FIRST EDITION

OUTRAGES IN THE COAL REGION.

Expose of the Miners' League.

Turbulence in the South

Refusal of Colored Testimony

Disturbances in South Carolina. EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE COAL MINING OUTRAGES.

More Villainy-The Murder of Mr. Hoffman-A House Blown Up with Gunpowder-Compiete Expose of the W. B. A.

The lottsville Miners' Journal of yesterday has the following remarkable narrative: —
This community was thrown into consternation on Saturday morning by the telegraphic announcement that a mob had attacked a row of houses at Mount Carmel, blown them up with powder, murdered one of the inmates and with powder, murdered one of the inmates and fired at the others, who ran for their lives. We have taken considerable sains to procure the particulars, cause, etc., which we here give to our readers. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, while fourteen miners employed in the co-operative colliery of F. Khoads & Co. were sleeping quietly in their boarding house, kept by David Williams, one of the men, named George Hoffman, heard some one making a Seorge Hoffman, heard some one making a noise at the door as if trying to pry it open. After listening some time he got up and looked out of the window, and discovered a large party of men around the house, and gave the larm to the inmates. No sooner had he done this than several shots were fired in at the window, and the window has been also been affect and a line in the window. dow, one of them taking effect under his jaw and passing out the top of his head. The other inmates sprang from their beds, and, without stopping for their clothing, ran out and made their escape, although the mob, which numbered over fifty (some say one hundred) men, fired about a hundred shots after them, fortunately without effect. The inmates had barely escaped from the house when a keg of powder which had been carried into the house, and ignited by a long fuse from the outside, exploded with terrific effect, blowing the gal le end and side off, and entirely gutting the building. It was the evident intention of the ficude to basten the inmates of the house into eternity without a moment's warning, and their hellish design would have been accomlished only for the timely awakening of Mr. Hoffman, who only awoke for a moment to gaze out into the night upon his assassins, prepara-tory to closing his eyes in the last long sleep

hat knows no waking.

After blowing up this house the mob fired into the windows of the house of a man named Fmeltz, a teamster, who had but a short time before moved the family and goods of a solew around his bed, but fortunately none of hem bit bim.

Fiends from the lower regions could not have onceived a more hellish plot to destroy life and utrage humanity. Let us see who is responsible or this crime, the cause, etc. Some time since lease was bought on the colliery by a New

ork party for \$75,000. Stock was being sold and the colliery went to work on the co operative plan, when some one onnected with the W. B. A. wrote a communiation to the leader's organ condemning the ptire movement-pronouncing it a swindle, and stating that the colliery was not worth 5000, cautioning all the men against taking by interest in it. From that day troubles comsenced, and have continued at this colliery, he stockholder in the new Co-operative Colery was shortly afterwards followed to Ash-and by a party of the W. B. A., and was ttacked in the streets of that borough and everely beaten by three men, one of them a resident of a Branch, for which the latter as arrested and held to The men working at the colliery since eat time have been hooted and tantalized on all des by the W. B. A.; they have been compelled p go armed night and day for fear of personal lolence; in fact, such a reign of terror has never before been known in any of the coal elds, and at last they have commenced war gainst those men who were willing to work on plan approved and at first warmly commended the editor of the leader's organ of the W. Who, then, is responsible for this last deed We submit the question blood and horror? o an intelligent public for solution.

