THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 59.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871

SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION SHALL PH LADELPHIA MAN-AGE HER OWN AFFAIRS ?

LET HER PEOPLE ANSWER.

The Special Committee of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia appointed to invite the co-operation of the citizens of Philadelphia in protesting against the

INFAMOUS COMMISSION SCHEMES

introduced into our State Legislature, hereby invite the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, to assemble in

General Mass Meeting

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

March 14, at 8 o'clock,

to protest against the passage of those

RUINOUS MEASURES,

to assert our right of local self-government, to maintain our birthright principle of the Unity of Taxation and Representation, to prevent the threatened

WASTE OF THE PROPERTY AND WEALTH OF OUR CITY,

and guard against the terrible consuprion that must ensue from the snatching of the control of our city affairs from our own Councils,

SELECTED BY THE PEOPLE,

and intrusting it to the

ABSOLUTE MANANGEMENT OF IRRE-SPONSIBLE COMMISSIONS.

East St. Louis Scourged-Terrible Destruction and Loss of Life-Piers, Steamers, fuctories, and Dwellings Wrecked-A Thirty Ton Su-gine Lifted like a Toy.

We have published full telegraphic reports of the awful storm in the West, but the following particulars, collated from St. Louis papers just received, will be read with interest: -

THE GREAT TORNADO.

A PAINFUL AND THRILLING HISTORY OF HORBORS. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, East St. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, East St. Loost was visited by the most terrific and fatal hur-ricane ever seen in this portion of the country. A light southeast wind, which had blown steadily all the atternoon, suddenly shifted to the southwest, and in a few minutes a lead-colored cloud was seen coming up the river, apparently from the Missouri shore, just below the city. The approach of the cloud, which resembled in appearance a driving mist, was accompanied with a rushing sound like that created by the wings of an immense flock of birds.

It struck the shore an instant later at the Pitts-burg coal dump, nearly opposite the foot of Chou-teau avenue, and the destruction commenced. BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED.

Near the coal dyke were a number of frame houses, which were torn to splinters in the flerce gale, and fragments of them carried to a great dis-tance. The track of the hurricane was about two hundred yards in breadth. A train of cars and an engine were burled from the track, and many of the cars smashed.

cars smashed. Sweeping along towards the northeast, the tor-nado next struck the ferry-boat Edwardsville, driv-ing her aground by the bridge pier, tearing her pilot-honse to pieces, and blowing down her smoke-SLACKS.

THE TUG-BOAT HEWETT

was the next sport of the tempest, and the upper works were swept cleanly from the deck. The com-mander, Captain Monigomery, was cut on the head by flying timbers, and it was stated that two men were swept overboard.

TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The most powerful effects of the torna to were probably manifested near the depot of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway. All the bystanders, including many influential visitors from this side of the river, declared that nothing short of ocular demonstration would have convinced them that any known force of wind would have accomplished the herculean feats that had

have accomplished the herculean feats that had been effected. Principal among these we may men-tion that a thirty-ton engine was lifted bodily from the track and hurled down a contiguous embank-ment. The engine was not merely tumbled over, and, as it were, rolled toward the edge of the em-bankment, but we advisedly use the word "lifted" into the air and flung down the slope without touch-ing the space which intervened between the rails on which the engine stood and the precipice. Seeing is believing. There are the rails on which the machine stood; there is the earth beside these rails without a stood; there is the earth beside these rails without a scratch; and there is the engine in the ravine below

-wheels upturned. We are thus particular in this part of our narra-tive because the feat accomplished by old Boreas appears almost incredible; bat our reporter wit-nessed what is described. Close to where the engine and car had stopped wheels upturned.

there were several cars, including a Puliman palace car, on a side track. These were likewise lifted by the wind, and hurled down the embankment into a the wind, and hurled down the embankment into a little lake, and about thirty yards from the engine. Another evidence of the force of the wind was manifested in the flight which one of the ponderous cars had taken. The ravine or gully at the foot of the embankment is probably fifty feet wide, and the car last alluded to was lifted across all that space and lodged on the slope of the opposite embank-ment. ment.

