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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

United States and the Deminion.

Shocking Affair in Ohio.

Government Official Boiled to Death

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

Imports from and Exports to the United States. The Montreal Gazette gives some interesting facts in relation to the business of the Dominion, from the report of the Commissioner of Customs,

There are some features in it," it says, "which are especially worthy of note. Our trade has been steadily augmenting in the direction of exports to the United States. The balance of trade during the year was in favor of Canada by something over eight millions of dollars; our imports amounting to \$24,728,166, and our exports to \$32,984,652. The chief article of export was sawn lumber, amounting in value to \$4,064,044. The value of horned cattle exported was \$2,427,689.

"Even the poultry yard supplied its quota to swell the exports, no less than 1,430,756 dozen of eggs having been sent across the lines. The only other item that we propose mentioning is fire wood, for which the Americans paid the farmers of Ontario the respectable sum of

"The maritime province exports to the United States, though not so large, are still considera-ble. Nova Scotia sent in coal to the value of \$398,621 and salted salmon to the value of \$471,004; while of the products of her forests she contributed, to swell the value of exports to the United States, sawn lumber to the value of \$161,076, and firewood to the value of \$97,385. And New Brunswisk, exporting nearly a million more in the aggregate than her sister maritime province, has no one special article reaching in value some of those of Nova Scotia. She sent fish salted, wet, to the value of \$114,927; \$194,236 worth of sawn lumber, and laths to the value of \$92,396. It will be seen from these figures that all the provinces contributed towards this gratifying increase in our export trade to our neighbors in the United States. The values and quantities of the different articles of export given by us show how dependent the Americans are upon Cauadians for many articles of our production. That requiring them, as they do, so much that even the enormous duties form scarcely a perceptible barrier to their importation, they should still retain those duties, furnishes a most extraordinary instance of national biindness. To Canadians it would undoubtedly be gratifying for other reasons than purely commercial ones were there a more free interchange of producbetween the two countries; but hey find their export trade to the States thus steadily increasing, they can afford to wait with considerable composure until our neighbors are in a better frame of mind."

HAPPY FELIX ROGERS.

He Draws a Prize of Twenty Thousand No little mystery seems to enshroud the "Jersey farmer" who drew the Hamilton Opera House the other day. There are some persons malignant enough to doubt the very existence of any "New Jersey tarmer" sufficiently specula-tive and careless enough of his five dollars to invest it in the lottery. At any rate there is reason to believe that the pinched variet 'Greppo," who figures largely in the Black has suddenly jumped into the possession of \$20,000. Now "Greppo," in broad daylight, is a slender, hollow-cheeked gentleman, wearing pectacles, and more like a Methodist parson than a low comedian. Felix has to complain that, except for this last stroke of fortune, his name has been a misnomer. But for the wo days Felix has been lionized to death. Men rom Booth's and Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue and every other theatre in town flock in excited crowds to his modest residence. They waylay im as his spectacles beam on their way to Niblo's. They hug him in the Metropolitan barroom. They vow he is the sprightliest gentle-man who ever condescended to gild the annals of the stage with the lustre of his fame. Rockwood is in treaty with him for his photograph: John Vincent has asked him to dinner; Harry Palmer has promised to keep him going in lottery tickets if he will only, on his part, maintain the credit of the Black Crook by winning: the "property-man" has refrained from cursing Felix is the lion of the hour, and is gleefully awaiting his \$20,000 check, in order to loan about \$12,000 to expectant friends and sympathizers .- N. Y. Leader.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Government Officer Bolled to Death The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says:—A chronicler of daily events is seldom called upon to inform the public of a more terrible death than yesterday befell Captain Thomas J. Barry, a worthy Government storekeeper, at the dis-

tillery of Fleischman & Co., near Sedamsville. How the heart-rending accident occurred is now conjecture; possibly it will always remain so. After diener he was seen sitting by an open window of the distillery, reading. Below him, on the outside of this apartment, was an open tub, containing the worm. Frequently the water contained in this vessel became boiling hot from the heated vapor within. It was so yesterday. Later in the afternoon Captain Barry was needed in the line of his duty as storekeeper, and was sought about the premises. Not being found, a messenger was sent to Sedamsville, with no more success. This awakened apprehension, and a more careful search about the distillery was made. At last the hat of the unfortunate man was discovered near the tub, and the terrible thought came flashing into the mind that the storekeeper might be in this With fears for the worst the contents of the tub were examined.

