THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Outrages in the South.

A Reply to Governor Stevenson.

A Singular Blopement Case.

Este., Fic. Edda Esc.

WHY THE KU-KLUX ARE NOT TRIED.

Senator Stevenson Answered-Unrd from the United States District Attorney of Kenlucky. Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, LOUISVILLE, March 22,-Colonel G. C. Wharton, United States District Attorney for Ken-

tucky, will publish the following card, in the Louisville papers, to-morrow morning, in rep y to a portion of Senator Stevenson's speech in the Senate on the Ku-klux bill:-To the Public :- In a recent debate in the Senate

of the United States, between Senator Shorman and Senator Stevenson, I find the following paragraph in the speech of the latter named Senator:—

I have not done with this transaction yet. The Federal Court, the Federal officers, knew who the man was who attempted this outrage. He did not live there; his politics was not disclosed. Why did not the Federal authorities arrest him for an aggression upon a Federal agent? It was a crime. I made it the subject of a special message. I spoke as I speak now—I do not care who he was—in terms of the strongest condemnation; and I think speak now—I do not care who he was—in terms of the strongest condemnation; and I think all good men of every party agree with me. But why was he not brought to trial? It was an interference with a mail ronte; the Federal Courts have jurisdiction. Why was he not arrested? Why was he not indicted? Why was he not indicted? Why was he not tried? Then, I presume, the world would know what his politics are. Now, let me tell my honorable friend that whenever that is disclosed he will find that the man was a Republican and not a Ku-kinx (laughter), or, if he is a Ku-kinx that the Republicans have as many Ku-kinxes as the Democrats.

These words were uttered in a debate touch.

These words were uttered in a debate touching the attack made in January last at North enson, near Frankfort, upon W. H. Gibson, United States Mail Agent on the route between Louisville and Lexington, and in that debate Senator Stevenson endeavored to show that the attack was the act of one man unconnected with any organized band. The idea which his lan-guage conveys is that the offender has not been brought to trial because he was a Republican in

As to the Federal Court, I have only to say that the Judge has no information, so far as I know, upon the subject of the outrage beyond what the newspapers contain. All that he can do he has done, viz, to call the attention of the grand jury to the violation of the law. Unless the grand juries are furnished with facts upon which to found our indictments, there can be no trial or prosecution, as Senator Stevenson well knows. In my sphere of official duty I have exhausted every effort to bring the offend-

No one has or will put me or any other Federal officer in possession of facts upon which to found an indictment. They, doubtless, fear the fate which recently befell a Mr. Lighter, a citizen of Shelby county, who, having divulged some of the acts of the Ku-klux, was, upon his return to his home, taken out in the night time by an organized band and hung, for no other reason than that he gave information to some of the State authorities about the Ku-klux. As to the politics of the man referred to, and

shom rumor designated as one of the offenders, I have no knowledge or information whatever and never heard anything upon the subject until I saw in Senator Stevenson's speech the confident declaration that he was a Republican. It seems that the Senator is upon terms of familiar intercourse with some of the Ku-klux, or that he has means of information which I have not.

His chief anxiety seems to be to ascertain the potitics of parties rather than to have the law vindicated and Ku-klux suppressed. As a law-abiding citizen he should have communicated the facts to me before indulging in reflections upon Federal officers who he well knew were more anxious and more determined, so far as they could be, to suppress Ku-klux and all disturbers of the peace than Senator Stevenson seemed to be when he was Governor of Ken-

While he was Governor of Kentucky murders and outrages were committed almost in sight of the Capitol, and the Senator who is so swift to charge others with dereliction of official duty was, in the midst of these troubles, as feeble and helpless as a babe; while Federal officers, within the knowledge of the Senator, were en-deavoring, but without success, to obtain facts upon which to base a prosecution against the offenders, so far as the Federal Court had juris-

The attempt of Sepator Stevenson to create the impression that there does not exist in Kentucky an organized band of lawless men, more powerful in some portions of the State than the civil authorities, will create surprise if not contempt with all candid people in this State, many of whom know, as I do, that the intimidation of the Ku-klux has in its effects even reached the Grand Jury of the Federal Court. If Senator Stevenson will exhaust the sources of information which he seems to have, and give me facts and names, he may confidently rely upon offenders being brought to justice without any

inquiry as to politics.

The Senator has personal reasons to know that in the Federal courts prosecutors are not influenced by the politics of the offender or the alleged offender against the law. If the charges or intimations of the Senator are tounded on fact, I am unworthy to hold my present position, and I demand that the Senator give his authority for the suggestion that the offender or any of them referred to have not been arrested, indicted, and tried because of a disposition of myself or other Federal officers to the discharge official duties from political or other considerations.

G. C. WHARTON, U. S. District Attorney, Kentucky District.

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.

An Old Man Elopes with His Son's Wife-Two of the Parties Philadelphians-How the Affair was Planned and Carried into Execu-

The Pittsburg Evening Chronicle of the 234 inst. has this remarkable story:-Elopements are by no means unusual occur-rences now-a-days, but one which occurred in Allegheny a few days since is so different in its

character from the usual elopements that it can

only be classed among the extraordinary.

