THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 56.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

character of the

FIRST EDITION

Outrages.

'W. B. A." Once More.

Persecution of Non-members

The Tragedy at Treverton.

Democracy. County

Among the Faithful.

Esc.

OUTRAGES IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Another Terrible Murder Pernetrated by Union Miners, and Decended by the 'W. B The Miners' Journal (Pottsville) of yesterday has the following: -

Yesterday we gave a history of one of the most hellish outrages that was ever perpetrated in any country, in which an American citizen, who had done nothing but gone to work to support his family, was most brutally murdered; and the fiends also attempted to hurl no less than fifteen persons into eternity. We to-day give the full particulars of the cold-blooded murder of another American citizen, in a sickroom, at Treverton, which has never been published in full before. A difficulty occurred with the men employed at the Trevorton Colliery and

the clerk on pay-day.

The men ceased working for about two weeks, and after that they worked so irregularly that the colliery was losing money. The proprietor then engaged a number of men outside of the Union, and they were to go to work on the following Monday. Among the persons employed to go to work was a Mr. Berkheiser, an Americar-born citizen, who had resided there for about twenty years. On the Saturday previous about twenty years. On the Saturday previous he paid a visit to a near neighbor, an Englishman, by the name of Tiley, who had been confined to his bed for several years. The room in which he lay was on the first floor, with one window opening to the street. Berkheiser was setting at the foot of the bed, and Mrs. Tiley was sitting at the side of it, on a range with Berkheiser. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a flash of a pistol was observed and a report. Berkheiser jumped up from the chair and said that was in the neighborhood, and before he had hardly time to utter the reand before he had hardly time to utter the remark he was shot in the head, the ball entering his forehead and grazing the face of Mrs. Tiley, in the act of rising also, at the same time. Before he was shot, he was frequently hooted at by members of the W. B. A. because he would

not join their organization. Of course, such a horrid assassination in a sick room created a great excitement, and the

It had been charged and is believed that Berkheiser was murdered by or at the instigation of members of the W. B. A. It appears that the editor of the Monitor visited the place, and after conferring with the members, he published in his paper the following heartless article relating to this terrible assassination. We publish

"At Treverton, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Isaac Berkheiser, a non-union miner, while visiting a sick man named Tiley, was twice fired at through window, the second shot mortally wounding him He died at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, having been unconscious all the waile after receiving the wound. The reports say that Mrs. Tiley, wife of the sick man, was burned, which is not true. We have been at some pains to ascertain whether the report that the perpetrator of the deed was a union miner, and shot Mr. Berkhelser because he was a blackleg, is true or not, and we are reliably informed that the story is mere suspicion, being altogether without foundation. Our informant says there are people in Treverton who would hang a man without judge of jury for being a member of the union if they had it in their power-and we believe it."

This was published after conference with the members. There is not one word of condemna tion of so horrible a murder, committed in a sick room That Mrs. Tiley was "not burned" is an important point to be named. There are some who would think that the writer of such an article, under such circumstances, was accessory to the murder; but 19 out of every 20 disinterested persons could place no other construction on the above article than a full justification of the murder. Efforts were made afterwards to start the colliery by men outside the union, but the opposition to it and the difficulties encountered were so great, that th parties who had taken it were forced to give it up, and it has been standing idle ever since. The people are suffering, and a number of robberies have already been committed.

The miners there seem determined the col liery shall not work, unless under their control. To prove this we publish the following document, of which we have seen the original copy, in the handwriting of the Secretary. The President did not sign it, but his name was put to it as president of the organization. "TREVERTON, Feb. 15, 1871—At a meeting of the Committee of Management, held on the above date,

it was resolved that we, the members of District No. 5 of Treverton, will not work with any man that worked during our present suspension; also, that we will not work under the superintendent or bosses now in your employ, engineers, stable boy and bracksmith excepted. The above resolution we are determined to carry out, let it cost what it may. Also, it was resolved that any further correspondence is not looked for by the members of our association, if the above resolution is not compiled with. All communications should be addressed to "JOSEPH SCHUTE, President.

"DENNIS MULLEN, Secretary," Here is positive proof of the existence of an organized conspiracy to prevent men from working; it is an unlawful combination as carried out according to the above written testi-

OLD BERKS.