INDIANAPOLIS DEPOT DESTROYED.

The depot of the Indianapolis Railroad, which lay in the track of the storm, was partially demolished fragments of large beams being carried fifty yards

gardens, baths, in short, every invention of modern days for promoting health, wealth, happiness, and religion. To use the words of M. Dupout himself, "It is more than a work-shop; it is a family, composed of a thousand

OBITUARY.

persons !

Benri Rochefort. A cable telegram from Paris announces the death of M. Henri Rochefort, the celebrated French agitator, who has occupied such a large share of public attention during the past two years.

Henri, Count de Rochefort-Lucay, son of the Marquis of the same name, bore a title of nobility of no modern creation. He was bern in July, 1832. As a child, he was exceedingly timid, and was afflicted with an awkwardness which never entirely left him. Gifted with a prodigious memory, he crammed his head with poetry when at school, and wrote verses himself while a mere lad. His mother had belonged to a high aristocratic family, but in early life she had broken away from the traditions of her caste, and proclaimed her adherence to democratic principles. Young Rechefort, who dropped his title of nobility, followed her example, and in 1848, while still a school-boy, started upon his revolutionary career by heading a school riot. About the same time he brought out a manuscript magazine called the College, upon the cover of which he wrote the

"He who accepts command, even of children, is a tyrant; for he arrogates to himself the powers of punishment and reward-powers nowhere to be found in the laws of nature."

This platform he maintained to the day of his death, and to its ridiculously extreme tenets he

school. His father, who had been a literary man, wished him to study medicine, about which task he went with little enthusiasm, devoting most of his time to the writing of plays in verse. A love affair with a distant cousin led him into a duel with a Sardinian officer, who was severely wounded in the encounter, his antagonist escaping without a scratch. In 1851 the Rochefort family was reduced to poverty, and a Government position was sought for young Henri. He became accordingly an auxiliary clerk in the Patent Office on a salary of twenty-five dollars a month, on which he and his family managed to live in a fashion. But he neglected his duties, and was so imperious in his manner that he was soon removed, but received a higher and better paid position in the Imperial Audit Office, which he contrived to retain for five years despite the grossly careless way in which he manipulated the figures of the books.

Meanwhile, he had been aspiring to art-criticism, as well as writing plays, and in 1856 was gratified by seeing his name on a play-bill for the first time, as part author of a farce styled A Well-dressed Gentlelars. In 1858 he became a regular newspaper writer, but was dismissed in six weeks for "incapacity." He next ventured upon a cictionary of conversaimpertinent person whom he detected in reading a

year; but he refused the place when he found he

DAY, MARCH 11, 1871.	DOUBLE SH
SECOND EDITION	THIRD EDITION
TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.	MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.
The Situation at Paris.	The President and Mr. Sumner.
The Montmartre Insurrection	Excitement on the Increase.
French National Assembly.	THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.
Its Removal to Versailles.	Difficulty in Negotiating it,
Deathof Henri Rochefort	A Disaster at Sea.
English Parliamentary Proceedings	Collision-A Brig Sunk.
Stuart Mill on the British Army.	Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.	FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumper and the President

Summer and the President. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 11.—The action of the Senate yesterday in removing Senator Summer from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions is still the theme of conversation in all circles, to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Many Senators who took part in it are now trying to shift the responsibility upon the President and the Secre-tary of State. These latter gentlemen seem per-fectly willing to assume it. They manifest a good deal of satisfaction at being rid of Summer. Several Senators called upon the President this morning, when the subject was taked over. Grant is of the opinion that, when the excitement has passed over, the country will sustain the action of the Senate. He says it was necessary to make an example of Summer in order to teach these men that

example of Summer in order to teach these men that they cannot assail an administration with impunity.

punity. Senators Wilson, Trumbull, Schurz, and others, who took sides with Summer, regard a disruption of Grant's followers as certain, and 'hat he cannot get the Republican nomination for President. It is ap-parent now that if matters could have been post-poned until another could have been held, enough Senators would have changed their votes to prevent the removal of Summer. the removal of Sumner.

