THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 62.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

HE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. Causes of the Defeat.

rant, Sumner, and Wendell Phillips,

ew Jersey Railway Enterprise.

he Collision at Sea Mear Morfolk.

Counterfeiting

Esto. EltC.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Yesterday's Defeat-Its Lesson. New Hampshire is always Republican on a residential election; often close on any other, But it has not gone Democratic since 1854, until esterday; when we seem to have lost the covernor, all the Congressmen, the Council, and probably the Senate; while the House is only claimed for the Republicans by a majority f from ten to twenty, in a body of over three undred members. On the vote from 165 towns he Republicans gain on last year's vote 960, while the Democrats gain 3436, a net Demo-

ratic gain of 2476. New Hampshire has not become Democratic. This vote means mainly, if not wholly, Republican apathy, born of over-confidence and the continuous triumphs of sixteen years, and Republican disaffection, engendered by local quarrels, liquor, and the unwise and untimely Sumner trouble. It is not by the continuance of such causes that parties are saved; and if the lesson is to be learned in time for 1872, it has ot been given us a month too soon. Let us take it for warning and incitement, and close up the rauks.—N. Y. Tribune.

lew Hampshire Repudiates General Grant! New Hampshire, which leads the elections of the present year, has done nobly. The fruits of the election are a Democratic Governor and State Senators, a Democratic Senate, and pro-bably a Democratic House, and certainly one and a reasonable hope of two of the three mem-bers of Congress. Nothing could be more op-portune or cheering than this Democratic victory in a New England State which has been steadily Republican for the last fifteen years, and gave General Grant nearly 7000 majority in the Presidential election. Had the election taken place a week later, even this satisfactory result would have been greatly improved, and the State would-have rebuked the President by as large a majority as it gave in his favor iu 1868. The displacement of Senator Sumner is too recent to have had much influence on this election. In the agricultural towns remote from the railroads; the people of New Hamp-shire have not yet heard of it. They depend on time it reaches them is from eight to thirteen days old. Had the election been deferred one week the whole State would have been quainted with the injustice which, by the instigation of the President, has been done to a favorite Senator, and thousands of Republicans would have eagerly expressed their indignation

and disgust through the ballot-box. The political year begins auspiciously for the Democratic party. New England is the stronghold and headquarters of radicalism, and we have begun the year by redeeming a New Engand State which has been uniformly Republican ever since the Republican party was formed. This heralds a revolution in Massachusetts and all New England. To be sure, Massachusetts would have been called, a few months ago, the hardest of all the States to conquer. But, fortunately for the Democratic party, there is no other State that has such a list of grievauces against General Grant. Her State pride has been stung to the quick. She has Sumner to avenge, Motley to avenge, slights to Boutwell o redress, the compulsory resignation of Judge Hoar to resent; and the combined influence o hese men, with the invectives of Wendell Phillips and the silence of Wilson, will teach Frant a memorable lesson as soon as Massahusetts can have an opportunity to vote. When he has followed the example of New Hamp-shire, Dagon will have fallen in his own temple.

The result in New Hampshire yesterday will be felt in every other State election to be held this year. The same cause will operate elsewhere with a constantly increasing influence, for the tide runs out rapidly when once it has fairly turned .- N. Y. World.

Good out of Evil. The election of a Democratic Governor in New Hampshire may turn out to be one of the most salutary events for the Republican party which has happened in some years. It points out the road on which we are travelling. It may, in the first place, open the eyes of quar-relling Republicans to the mischief they are really doing. In the next place, it may serve to warn Republicans everywhere that the apathy into which they are now sinking has a tendency to prove fatal to the principles for which they have been contending for so many years. A reverse of this kind is a wholesome lesson, and if it arouses Republican leaders to the necessity of coming out and doing something, instead of growling at each other from their tents, we may have cause to be thankful hereafter that the tonic was administered in time to do good.