A Row Among the Democracy of Reading— The Ancona and tietz Factions. There was a lively time among the unterrified

of Reading on Saturday night. The Times and Dispatch of Monday says: -

Saturday night was the time fixed by the constitution for the annual election of officers of the "Democratic Association of the city of Read-Hon. S. E. Ancona has been president of this organization for the last two years, and, it seems, has carried matters with a pretty high hand by rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies in the distribution of official honors. For some time there have been signs of an emeule against his regency, and quite recently it became evident that he could not be re-elected to the chairmanship without a desperate strug-gle. In order to shove off the election it was arranged to get two distinguished Democrats from abroad here on election night to make speeches in the Keystone Hall. Colonel Dechert, the new Democratic Senator, and another member of the Legislature, were chosen for this purpose. It was accordingly announced that the election for officers would be postuoused; but late on Saturday afternoon a counter-notice was

At the hour of meeting a large crowd was assembled at the rooms of the association. Ancona took the chair as usual. Upon a motion

cons took the chair as usual. Upon a motion having been make to go into an election for officers, Senator Davis opened the ball in a dictatorial speech, declaring it discourteous to keep the distinguished speakers waiting at the meeting already assembled at the Keystone Hall, and moved an adjournment. The vote was put, and though the "noes" were in a decided majority, the President declared the motion carried. Then commenced a grand row, and the meeting at once became an infuriated mob.

meeting at once became an infuriated mob. Dozens of members mounted chairs and tables, all speaking at once in their londest tones. The

President was hissed, and called upon to vacate

the chair. This he peremptorily refused to do.
Loud cries of "Put him out!" "put him out!"
rang through the room, to which the President
replied that "it would take a better man than
himself to put him out!" Charges of the misappropriation of the association's funds were
made and denied.

Among those who "pitched in" were Evan Mishler, Sheriffs Schroeder and Albright, Presi-dent Ancona, Senator Davis, Ed. Shalter, Hiram S. Getz, Jeff. Keller, and a dozen or two others. Finally, on the eve of coming to blows, the auti-

Ancona wing of the party adjourned to the back

room. Here the "seceders" organized by call-ing Sheriff Schroeder to the chair, and held an

election by ballot, resulting in the choice of E.

H. Schearer, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, as President, in place of Ancona. The vote stood Shearer 88, Ancona 1. It is but fair to say however, that Ancona's friends did not attempt

to storm the Getz fortress, and took no part in

the back-room proceedings.

What the result of this "row" will be remains to be seen. The impression is that the Ancona wing will back down, and that henceforth the

friends of Congressman Getz will rule the roost among the unterrified Democracy of old Berks.

WANTED, AN INTERPRETER.

A "Bounding Bedouin" in Court-The Court Interpreter Fainting-The Irish Crier Un-

ravels the Mystery.
In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday,

Manuel Posada, a Spaniard, was placed at the

bar on a charge of stealing a trunk, clothing,

and a revolver, the property, the indictment charged, of Fidoli Ben-Abdallab. District Attorney Fellowes classified the complainant as "a Bounding Bedouin of the Desert," who delighted thousands by aerial acrobatisms amid the Oriental surroundings of Lent's Circus.

A rather good-looking gentleman, of Eastern features and dark-olive complexion, advanced.

He was sworn, triumphantly announcing his name to the clerk as "Fiddlebin-Dollogh." The child of nature made a lowly salaam to Judge Bedford. District Attorney Fellowes asked him what property he had stolen from him. He said, in reply, "I do not know who stole it." He repeated this answer several times. At last

District Attorney Fellowes asked Count Kacinski,

the court interpreter, to try and make the Arab understand the question. "Try him in French," said the District Attorney.

THE DEAD LANGUAGES.

the Arab chieftain, and said, "Parlez vous

Français, Monsieur?"

With trepidation Count Kacinski advanced to

The Arab—"Un tres-tres-peu, Monsieur."
Count Kaciusky—"He speaks worse French

District Attorney (gravely)-"I can hardly

Count K.—"Sprachen sie Deutsch?"

Arab (wildly)—"I don't know who take him."

Count Kacinski grasped the railings before
the bench convulsively, and seemed in a faint-

ing condition. The Arab appeared to be in de-liberation whether he should bound a double

somersault over District Attorney Fellowes or

perform the famous Egyptian pyramid feat,

TRISH CONQUERS.

It was suddenly discovered at this juncture

that there was a variance between 'he proof and

the indictment, the stolen property not being owned by the witness, but by another "Bounding

District Attorney-"Mr. Interpreter, try and

make him understand by any language under

heaven that his services are no longer re-

The Count again essayed the task and failed.