The Republican Sénatorial Cancus metto-day at noon for the purpose of considering the question of adjournment and the passage of a bill to protect life and property in the South. Mr. Morton and other Senators who are anxious to get The Ku-Klux Bill

through are in favor of agreeing to a resolution in caucus confining the work of the session to South-ern business alone, and after that is disposed of to adjourn. Even if they cannot get the bill through they think it will do good to have a thorough discus-tion of the survivor sion of the question

Sion of the question. Pacific Railrond Bonds. Secretary Boutwell authorizes the statement to be made to-day that the report that he will demand payment of the interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad is not true. The question as to whether roads are liable to pay interest before bonds are due does not appear to be settled by the recent act of Congress. The Treasury is paying roads one-half of the proceeds of transportation, as required by the proceeds of transportation, as required by the said act.

Subscriptions for the New Loan

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, March 11, 1871, There is no change in the rates for money nor

any new feature in the general market. The regular business demand for loans falls far short regular business demand for loans falls far short of the supply offering, and were it not for the lively movement in stock circles during the week, which enabled lenders to temporarily employ their means, the rates obtained, though quite moderate, would have been still lower. The spring trade, notwithstanding the fine weather, makes but slow progress, and money is emphatically easy to all good borrowers. We quote on call at 5@5½ per cent. The gold market is moderately active and steady, ranging from 111¼@111½. In Government bonds there is a good demand, and prices show a uniform advance of about 12

and prices show a uniform advance of about 34

and prices show a uniform advance of about ½ per cent. The stock market was only moderately active, and prices were about steady. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 103½. City 6s, new bords, at 101%, and old do. at 101½. Reading sold freely at 50 8l, s: o., up to 51 8-16. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 60½; Pennsylvania at 61½: Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48%; and Catawissa preferred at 40, b. o. In Canal shares were in demand. Sales of Le-high at 35%; Schuylkill at 8½; and Délaware Division at 45½. The balance of the list was quiet. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street.

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

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, March 11.—The stock of Coffee here is very small, and it is held firmly. Sales of 400 bags at 14% (a15% c. for Rio, and 20 cents, gold, for Java. Sugar is steady at 8% (@8% cents for Cuba, fair to good refining. In Molasses no change. There is a steady demand for Cloverseed, and fur-ther sales are reported at 11% (a11% c. Prices of Flaxseed and Timothy remain as last quoted. There is not much activity in the Flour market, although shippers have been operating a little more freely, 1800 barrels "Quiker" to the City Mills sold on secret terms: also 500 barrels in lots at \$3°256 5°62% for super; \$5°75636 20 for extras; \$6°3563750 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; \$6°50@7 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; \$650@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7@7.75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$8@9.50 for fancy brands. Small sales of Rye Flour are reported, 810 barrels, on private terms. In Corn Meal no change. The Wheat market is quiet, with small sales of In-diana red at \$1 65@1.65; Ohio do. do. at \$1.55@1.65; Pennsylvania do. at \$1.40; and white at \$1.50@\$1.55 Words of Drow for in fair several 2000 No sales of Rye. Corn is in fair request, and 3000 bushels sold, part at 80@81c., and part on secret terms. Oats are dull at 63@64c. Whisky is quiet. We quote Western iron-bound barrels at 93c.

to be stopped.

way.

son of forty thousand men.

following profession of faith :--

was indebted for a career that is quite unparalleled.

In 1850 he took his degree and returned home from

man, for his share in which he received thirty doltion, and finally, in 1859, made his entrance upon the legitimate field of journalism as a writer in Charivari, the leading comic paper of Paris. About the same time he fought his second duel with an letter over his shoulder. In this encounter he sustained a slight scratch.