There the body of the officer was found literally boiled. Whether as he sat he was suddenly seized with a fainting fit, or had fallen asleep and tumbled in, or had fallen in unawares while looking into the vessel, is left entirely to conjecture.

NOVEL WAGER.

Triumph of the Great Bird Eater. Mr. B. Frantman, of Washington, who has Mr. B. Frantman, of Washington, who has been eating a partridge per day for some weeks past, on a wager with W. A. Scatt, of \$500 a side, finished his bet on Saturday, having disposed of one partridge per day for thirty successive days. The money, \$1000, was promptly paid over to him. During the month he lost fifteen pounds weight and regained six pounds, by his peculiar diet. Trantman says he can eat thirty more qualls if any one will pay for them. He only varied the manner of cooking the birds once, eating the first thirteen broiled, and the remainder seventeen stewed. - Charleston Courier, March 2.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. An All-night Session.

Exciting Scenes Before Adjournment The Coal - mining Trouble.

Workingmen's Benevolent Assoc'n.

Address of President Really.

Brutal Murder of a Miner.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Imbroglio in the Coni Regions-Presenta-tion of Their Case by the Miners. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FROM THE STATE.

SCRANTON, March 4 .- The following, from the Scranton Republican, is the address of President Keally, of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association:-

To the Public:-Who is responsible for the scarcity and high price of coal? is the question that looms up in fearful importance. It comes home to all, because coal is one of the necessities of every household; also because a supply at reasonable prices is absolutely necessary to the continuance of those great manufacturing interests which give employment to and by which millions earn their daily bread. The poor widow and the wealthy ironmaster unite in uttering imprecations on those who have caused the supply to cease and prices to so advance that the fireside of the one has become cheerless and the fortune of the other lies forever buried in his chilled furnaces. Who deserve the just indignation of an out-raged public? Upon whom should the imprecations of the orphan and the widow, of the wealthy reduced to poverty, fall? Who is the guilty party? The public, through the press of the land, answer—the coal miner, a name, from its reported associations of love of idleness, demands of exorbitant wages, blackened by being accused of foul crimes, has become infamous, and has become in every household around the coal region a veritable raw-head and bloody bones.

The papers charge the Workingmen's Benevolent Association with a coal crisis. Silence gives consent Men ask, When have we seen a statement of the union of miners and laborers in the coal fields corrected, a single accusation refuted? Has a single organ, except their own official organ, printed a line in defense or extenuation of their course? No! As proof, men cite the Miners' Journal, a paper published in with more than a quarter of a century's experience, yet controls a paper most bitter in its denunciations of the union, and profuse in de picting in their true colors (black) the injustice, at home and abroad, of the W. B. A.

It says: - "One thing is certain: operators, rallread corporations, and the public press, are sgainst the W. B. A." Has the public ever asked the question. Is the miner the only person interested in advancing the price of coal? operators refused to sell at high rates? Have they given the workmen the benefit of high prices? Have the railroads raised the tonnage o double amounts for the benefit of the public during the time of the coal famine? When property is opposed to wealth, when ignorance to learning (or rather to learning astuteness), simplicity side triumphs? Is money less powerful with the press than with our legislators? Money to-day is the lion of the fable—divide the piece into as many parts as you please, he will have attri-butes which lay claim to all but one, and who claims that is his enemy. The wealth of one may be a reason why he is loud-mouthed: the poverty of another why he is so trate. We, the recognized officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, feel that it would be criminal in us longer to lie under the foul charges which by interested parties have been heaped upon the men of the coal region. We feel it to be not only our privilege but our duty to refute the many multifarious accusations which from time to time have been brought before the public by our avowed enemies, or by those who were deceived by them, or who through ignorance of our cause and motives maligned us, but whese statements were even less credible.

This defense we do not propose to make by entering the lists with any particular enemy or enemies, by making this or that charge or insinuation, when it is an impossibility, but by a brief, clear, and truthful statement of the object of our union, and the means by which it was intended, and by which we have endeavored, to carry that object ont, leaving to the voice of a discriminating public whether it was a just object, or whether their laws, requisitions, or actions have brought about the deplorable situation in which a poor man is compelled to spend two thirds of his month's wages to purchase a ton of coal. It is not our intention to weary the publie by a long rehearsal of all the motives that impelled the men of the coal region to form the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. We will not speak of the necessity of men employed in the jaws of death being banded for mutual protection, in time of need, to secure legislation that would require operators who otherwise did not value the life of an employe as much as that of a mule, because the former entailed no personal loss, to adopt such measures and go to such expense as would give some security to those who were in the bowels of the earth, and for such humane precautions as could avoid those terrible disasters fraught with such destruction to human life. These and other interests dear to the W. B. A. we will pass ever, because they concern only human life and

the alleviation of human misery.