Whereupon Mr. Dogherty, the crier, though an

old and infirm man, bravely advanced to the

Arab, and whispered in his ear;—"Thigin thu Gaelic. Faugh-a-ballagh."

An expression of surprise and sweetness

showed for a moment on the Arab's face, and

the balmy child of nature drew himself up to

his full height, and hissed between his teeth

something that sounded like "Baitherishin-

Mr. Dogherty started back in astonishment.

his treasured spectacles fell to the floor, and he

advanced to the railing and said, "Av ye plase,

Mr. District Attorney, be jabers, he's a Corko-

A roar of laughter followed, and Fidoli Ben-Abdallah, following the example of his illus-trious predecessors famed in song, silently stole

UNDER THE ICE.

Shocking Affair in Vermont-A Husband Un-able to Rescue His Drowning Wife.

date has the following: - As Mr. Ebenezer T. Jewett was returning

with his wife from an evening visit at his bro-ther's, they determined, when they reached the

bay village, to drive across the ice home, to save

Unfortunately a hole had been cut only the

day before, and directly across the road they

were travelling. It was not marked by bushe

as it should have been, and when they supposed

that they were perfectly safe all at once they became enguised. Mrs. Jewett struck upon a

cake of floating ice, and did not sink at once.

Mr. Jewett was dragged down for an instant by the horse, but disengaging himself as soon as

possible, attempted to gain hold of the solid ice

that he might rescue his wife, who still kept par-tially afloat. Meanwhile he shouted loudly for

help, but none arrived.

Mrs. Jewett became unable to keep her position, partly above water, and chilled—perhaps the cold—fell over and sank to rise

perishing with cold-fell over and sank to rise

no more. Mr. Jewett continued his desperate struggles to reach the main ice, and at length

succeeded. In some way-he hardly knews how, but probably by his coat sleeves freezing

to the ice-he at last found himself upon the

solid surface. He rolled away from the verge

and then, unable to walk, made the way as best

The body of Mrs. Jewett was recovered in a short time. The deceased was only twenty-

—A California jury in a murder trial the other day determined the verdict by lot and brought in

the accused man guilty. He has been granted a

in New Hampshire one of the young brethren arose and said that he had received a revelation from the Lord that it was his duty to kiss Sister—, and she, nothing loth, rejoined that if the

Lord was willing she was, and the kissing was

proceeded with then and there to the evident

satisfaction of both parties.

—An Iowa boy of twelve years, becoming

angry with the person with whom he boarded

coured kerosene oil over four horses owned by

him and set them on fire. Three were burned to death before help could reach them, and the fourth was burned so badly that it had to be killed. But what shall be done with such a boy

It is stated that at a recent revival meeting

he could to a house some sixty rods distant.

nine at her melancholy death.

The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger of a recent

nabocklish, collogue."

away .- N. Y. World.

time and distance.

with Judge Bedford as the physical apex.

believe that to be so. Try him again."

Count K .- "Parlate Ital ano, Signor?

Arab-'I don't know who take them.

printed, signed by the secretary, stating that | SECOND EDITION the election would be held as usual.

The Disorders in Paris

The Appointment of Palladines.

Forts on the Seine Delivered Up.

The Evacuation of Versailles.

England's Share in the Peace.

Prussians Homeward Bound.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Chapter of Crime.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Relief Fund and the American Government.

Paris, March 7.—(N. Y. Herald special.)— The Journal Official invites the Mayors of Paris and of the communes to address a demand for a part of the funds sent by the citizens of the United States, and urges that the delegate of the American Government be added to the commission for distribution. All the

Theatres are Preparing to Respen as soon as gas can be got. The Bank of France

will commence issuing balance sheets on Thursday. A Letter of Jules Simon

is placarded everywhere. It announces the Deposition of Napoleon,

and declares him responsible for the ruin and invasion of Trance. The Appointment of General Palladines has given offense, because of his acknowledged

firmness and talent. He has a plan for the Reorganization of the National Guard, approved by M. Thiers.

The National Guard for the future is the most difficult problem. The Disgraceful Scenes in Paris

will soon be put down. The Paris Fortifications.

PARIS, March 7-Evening .- The Prussians today delivered to the French all the forts on the left bank of the Seine. The Emperor William

and his staff left Versailles for Ferrieres to-day. The Prussians are to Completely Evacuate Versailles

by the 11th, and the neighborhood by the 19th. It is hoped that the Present Difficulties in Paris

will pass over without serious disturbance. To be Made a Baronet.