TURBULENCE IN THE SOUTH

The Recent Ku-Klux Jali Delivery-Effect of Denying Negro Pestimony on the White. Judge Pryor, of Frankfort, Ky., addressed he Grand Jury of Frankfort county, on the 7th ult., in regard to the recent defiance of law y a band of armed men, who rescued the murerer of a negro from jail. Several passages of is address are of interest as showing the preent bearing of Kentucky laws. He said: -The refusal of this Court to permit the negro o testify in the case of Scroggins was, I have to doubt, the real cause of the appearance of hese midnight judges at your county jail. I ould not admit it conscientiously, for, as Judge, had no power to repeal the State law on the abject of testimony. The only alternative left he, after your investigations had concluded, as to hand him over to the Federal authorities; at it seems that the jurisdiction of that court ver the crime, as well as the State courts, is to a determined by an unlawful organization, rought into existence for the purpose of olating the laws with impunity, and lieving bad men from punishment. these secret masked courts are to held, and men taken from our county res of all who resist them, we had as well ar down our temples of hard ves, liberty, and property in their hands, here is no excuse, justification, or palliation r such conduct, and brave men would scorn engage in it. Some one or two negroes have en shot down in my district by armed men in White men have been lacerated with lash under the judgment of these iris, a deed as dark as the coverthat hides their faces from the vicn's view. Judgment is pronounced the silent hour of night by a judge whose Judgment is pronounced dgment is either executed by a rope around e neck or the lash upon the back. Humanity volts at it. Public sentiment, with the aid of e Legislature and courts, alone can check it. be negroes I allude to were killed because they ere summoned as witnesses in the Federal urts and were not allowed to testify at home. his man was taken from your jail because the gro was not allowed to testify against him in a Court. There should be no excuse for such organization; in my judgment, there is none

w and never can be The Washington correspondent of the New ork Tribune writes: ott has called upon the President

r United States troops to suppress outrages in

the counties of Union and York, in South Carolina, where he reports that men are murdered or driven from their homes nightly, because of their political opinions. Governor Scott informs the President that there is no sufficiently armed and equipped militia to give the needed protection, and that if he did have at his disposal a competent militia force, there are no funds in the State Treasury to transport and subsist them. He says that it is not just or reasonable in the Government to expect him, with the limited military resources of the State, to successfully meet in the field the trained soldiers who held the United States at bay for four years, and often achieved signal bay for four years, and often achieved signal triumphs over its best armies; and that to exject this of him is to imitate the Egyptian system with a most grievous improvement, requiring the making of bricks with neither straw nor clay. He states that the English that the English was the states that the Ku-Klux, that were formerly thought to be a mere political ghoul, a bloody spectre, coninred up for party purposes, is now a terrible fact, an armed organization, thoroughly equipped, having its field, staff, and line officers, and established lines of communication. He says that if Congress will pass an act guaranteeing the State a full reimburgement for management. the State a full reimbursement for moneys expended in suppressing domestic violence, South Carolina can then obtain the necessary credit to mobilize her militia and sustain them in the field. Nothing but a permanent garrison in the disaffected sections will give precision disaffected sections will give protection to the men who are threatened with murder or exile, solely because of their fidelity to the principles of free government. As an evidence of the condition of things in South Carolina, the facts are stated that on last Carolina, the facts are stated that, on last Monday, a company of United States troops, that left Columbia for York, had the railroad torn up in their front by a body of armed men. and were obliged to march by the road. On Friday last the Republican members of the Legislature, now sitting, pald men to picket the read leading from the capital, because of well-grounded fears of a Ku-Klux raid upon their body. A committee of three members of the Legislature of South Carolina will arrive here in a day or two to lay the condition of affairs in South Carolina before the President. Mr. Warren Wilkes, the leading conservative member of the South Carolina Legislature, is one of

EUROPE.

the committee.

Cafe Scenes in Paris. The capital is rapidly resuming its wonted appearance. A few days ago the boulevards were as deserted as a Pompeilan street—the Rue St. Honore as silent as a by-way in an English cathedral town. The theatres were closed, many of the shops shut, the whole aspect of the city essentially forlorn. Now, writes a London News correspondent, you may stroll from the Made-leine along the Boulevard des Capucines, the Boulevard Italien, or that of Montmartre, and almost fancy that no shadow of death has passed

over the place.