We shall leave the Democrats to exaggerate the success of their victory. While they are screaming themselves hoarse, and proclaiming the certain downfall of the Republicans in 1872, sober people will remember that contests in Hampshire are always close, except in Presidential years, when from seven to nine thousand majority may pretty confidently be

looked for. Without entertaining needless alarm about Republican prospects, we may express the hope that Republicans will now consider their position in a practical and business-like manner. If they wish generally to throw the country into the hands of the Democrats, no one questions their power to do it. We only hepe that they will take the trouble to realize beforehand the results they will bring about. There is no observity upon this point in the minds of the Democrats. They know very well that their restoration to power means simply this-fighting the war over again. Are Republicans prepared to undergo that trial? There certainly is no excuse for their being deceived as to the intentions of their opponents. -N. V. Times.

RAILROADING IN NEW JERSEY.

Camden and Amboy and Kinkora and Spring-field Roads.

On Saturday an agreement which has been on Saturday an agreement which has been long pending was signed between the Camdeu and Amboy Railroad Company and the Columbus, Kinkora, and Springfield Railroad Company, by which the former agrees for a consideration to operate the Kinkora Road. This will be of immense advantage to the business men of Trenton. The Kinkora road starts out from the Camden and Amboy Road a short distance from Bordentown.

from Bordentown. It runs a distance of twelve miles to a place about as pleasantly as honey.

called Lisbon, in Springfield, Burlington county. to the right of the village of Pemberton. At Lisbon it will connect with the road now building, which will be completed by the 4th day of July, leading to Barnegat, Manchawken, and terminating at Tuckerton, where it will connect with the New Jersey Southern Rallroad, formerly the Delaware Bay Railroad. Our business men will readily see that this will open a district of country for the trade of Trenton entirely new, and in which our merchants can sell any quantity of goods.

The Kinkora is twelve miles long, and runs

on the old bed of what was known thirty years ago as the Delaware and Atlantic Horse Railroad, which has been abandoned for twenty-five years. The charter of the Kinkora was obaired two years ago, and they have the advantage of the right of way, the grading already complete, and many of the bridges in good order. These advantages are worth to the Kinkora Company at least one hundred thousand dollars .- Trenton State Gazette.

SUNK AT SEA.

Particulars of the Collision Between the Steamship Albemaric and the Ship Houtrose.

The steamship Albemaric, O. D. Line, on her passage to Norfolk on Thursday night last, struck the brig Montrose, of New York, from Ponce, Porto Rico, bound for New York, amideblps, and sunk her. The brig went to the bottom in about fifteen minutes.

We appeared the statement of George H. Proc. We append the statement of George H. Pres-

cott, the mate of the Albemarle:-The first I saw of the brig she was about two points off our starboard bow, and could not have been more than three-quarters of a mile distant, as it was dark and cloudy to the southward and westward, and a vessel could not be seen far. I could not make out any lights, therefore was unable to tell positively which way the vessel was steering, but I judged her to be northward, that is, in the opposite direction from what we were steering, and being about two points on our starboard bow, and our light about two points on our starboard bow, and our light burning brightly, I felt confident that we would pass clear of each other, and did not alter the

For fear that I might be mistaken in regard to the direction the brig was steering. I finally decided to order the helm starboard, and just at the moment I said starboard, the brig luffed up with a port helm, I said starboard, the brig lufted up with a bort heim, right across our bow, showing his port light (red.) I immediately changed the order to port hard a port. The orders were given so near together that the quartermaster had no time to put his wheel a starboard, but put it hard a port, and at the same time I rang the bell to stop the engine and back her, but we were so near together that the ship struck the bright about the same time the order about the same time the region. we were so near together that the ship struck the brig at about the same time the engine was stopped. If the brig had her side lights set they were not in a position to be seen, or I ought to have seen her starboard light, whea I first saw the vessel; unless it was not burning; whereas the only and first light seen by the stip was the port or red light, and that not until she had lufted across her bow, and then it was too late to avoid a collision.—Norfolk Day Book, 19th.

"QUEER."

The Harrisburg Counterfeiters - Several Others Captured They fare to be Erried in Philadelphia.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of yesterday says: When we published an account of the arrest of four parties in this and Lebanon counties, on Thursday last, we promised further develop-ments. Since then the officers of the Secret Service Division (Colonel Whitely's) have arrested and placed in the prison of this county Milton Zerger, known as the "Flying Dutchman," Catharine Frantz, Michael Kerns, and Elias Hoffman, of Mechanicsburg, on a charge of dealing in and circulating counterfeit United States Treasury and National Bank notes.