LONDON, March 7 .- It is expected that a baronetcy will be conferred upon Samuel Morley, the Liberal member of the House of Commons from Bristol.

DUBLIN, March 7.

The Trial of Porter, at Enniskillen, for an assault upon Captain Poynter, has ended in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree upon a verdict. The accused has been released on bail to appear at the next assizes.

The London "fimes" on the Questions Before the High Commission.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times, commenting

upon its Philadelphia letter, expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission, unless the American commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the Senators. The Times says England repudiates the assumption of her responsibilities for the depredations of the Alabama, until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator. If the cession of territory is mooted. the English commissioners will take care it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her colonies upon the expressed wish of the colonists, or through war.

England and the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, March 8 .- Certain diplomatic correspondence is published which shows the part taken by England in the negotiations for peace at Versailles. M. Broglie, who arrived in London on the 24th ult., addressed a note to the Foreign Office complaining of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and asking Earl Granville to obtain a prolongation of the armistice and a reduction of the indemnity from the onerous amount of six milliards of francs. [Earl Granville declined to interfere as to the armistice, but telegraphed the same day to Versailles representing that it was impossible for France to pay so great a sum as six milliards of francs Odo Russell, British representative at Versailles, writes that he received the despatch too late to admit of his interposition in the negotiations, but expresses the belief that Count Bismarck received a duplicate of the despatch before the indemnity was finally settled at five

The Prussians on the Road Home.

LONDON, March 8 .- The Daily News' special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that Bismarck has begun his homeward journey. The Emperor and Crown Prince are to hold a review of the German forces to the eastward of Paris, and will not return to Versailles. The evacuation of the neighborhood of Versallies is probably accelerated in order to enable the French National Assembly to meet there.

The National Guard of Paris are excited over a fear that they are to be disbanded, and have made a protest against the appointment of General Palladines to command over them. Paris is otherwise calm.

This Morning's Quotations. Landon, March 8-11 80 A. M.—Consols, 91% for money and account. United States bonds quiet. 5-90s of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 91%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 89%. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 109%; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

Liverpool, March 8-11 30 A. M.—Cotton dull, though opened a shade firmer; middling uplands, 7d.; middling Oricans, 7%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. FROM THE WEST.

The Northern Pacific Railroad. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegrap

DULUTH, March 8 .- The Northern Pacific Railroad was formally opened from this place yesterday to the beautiful new town of Brainerd, located on the banks of the Mississippi. This town of Brainerd but a few weeks ago consisted of but a few houses, and showed but little evidence of civilization. It is now one of the most thriving and prosperous towns on the Western frontier. It is situated 113 miles west of Duluth, and now contains many large factories, business places, and private residences. It is destired to be one of the largest and most prosperous of our Western cities. The Mississippl river is navigable for three hundred miles above Brainerd, and in this region there is an abundance of lumber, grain, etc., in the trade of which articles the town is already largely engaged.

The Northern Pacific road is graded to the Red river, a distance of 153 miles west of Brainerd, and the rails for this section are now made and ready for laying. By the 1st of August or September next the iron horse will traverse a distance extending 266 miles west of Duluth. The energy with which the road is now being carried forward cannot leave a doubt of its ultimate great prosperity. It has thus far opened up and added incalculable value to an immense tract of country.

Suicide in Ohio,

ARRON, Ohio, March 8.—Daniel McNaughton,

Jr., a young man about twenty-four years old. intimately connected with some of the first families here, shot himself dead in his room. this morning, about 4 o'clock. Cause, intem-

FROM NEW YORK.

Shocking Wife Murder in Albany. ALBANY, March 8 .- A terrible tragedy oc-

curred here this morning, at the residence of Dr. Samuel P. Van Hooson, on Madison avenue. The doctor, who is of intemperate habits, had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing her skull and causing death almost instantaneously. The circumstance becoming known to the neighbors, the police was sent for, and the doctor taken into custody. The circumstance caused great sadness amongst the acquaintances of the family, by whom the doctor and his wife were highly esteemed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Desperate Affray la Virginia. STANTON, Va., March 8 .- At Buffalo Gap, last night, about twenty-five negroes attempted to mob another named Jackson Norville. Two of the mob seized Norville, when the latter drew his knife, and vigorously commenced to cut at them. He killed one instantly and mortally wounded the other. He then made his escape into the house, where the mob could not get at him. A few hours later he was arrested and

OBITUARY.