The weather is somewhat too cold to permit of sitting out of doors; but if you will take your demi-tasse at any famous cafe on the Boulevards or in the Paiais Royal your ears will be assailed by the accustomed din of dominoes, and the only change apparent will be that most of the men are clothed in uniform, and that the women's dresses are less brilliant than of yore. Crowds of idlers stand admiring the sham jewelry and cheap but tasteful ornaments in the numerous bazaars. In the Cafe Madrid twice closed during the siege, by order of the Government, on account of the revolutionary projects hatched within its walls—you may take your 4 o'clock absinthe, and read the perfect calm, though surrounded by writers of the most republican journals and speakers in the most republican clubs of republican France. Take a turn on the Boulevards, you will find them so crowded with flaneurs and idlers of both sexes, that it is quite a difficult matter to make one's way through the throng. Like David of old, the people have eaten bread, have taken water, and washed. and have made themselves of a cheerful countenance.

Austria's Favorable Financial Statement. The Austrian financial statement for 1870 is more favorable than was expected. The revenue received for 1870 exceeded the amount esti-mated, and teft a cash balance of 40,000,000. The Minister of Finance had estimated a deficit for 1871 of 30,000,000, and was authorized to sell 60,000,000 of rentes. He will sell 38,000,000, which will produce 35,000,000; and with this amount, added to the balance on hand, he will be enabled to cover the deficit and pay the cou-

THE OYSTER WAR.

Selzure of a Fleet of Vessels Near Annapolis. On Wednesday last, while the oyster police steamer, under charge of Captain Hunter Da-vidson, was lying in Annapolis harbor, and during the temporary absence of her comman-der, she was detailed for immediate duty under warrants issued by Justice Thompson, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Davall, charging that some six or more pungies had violated the oyster laws of the State, in dredging for oysters on Thomas' Point, on the 28th uitimo. The Annapolis Republican says: -"It appears that on the 27th of February

Lemnel Mitchell made the complaint under oath before the magistrate, and he was by the sheriff made special deputy to make the arrest, and with a posse comitatus he accordingly went on the expedition. On the afternoon of Wednesday the steamer returned with a prize, consisting of a fleet of vessels as follows, which were for the time being auchored in the Severn river, opposite the Naval Academy: Schooners Hope, Margaret Brown, Gazelle, Jas. C. Clarke, Sarah Sophia, and Foxwell. On Thursday the case of the schooler Hope came up for trial before the justice; several witnesses were examined on the part of the State and defense; the testimony being conflicting, the justice held the matter sub curia. At 10 o'clock Thursday morning, the case of the schooner Margaret Evans Courie II. Margaret Brown, Captain Henderson, was com-menced, and up to this writing (Friday noon) has not been concluded. In this case Randall uppears for the defense. The remaining cases will not probably come up, as it is thought the judgment of the justice in the two cases now progressing will decide the rest, the testimony being the same in all the cases. These vessels all hall from Baltimore.'

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Radan Case,

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. The trial of Gilbert Radan on the charge of dultery, before reported, was resumed to-day. The defense set up that he was regularly divorced from the prosecutrix in New York, and was afterwards publicly and legally married to Mrs. Kelly, and that all the acts charged against him were of the dates subsequent to the second marrirge, and it is also attempted to break down the credibility of the witnesses for the

When this trial is concluded prison cases will be taken up.

Civil Sults.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

Abraham G. Jenks vs. Mary A. McGrath and Magee, Hicks & Co.; William and H. R. Raiguel vs. same. Actions of trover to recover the value of goods alleged to have been delivered by Miss McGrath to Magee, Hicks & Co., in order to deprive plaintiffs of the power to collect just debts. On trial.

—A man living in Columbia, Pa., and owning the house he lives in, lately refused to bury his father, who died suddenly, but turned the body over to the Coroner to be buried as a pauper, signing his name to a paper which read as folcorpse of my father or pay for its burial."

SECOND EDITION | dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with | Mazzini, the celebrated Italian agitator, whose TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Government of September.

Demand for its Impeachment.

British Ministerial Changes.

The Occupation of Versailles.

The Italy and Tunis Difficulty.

Demands of Italy Conceded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Assembly-Demanded Impeachment of the Government of September.