Michael Kerns and Catharine Frantz had a hearing on Saturday before United States Commissioner John H. Briggs, and were committed to prison in default of \$5000 ball each to answer at the next session of the United States District Court in Philadelphia. The Flying Dutchman was held in a similar amount, and Elias Hoffman will have a hearing to-morrow. He has, however, made a free and full confession in regard to his connection with the business. The evidence, we learn, shows that these parties belong to an organized gang of dealers in counterfelt notes, having purchased them in large quantities from manufacturers and dealers in New York and other places, and then sold them in smaller quantities to "shovers of the queer" or parties who put them in circulation.

The whole party will be taken to Philadelphia at the next session of the United States District Court for trial. No more arrests have been made since, but it

s thought that others implicated in the transaction will be captured ere long.

MECHANICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

How to Lift Oneself.

A clever little patented device has been invented by Mr. C. H. Mann, of Orange, N. J.

It consists of a platform, a system of combined evers and two upright handles, the whole being in very compact shape and handsomely finished, so that the machine would not make a bad article of furniture in any room, though as heavy lifting can be done as Dr. Winship himself would care to undertake. In this machine no weights are employed to strain the muscles of the operator. But his own weight, when standing on a platform, is lifted by an ingenious arrangement of levers, so combined with a moveable fulcrum that, while the weight of the operator is constant, the resistance thereon upon the hands of the person lifting can be raised to any amount. This result is secured by the arrangement of the levers, the one to which the weight is applied being thirty inches long and the one to which the power is applied being 25 inches long, but the end fulcrum of the one being 5 inches nearer to the operator than the other. When the two levers are connected together at any points equi-distant from the operator, the motive or force applied to the lift-ing lever produces a greater force and a smaller

movement in the weight of lever. Thus, to lift a weight or strain of 400 pounds with this machine, the operator actually pulls the handles upward five inches, while his body (the weight lifted) only is elevated by the weight lever about two inches. In lifting other weights, or rather strains, the movement of the hands bears a corresponding proportion to the resistance, the movable fulcrum being placed at a proportionate distance from the operator: all of which illustrates the mechanical maxim that what is gained in power is lost in move-

SOUTHERN SHINPLASTERS.

Worthless Paper Money of the War. The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th instant

The Court of Appeals on yesterday rendered an opinion affirming the decision in the case of Miller & Franklin vs. the city of Lynchburg, on an appeal. This is the case in which the city of Lynchburg was sued for small notes issued dur-ing the war. About \$100,000 were involved in this controversy. The Court held that these small notes were issued in pursuance of the act of the Legislature and the ordinance of the city, but that both the act and the ordinance, as well as the notes themselves, show that the notes were redeemable in Confederate money; that the small notes were issued simply for the accommodation of the citizens, with no view to profit, and were intended to have the same value as the large Confederate States notes. They were to have no greater or less value, and were to be redeemed by the like amount of Con-federate notes. The city was at all times during the war ready to redeem them, and as Confede rate notes had ceased to have value at the time this suit was instituted, the plaintiff could re-cover nothing, and his bill was dismissed with

-Some genius claims to have invented a process by which castor oil can be eaten on bread

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Prussia in Alsace and Lorraine.

Emperor and Ex-Emperor.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philada. Methodist Conference.

The Albany Express Robbery

Filkins Convicted and Sentenced.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Occupation of Alsace and Lorraine. LONDON, March 15 .- The special correspondent of the London Telegraph at Amiens reports that General Goeben's army is marching from the north of France to take up the position assigned it in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Cattle Plague is making fearful havor in the neighborhood of

The London Times has a special despatch from Cassel which says that the Departure of Napoleon

for Chiselhurstals certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written the Emperor for that purpose, and is believed to have received an affirmative reply.

The Lenten Disturbances in Paris. The Telegraph's special correspondent anticipates a disturbance of serious nature in Paris about the middle of Lent. The "Times" and the Fenlans.

LONDON, March 15 .- The Times of to-day has an editorial upon the reception of the Fenians in the United States. It considers the whole proceeding discreditable to all concerned, and appeals to honest Americans not to judge England from Fenian oratory.

This Morning's Quotations.