He was soon discovered to be a brilliant and forcible writer, and Baron Haussmann, then Prefect of Paris, sect for him and offered him the position of Sub-inspector of Fine Arts, on a salary of \$600 a

composed of a few men appointed by a body many of whose members are unacquainted with our needs, without knowledge of our condition and without sympathy with our wishes.

The Councils have no interest in the matter except as citizens and as sworn guardians of the interests of the city. It is for the

GOOD OF ALL

that they ask for a grand outpouring of all our citizens for the safety and happiness of all.

MEN OF ALL PARTIES.

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS,

And NEUTRALS!

MEN OF ALL CONDITIONS,

RICH AND POOR!

Men of all occupations,

MANUFACTURERS, LABORERS, MER-CHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and MECHANICS.

All are invited; all will be

INJURED AND INSULTED

by the passage of these

VILE MEASURES!

Let all attend and raise their voices in reprobation of the UNPRINCIPLED PLUNDERERS who have conceived and are playing this DESPOTIC GAME; let them send a SHOUT OF DENUNCIATION to strike with terror the EVIL DOERS who to enrich themselves would IM-POVERISH THE PEOPLE, grind us with taxes without corresponding benefit, degrade the dignity of our city and destroy our municipal credit by an accumulation of debt so enormous as to crush all enterprise and paralyze all business.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

> GEORGE L. BUZBY, Chairman of Joint Committee.

WILLIAM CHARLTON, GEORGE A. SCHAFER, W. FISHER MITCHELL, GEORGE W. NICKELS, SAMUEL G. KING, ALEXANDER L. HODGDON, CHARLES THOMPSON JQNES, WILLIAM B. HANNA, HUGH MCILVAIN.

LOSS OF LIFE AT THE BRIDGE.

On the bridge works the most terrific havec was made. The east river pler still stands, but the pon-derous framework that surrounded it is a mass of ruins, and nearly half of the immense timbers are now floating down the river. The detrick boat, with its massive hoisting apparatus, was torn to-atoms, while perpendicular timbers fully a foot in diameter were snapped off like reeds. The air boat was lying behind the solid masonry, and, thus pro-tooted it becomed injurg The spectacle presented at the east shore pier was more terrible than the other. About one hunered men were at work on the masonry and the boats surrounding it, and many of them were killed or wounded.

Up to six o'clock last evening the body of but one man had been taken from the wreck of timbers and machinery, but it is probable that four or five more will be found.

more will be found. The frame work for the hoisting of the huge rocks for the masoury formed a complicated network of colossal beams that supported heavy iron pulleys, large wire cables, and ponderous iron shafts. This, together with the derick and engine boats, the superintendent's office, and, indeed, almost all the buildings and apparatus, are an immense heap of runs. ruins.

There were eight "purchases" for raising rocks, manned by two men each, and not more than five minutes before the tornado burst upon them, eight of the men stopped work, and leaving their r prepared to cross the river to their homes. This doubtless, saved their lives, as none of them were injured. Of the other eight, however, several are missing, and it is reported that some were hurled into the turbid waters of the river, while others were buried beneath the wreck.

VANDALIA RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED. The Vandalia Railroad depot and freight house, a building eight hundred feet in length, was torn to fragments, which strewed the ground for a hundred yards away.

WATER TANK DEMOLISHED.

The large water-tank of the Vandalia road was torn down, leaving notaing but the supporting posts to show where it stood a few moments before the storm broke upon it-or, rather, it was broken by the storm.

RAM FLEECED.

The ram Vindicator, moored just above the bridge left a mere skeleton of what pier, was beached and it was. The upper works, cabin, chimneys, and even the boards on the wheel-houtes were stripped off as if an effort had been made by boat builders to take the craft to pieces. But few persons were on board and no one was hurt. SIDEWALES TORN UP.

The plank walks in many parts of the town were twisted and torn up, and scarcely a telegraph wire was left upon the few poles that remained standing. A PLANING MILL DISAPPEARS.