Bordeaux, March 6-Evening.-In the Na-

tional Assembly this evening, Louis Benne Victor Hugo, and Quinet made a demand for the detention of members of the September Government until they shall have returned an account of their acts until the evacuation of Paris. M. Delescluze submitted a demand for their impeachment and arrest on the charge of

A motion was made that the Assembly will not return to Paris, but will sit elsewhere.

At the request of Thiers the Assembly immediately went into committee upon the question, a decision upon which will be made to-morrow.

The Alabama Cinims—Prospects of Settlement Promising. LONDON, March 7.—The Post learns that the prospect of the settlement of all matters in dispute between the United States and England by the High Commission at Washington is very promising. There is an evident disposition to treat all topics with fairness. Discussions will first take place upon the .fisheries, and afterwards upon the Alabama claims.

The Daily News says a special convention is entered into, under which the

German Occupation of Versaliles is extended until the 19th of March.

The London Telegraph has a special despatch from Florence announcing the Settlement of the Difficulty Between Italy and

The demand of Italy is fully conceded, and the conditions imposed by the Florence Government accepted.

Changes in the British Ministry. LONDON, March 7 .- The Times announces the following changes in the Ministry:-The Right Honorable George J. Goschen succeeds the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Honorable James Stansfeld succeeds Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board; Mr. W. E. Baxter succeeds Stansfeld as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury; and Mr. George J. Shaw Lefevre, at present Secretary for the Home Department, succeeds Baxter as Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Important Changes in Mr. Gladstone's Cabi-net—The New Appelatments. A cable telegram published elsewhere an

nounces important changes as having just taken place in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. There have been numerous reports of late of still greater changes, but the announcement of the new appointments by the London Times of this morning sets these first reports at rest. The changes were rendered necessary by the continued illness of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose physicians recently declared that he would not be able to resume his official duties for at least a year. Below we give brief sketches of Mr. Gladstone's new colleagues.

The Right Hon. George Jonchim Goschen, who succeeds Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty and head of the British naval administration, is the son of Mr. William H. Goschen, a prominent London merchant, of German extraction, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, from which institution, however, he did not graduate, in consequence of entertaining conscientious scruples against taking the oaths then enforced. In May, 1863, he entered Parliament as a member for Lordon, in the Liberal interest, and has sigpalized his career in the House of Commons by advocating earnestly the abolition of all religlous tests in the universities, and throwing them open to dissenters. In July, 1865, he was again returned to Parliament for the city of London, standing at the head of the roll, and was again successful at the election of November, 1868. On November 20, 1865, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and on January 26, 1866, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but retired from office with the Russell Ministry, in June of that year. In December, 1868, he entered Mr. Gladstone's new Ministry as President of the Poor Law Board, the position which he vacates, to accept the head of the Admiralty Board. Mr. Goschen, who has long been engaged if business as a merchant in London, has written largely on financial questions, and is the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges."

The Right Hon. James Stausfeld. who succeeds Mr. Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board, a very important office, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1820. He was educated at University College, London, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849. In April, 1859, he was elected to House of Commons for the borough of Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest and still holds the seat to which he was then elected. In April, 1863, he was appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Palmer-8:00, and displayed great administrative ability in the discharge of his duties. But in April, 1864, he was obliged to resign on account of the

correspondence from abroad reached him under cover of Mr. Stansfeld's name, to avoid the espionage of the London Post Office. In February, 1866. however, he again entered office, becoming Under-Secretary of State in Lord Russell's second administration, retiring with the Ministry in June following. In December, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone made up his ministry, he created a new office for the especial benefit of Mr. Stansfeld, that of Third Lord of the Treasury, which he has continued to hold until the present time.

William Edward Baxter, M. P., who succeeds Mr. Stansfeld as Third Lord of the Treasury, was born at Dundee in 1825, and was educated at the High School, Dundee, and at the University of Edinburgh. He entered Parliament as a pronounced Liberal for the district of Montrose in 1855, and still holds the same seat, to which he was re-elected in November, 1868. During Mr. Gladstone's administration he has held the position of Secretary to the Admiralty Board. Mr. Baxter some years ago visited this country, and gave the result of his observations in a work entitled "America and the Americans," published in 1850. He is also the author of other works.