Dr. Bartholomew Fussell. Dr. Fussell, of West Chester, one of the fathers of the country, and at one time a very prominent man in connection with the antislavery movement, died lately, at the age of

seventy-seven years. He was born in Chester county, Pa., in the year 1794, his ancestors being of the sect of Friends, and among those of English origin which arrived in the country during the early settlement of Pennsylvania under William Penn. Some of them then built their houses in the wild country now occupied by the

When a young man Fussell removed to Maryland, and there, in connection with Elisha Tyson, became a most active opponent of the slavery system, though it was protected by the government of the State in which he resided. He there taught school during the week, reading medicine in the evenings, and also founded and had the charge of a colored Sunday-school, where the rudiments of knowledge were imparted to some ninety negroes.

He afterwards graduated in medicine, and immediately became a prophet of the doctrine that slavery was the immediate cause of numerous diseases to which the community was subject. When he returned to Pennsylvania to practise his profession, his house became a haven for all the fugitive slaves, and it is said that about 2000 were aided by him in their efforts to escape. His coadjutors and earnest friends were Benjamin Lundy, William Lloyd Garrison, and Thomas Garrett. He was of course connected with the Anti-slavery Society, and attended its last meeting, held in Philadelphia only a short nime ago.

He was a successful medical practitioner, and was an earnest advocate of the cause of the medical education of women. The Women's Medical College, on North College avenue, Philadelphia, is the offspring of his thought and endeavor, though he was never connected directly with it. He, however, himself instructed a class of ladies in medicine as early as the year 1840.

THE RIGHTS OF "COMMUTERS."

Serimmage on the Cars-A Passenger Ejected-A Test Case, Mr. Edward Moran, a regular commuter on

the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, was sjected from the 5 10 train from New York on that road on Saturday evening, when about midway between the Hackensack and this his commutation ticket having been already used for two trips that day. Mr. Moran has made this present action a test case. Havbeen away for some days, he not used his ticket during not used present month, and so having been out to Montelair and back once already on Saturday, though not using the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road between Hoboken and Newark, he claimed the right to ride to Newark, first, on the ground that he had not used his ticket for that purpose before that day; and, secondly, because he had several rides yet due to him. Conductor Seels, how-ever, finding Mr. Moran's ticket properly punched for the day, could not admit the first claim, and as to the second he explained that

his orders left him no power in the matter.

After some words, Mr. Moran refusing to his fare, the brakemen were summoned. train stopped, and a struggle ensued. Mr. Moran had removed his overcoat, and being a powerful, well-built man, succeeded in landing a blow on the forehead of the leader of the assaulting party which floored him. A general scrimmage then took place, when Mr. Moran was overpowered and put off upon the meadows. Several passengers sided with the conductor, and assisted in putting off Mr. Moran, while others applauded that gentleman's pluck, but did not go into the fight. Mr. Moran says that Conductor Seels did but do his duty, but that he will compresse proceedings against the railroad for the ejection .- Newark Advertiser,

THIRD EDITION

Pacific Railroad Union Report of the Directors.

Europe. from

Troubles in Paris.

Revolution.

French in Possession of the Forts MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The President and the Income Tax.

Affairs in the South.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

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

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Ballroad Report. Boston, March 8 .- The report of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad to the stockholders was presented at the directors' meeting to-day, from which the following extracts are made .

"We have very much improved our road during the past year by smoothing and perfecting the road bed, strengthening the snow-sheds where they showed signs of weakness last winter, increasing the amount of snow-fences, and so effectually has the road been protected during the past winter from obstructions by snow that we have in no instance missed connection at either end of the line, while roads East through Iowa have been detained over twenty-four hours.

"The great dangers coatemplated from the snows of Platte Valley and Laramie Plains have proved groundless, and the Union Pacific road can be run with more certainty of being unobstructed by snow than the railroads of New Englard and New York. The want of a bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha, to connect Eastern railroads with the Union Pacific, has been one of the most annoying incidents connected with the trip to California. The uncertain and turbulent character of the river, with its shifting banks, has made its passage uncertain and frequently extremely tedious.