The planing mill of Mr. J. B. Lovingston, consisting of five buildings, some expensive machinery and a lumber yard, were scattered over the ground for rods around, the hurricane scarcely leaving the foundations of the buildings in the earth. SOUTHE ASTERN RAILWAY.

The extensive buildings and car houses of the Southeastern Railway are a total wreck, and in addition to those known to be killed, a number bodies are probably buried under the ruins.

At the depot two freight houses and one passenger car house were torn to pieces. Thomas Drum, an omnibus driver, who was in a freight house, was killed instantly. The round-house of the road fell and buried an engineer, named Isaac Evans, and his engine. The debris then took fire, and before Evans could be extricated from the ruins he was burned to death before the eves of his horified companions. eyes of his horrified companions.

THE GHIO AND MISSISSIPPI BAILROAD COMPANY suffered to the extent of three freight sheds, a tank house, and a passenger car house, totally destroyed, and eleven cars thrown from the track and badiy

CO-OPERATION.

A Great Parts Printer and His Men. Before the war, M. Paul Dupont, the great Paris printer, carried on a business of 5,000,000 francs a year. He divided ten per cent. of the net profits among his workmen, according to their individual merit, and not in regular pro-portion to their different salaries. This house, this course for twenty years, and claims the first place in the application of one of the happlest and most successful ideas of modern times. Each new hand, on admission, receives a silver medal worth five france as a badge of office and link between him and his employer. This establishment has its sick and provident funds of all the usual kinds, its loans of honor to its workmen, its Caisses de Retraite, its savings banks, its schools, libraries, reading and singing-rooms, its co-operative stores, its familisteries,

was expected to write in Haussmann's interest, and thus became entirely dependent

for support on his literary labors. He passed from the Charivari to the Nain Jaune, and then to the Figaro, on a weekly salary of twenty-five dollars, commencing his career in the chronique of that sprightly sheet with an attack on the now ex-Queen of Spain. He gradually established a reputation as being one of the keenest masters of satire in the French capital. The Soleil, at the end of the year, took him away from the Fiyaro by the offer of a liberal salary, but he gave such an impetus to the former journal that the proprietors of the latter, at the end of another year, tempted him back again, on a salary of \$400 per month for two articles per week. By this time he had become famous. He assailed the Empire and everybody and everything appertaining to it in merciless style; and, again resorting to the sword, acquired additional uotoriety by fighting a duel with Prince Achille Murat, about the infamous Cora Pearl. Soon after, he was engaged in another duel, this time with the guarrelsome Paul de Cassagnac, who put a bullet in his side,

In the beginning of 1868, the Figuro received a warning from the Government on account of the scathing severity of Rochefort's articles, and his connection with the paper was severed to avoid its suspension. In June, 1868, the adoption of a new press law gave him a chance to make a venture of his own, and he commenced the publication of La Lanterne, by the severity and scurrility of his articles in which he attracted world-wide attention, and brought down upon himself the wrath of Napoleon and all his tools. The aggregate circulation of the first nine issues of this sheet reached 1,555,000 copies, and the subscription list was being rapidly swelled, when heavy sentences imposed upon him the necessity of conducting its publication secretiy, and eventually of taking flight to Brussels, where he continued to publish his paper for some time, resorting to the most ingenious devices to smuggle it into Paris.

In November, 1869, he announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif, and was elected in the First district of Paris. He was suffered to return to Paris, and took the oath of allegiance to the empire, but failed to create any sensation until he commenced the publi ation of a new journal, La Marseillaise, in which in January, 1870, he made a bitter assault upon Prince Pierre Bonaparte, a cousin of the Emperor. This resulted in the killing of Victor Noir, one of Rochefort's assistants, at whose funeral Paris was thrown into great excitement. The Corps Legislatif finally, on January 17, ordered him to be prosecuted for outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. Immense crowds of people surrounded the hall, and on coming forth, Rochefort was made the recipient of a grand ovation. The trial resulted in a sentence to pay a fine of 3600 francs and undergo an imprisonment of six months. On the evening of February 7, Rochefort was arrested in the Belleville quarter, his arrest leading to a grand outburst of popular indignation