I ondow, March 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols 91% for money and 91% for account. American securities firm. United States, onds of 1802, 92; of 1805, old. 91%; of 1867, 90%, 10-40s, 89. Eric Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110%; Great Western, 30%.

Liverroot, March 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 71/67/dd; Orleans, 71/67/dd. sa'es for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachu etts Politics.

Boston, March 15 .- The Journal has the following:-"A Lively Time Ahead." The signs of the times indicate a lively poli-

tical campaign in the coming fall. If all accounts be true, it is the Intention of the friends of General Butler to place his name before the Republican Convention for Governor. It is said General Butler is not committed to this proposition, though he does not treat the suggestion with indifference, as it leaves him in a good position to accept Senatorial honors in the future, or even a higher position, should the country demand his services. It has been urged that Butler was strong only in a small district, and he is not opposed to a movement which his friends think will refute this charge. If necessary he would no doubt take the stump. Dr. George B. Loring, in case this programme is carried out, will run in the Fifth Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Butler, or he may prefer a foreign appointment. Butler, it is whispered, will have the support of the Labor party and the influence of Wendell Phillips, while it is auticipated the

soldier element will sustain him by their votes. The opponents of this plan propose to rally under Jewell and Rice, though some of the bitterest anti-Butler men suggest that the renomination of Governor Claffin would settle the question at least for this year, as his chances of carrying the Republican Convention are thought to be more certain than those of any other candidate yet named.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature. TRENTON, March 15 .- The Governor has vetoed the bill incorporating the Marine and Inland Telegraph Company, as unconstitutional; also, the Oceanic Yacht Club, of Jersey City.

A resolution has been introduced in the House for the appointment of a committee of two Senators and three Assemblymen to inquire into the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, and report to the next session of the Legislature. A similar resolution has been introduced in the

The Jersey City charter was lost on its third reading by a vote of 24 to 33. It will probably be reconsidered, however, several of its friends voting against it this time so as to move its r econsideration.

The Senate has passed to a third reading a bill ordering the new lunatic asylum to be built in the northern part of the State. The House has voted down a stationery reso-

lution of \$100 worth to each member, by a vote of twenty-pine to twenty-five. Both houses have adjourned and gone into the Republican caucus, probably to try and

arrange the passage of the Jersey City charter, which was shirked this morning by some of the

FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. Squadron-Telegraphic Communi-cation-Meteors and Earthquakes. CITY OF MEXICO, March 6, via Havana .- The United States corvette Cyane, Commander Hopkins, arrived at Salina Cruz from Alaska, February 17. She is to assist in exploring the route for a ship canal.

The United States Consul received a telegram from General Cook, at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, congratulating him on the completion of the telegraph line between Mexico and Camargo. A meteor had fallen in Galizo, followed by a heavy earthquake.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, March 15 .- The eighty-fourth aunual session official body convened in this city this morning at 9 o'clock.

The conference is composed of about two hundred ministers, exclusive of some twelve or fifteen young men who are on trial in the conference under its direction, and must remain so for two years before they can be ordained deacons and admitted to membership.

The churches under the pastoral care of the conference are located in that part of the State of Pennsylvania which lies between the river Susquehanna and the Delaware, from the State line on the south to the Blue Mountains on the north. The principal points in the territory named above are in addition to the city of Philadelphia, where the Methodists have some seventy-seven churches, Reading with three churches, Harrisburg with four churches, Lancaster with two churches, Chester with two churches, Allentown, Columbia, Easton, Pottsville, and West Chester each with one church.

The communicant membership in the care of the conference, according to the report made one year ago, was 38,441. The Church property was valued at \$2,500 .-

The benevolent contributions for last year amounted to \$60,213 68.

The amount raised for Sunday-school purposes was \$42,274.88. We presume, from what we have heard in conversation with some of the ministers, that

the figures this year will be largely in advance In your city, especially, great prosperity has been granted the churches, and all over the

conference, with some exceptions, the times are propitious. A session of the conference was held in the city of Reading in the year 1854. Consequently

this is the second time that the sessions have been held here. At the former time St. Peter's Church was the conference room; this year Ebenezer Church, Fourth street, below Pean, is the place selected for that honor. The building (Ebenezer) is a beautifully fin-

ished house, having been rebuilt and greatly improved last year, under the pastoral superintendence of Rev. Mr. Fernley, of your city, who was at that time in charge of the church here. The novel feature in the church is the recess in the rear of the pulpit, in which is located the organ and choir. The general fluish of the audience-room is tasteful and elegant.