"During the past year we have been actively at work upon a bridge, and hope to have as permanert and durable structure as can be made for use during the summer. An act has been obtained from Congress authorizing the mortgage of the bridge. We propose now to issue \$2,500,000 of twenty year eight per cent. mortgage bonds to provide notes for the completion of the bridge. The tolls on the bridge will be fixed at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and set apart enough to the sinking fund to redeem them at maturity. It is proposed to make the bridge a carriage-way for the accommodation of travel between the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs, and from which it is expected to derive an income largely in excess of the additional cost; without interference with its use for railroad purposes.

"The increased facilities opened by the rallroad for reaching the mining districts, have greatly stimulated the development of the mines. Colorado and Utah are now opening some of the richest mines yet discovered in our country. The mines in the vicinity of Salt Lake are exciting great attention. It is estimated that from ten thousand to fifteen thousand settlers and miners will be drawn there the ensuing season. The amount of ore to be sent over our road to smelting works East and in England is estimated at five thousand to ten thousand tons daily.

"While the machinery and supplies necessary to develop successfully and profit bly the mines will give a very large westward bu iness to our road, our prospects of business from Sait Lake City and vicinity are very encouraging, and we shall be greatly disappointed if it is not more than double last year.

"Our ceal mines have proved fully equal to our most sanguine expectations, both in regard to the superior quality of the coal as a steam generator and the extent of the deposits. It is believed there is no better coal in this country for locomotive service, and nowhere can it be more cheaply mined. Iron ore of very superior quality and in vast quantities has been discovered in the vicinity of Cheyenne and Laramie.

"We have the promise of the iron district here that it will be able to compete successfully with the most favored localities of our country. Extensive iron works must spring up upon the line of our road, and we shall be furnished with cheap iron for all its uses.

"Coal and iron, the most necessary and essential materials for the construction and operation of railroads, are found on the line of the road in unlimited quantities and of the finest quality. They are sure guarantees that the road can be maintained and operated at the

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 8.—Cotton heavy; low mid Baltimore, March 8,—Cotton heavy; low mid-dling, 18@184c. Flour firm; Howard Street sojerdne, \$550@6:125; do. extra, \$550@7:25; do family, \$750@9; City Mills superfine, \$550@7:75; dc. extra, \$6.75@8:75; do. family, \$850@212; do. family, sperfine, \$550@6; do. extra, \$650@7:25; do. family, \$7574@850. Cloverseed, firm at \$1450@7:25; do. family, \$7574@850. Cloverseed, firm at \$1450@7:25; do. family, grist; @8*60. Cloverseed.firm at 5: 45.61: 31.5. Whene quiet: choice white, \$2.05.22.15; fair to prime, \$1.00.21.75; prime to choice red, \$1.00.22.15; fair to good, \$1.05.21.75; common, \$1.35.21.59; Ohto and Indiana, \$1.00.21.05; Pennsylvania, \$1.50.21.05. Corn at ive; white Southern lower at \$4.857c.; yellow Stuthern quiet at \$3.25c. Oats firm and in good demand at 60.261c. Mess Pork quiet at \$2.50. Bacon steady; shoulders, \$2.5c.; rib sides, 11.5c.; clear than \$2.50. quiet at 13%@13%c. Whisky more firm at 91@92c. 1 known.

** ** *** FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, March 8.—(Special despatch to the N. Y. Telegram.)—The Freuch staff officers have taken possession of Forts Valerien, Montronge Vanvres, Issy, and Bicetre, which are to be occupied by the French Army of the Loire. In consequence of the serious and threatening

a meeting was held at the house of the Mayor, and Jules Ferry, one of the Prefects, tendered his resignation.

Several Germans holding official positions in Paris before the war have returned.

The French Government has taken in excess of the number of the National Guard more than twelve thousand rifles.

Troops Under Arms to Paris. In the quarters near to the Boulevards, the troops were under arms all night.

At Montmartre, Blivy, Place Royale, Belloville, and La Villeme, the National Guard have formed camps supported by artillery. This aspect of affairs has thrown the citizens generally into a painful state of excitement, and the consequence is that all confidence in the stability of the present Government is lost.

Suspicion and Distrust are visible everywhere. The report that

The Ex-Emperor was to leave Wilhelmshohe for England is premature. Napoleon will not leave till peace is definitely signed at Brussels.