We will come down to the question of dollars and cents, which just now most interests the public, and tell them how the organization works in regard to suspension, and consequently how it affects the supply and price of coal. Why does the W. B. A. decree and require suspen-sions and strikes? Because the coal fields now opened, when worked to their full capacity would throw into the market a supply one-fifth in excess of the demand; or, in other words, would send to market 21,000,000 tons, whereas

only 16,000,000 tons can be used. Hence, if there was no suspension 5,000,000 tons more would be produced than could be used. The consequence of the entire force in the coal region working constantly for three years would be, that coal would so depreciate that the price for a ton of coal would not pay the operator, much less pay living wages to the miners. It is an indisputable fact, also, that the operators recognize the necessity of suspension. There are two remedies for this surplus of the

supply. The first is for those who know nothing

of the workings of the coal region, and those who cannot find constant employment, to emi-

grate where they can find constant and remuner

any employment.

must ea igrate. Some must remain in the collieries. Who is to determine who and how many shall leave? Second. The operators are op-posed to it, and how? By their action; for it is the interest and practice of the individual operators and of the coal corporations, when the market is active and prices are high, to employ as many men and work as many hours as they can, and thus make hay while the sun shines. The second remedy is that of the W. B. A., and is based on the fact that all admit the necessity of curtailing the supply by reducing it to the demand. The one-fifth surplus of coal must be reduced. This cannot be accomplished by reducing the number of misers it respectively.

by reducing the number of miners; it can only be accomplished by a one-fifth reduction of the hours of labor. The W. B. A., by suspensions and strikes, sought to deplete the market, not to witheraw the supply of coal, but to make the stock equal to the consumption, and when the market is thus brought to its healthful state, to make eight hours instead of ten a day's labor, basing

their determination on the fact that since men throughout the world were agitating the ques-tion whether ten hours did not overtask the physical strength of the average man, and were actually prevailing, by introducing the eight-hour system. The W.B. A. aske if ten hours overtasks a man working in the open air, what effect must ten hours have upon the constitution of one who labors a thousand feet beneath the surface, breathing foul, damp air, often filled with smoke and standing over shoe-top in water? There is no man who will not say eight hours is enough for such a one. But this necessitates a corresponding advance in the price of labor. Men say, "Think of advance in the price of labor. Men say, "Think of the poor sewing-girl, or the poor washerwoman; of the poor widow and her family, whose week's wages are barely sufficient to purchase a ton of coal!" We know from experience what it is to be poor, and we know, too, that those who are making hundreds of thousands yearly by the aweat of miners are not remarkable for donations of coal to the sewing-girl, or the widow, although they could better afford to do so on their profits than the miner on his wages.

Of our feelings and those whom we represent, it does not become us to speak. Let the pay-rolls at the different offices of the coal operators show what men in the coal regions feel for the poor. The question between the miners and the public is not one of charity but of justice. It has been constantly kept before the public that the "W. B. A." demanded terms so exorbitant as to preclude the possibility of the successful working of the mines, and that if their demands were acceded to the resumption of work would be short-lived, and this battle would only have to be refought. That there would be a continued recurrence of suspensions at laterals.

would be short-lived, and this battle would only have to be refought. That there would be a continued recurrence of suspensions at intervals known only to the W. B. A., and consequently that operators could not bind themselves to fulfil contracts for coal. Consumers would have no notice when their supply would be cut of. The public have been told that by the 1859, or \$3 basis, miners earned fabulous amounts—in fact, that their wages amounted to as high as \$300 in the calendar month. amounted to as high as \$300 in the calendar month. This is true, say the public,

The Board of Operators have asserted it in several addresses to the public, and the reason alleged for reduction was, that coat should be sold at such a figure at to be within the reach of all. First take the beam out of thine own eye. When have coal operators told the public of fabulous profits—of a man one hundred miles away from his breaker clearing the small sum of sixty thousand dollars in flye months?