Bishop Scott was, prior to his election, a minister in connection with this body, and is greatly esteemed by all who knew him, whether in the ministry or laity.

The Bishop opened the Conference by reading the 12th chapter First of Corinthians. The 237th hymn was sung. Prayers were offered by the Revs. Doctors Cunningham and Cooke. The roll was called by the Secretary of the

last session, Rev. Dr. Pattison, who was reelected to that position. Revs. G. W. Lybrand, A. M. Wiggins, W. J. Paxson, and J. S. J. McConnell were appointed assistants. The daily sessions were arranged to meet at

A. M. and adjourn at 12 M. The standing committees were appointed:-On Public Worship, Dr. Pattison, chairman; Education, Rev. M. D. Kurtz, chairman; Bible Cause, Rev. J. Dickerson, chairman; Sunday Schools, Rev. J. E. Smith, chairman; Temperance, Rev. H. E. Gilroy, chairman; Tract Cause, J. J. Pearce, chairman: Finance, Rev. W. M. Dalrymple, chairman; Church Extension, Rev. W. Rink, chairman.

Revs. H. A. Cleveland and A. Atwood were granted leave of absence. A draft for thirty dollars was ordered on the

chartered fund. Rev. P. Coombs, State Temperance Agent presented a paper in relation to the local option bill now before the Senate. It closes by a reso-lution urging the passage of the same, and appointing a committee of three to present the paper to the Senate. Revs. P. Coombe, J. W. Jackson, and G. D. Carrow were appointed. Rev. Dr. Dashiell, President of Dickinson Col-

lege, made an address, eloquently pleading the cause of poor young men who are seeking an education to prepare themselves for the ministry. The college is in a healthy and growing condition, and should be lovingly remembered. The prominent ministers of the city were ced. Rev. S. H. Hoover was admitted from the Troy Conference as a member of this. The annual report of the Book Committee was read. The publication interests of the Church are increasingly prosperous. All efforts are being made to secure the most rigid economy in the administration of the Book Concern. The annual exhibit of the book agents was presented. Both papers were highly satis-

A document was read from the Mission Rooms at New York, making a special appeal for an extra contribution of one hundred thousand dollars, in payment of the debt of the Mission Board. \$4500 were assigned to the Philadelphia Conference as its quota. The appeal was re-ferred to a committee of four—Revs. Joseph Welsh, S. H. C. Smith, Dr. Palne, and J.

Stevens. A paper from the Freedmen's Aid Society was read, which was referred to a special committee of four—Rev. W. B. Wood, W. Major, W. J. Stevenson, and W. H. Elliot.

The report of the Tract Society was read: also that of the Sunday School Union The annual report of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society was presented. Rev. S. W. Thomas made a statement in the interest of

the society. A paper was presented from the Quarterly Conference at West Chester, and concurred in by several Quarterly Conferences, against the use of manuscript in the pulpit, and the in-creased formalism in the Church. It was referred to a committee of five by a vote of 66

The names of the deacons were called. The following passed the annual examination and were continued for the foarth year:—Edwin C. Griffith, Hiram N. Seabring, J. W. Knapp, James C. Wood, S. H. Hoover. The following deacons were elected for elder

orders, they having been four years in the travelling ministry:—Wm. J. Mills, Thomas C. Pearson, Sylvanus G. Grove, John J. Timanus, John T. Swindells.

The names of partially disabled ministers were called, and the following continued as supernumeraries:—Charles Schock, Charles Karener, M. D., and W. H. Formosa. Adjourned with benediction by Dr. Dashiell. The Historical Society Anniversary will take

FROM NEW YORK.

place this evening.