which was of the most threatening character. The fall of the Empire at Sedan found Rocheford still in prison. But he was at once released by the reactionary mob, and, by virtue of his position as one of the Paris deputies, he became a member of the Government of National Defense. By the efforts which he then made in behalf of order, he soon disgusted his admirers, and their ingratitude led him to withdraw from the Government, which he did early in November. On the 8th of February, however, he was eleuted a member of the Constituent Assembly from Paris, and commenced the publication of a new journal styled the Mat d'Ordre. In the Assembly he failed to create any. thing of a sensation, and, disgusted and discouraged with the course events had taken, he resigned his seat on the 8d of March, because President Thiers had signed a treaty of peace which resulted in the diamemberment of France.

And now come the tidings of his death, which was quite unexpected, but will cause little regret except in the ranks of that reckless faction which is quite unable to distinguish liberty from license. Rochefort was unquestionably a man of great ability, but he was so extreme in his views, and so thoughtless in his means, that he could never accomplish anything beneficial to his country, and could not refrain from endangering its welfare by his wild and reckless schemes,

have left Paris in accordance with the demand of Moltke.

Wilmington Methodist Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

The Montmartre Insurgents Surrender.

LONDON, March 11 .- The Times' special cor-

respondent telegraphs that the National Guards

holding Montmartre have surrendered the can-

non held by them, and the remainder will be

formally summoned on Saturday to surrender

all their arms. In case of refusal their pay is

General Moltke has Made a Demand

for the departure from Paris of all the unarmed

Mobile Guards exceeding the authorized garri-

Paris Quiet. PARIS, March 11.—All is quiet to-day at Mont-martre. The National Guard have agreed to

return the cannon in their possession to the

government on conditions that their organiza-

tion will not be dissolved and the continuance

of the allowance to each member of one franc

and a half per day until work is resumed. In

accordance with this arrangement, the National

Guard have already commenced to park their

Reported Death of Rochefort,

PARIS, March 11 .- The Cloche newspaper an-

The Versailles Rallway Accident.

by the recent accident on the Versailles Rail-

Forty Thousand Mobiles

Thirty German wounded soldiers were killed

cannon in the garden of the Luxembourg.

nounces the death of Henri Rochefort.

The National Assembly Removed to Versailles. BORDEAUX, March 10 .- In the National Assembly to-day, after a speech by M. Thiers strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versallles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 407 against 104, an amendment demanding its immediate removal to Paris, whereupon the proposition for removal to Versailles was adopted-406 against 104. The first public sitting will be held at Versailles on the 20th of March.

The French in Switzerland.I LONDON, March 11 .- The return to France of

French soldiers interned in Switzerland is to commence absolutely on the 13th and end on the 22d of March. The Algerian Insurrection.

BRUSSELS, March 11 .- The Etoile Belge makes the statement that the Mobile Guards sent to Algeria to suppress the insurrection there have been disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation. A regiment of Zouaves has left Paris for Algeria to re-establish order. British Parliament. LONDON, March 11 .- In the House of Com-

mons last night Mr. Forster devoted several hours to the defense of the Education Bill,

obtaining at the close a large majority for the bill. The bill permitting

Marriage to a Deceased Wife's Sister also passed.

LONDON, March 11 .- It is announced that the conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the Commons to rescind the first and second articles of the declaration of The Paris Congress of 1856

Concerning neutral flags and privateering, Disraell will demand a division of the House upon the measure.

Army Expenditures.

John Stuart Mill presided at a meeting in St. James' Hall last night, of the Workmen's Peace Society, called for the purpose of uttering a protest against extravagant army expenditures.

Mr. Mill, in his remarks in reference to the Government army bill, praised the section providing for the abolition of the system of the purchase of commissions. He preferred to assimilate the army to that of Switzerland rather than that of Prussia.