An operator can be produced who has grown poor within the last year, but the number is legion who have risen within a few years from poverty to opulence, and who can say with the utmost nonchal-ance, "I don't care a — whether they work or not —let the colliery rot—I have money to live on yet." This modern Dives is like him of oid, feeding sump-tuously, clothed in purple and fine linen, rejuctantly

allowing a few crumbs to workingmen. We state a fact beyond contradiction when we say the maximum is not more than one hundred work to continue for 10 months. Owing to accidents, weather, and repairs, it cannot last longer. This would be eighty dollars per month. Is this too much for him who is exposed to the danger of being crushed by falling coat and rock, and whose occupa-tion is considered still more hazardous from the

quantity of powder he must use?

The miners use on an average twenty kegs per month. Even those who have got this much truth have an erroneous idea of what a miner earns. Even when they consider that the men have not worked more than seven months during the last two years, which makes their average wages less than \$60. There is one fact in which the public is in profound ignorance of, viz.:—That sometimes, even when hardes of viz.—That sometimes, even when working hardest, the miner earns nothing. It often happens that miners have to work in wet places where their powder is destroyed by water; in rocky places it does little execution; great quantities of powder are consumed with so little effect that the amount of coal thrown out will scarcely more than pay for the powder, so that time and labor is lost. One of the objects of the Union is to see that he is not kept more than a certain time in such places. Admitting the miner carns larger amounts, what is the necessary outlay, not to speak of the corrolling nature of the mineral water which eats a pair of poots at ten dollars every month, and a suit of clothes every two months, which makes the outlay for these items ten dollars per month? The miner has to pay the very highest price for everything he cats and wears. Owing to the barrenness of the soil in the coal

districts farm produce must be carted from a dis-tance, and consequently is sold at high prices. Who has not heard of the odious system of company stores which sell them goods (we put it at a very low estimate) at 36 per cent advance? Then add five per cent, for collection, the doctor's bills, collected when no sickness exists, the tax when not taxable, etc. Hence we recognize the necessity of both sides being represented and heard by the public before forming a judgment upon this ques-tion. James Keally, President General Council, Centralia, Columbia co., Pa.

Outrage in the Coni Region. MT. CARMEL, March 4 .- A man named Hoffman was shot in his bed last night, and one end of the building blown out. It is supposed that powder was placed under the building and exploded after the man was shot. Nine balls were found in the house. Hoffman was working in the mines, outside of the Union, and the act is attributed to the miners attached to the Union.

FROM THE WEST.

Newspaper Suspension. CINCINNATI, March 4. - The Cincinnati Morning Leader, after a short existence, suspended publication this morning. It is reported that it will be resuscitated in a few days.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION. Benute.

Washington, March 4.—after the close of the report of the Friday night session, the pending question upon the passage of the repeal of the duties on coal was debated until a few minutes of 5 o'clock a. M., when the Senate held an executive session of one hour, and then took a recess until 10 o'clock a. M.

Upon reassembling Mr. Sawyer moved to postpone the coni duty repeal, as he was satisfied of the possibility of obtaining a vote upon the bill. Mr. Vickers said there were four speeches yet to be made upon the bill, and it could not pass before the hour of adjournment.

the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the bill would not be laid aside. If the Democrats, who were always clamoring for a reduction of tariff, chose to defeat the bill by talking against time, the country should

know it. Mr. Vickers said he felt happy in informing Mr. Trumbuil that the opposition to this bill was not confined to the Democrats. He knew that a prominent Republican Senator had a speech now ready to be delivered against it. He would vote for a gene-

be delivered against it. He would vote for a general reduction of duties on articles of prime necessity, such as tea, coffee, and sait, but would not confine it to a single article.

Mr. Scott replied to Mr. Trumbuil that the country would not only take notice of the Democratic opposition, but would also notice his (Mr. Trumbuil's) course in undertaking to depart from the platform of the Republican party, and to assail one of the industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Trumbuil said the bill had been passed by a House of Representatives two-thirds Republican, and scouted the idea of his having departed from party principles.

party principles.

At this point Mr. Bayard rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senato to him. Sometimes expression of approval and applicable to the Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, for the

eminent ability, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliverations of this body.

The resolution was entertained by unanimous con-

Opposition to this plan is not made by the W. B. A., but it has two enemies:—First Iss difficulty of determining who shall, or should, or The resolution was entertained by quantimous con-sent, and adopted without objection.

