before the 18th day of March, 1871, and to furnish the printed cases to the Court and District Attorney, and proceed with the argument at the opening of court on the 15th of March, 1871, or as soon thereafter as the court shall be ready to proceed with the case. The cause to be placed at the head of the day calendar for the 15th of March.

#### PRISONER'S COUNSEL MUST BE READY.

If the counsel for the prisoner shall fail to appear or to proceed with the argument, the counsel for the people are to be at liberty to move for judgment of affirmance by default .-N. Y. Sun to-day.

-President Grant will attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnail, on the 6th and 7th of April, if Congress is not then in session. General Sherman will also be present.

the state of public feeling in Paris and vicinity. The spot selected for the purpose is kept secret. The Place of Honor.

The 11th Corps will have the honor of being the first Prussian force to occupy the capital. At 10 o'clock precisely they will enter with colors flying and bands playing, in fall war strength-30,000 strong, with ninety-six field guns. At the end of three days they will be

Relieved by Another Corps, probably the Guards. The process of relief will probably involve the presence of sixty thousand German soldiers within the enceinte at one time. Each corps will remain three days and be succeeded by another, until all have had a turn.

#### The Whole Period of Occupation

has not yet been defined. The Parisians seem to suppose the occupation will last only a few days. This is not unlikely, but it may prove a delusive hope, for the occupation May Last Many Months,

which seems not improbable from certain indications. At present the Germans may be requested by the authorities of France to occupy the city until anarchy and riot are subdued, and respect to law insured. The Government, of which M. Thiers is at the head, is

#### Resolved to Maintain Authority

and do its best to restore order. There is reason to believe it is the intention of the French Government to Disband the Whole French Army

immediately they are released from captivity in Germany, and organize

#### A New and Gigantic System

of national defense. The old army will be swept away with unsparing completeness, and a prolonged occupation of Paris by a German garrison may be an actual necessity of these wholesale measures for the regeneration of France.

#### The First Instalment of the Indemnity

will be twenty millions sterling, and on the payment of a second like amount the evacuation of the Seine Inferieure will immediately take place. A Trenty of Commerce between France and Prussia, on terms accorded

the most favored nations, is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

Proclamation of Thier. to the French People. LONDON, March 1.-President Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He

### preservation of crder.

appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the

Famine Compelled the Surrender of the forts, says M. Thiers, and obliged the Government to open negotiations. They were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to a partial occupation of Paris. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine to secure the execution of the convention.

#### Thiers Urges the People

not to break up the convention, and thus entail frightful misfortunes upon France. An Order of the Day, Issued by Gen. Vinoy says the Government unhesitatingly confides to the National Gnard the care of the city, and trusts in their devotion and intelligence for the maintenance of order. The least agitation will furnish a pretext for irreparable misfortune, which only calmness and dignity can avert.

Good Effect Produced by the Proclamation. The proclamation of M. Thiers and the order of General Vinoy have produced a good impression in Paris, but military precautions are taken to prevent disorders.

The Rieventh Prussian Corps and the Bavarians will enter Paris to-day. Fears of Disturbances.

Special despatches from Paris to London papers say the city is in a very disturbed state, and that serious occurrences are apprehended.

#### The Oakland Shooting Case.

The man Frederick, who shot Z. Read in Oakland difficulty, has been admitted to bai \$30,000.

The Anniversary of the First Arrival

of the steamship California, twenty years since, was celebrated by her surviving passengers last evening. The steamer is still employed on this coast.

#### Sale of a Steamship.

The British screw steamer Prince Alfred, which came out here last year to run in the coast line between San Francisco and the Mexican and Central American ports, was sold at auction to-day for \$12,700, a mere fraction of her original cost.

Proposed Funnel Through the Slerra Nevada. Colonel Von Schmidt is perfecting plans for machinery by which he expects to drill a tunnel of five miles through the Sierra Nevada at the rate of one mile in 90 days, and bring water from Lako Bigler to Sacramento and San Francisco. He will commence work this summer.

Ship Arrivals-Rough Weather Encountered SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 .- The steamship Idaho has arrived from Portland, Oregon, having struggled for some days against head winds and heavy seas.

The ship Isaac Rich, from New York, encountered a terrific gale on the 20th inst., losing her fore and main lower topsails, main-topmast staysail, and foresail.