Conviction and Sentence of Filkins, the Express Kabber. ALBANY, March 15 .- The jury in the Filkins case this morning rendered a verdict of

guilty of robbery in the first degree. The court immediately sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' imprisonment in Clinton Prison, the full extent of the law. The prisoner's counsel will prepare a bill of exceptions, and apply for a writ of error and carry the matter before the general term of the Supreme Court for review.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—L.C. Myer, L. McDevitt, J. A. Covell, Amelia, W. T. Blessing, C. F. Bereind, and Teresa Gallagher, all with coal, for New York.

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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Old Point Comfort-The Artillery School. FORTRESS MONROE, March 13 .- It is under-

stood that a party of prominent gentlemen are negotiating for the purchase of the Hygeia Hotel at this place, for the purpose of enlarging it, and making a first-class watering place of Old Point. Before the war there was a fine hotel here, which could accommodate six or seven hundred guests. This was always crowded with summer visitors both from the North and South. The advantages of the Point, and the facilities for making it an attractive watering place, are better than they were before the war, and now all that is wanted is the establishing of a large first-class hotel. There are many things about the fort which makes it attractive to persons from both North and South.

The third year of the Artillery School at this post, under the command of that accomplished officer, General William F. Barry, is drawing to a close, and the annual examination will commence on the first of April. A board of officers, graduates of West Point, are appointed for this purpose, who examine the officers under instruction in the different studies they have been pursuing the preceding year. The examination will last about two weeks, when those who graduate will prepare to leave for their stations. The new class will arrive about the first of May, and the school resume its course for the next academic

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Wednesday, March 15, 1871. The money market so far has developed no new feature. There is a good supply of funds everywhere and only a moderate demand, owing to the backwardness of the regular spring trade.

Rates, therefore, continue easy but steady at former quotations. The brokers, as usual, receive the preference at the banks, and obtain all they require at 5@6 per cent., according to the collaterals pledged. There is no pressure or stringency observable in the market, nor any anticipated in the immediate future; in fact, it has rarely been at this season of the year in a condition more favorable to the jinterests of business men.

Gold is rather quiet but stronger, opening at 11114 and closing at 11114.
Government bonds are active and strong, with the exception of the 6s of 1881 and the cur-

rencies, which are a fraction off. Stocks were moderately active and prices were rather firmer. Pennsylvania 64, second series, sold at 1051/6; City 68, old, at 1013/4; and new do. at 10114.

Reading Railroad sold at 50% @ 50.81; Pennsylvania at 61%; Lehigh Valley at 60%; and Camden and Amboy at 116%. 27% was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 40% for Catawissa preferred. In canal shares we notice a sale of Schuylkill preferred at 16%. 35 was bid for Lehigh. PHILADELPRIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. \$10000 Pa R gen mt .. 5 sh Cam & Am .. 116%

reg. 94 16 sh Penna R. 61% \$1000 Leh gold L. 88% 130 do...b40. 61% 12 sh Union Bk... 56 100 sh Hestonville. 16% 12 sh Union Bk 56 100 sh Hest BETWEEN BOARDS. \$10000 Am Gold .. b5,111 | \$500 Bel. & Del 2m. 80 MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881s, 115 (6115); 5-20s of 1862,112 (6112); do., July, 1866, 112@112); do., July, 1866, 112@112); 112@112½; do. 1865, 112@112½; do., July, 1865, 110½@111; do., July, 1865, 110½@111; do., July, 1868, 111½@111½; 10-40s, 108½@103. Gold, 111½@111½. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'ey 6s, 113@113½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:

1909 A. M. 111½ 10·17 A. M. 111½
10·05 111½ 11·40 111½
10·12 " 111½
10·15 " 111½
10·15 " 111½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.—Seeds—There is an active inquiry for Cloverseed, and 600@700 bushels sold part at 11 @12%c., and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed may be quoted at

\$2.10. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querettron at \$31 per ton.