STATE FINANCES.

The Annual Appropriation Bill la the Legis-lature.

The annual appropriation bill reported to the lower house of the State Legislature appropriates the sum of \$3.534.597 for the expenses of the State Government for the year. The list of items in detail is too long for publication to-day, but

				summary of	the	amounts
			bill: -			
Exe	cutive	on	ice (Gove	raor, etc.)		\$9,900
SEC	retary	N O	mee	*****		16.975
Auc	mor-G	ene	eral's offic	e		22,375
Sur	Vevor-	Ge	neral's off	ce.		0.450
Sta	te Tre	asu	rer's office	0		12.699
Att	ornev.	Get	neral's off	ce		6,700
Ad	ntant-	Ge	neral's off	lce		7,700
Offi	ce of S	un	t of Comr	non Schools		15,025
Sur	port o	r ec	mmon sc	hools	*****	700,000
Sta	te Libi	ari	an's office		****	8,593
Sta	te Hist	ori	un'a office		*****	2.050
Sin	e Arm	na	. etc	**********	*****	
Per	sinta	ane	gratuitle	9		. 8,944
Juc	iges o	Si	prome Ch	urt	******	6,000
Phy	artela	hia	conrte		# (9.8%)	30,000
Oth	er con	rte	Comment.	*********	*****	40,000
Inte	Tout o	n fr	midest dab	t	STERTE	210,000
Lon	felatni	0. /.	alarted of	*** *	*** ***	1,000,790
Day	Mer. total		minutes, e	te.)	******	204,200
Dat	Me or	11111	og, eic		******	51,8:0
Mic	ne gr	oun	OB.		*****	13,400
All In	сепан	ecu	S THAT PISOL	irg items	******	4,175
Con	mers t	ири	IHIIN	AND THEFATA	* * * * * * *	530,550
Cor	rection	lai	and chari	table instituti	ons	61,2,740
	Total.					\$3,534,597

The following are the appropriations in detail tor charitable and correctional institutions: -Board of State Charities. \$4.600
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital 70,000
Northern Insane Hospital 250,000
West Pennsylvania Hospital 34 000 Harrisburg Home for Friendless 3,000
Southern Home for Friendless 2,000
Northern Home for Friendless 5,000 Orthopædic Hospital

Eye and Ear Indrmary

Homœopathic Hospital

Training School for Feeble minded Eastern Experimental Farm.
Institution for Deaf and Dumb
Institution for the Bind Philadelphia House of Refuge 37,006
Western House of Refuge 25,000
Eastern Penitentiary 27,000
Western Penitentiary

Western Penitentiary 32,350 Of this amount, \$189.795 only goes to institutions located in Philadelphia.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REFORM.

Previsions of Senator Fentou's New Bill. Mr. Fenton will introduce a bill in the Senate to-day to regulate the service of the Government in the collection of the customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating thereto, and for other purposes. The bill looks to a general reform of the revenue service, especially in New York, embracing the Naval Office and Surveyor's and Appraiser's departments, and is intended to simplify and largely reduce the expenses of the

Collection of the revenue.

The tenth section provides that all fines and penalties, and the proceeds of all condemnations paid to or received by any collector or other officers of the customs for violations of any of the customs or revenue laws, by authority of any seizure, complaint, or proceeding, hall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and no portion thereof shall be paid or distributed to any officer, except where attempts at among ling are detected, and seizure of merchandise so deemed to be sanggled is actually made. In such cases, the officer or officers making the seizure shall be entitled to one fourth the proceeds thereof, after deducting all costs and expenses of condemnation, and the duties accruing on the goods. It further provides that it shall not be lawful for any officer to compromise or settle any claim arising under the Customs laws, or relieve from any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or fall to prosecute any offender, under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or the P. es dent. The eleventh and twelfth sections relate to the general order business and cartage system. The fourteenth section provides that the appointment of all officers of the Customs, requiring the concurrence of the Senate, shall be for the term of four years, and that they shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified, and such officers shall not be removed during the term of such appointment, except for cause; and before any removal shall be made such officer shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and have an opportunity of being heard in defense.