#### Suicide in San Francisco.

Frederick Ruppin, a cigar manufacturer, committed suicide by cutting his throat last evening.

#### The Whaleman Arson Case.

The sailors who set fire to the whaleship Massachusetts, at Lakona, have been sentenced to three years hard labor. The plot of

The New City Park, west of Lone Mountain, has been completed. There are seventeen natural lakes and two hills -one three hundred and forty-four feet and the other four hundred and twelve feet high-within

## FROM NEW JERSEY.

the reservation.

#### Proceedings of the Logislature.

TRENTON, March 1 .- In the Senate the Special Committee on the Hamilton Land Improvement made a voluminons report. The committee holds that the Legislature has the power to repeal the act, and recommends the passage of the bill for that purpose now before the Senate. The report is accompanied by legal opinions from Cortlandt Parker, Abram Browning, and other eminent lawyers expressing the same views. The importance of the bill is that it repeals the act under which the National Air-Line Company are enabled to complete the link of their road through the State. In the House the Newark Park bill is under reconsideration, having been called from the table.

#### FROM THE STATE.

## The Coal Strike-The Workingmen's Associa-tion Sustained. ST. CLAIR, Pa., March 1.-The meeting of

the miners of this district has just adjourned. The vote was unanimous in favor of the leaders. and of supporting the Workingmen's Benevolent Association

## FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cieveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1 .- A large cooper shop on Sterling avenue, together with two or three adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000.

\$6800 City 68, New.19134 \$2000 Pa Cp 58,10236	41 sh 100	do b60.
\$250 Pa 6s, 2 se 105 %	100	do,b5.
		do
		do830. do
	\$2000 Pa Cp 581023/ \$250 Pa 68, 2 se1053/ \$5000 Pa R 1 m 681003/ 5 sh Phila Bk1613/	\$250 Pa 6s, 2 se 105 100 \$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s. 100 222 5 sh Phila Bk161 200

do ..... 61 1 57 sh Cen Trans. . 50 BETWEEN BOARDS. \$1000 Phila & E7s.. \$6% sol sh Leh N...b60 35
MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
-U. S. 6s of 1981, 114% a114%; do. 1862, 112% a112%; do. 1864, 112% a112%; do. 1865, 112@112%; do. 1865, 102% a110%; do. 1866, new, 110% a111%; do. 1867, do. 111% a111%; do. 1868, do. 111% a111%; i0.408, 109% a110. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113% a113%; Gold, 110% a 111%; Silver, 106% a108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 550@560; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@760.
MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third Street, report the following quotations:--U. S. 68 of MESSIS. WILLIAM FAINTER & CO., NO. 56 S. Third street, report the following quotations:--U. S. 68 of 18518, 1143/61143/5 5-208 of 1862, 112/61123/f do. 1864, 112/61123/f do. 1865, 112/61123/f do., 4 July, 1865, 111/61113/f do., July, 1867, 111/61113/f do. July, 1868, 1113/61113/f 10-408, 110/61103/f. Gold. 111/6 1113/f. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 68, 1133/61133/f. ., No. 36 S. Third 918:-U. S. 68 of

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March L .- Cloverseed meets a fair inquiry, and further sales are reported at 11@11%c., the latter for choice. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed remain without quotable change.

Cotton moves slowly; sales of middling upland at 15%c., and Orleans at 15%c.; the stock of this description is very small. In Codee and Sugar but little doing. About 700

barrels new crop Cuba Muscovado Molasses sold on secret terms. There is not so much life in the Flour market, but

holders are very stiff in their views, as the receipts and stocks are small. Sales of 900 barrels, mostly and stocks are small. Sales of 900 barrels, mostly extra family, including Iowa and Minnesota at \$645 @7.75 per barrel; Pennsylvania at \$650.07; Indiana and Ohio at \$7.0745; and fancy brands at \$8.0950. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. There is a strong demand for Wheat and 2000 bushels sold at \$1.40.2142 per bushel for red, and \$1.45 for amber. Rye sells at \$1.10 for Pennsylvania and 96c, for Delawale. Corn meets a fair inquiry, with sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 80c. Oats are unchanged. Three car loads of Pennsylvania sold at 64c.