After further discussion, Mr. Sawyer moved to tostrone the coal bill in order to pass a bill appro-priating \$20,000 to pay for the destruction of the hospital of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston, South Carolina. Agreed to—syes 27, 1008 21.

The latter bill was considered without action.
At 11:40 Vice-President Hamlin moved an executive session. Not agreed to—ayes 26, noes 38.
Mesers. Morton and Thurman, according to previous appointment, reported having waited upon the President of the United States and that they were informed that the Executive had no further communications to make. Pending a discussion upon Mr. Sawyer's bill, the hour of 12 o'clock, fixed by law for the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice-President addressed the Senate as

"Thanking Senators for the approval of my official course which you have placed upon your records, I declare the Third Session of the Senate of the hited States of the Forty-first Congress adjourned

without a day."
"The time fixed by law for the assembling of the First Session of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roit of names of Senators elect, who will present themselves in from of the Vice-President's chair to take the oath

The all-night session of the House continued until A regular storm was raised by a proposition of Mr. Garfield to adopt an amendment of the rules, which amendment was interpreted by the Damo-crats to aim at giving to the Republican majority in the next Congress the same power that it exercised

during the present Congress through its majority of over two-thirds.

The proposition was to amend the 42d rule, so as to provide that after the previous question is moved no motion shall be entertained except to a ljourn, to

no motion shall be entertained except to a ljourn, to fix the time to which the House will adjourn, and to lay on the table, such motion not to be repeated, and that after the previous question is seconded, no original matter whatever shall be entertained except a single motion to adjourn.

Messrs. Eldridge, and Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Randall and other Democrats denounced the proposition in unmeasured terms, and amid great excitement, Mr. Brooks vowing that the Democrats would resist, even at the hazard of a revolution.

Mr. E. Van Wyck decided that the Forty-second Congress could adopt its own rules, and that the present Congress had found the existing rules necessary to Secure honest is gislation.

sary to secure honest is gislation.

Mr. Eldridge thanked God that there were some honest men on the Republican side of the House, Mr. Garfield denied that it was the purpose of the proposed rule to place the minority in the power of the majority.

Finally, amid much uproar, the question was

Finally, amid much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and the adoption of the amendment, and it was negatived, 64 to 62—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Another scene occurred when Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land grand bill, which was denounced by Messrs, McNeely and Randall as a State steal, the charge being resented by Mr. Clarke, who probounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows. The proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only two affirmative

Finally, at half-past 4, the omnibus bill came over from the Senate, with an enormous batch of amend-ments tacked on to it, which were read. Mr. Dawes stated that the Committee of Appro-

priations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that aithough there were many things in them which they did not entirely approve, he still though that on the whole the best thing which the House could do was to concur in them all rather than send them to a conference committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments. Mr. Lawrence endorsed the statement of Mr. Dawes, and said that the bul as it came from the Senate was an improvement on the bill as it had left

the House.
The amendments were then concurred in, and the House at 5.20 took a recess till 10 A. M., having first resolved that no business should be in order during the rest of the session except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enroll alls, and in reference to the general appropriation

The House reconvened at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Speaker presented several executive communications, among others a message from the President vetoing a House bill, and which was referred to the Committee on Cialms.

The members were a general expression of weari-

ess consequent on the long night session and want After about five minutes spent in the presentation of executive communications the House took a fur-tier recess till 11 o'clocki meanwhile the members gathered in groups holding noisy conversation over the scenes of the night session and the preparations for the opening of the Forty-second Congress. The

galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

The House resumed its session at 11 A. M.
Mr. Negley called up the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the investigation into the management of the National Asylums, and it was laid on the table without action. A resolution was adopted to pay J. J. Hines, of Alabama, \$500, for contesting a seat to which he was

A report from the Committee on Public Expenditures in relation to the removal of the Capitol was made by Mr. Denley, and a minority report by Mr. Colurn, and they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Unanimous consent being asked for several pro-positions of various kinds, Mr. Randall objected and gave notice that he would object to everything. Business, therefore, come to a standstill, and the buzz of conversation became general again in the nall and gallery. At this time there was not a vacant seat in the spacious galleries.

Mr. Starkweather, from the conference committee on the bill to abolish the office of Admiral and Vice-Admiral, reported that the committee had not been

able to agree.