THE FORGER'S FATE.

Van Eeten Attempts Spielde. The forger Lewis M. Van Eeten, upon whom sentence of imprisonment for nine years was pronounced by Recorder Hackett on Friday, was to have been conveyed to Sing Sing, direct from the Court-room; but he pleaded so earnestly, with many tears, that one night's delay was granted him. It appears that he sought the delay in order to obtain the means of committing suicide, as the officers found, when they came to remove him, the next day, that he had taken a quantity of mor-phine. The dose was not effectual, however, His period of imprisonment, under his present sentence, and that which will undoubtedly be pronounced against him in San Francisco will be twenty-three years, and it is no wonder that he qualled before the prospect. To a person who expressed some commiseration for Van Eeten, one of the detectives said:—"Bah! Sympathy for that man! Save it for the man who goes to bed at night believing himself secure in the possession of the earnings of a lifetime-it may be \$40,000for \$50,009-and who wakes in the morning to find that he has been robbed of it all by the arts of some Van Eeten."—N. Y. Tribune to-

-The Yale Boat Club has \$10 27 in its treasury.

The street cars in St. Louis are drawn by

mules.

-Holt county, Missouri, advertises for school teacher with plenty of muscle. sides in Harrisburg is 105 years old.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Forthcoming Presidential Address.

Democratic Force in the House.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Tragedy in New Orleans The Wheeling Savings Bank Case.

Insurances on the Western Fire.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Republican Senatorial Cancus met this morning at 11 o'clock. The question of adjournment was discussed, when Senator Hamlin stated that as one of the committee to wait upon the President and Inform him that Congress was in session and ready to proceed to business, he would say that the President had informed him that he did not wish Congress to adjourn for a few days, as he would likely have a message to send in next week.

After this statement The Question of Adjournment

was pontponed, with the understanding that the House resolution should not be acted upon for the present. A select committee was appointed to revise

the lists of the Sennte Committee.

It consists of Senators Howe, Nye, Pool, Sherman, and Morrill, of Vermont. They were instructed to form a new committee, to be known

Committee on Privileges and Elections. Very few of the chairmanships of leading committees will be changed. The select committee on

Southern Outrages will make a preliminary report to-morrow or next day, on which basis the President will form

his special message to Congress on the condition of the South. The House Favors an Adjour amont. The feeling in the House is still strong in avor of immediate adjournment. Should an

attempt be made to pass any Ku-Klox bill, the Democrats will array themselves against it, and do all in their power to defeat action.

The Republicans Demoralized. The Republicans in the House are evidently demoralized at the presence of so many Democrats. They seem to hink they cannot get anything through unless the Democrats should agree

The New Loan. Secretary Bou well has received information to the effect that between four and five millions of the new loan have been subscribed by banks and by English private capitalists.

The High Commissioners Photographed. Members of the English branch of the Joint High Commission this afternoon called at Brady's photograph gallery, and had their pictures taken. They spent some time in examining the war scenes in the gallery. The House Committees.

In the House, at 1 o'clock, after an interesting debate on a resolution to appoint committees of the House, the resolution was laid on the table.

FROM THE WEST.

The Portamenth Fire-List of Insurances. CINCINNATI, March 7.—The insurances on the Portsmouth fire are as follows: -Home of New York, \$2700; Phoenix, \$4400; North America, \$2000; Merchants' of Hartford, \$2500; Atlas, \$4000; Security, New York, \$2700; Lorillard, \$2000; North American. \$700; Underwriters'. #8500; Manhattan, #2500; International, #600; Hartford, \$1500; Andes, \$100.