Whiaky is very quiet. We quote Western iron-bound packages at 98c. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 6 A. M...... 45 | 11 A. M...... 49 | 9 P. M..... 57 (By Cable.) LIVERPOOL, March 1.-Arrived, ships Shandon, fm Savannah, with 2194 bales of cotton; and Saunton, from New York, with 1206 bales. (By Telegraph.) FORTHESS MONHOS, Va., March 1. - Passed in for Baltimore, brig Eleta, from Mayaguez. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Salvor, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, from New York, in ballast to T. M. Richards. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Miliville, Renear, from New Yors, with mdse. to captain. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Balti-

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Schr L & A. Babcock, Lee, 40 hours from New York, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co. Schr S. S. Lee, Springer, 5 days from New Bed-ford, with oil to Shober & Co. Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Baltimore, with coal to Verree & Mitchell. Schr Charin, Starr, from Norfolk, with lumber to Patt & Ginp. 1875. 1877. 1875, Patt & Gipp. Schr Frank M. Freeman, Paine, from Danville, with mdse. to Warrington & Co. Schr Jane C. McShane, Adams, from Petersburg, with ties to E. H. Delk & Co. Schr Joseph Baxter, Baxter, from Bosten, with 1873. 1875. 1875, 1877, Schr Charles E. Jackson, Babcock, from Maumee

River. Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simson, from Salem, Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, from New Castle. Schr R. C. Whillden, Fennimore, from New York. Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Greenwich. 1877

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ALABAMA.	MISSOURI,
George E. Spencer.	1873. Frank P. Blair, Jr.
Geo. Goldthwaite.	1875. Carl Schurz.
ABKANSAS.	NERRASKA.
Benj. F. Rice.	1875. Thos. W. Tipton.
"Powell Clayton.	1877. "P. W. Hitchcock. NEVADA.
CALIFORNIA.	NEVADA,
Cornelius Cole,	1545. James W. Nye.
Eugene Casserly.	1875. Wm. M. Stewart.
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPBEIRE.
Orris S. Ferry.	1878. Jas. W. Patterson.
W. A. Buckingham.	1877, Aaron H. Gragin,
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY. 1875. John P. Stockton.
Thomas F. Bayard.	1875. John P. Stockton.
*Eli Saulebury.	1877. *F. T. Frelinghuysen
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
Thos. W. Osborn.	1973, Roscoe Conkling,
Abijah Gilbert.	187. Reuben E. Fenton.
GEORGIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Joshua Hill.	1878, John Pool.
A Democrat.	1817. "Zebulon B. Vance.
ILLINOIS.	OHIO.
Lyman Trumball.	1973. John sherman.
John A. Logan.	1975. Allen G. Thurman.
INDIANA	OREGON.
Oliver P. Morton.	1873. Henry W. Corbett,
Daniel D. Pratt.	1077 * Lannas V Wallan
	1877. James K. Kelley.
James Harlan,	PENNSYLVANIA.
	1873, Simon Cameron. 1875, John Scott.
'George G. Wright.	
KANSAS,	RHODE ISLAND.
Sam. C. Pomeroy.	1875. Wm. Sprague.
"Alex, Caldwell.	1877. Henry B. Anthony SOUTH CAROLINA.
RENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Garrett Davis.	1873, Fred. A. Sawyer.
*J. W. Stevenson.	1877. Thos. J. Robertson
Wm. P. Kellogg.	TENNESSEE.
Wm. P. Kellogg.	1875. Wm. G. Brownio
"James R. Weat,	1877. *Honry Cooper.
MAINW.	TEXAS.
Hannibal Hamlin.	1875. J. W. Flanagan.
Lot M. Morrill.	1877. M. C. Hamilton:
MASSACHUSEPIS.	VERMONT.
Charles Sumner.	1878. Justin S. Morrill.
Henry Wilson.	\$375. George F. Edward
MARYLAND,	VIRGINIA.
George Vickers.	1875, John F. Lewis.
Wm. T. Hamilton,	1877. A Democrat.
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGENIA.
Zach. Chandler.	1875. Arthur I, Borem u
"Thos. W. Ferry.	1877. "Henry & Davis.
MINNREOTA.	WIBCONSIN.
Alex. Ramsey.	1873. Tim. O. Howe.
*Wm. Windom.	1875. Mat. H. Carpente
MISSISSIPPI.	
Adelbert Ames.	the second s
"James L. Alcorn.	
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