Mr. Scofield moved that the House recede from its disagreement and let the bill become a law, so that the two offices shall terminate as soon as Vacancies occur.

Pending the discussion at 11.40 a committee of

the House was ordered to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that if he had no other communica-tion to make Congress was ready to adjourn. essrs. Garfield, Mercur, and Cox were appointed The conference report on the Admiral bill was resumed, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Stevens, New Hampshire, argued against

Mr. Scoffeld's motion. Mr. Scoffeld's motion.

On a vote by telers on Mr. Scoffeld's motion to recede there were 110 in favor to 42 against, the effect of which would have been to pass the bill, but as it then wanted but five minutes of the hour of

adjournment, the bill was defeated by the minority demanding the yeas and pays.

During the call Mr. Garneld announced that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President, and were authorized to inform

Congress that he had no further communicatios to make to it. The call of the roll was resumed, but before its termination the nour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the

Speaker's gavel.
Suddenly, the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker, addressing the House, said:—
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, our

labors are at end, but I delay the final adjournment ong enough to return my most profound and respectral thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the con-idence and steady support of his political advocates. Beyond that, you give me the assurance that I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I sm separated by party lines.

Your expressions are most grateful to me, and are most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour enjoys a memorable distinction. It is the first in which all the states have been represented on this floor since the baleful winter that preceded our late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then, years of trial and of triumph, years of wild destruction and years of exercial rebuilding, and after all, and as the result of all, the National Government is there the result of all, the National Government is here to-day united, strong, proud, defiant, and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded, and with three additional States represented on the folds of its flag. For these presperous fruits of our great struggle let us humbly thank the iod of battles and the Frince of Peace, and now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the only remaining duty of my office, in declaring, as I now do, that the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress is adjourned without day.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address and stepped down from the dais to take his place on the floor as a member of the new Congress, a manimous expression of approval and applause

a unanimous expression of approval and applause

EVACUATION OF PARIS.

Illness of Mr. Gladstone.

Proceedings of Parliament.

Matters at Washington.

Mr. Blaine Elected Speaker.

His Opening Address.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Evacuation of Paris. LONDON, March 3 .- The German troops have all left Paris. The evacuation terminated at 11 o'clock on this (Friday) morning, in accord-

atce with the terms of the convention. A despatch from Havre on the 3d says the Mobiles and National Guards have been disbanded, and the trenches around the town are being filled up.

Liness of Mr. Gladstone. London, March 3.—Mr. Gladstone is ill, and retired early to-day from the House of Commons. English Parliament.

LONDON, March 3 .- In the House of Commons, this evening. Mr. Dilke gave notice of a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to the holding of the Black Sea Conference on conditions dictated by Prince Gorts-

A discussion took place upon the colonial policy of the Government, particularly as regards South Africa.

I not Night's Quotations.

London, March 2-4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91½; for account, 91½@91½. American securities firm. Five-twenties of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 92½; of 1867, 91½; Ten-forties, 80½. Erie Raliroad, 19; llinois Central, 109½; Great Western, 30½. London, March 3.—Tallow active at 44s. 9d.; Calcutta linseed, 62s. 6d.; llossed oil, £32 154. 6£33. Liverpool, March 3-4:30 P. M.—Cotton flat and irregular; uplands barely 7½d.; Orleans, 7½6, 4d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. The sales of cotton for delivery in April or May, not below low middlings, and due in June, not below good ordinary, at 7½d. The cotton affost amounts to 506,000, of which the American reaches 350 060 bales.

the American reaches 350 600 bales.

Wheat, 10s. 9d. a.1s. 4d. per cental for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1 new red Western spring.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The All-night Sessions. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Honse took a recess at 5 o'clock this morning and the Senate at 6 until 11, having previously passed all the appropriation

At 11 o'clock this Morning both houses met, the House refusing to receive or consider any resolution or bills, and the whole hour was consumed in dilotary motions.

The President and Cablact arrived at the Capitol at an early hour, and took up their quarters in the President's room, where they were engaged in signing bil's up to the adjournment, The Senate, after disposing of the Appropriation

bill, took up the House bill for the repeal of the Duty on Conl, and continued its discussion up to the hour of ad-journment. The bili, of course, did not pass.