The French Budget. PARIS, March 8 .- The Minister of Marine has proposed to the National Assembly great reductions in the budget. The Minister of War proposes a complete reorganization of the army and defenses of France, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Message from the President. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON. March S .- The President is shut up in his room to-day and refused to see Congressmen who called upon him. It is understood that he is engaged in preparing a message to be sent to Corgress. Several Senators and members of the House

have called upon the President to urge him to recommend to Congress the Repeal of the Income Tax.

They allege that it would be the most popular thing he could do at this time. The special Senate committee on

Southern Outrages is in session to-day revising the preliminary reports, which will be presented to-morrow. It is said to be a document of considerable length and will present an array of facts concerning the condition of affairs in the South that will startle the country. Still it is questionable whether any concurrent legislation will grow out of it. A stringent act like Butler's Ku-Klux bill would be resisted at all points by the Democrats. A mild one would be useles

Reports of Committees. The select committees of the Senate will be ready to report to morrow. Au effort will probably be made to

Hetire Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, but it is believed a majority of the Republican Senators will oppose it in caucus. The President stated yesterday that he ex-

San Demiugo Commission

to return within ten days or two weeks. He regards the commission as a success, and expects a unanimous report in favor of annexation. The report of the commission will be sent to the Senate at once.

New York Money and Stock Starket. NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks active. Money strong at 5 per cent. Gold, 11136. 5-208, 1862, coupon, strong at 5 per cent. Gold. 1113/2. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 1123/2; do. 1865, do. 1123/2; do. 1865, do. 1123/2; do. 1865, do. 1123/2; do. 1865, new, 1113/2; do. 1865, lili/2; do. 1868, new, 113/2; do. 1868, lili/2; le-40s, 103/2; Virginia 6s, new, 65/2; Missouri 6s, 91/2; Canton Co. 743/2; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 97/2; Erie, 20/2; Reading, 101/2; Adams Express, 70; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98/2; Illinois Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98/2; Illinois Central, 183/2; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 115/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96/2; Western Union Telegraph, 54/2

FRANCE.

Payment of the Paris War Indemnity.

Paris (Feb. 18) Correspondence London Daily News. The war indemnity exacted of the city of Paris, amounting to 200,000,000 francs (£8,000,-000 sterling), is in course of liquidation. Last Monday the sum total was conveyed to Versailles, according to agreement. It was composed of drafts upon Berlin to the amount of one-half, and the other half of notes of the Bank of France, inclosed in two iron chests. The Prussian receivers wanted to check the amount, notwithstanding that the seals were intact, a fact to which their attention was directed, as a guarantee of the integrity of the contents. In return a sum of 50,000 000 francs in notes was handed over to the French Commissioner, to be exchanged still according to the conventionagainst 30,000,000 in gold and 20,000,000 in silver. The French Commissioner insisted upon the verification of the 50,000,000 returned into his bands. On Tuesday the Bank of France remitted 7,000,000 in silver. The Prussian agents proceeded to count out the amount; but perceiving the operation would require too much time (at the rate of 1000 minute, a man would need secutive hours to perform this arithmetical feat). they contented themselves with weighing the coin. On Wednesday last, 7,000,000 more were banded over to them, which the Prussian controllers we condescending enough to take upon trust. On Thursday, the balance of 6,000,000 was paid, and to-day the 20,000,000 (francs always) in gold will pass into their hands. This enormous sum has been drawn by the Bank of France from its branch at Brest. "Valentine ! galast Gambetta."

In the Equity Courts of London, before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins, in the case of Valentine versus Gambetta, an interim injunction had been granted on behalf of the plaintiff, who was a merchant in the city of London, to re-strain the bankers, Mesers. Mergan & Gooch, from parting with a sum of 3,000 000 francs which had been deposited with them for payment of a contract entered into by M. Gambetta with the plaintiff for the supply of twenty batteries of guns, and which contract the defendant sought to repudiate. It was then stated that the money so deposited amounted to 6,000,000 francs, but that 3,000,000 francs had been sent over to New York, where the contract was to be carried ont, and from whence the guns were to be shipped. Mr. Glasse (with whom was Mr. Pemberton) stated that it had been discovered that the whole sum of 6,000,000 francs was still lodged with Messrs. Morgan and Gooch, and no part of it had been sent to New York. He therefore asked that the injunction might be extended to the full amount. The Vice Chancellor made the order asked. The Vice-Chancellor made the order asked.

A young woman, not more than twenty years old, starved to death in Rochester on Thursday last. She had striven silently to support her-self after being deserted by a worthless hus-lard, and was too proud to let her poverty be