The Wheeling Suvings Bank Fullure. WHEELING, W. Va., March 7.—The Grand Jury in the case of T. C. Quarrier, the defaulting treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution, up to noon to-day have found nine true bills against him and more are expected.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature. TRENTON, N. J., March 7.-In the Senate the second anti-Erie bill was lost by a vote of nine to nine. The joint resolutions authorizing the sale of the Stevens battery, and asking from Congress an appropriation for life-saving stations, have passed; also, the bill to prohibit bribery. The bills creating the Fiftcenth ward of Newark, and the new township of Estontown, in Monmouth county, charged by the Democratic party as being Republican gerrymandering measures, have been lost in the

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Tragedy in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 7 .- Captain F. W. Perkins, a well-known steamship agent, was found dead in his office, No. 26 Carondelet street, this morning, shot through the head and other evidences of violence. The Coroner is investi-

FROM NEW YORK. Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, March 7 .- The Coron r's inquest commenced to-day in the case of Patrick Murphy, aged 19, who is supposed to have been killed on Saturday night by Officer Tuomey, of the Fourth ward. The court room was crowded.

Baltimore Produce Market. Lard firm. Whisky firm at 91@91.90. i rn. 86a 88c. c veliow Southern, 8268 83

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the officers of the Eastern Peni-

Also, a resolution from the Councils of Philadel-phia protesting against the House bill relative to personal taxation.

Mr. Rutan introduced a bill to prevent clandestine marriages.
Also, one authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to charter mutual fire insurance companies without

capi'al.
The private calendar was then considered, and the following bills passed:—
Senate bill allowing the Pennsylvania, Lyn, and
Blue-bell Turnpike Company to borrow five thou-

Blue-bell Turnpike Company to conton are taken sand dollars.
House bill authorizing the Rock Presbyterian Church in Cecil county, Maryland, to nold a certain tract of land in Chester county.
House bill authorizing the borough of Coatesville

House bill authorizing the borough of Coatesville to borrow money.

House bill exempting the Baptist Home of Philadelphia from taxation.

Ecuse bill to place Stiles street, from Broad to Ontario, on the city plan, and to open, curb, and pave the same.

House bill to vacate a portion of Little lane, Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia.

House bill allowing the Hestonville, Mantus, and Fairmount Railroad Company to extend its road on Fitty-second street, after being amended so as to require a list of stockholders to be kept in the office for inspection.

House bill to vacate Steinhauf street in the Twenty-fifth ward.

House bill incorporating the Zinzendorff Savings

House bill incorporating the Zinzendorff Savings Bank of South Bethlehem. Bouse bill incorporating the Merchants' Bank of

House bill authorizing the people of each ward and township to vote once every three years upon the question of license or no license for their locality was considered.

Mr. Josephs attempted to amend by allowing Philadelphia as a city to vote, instead of each ward.

This was favored by Mr. Elliott, and opposed by Messrs, Smith, of Philadelphia, and Miller, and was

The bill was then passed by 51 year to 35 nays. The Phi'adelphians voting in favor of the bill were Albright, Cloud, Dumbell, Elliott, Griffiths, Hagar, Johnson, Lamon, Marshail, Miller, Smith, and Thompson. These voting sgainst the bill were Duffy, Josephs, McGowan, Mooney, Quigley, and Revburn.

Revolura.
The League Island and Broad Street Railway bill The League Island and Broad Street Railway bill begins to assume more force than a burlesque, since the full names of all the corporators have been seen. They are William J. Howard, Richard Vaux, Ezra Bowen, Michael Bouvier, Edwin Forrest, George S. Fox, Samuel R. Phillips, George Williams, William P. Cooper, George Bullock, William H. Kern, William Bonsall, and George R. Berreil, with powers to lay a double track from League Island to Germantown avenue, thence along the avenue to Chesnut Hill. Capital stock, twenty thousand shares of \$150 each.

The road may be built without the consent of Councils, and it shall not be necessary to hold meetings for public subscriptions of stock; a majority of the above-named corporators can build the road.

The bill is now in the City Passenger Railway Committee, of which Mr. Cloud is chairman.