The Flour market is dull, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, in-cluding superfine at \$5 25@5 50; extras at \$5 75@6 25; northwestern extra family at \$7@7.87%; Pennsylvania do. do., \$6.50@7; Indiana and Onio do. do. at \$7@7.75, and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, as in quali-Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6. In Corn Meal

nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is good at full prices. Sales of 5000 bushels Western red at \$1.63@1.65, choice Pennsylvania amber at \$1.65. Rye may be noted at \$1.65 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm at the recent advance. Sales of yellow at 80@81c. and Western mixed at 80c. Oats are quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 64%@64c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Whisky is inactive; sales of 80 barrels W inactive; sales of 80 barrels Western ron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MARCH 15 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPE

SUN RISES...... 6-12 MOON SETS...... 2-49 SUF SETS...... 6-7 HIGH WATER..... 8-52 (By Cable.)
LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Arrived, ships Saranak, from Mobile, and Annabel'a, from Savannah; and schr Wilhelmina, from Galveston. LONDON, March 15.—Steamship Oceanica, from Averpool, bound to New York, has again but back

to Liverpool, disabled. NEW YORK, March 15.—Arrived, steamship Henry Chauncy, from Aspinwall. Steamship Morro Castle, from Havana. Steamship San Francisco, from Bermuda,

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Nor-folk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Senr Mary and Francis, McAdams, from Chester Biver, with lumber to Starr & Co. River, with lumber to Starr & Co. Schr Annie and Ann, McArthur, from Salem, with

Schr Commerce, Doran, fm Baltimore, with coal. Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from New York. Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, fm Providence.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Achilles, Colburn, fm Baltimore, arrived at New York this merning. Steamer Panther, Mills, from New Orleans, at Steamer Panther, Boston this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph, EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. New York Office, March 14.—10 barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

A. H. Griswold, with scrap iron, for Wilmington: Parke, with bayley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 14.—The following town to march 16.

THE COMMISSI)

Public Indignation

THE TOWN MEETING

At Horticultural Hall.

Opinion of the People

Emphatically Expressed.

The Speeches and Resolutions.

It is clearly evident that the citizens of Philadelphia are not willing to have their rights trampled out of existence by a shameless Legislature, for the immense demonstration in Horticultural Hall last evening, where our citizens of all parties rallied to protest against the "commissions" bills, emphatically proved this fact. The large hall was crowded by a surging mass of humanity, and when the hour for calling the meeting to_order had arrived, the audience had risen to a full measure of enthusiasm.

On the stage were seated a number of members of Councils, the committee of arrangements, and the speakers of the evening.

The proceedings were in charge of the following joint committee appointed at the last meeting of Councils:-

George L. Buzby, chairman; William Charlton, George A. Schafer, W. F. Mitchell, George W. Nickels, of the Common Branch; and Samuel G. King, A. L. Hodgdon, Charles Thompson Jones, William B. Kanna, and Hugh McIlvain. of Select Council.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Promptly at eight o'clock George L. Buzby, Esq., the chairman, called the meeting to order. and nominated as chairman Hon. Daniel M. Fox,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. His Honor. on presenting himself to the audience, was fittingly received, as the chief magistrate of the city whose rights are imperilled, with loud ap-MAYOR FOX'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens—I have to thank you for the henor you have done me in calling me to the chair. It is but seldom that the obligation devolves upon Councils to invite a conference with their fellow-citizens in mass meeting assembled, in relation to citizens in mass meeting assembled, in relation to matters of public concern; and if ever there was a necessity for such a course that occasion presents itself at this time.

A deep-laid scheme of legislation has developed itself, which, it successful, will change the whole character of our city government, and place the entire control and management of the city's franchises and powers in the hands of a few men selected in search and by those who will not tell.

lected in secret and by those who will not tell.

And members of the Legislature, many of whom reside at great distances from here, and naturally have but little interest in our local matters, are to be persuaded that this scandalous outrage upon

be persuaded that this scandalous outrage upon your rights is to be for the public good.

And, to add to its enermity, power is to be given to these men for a long period of years, and that, too, without the slightest voice of the people of Philadelphia.

It is proposed that this oligarchy—it is nothing less—shall take possession of all the public property and rent it as they may deem proper, regulate and control the public highways, and pave and re-pave, and with whatever material as they may please, open streete wherever and in whatever direcplease, open streete wherever and in whatever direc-tion and at whatsver cost they may deem proper,

tion and at whatsver cost they may deem proper, take possession of the water works and regulate the supply of water to the citizens, afford what protection they please, be it much or little, to our persons and property; in short, add to the public debt at will, and take as much money out of the people's pockets by way of taxation as they may deem expedient—nay, even the courts are to be put at their command to enforce obedience to their decrees. This monstrous perpetration I, as one of the citizens, cannot for one moment brook, and it is so entirely opposite to the genius and institutions of the land that I do not believe you will either.