Speaker B sine in a few remarks thanked the numbers of the Forty-first Congress for their kindness and forbearance towards him officially, and then declared

The House Adjourned without day. This was received with clapping of hands and demonstrations of joy. A few minutes were then devoted to handshaking and farewells, when the clerk, Mr. McPherson, proceeded to or-

The New House. The galleries of both houses were packed, and the floor of the House was thrown open to the use of members' friends and families. The Canvass of New Members

was made to-day relative to the adjournment of the new Congress, and it was found a large majority are in favor of it. A resolution offered soon after the organization of the House provides for

An Aujournment on Wednesday Next, and it will be adopted by a large vote.

The Speaker stated to-day that he would submit to the House whether it was their desire to

Have Committees formed, and would take their instructions in the matter. It is well known that he does not desire to form them

new, as it would take him at least a week, and there are some States not represented. He thinks it best to postpone the appointment of the committees for During the organization of the House, General

Schenck, with the Members of the Bigh Joint Commission.

were on the floor, apparently taking a deep interest in the proceedings. Sensiors are not desirous of remaining in session, as there is no business before them requiring their attention.

The Clerk of the House, in calling the different States, acted in a very liberal manner in allowing all new members, where credentials were not in proper form, the benefit of the doub, so as to place their names on the roll. Their cases will be adjudicated after the House is fully organized.

Despaich to the Associated Press. The Feante Gaileries were crowded this morning on the resumption of business at half-past ten o'clock,

having been taken from 6 o'clock to that hour. Much interest was manifested, both in the galleries and on the floor, in The Closing Scoues,

which, however, were devoid of special interest. The bill for the abolition of the Dutles on Coal was taid aside to give way for the bill for the relief of Sisters of Charity of Charleston, which was under

debate when The Session Expired. The same subject was under consideration at the close of the preceding session of this Congress, when it was, as on the present occasion, defeated

by debate. The House Galleries were also crowded, and many visitors were on the

Confusion was Very Great, but was terrainated at the hour of 12 by three vig-

cross raps of the Speaker's gavel, who nefore an-nouncing the adjournment sine die, delivered his valed; tory, which was applauded both by the mem-bers and the galleries. Having left the chair, he re-ceived the congratulations of members of both at a few minutes past 12 proceeded to the organiza-tion of the new congress. The President and mem-bers of his Cabinet, together with his private secre-

ary, occupied the President's room, near the Senat

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act in relation to the Selma, Rome, and Balton Railroad Company of Alabama; an act relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; a joint resolution relating to the rights of actual settlers upon certain lands; an act for the relief of Auna M. Howard; an act granting a pension to Adam Correll; an act for the relief of Joseph Ormsby; an act for the relief of George Wright; an act for the relief of Joseph Ormsby; an act for the relief of George Wright; an act for the relief of Mary M. Clark, widow of Leonard Clark.

The President this morning approved and signed sixty-seven bills, including all the remaining general appropriation bills.

The President this morning approved and signed sixty-seven bills, including all the remaining general appropriation bills.

The President remained at the room some time awailing the organization of the two houses, in order to save the joint committee the trouble of visiting him formally at the Executive Mansion. He had no printed message to communicate.

Fulling Concurrent Actions.

The President nominated R. H. Lee Postmaster at Camden, New York.

Several hundred bills which passed one house or the other falled to receive concurrent action.

Veto from the President.

Veto from the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—The President sent the folk wing veto message to the House of Representatives to-day:

I herewith return without my approval House bill No. 2566, entitled An Act for the Relief of Henry Willman, late a private in the 3d* Regiment of Indiana Cavalry, for the following reasons:—The records of the War Department show that Henry Willman was mustered into the military service April 4, 1852, and that he was wounded on a private horse. It appears from evidence presented by him that his horse died May 18, 1862; that he remounted himself on June S, 1662, and so continued mounted till October 1, 1862, when his horse was killed by the enemy, and that he was not afterwards mounted upon a vrivate horse. Upon presenting a claim against the United States for the legal value of the two horses lost by him in the publical was the service of the claim o presenting a claim against the United States for the legal value of the two horses lost by him in the public service, the claim, after investigation, was allowed, but it being discovered that he had erroneously been paid for the use and risk of a 'private horse from May 18 to June 8, 1862, and from October 1, 1862, to April 30, 1862, during which periods he had no horse in the public service, the amount so overpaid was an offset against his claim, leaving the latter fully liquidated and the claimant indebted to the United States in an amount not yet refunded. The person named in the act is not in law or equity entitled to the relief therein provided, and has no unsatisfied demands against the United States.