Bills upon private calander were considered. The

Bills upon private calander were considered. The following were objected to and postponed for one

week:—
House supplement to the act for the appointment
of supervisors in the Twenty-second ward, was objected to by Messrs. Quigley and Smith.
House bill vacating a forty feet wide street, from
Eveline to Haverford, between Forty-fourth and
Forty-fifth, was objected to by Mr. Josephs.
House bill authorizing Councils to revise grades
in the Twenty-first ward, was objected to by Mr.
Onigley.

Quigley.

House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to take charge of Hunting Park was objected to by Mr. Elliot.

House bill for pneumatic railway under any street or square in Philadelphia was objected to by Messrs.

Josephs and McGowan.

House bill for the widening of Nicotory levels.

Germantówn road to Ridge road was objected to by Mr. Quigley. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, March 7, 1871. The bank statement last night is in some respects favorable, and in others unfavorable, to the future of the market. The deposits show an increase of \$482,953, and the loans a corresponding increase of \$408,497, but there is a slight decrease in legal-tenders amounting to \$219,035, and a very slight falling off in the supply of gold. The business of the week, as we and cipated, has been very large; the clearings being over \$8,500,000 in excess of those of the preceding week; the balances are also con-siderably larger. The expansion in the loans, added to the ease in rates, shows full confidence in the steady condition of the market, and is a very favorable feature for the future. The rates for call loans and discounts do not vary from those so often quoted. Gold is quiet but steady, with all the sales

varying but little from 111.

In Government bonds there is a steady demand, and prices continue to advance. The currency 6s are fully 1/2 per cent. higher.

Stocks were unusually active and strong. Sales of old City 6s at 1011/2; new do. at 1011/2; and Lehigh gold loan at 853/2.

Reading Railroad was exceedingly active, with heavy sales outpring at \$50.00

heavy sales, opening at 50 69, advancing to 51, and closing at 50%. Pennsylvania was steady, with small sales at 61%; sales of Lehigh Valley. 27% was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 30% for Catawiesa preferred. Canal shares were more active. Sales of Le-

high at 35%. In miscellaneous list we notice sales of Central Transportation at 501/4; and Camden City 7s, water loan, at 100. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

SECOND BOARD.

\$1000 N Penna 7s... 95% \$200 sh Leh N... 560 \$5% \$10500 Clty 6s, New 101% 4 sh Leh V R... 60% 5500 Sh Reading R... 50 94 50 sh Cen Trans... 50% MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSIG. DE NAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

-U. S. 6s of 1881, 11641164; do. 1868, 11244; do. 1864, 11241124; do. 1865, 11241124; do. 1866, new, 116441114; do. 1867, do. 11141114; do. 1868, do. 1713461114; 10-40s, 1094461094; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114441144; Gold, 1104461114; Silver, 106446108; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 8456855; Central Pacific Railroad, 2154966; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 75048765.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, March 7 .- No. 1 Quercitren Bark is offered at \$30 per ton, but there is no demand for

the article at this figure. There is less activity in Cloverseed, and only a few small lots sold at 11%@11%c. Timothy and Flaxseed are very scarce; the latter is wanted by the crushers at \$2.65@2.10 per bushel.

crushers at \$2.656.2.10 per bushel.

There is a marked failing off in the demand for Flour, the inquiry being confined to small lots for the supply of the home trade, but there is no disposition to accept lower quotations. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, mostly extra family, at \$6.75.3 1.02% for Wisconsin and Minnesota; \$6.60.7 for State; and \$7.67 for Indiana and Onlo, including some lancy brands at \$8.60.26. About 100 bbis. Rye Flour sold at \$7. Corn Meal is nominal at \$5.15 per barrel for Brandywine.

The offerings of Wheat are light and prices steady. Sales of \$10.00 bushels Western red at \$1.01.31 (\$1.05 to bushels Western red at \$1.01.31 (\$2.5 to bushels Western red at \$1.05. Corn is held higher. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$0.00 to bushels held higher. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$0.00 to bushels Pennsgivania sold at \$4.6 fbc.

Whish is 2.01. We provide the pound