A resolution was passed condemning the proposed increase in army expenses. Many members of Parliament attended.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 11-11'30 A. M.-CONSOLS 91% for both money and account. American securities culet; U. S. bonds of 1562, 91%; of 1865, old, 91%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 85%. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Cen-tral, 110%; Great Western, 80. FRANKFORT, March 11.-U. S. bonds, 96%@96% for

he issue of 1862 LIVERFOOL, March 11-11-30 A. M.-Cotton dull and unchanged. Middling uplands, 75; middling Orleans, 73; d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,050

ANTWEEP, March 11 .- Petroleum, 50 francs.

FROM DELAWARE.

Wilmington M E. Conference-Fourth Day.

Special Despatch to The Brening Telegraph. Dovra, Del., March 11.—Bishop Scott pre-sided. The opening services were conducted by William Urie. Dr. Hammond, Professor in Dickinson College, was introduced. The Finance Committee reported. H. Colchazer reported that the select committee in the case of V. Smith had arranged an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute. A motion was debated to form a Conference Bible Society which should receive all moneys and report to the American Bible Society. A substitute was offered to have all moneys reported at the conference debated all moneys reported at the conference decated until the order of the day. Memoirs of decased ministers was called up at 10 o'clock. The me-morial service occupied most of the morning session. Revs. John Wilson, Daniel Green, V. Greamer Leatherbury, and J. Donoho spoke.

come in very slowly, only about eight millions having been reported. It will be the middle of next week before the Secretary will get full information as to how the loan is going off in different sections of the

The Secretary apprehends great difficulty in negotiating a loan on account of the small commis-sions allowed to bankers. Railroad bonds pay much better to negotiate, and, of course, bankers will be more anxious to have their customers take them.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Unjust Verdict Set Aside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.-The award of the commission to assess damages against the California Pacific Railroad for cutting the track of the Central Pacific in crossing at Sacramento. which allowed the latter \$350,000, has been set aside by Judge Dwinelle as wholly upjust.



Transfer of Treeps. CHEYENNE, March 10.—Several companies of the 14th Infantry leave here to-morrow for Forts Laramie and Fetterman.

Hon. Mr. Gluficke. Secretary of Wyoming, left for the East to day. He will deliver a course of lectures in the Eastern States on the "Resources of this Territory."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Collaion at Sea-A Brig Sunk. NORFOLK, Va., March 11.-The steamer Albe-marle, Captain Blackwood, collided with the brig Montrose eight miles southeast of the Flighlands. The brig went down within ten minutes after the collision. The Albemarle picked up the brig's crew and put them aboard the Sandy Hock light ship. The Montrose was from Poncel bound to New York, loaded with sugar and molasses. The Albemarle escaped without damage. The collision occurred on the 9th at 5'30 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire. New YORK, March 11.—A fire broke out this morning at the corner of Murray street and Col-lege Place, in a large brick building occupied by a paper-collar company, A. Slauson & Co., and the Patent Steam-Confectionery Company.

The building was completely gutted. Loss about \$20,000.

Escape from the Albany Jall.

ALBANY, March 11. - Three young men. named Hopper Conors, John Dillon, and Pop Brown. confined in jall here on the charge of burglary. made their escape this morning.

Specie Shipments. NEW YORK, March 11.-Shipments of specie to Europe to day, \$332,000.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr A. C. Page, Haley, 9 days from Florida, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son. Schr William Miller, Loper, from Maurice River, with wood to Benners & Co. Schr William J. Garrison, Morris, from Bosten. Schr William J. Garrison, Morris, from Bosten. Schr William J. Garrison, Morris, from Bosten. Schr Bagle McNeil, Cramer, do. Schr Bazlet a, Cummins, do. Schr Bazlet a, Cummins, do. Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowick, do. Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, do. Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Egg Harbor. Schr Reading NR. No. 48, Gatman, fm Morristown. Schr William Richardson, Smith, from Cape May. Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Fall River. Europe to day, \$332,000. Rew York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111½, 5-208, 1563, coupon, 112½; do. 1866, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111½; 16-408, 109½; Virginia 68, new, 67; Missouri 68, 91½; Canton Co., 76½; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 98½; Eric, 90½; Reading, 102½; Adams Express, 68½; Mich. New Fork Central and Hudson River, 98%; Erie, 20%; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 69%; Michi-gan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Illi-nois Central, 184%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 116; Chicago and Rock Island, 112%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Western Union Telegraph, 56%