U. S. Grant.

Executive Mansion, February 28, 1371.

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Executive Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate went into Executive session about 5 o'clock this morning and confirmed the following nominations:—S. P Brown, A. R. Shepherd, A. B. Mullett, and James A. Magruder. Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia. Collectors of Customs—W. L. Ashmore, Burlington, N. J.; Sidney Cooper, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; William Storey, United States judge for the Western district of Arkausas; William A. Frailing, third lleutenant in the Revenne Marine service: George A. Black, secretary of Utah Territory; James Henry, United States Marshal for the Western district of Michigan; Roland G. Usher, Marshal for Massachusetts; Cornelins Hedges, District of Montana; D. T. Baldwin, Eastern District of Texas. Assessers of Internal Revenue—Joseph Brooks, Second Arkansas; Charles E. Merrill, Second Louislana. Indian Agents—G. A. Bateman, for the State of Nevada. Consul—Andrew S. Onderdonk, Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, Postmaster—David A. Allen, Benham, Texas; H. P. Van Blere, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.; Joseph W. Fike, Clinton, Mo.; H. D. Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.; Almarin Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; S. P. Young, Kasse, Texas; Ebenezer Ellis, Bath, N. Y.; James H. Hallock, Middletewn, N. Y.; J. W. Clinton, Brownsville, Tenn.; H. H. Helper, Salisbury, N. C.; Francis E. E. Lathrop, Columbis, Mo.; James C. Parratt, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet E. Drary, Troy, Onto; Harris Whipple, Fair Haven, Vt.; W. B. Burt, Boston, Mass.; George E. Goodrich, Fitchburg, Mass.; Chas. E. Spafford, Rockford Ill; Wm. B. Robertson Salem, N. J.; James E. Johnson, Olean, N. Y., Temple Dodge, Malden, Mass.; Joshua R. Smith, Menden, Miss ; Alfred B. Smith, Poughkeepsie; Elliott T. Fay, Pottsdam, N. Y.

FROM NEW YORK

Specie Shipments. New York, March 4.—The specie shipments to-day amounted to \$350,000 in mixed pars.

Fallen Building-Loss of Life. This morning a two-story building fell in West Fifty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. It is supposed that a woman is buried in the

Alleged Murderer Arrested. Patrick Hennessy has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Morris Comyn, who disappeared a fortnight ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Saturday, March 4, 1871. There is quite an active money market to-day, the business being fairly divided between specu-lative and business operators. The whole week has been a busy one compared with several weeks that preceded it, but funds hold out remarkably well and the market will undoubtedly close as it opened, easy, with a much-enlarged scope of operating. Kates are steady, but there is an ample supply for all comers who are provided with the inevitable credentials in

the shape of collaterals or good paper.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110%@111.

Government bonds continue active and we again advance our quotations 16@1/4 on last

Stocks were less active but steady. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 105%, and City 6s, ante-war issues, at 103. In Reading Railroad there were sales at 50 44 @5034. Pennsylvania sold at 6134, and Oll Creek and Allegheny at 46%. 8954 was bid for

Catawissa preferred.

Bank stock was quiet, with sales of North America at 280 and Bank of Commerce at 60. The balance of the list was quiet. Small sales of Thirteenth and Flifteenth Streets Rallways at 24%.

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

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 4.—There is less activity in the Flour market, the demand having fallen off both for export and home consumption, but prices remain without quotable change. About 500 barrels City Mills family sold for shipment on secret terms, and 1:00 barrels in lots, including extras, at \$5; spring wheat extra families at \$6.05@7 b0; Pennsylvania dc. do at \$6.50@7; Padiana and Ohio do. do at \$7.2 7.75; and fancy brands at \$8.29 25. Rye Flour sells as wanted at \$6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, and 2000@ 3000 bb hels sold at \$1.00@1.63 for Indiana red, and \$1.00@1 65 for Sells and Sells of too balls sold at \$1.00@1.03 for Indiana red, and \$1.00 in less of \$1.00 bushels Pennsylvania and Western yellow at \$0c. Oats are steady, and 2100 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64@65c. No change in Barley or Mait.

Cloverseed is in good request, and 1800 bushels

which were presented to him excepting nine, as follows:

An act for the relief of parchasers of lands sold at 11 and 1800 busbels who are for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; an bound betreis at \$2.00 of Western front bound betreis at \$30.