I am for Philadelphia through its own elected representatives regulating its own matters, and if it be true that the power is in the people, let the people speak and say whether they are willing that people speak and say whether they are willing that seventeen men selected for them, and not by them, shall take possession of the city; and whether the people are willing, without protest, to allow a sur-render of their rights after this fashion. If they are, I have much mistaken the character and tem-per of the people among whom I was born. Gentlemen, inasmuch as this meeting seems to have been convened, responsive to a message trans-mitted by me to Councils on Thursday last, it does

not become me to occupy you any longer. I therefore proceed to the business of the evening. ADDITIONAL OFFICERS. The names of the officers of the meeting were then read by Mr. George G. Pierie, as follows:-Vice-Presidents-Hons. William M. Meredith, Ho-Vice-Presidents-Hons. William M. Meredith, Horace Bibney, Morton McMichael, Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Charles Gilpin, James Campbell, John W. Forney, Charles J. Biddle, N. B. Browne, General H. H. Bingham, A. H., Franciscos, John C. Bullitt, William W. Harding, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Thomas C. Hand, George W. Biddle, William Rotch Wister, Seth J. Comley, John O'Byrne.

First ward—Thomas T. Tasker, Jr., Andrew Sterling.

Sterling.

Second—Andrew Nebinger, M. D., Arthur S.
Simpson.

Third—George Kelly, Captain L. Schellinger,
Fourth—John U. Giller, Arthur Hughes.

Fifth—James Page, Edmand J. Yard.

Sixth—Isaac H. O'llarra, Patrick Duffy.

Seventh—Col. Wm. Bradford, Ferdinand J. Dreer.

E ghth—Henry C. Carey, Hearty B. Coxe.

Ninth—Thomas G. Hood, Joseph B. Myers.

Treth—Geo. Morrison Coates, John O. James.

Eleventh—Richard G. Lanning, Wm. M. Kennedy.

Twelfth—John F. Belsterling, Jacob Riegel.

Thirteenth—Geo. F. Lee, Alexander M. Fox.

Fourteenth—Thos. Thompson, Wm. McCleary.

Fifteenth—Wm. V. McGrath, Wm. Sellers.

Sixteenth—James Nichol, Daniel Witham.

Seventeenth—William O. Kline, A. R. Samuels.

Eighteenth—Chas. M. Lukens, John Robbins, Jr.,

Nineteenth—John B. Momitt, James Ritchie.

Twenty-first—John Markls, J. Vaughan Merrick.

Twenty-second—Chas. Spencer, Chas. P. Buyard,

Twenty-second—Chas. Spencer, Chas. P. Buyard,

Twenty-firth—George Megee, Nathan Hilles.

Twenty-firth—James Roads, John F. Gross.

Twenty-fifth—Wm. M. Baird, A. J. Buckner,

Twenty-sixth—Lorin Blodgest, Hon. J. K. Findiay.

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Twenty-sixth—Hon. Ellis Lewis, C. H. Clark.

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Twenty-sinth—Pailip P. Mingle, A. H. Shott.

Secretarles—Samuel Bell, George Truman, Jr.,

Joseph Mills, S. V. Pennypacker, James M. Vance,

John E. Addicks, George G. Pierle, James Dobson,

Samuel Robb, William J. Swain, L. Waln Smith,

Edward H. Weil, and George Lynch.

The list was endorsed by the vote of the meet-Sterling. Second-Andrew Nebinger, M. D., Arthur S.

Edward H. Well, and George Lynch. The list was endorsed by the vote of the meeting, and was followed by a march performed by the band, who were seated in the east gallery.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by William B. Hanna, Esq., and read by George G. Pierre, Esq.:—

We, the people of the city of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, in general mass convention assembled, impelied by the common danger which threatens us all in the passage by the State Legislature of certain acts of Assembly, now pending in the House of Representatives, known as "the commission bills," do most earnestly protest and remonstrate against their passage, and assign for cause of our remonstrates and protest:

First. That the effect of these acts will be to hand over for five years the city and its wealth, Continued on the Second Page,

Continued on the Second Page,