New York Produce Market. NEW YORS, March 11.-Cotton quiet and steady sales 2000 bales uplands at 14%c.; Orleans at 15%c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales soo bbls. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales 42,00 bushels new mixed Western at 85%@86%c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard heavy; steam, 12%@12%c.; kettle, 13%c. Whisky steady at 93%c

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire Political Campaign.

CONCORD, March 11 .-- The political campaign CONCORD, March 11.- The political campaign pending the State election next Tuesday has been characterized by unusual quietness in pub-lie speaking, the Republicans holding nearly all the meetings, with able and popular speakers. The Republican canvass is usually remarkable for accuracy, and indicates the election of Piks for Coverner by a large mainter. It is believed. for Governor by a large majority. It is believed, also, the Republicans will carry the First and Third Congressional districts, the Second being in doubt, though the friends of General Stevens, Republican, claim his election,

Baltimore Freduce Market. BALTIMORE, March 11.-Cotton dull and weak; low BALTIMORE, March 11.—Cotton dull and weak; low middling, 18½ @13½c. Flour quiet; Howard Street superflee, \$550@6725; do. extra. \$650@6725; do. family, \$750@69; City Mills superflue, \$550@775; do. extra. \$650@6725; do. family, \$550@11; Western extra. \$650@6725; do. family, \$7373/@8550. Clover-seed held firm at \$712½. Wheat firm; choice white, \$265@215; prime to choice red. \$190@210; other grades uncharged. Corn-yellow Southern less firm at \$2@58c.; white unchanged. Oats are in good demand at 61@62c. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky firm at 92@93c.

LATEST	SHIPPING	INTELLIGENCE.
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(By Cable.) LONDON, March 11.-The schr Hope sunk near

LONDON, March 11.—The schr Hope sunk near Glasgow, and all on board were lost. The schr Northern Star was wrecked near Wex-ford, and it is believed the entire crew perished. The bark Daring was driven ashore, and several of the crew were drowned. Steamship Weser, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day. Livekrool, March 11.—Arrived, steamship Donati.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, do. Steamer Salvor, Sharpiey, Richmond and Norfolk,

W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer G. H. Stont, Ford, Alexandria and George-town. W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Beveriy, Pierce, New York, W. P. Ciyde & Co. Steamer E. O. Biddle, McCue, New York, do. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, do. Dan. bark Carlota, Bacher, Copenhagen, L. Wester-gaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Fall River, for Schr George H. Squire, fm Wilmington, N.C., arr'd yesterday, is consigned to D. Trump, Son & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, sailed from Baltimore at 6 e'clock this morning, for New York. Schr Alcyone, at this port vesterday from Sagna, left in port 2d inst, bark Henry; brigs Emily and Mattle B, Russell; and schrs J. W. Knowles and M.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & MCMAHON'S BUILLETIN. NEW YORS OFFICE, March 10. - 20 barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light. C V. Houghton. A. O. Buck, Olinton, Sunshine, and M. Barilett, all with empty barrels, for Phila-deundia.

and M. Barliett, all with empty barrels, for Phila-delphia. BATTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 10.—The fol-lowing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward :— W. H. Harned, Jane Elliott, N. Bottsford, Thos, Lynch, R. H. Powell, and Harvest Moon, all with coal, for New York. American Eagle, with coal, for Chester. PHILADELPHIL BRANCH OFFICE, March 10. — The following barges left this A. M. :— Manbattan, H. L. Fish, Backus, E. C. Seymour, D. Booney, Parshall, J. L. Fost, and Lute Finley, with coal, for New York. Six boats left for Baltimore, light, L. S. Cl

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Tilton.