It appears that some time since a young man, hailing from Philadelphia, settled in Allegheny City, and finally married a young woman who resided in one of the suburbs. The domestic relations of the couple seemed to be of the most pleasant character, and the husband, energetic and industrious as he was, seemed to be pros-pering. Some months since the father of the young man, who was possessed of considerable means, and a resident of Philadelphia, paid a visit to his son. He remained a short time and then returned to his home. Before leaving, however, he congratulated his son upon the excellent choice he had made in his matrimonial

alliance, and expressed himself well pleased in every way with his daughter-in-law. One evening last week the husband returned home and was very agreeably surprised to meet his father, who had arrived from Philadelphia during the afternoon. He extended a cordial welcome, and indulged in the idea that this second visit had been prompted solely by a

desire on the part of the father to enjoy the pleasure which his home afforded. The father made no immediate effort to undeceive the son as to the real object of the visit, but the object was not long to remain concealed.

On Monday night, when the son came home, the wife in the most calm and deliberate manner stated that she had a few words to say to him. She commenced by assuring him that she had always found him to be a kind and true husband, and that she had not one complaint to make against him. She had discovered, however, that she did not love him as well as she might, and that she had concluded to leave him. In the same cam, imperturbable manner she informed him that she had discovered that she loved the father, and that she intended to go with him. The father, who was present, corroborated the statement. The father and wife did leave that night, despite the watchfulness of the husband. Before leaving, the couple visited the house of a sister of the wife, and took a friendly leave. The husband traced them to that place and thence to the depot, but could not ascertain whether they went East or West. He was so sur prised at the suddenness of the affair, and the coolness and deliberation which characterized the plan, that he seems to have been unable to take any effective measures to prevent its suc-

Since the departure, word has been sent East and West. It has also been ascertained that the father converted all his available property in Philadelphia into cash before leaving, and it is supposed he has with him upwards of ten thousand dollars in money. His wife and family in Philadelphia knew nothing of his operations until receiving word from the deserted husband, and then investigations made revealed the fact that he had disposed of the bulk of his property. He had still a sufficient amount left to keep the family from want. It would seem that the elopement was planned during the first visit, as circumstances have come to light which indicate that, if the husband had made any determined effort to frustrate the design, he would

have been quieted effectually.

The extraordinary character of the affair, the strange infatuation of the old man, and the still more strange readiness of the wife to become a party to the double wrong, makes the case one of unusual interest.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP

The President and Mr. Forney.

Washington despatch to the New York World of to-day says:-The columns of the World have not been prolific of praise in this direction, nor is it proposed to find in what may be termed the sunset honors of this in what may be termed the sunset honors of this well-known editor and politician a reason for any reaction, but rather to improve it by a reference to the self-indicted humiliation of the patron who has bestowed this distinction, and the implied triumph which he concedes to his enemies. Of his actual position in the matterand this whether he accepts or rejects the bare boon which is offered him—Mr. Forney has just reason to be proud. He left Washington some months ago with as much bitterness in his heart as his eminently kind nature (a quality his enemies months ago with as much bitterness in his heart as his eminently kind nature (a quality his enemies concede to him) admitted of; disgusted with the administration, angered *ith the President, and hardly disguising his intention, sooner or later, to raise the standard of revolt. His friends, and they were numerous, gave him a farewell banquet at which Senator Sumner attended and made an elaborate impromptu in honor of a departing friend and fellow-laborer. None of the military idlers who form the President's staff attended to say farewell to one who had helped the President so much, and for aught that appeared it was to them a matter of supreme Ltd: forence whether was to them a matter of supreme the difference whether Mr. Forney stopped or went, or if he went, in what manner he departed. Then came the Sumner difficulty-as to which, to his own credit be it out boldly and indignantly, and in an article which attracted much attention, headed "Halt," almost commanded the Executive to stay his hand and reverse his policy, even to the extent of giving up the Baez-Babcock scheme, his darling Domingo. It was at once a warning and a gage of battle. It was the threatening blast of a trumpet. And it had its due effect. Just then it happened that the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, guardian of the mild commerce of that active nort, resigned; being tempted to visit Russia, we are told, "as one of Mr. Curtin's special advisers, for the purpose of engaging in contracts there, being favored with the influence and recognition of the American Legation." The President at once hurries to Philadelphia. He always does when he is in trouble. There he took sweet counsel, his time being about equally divided between bankers and Bories, with a slight excursion to Saint Patrick's dinner and the Methodist meeting-house. What was tried and done, thought of, abandoned, or decided on in these conclaves I have no means of knowing. Fancy names were suggested—ornamental lawyers and amiable militia generals—but all the while in his tent moodily mused the Achilles of the press. He tent moodily mused the Achilles of the press. He was resolute no longer to fight in Agamemuon's camp. At last Agamemnon came in person, and en his knees begged for succor. There is no resisting the personal solicitation of one's chief—whether a president or a king—and Mr. Forney is not, as I have said, made of the sternest staff, and so he yields, and the quarrel is made up, with what success remains to be seen. There is one ugly precedent to which I almost hesitate to refer. About a century ago a leading English politician was tempted by the offer of high office to rat and abandon his friends and his resentments. He refused once and again, and every persuasive messenger don his friends and his resentments. He refused once and again, and every persuasive messenger went away disappointed. At last the king sought an interview, begged it as a personal favor, and the poor man, unable to resist the direct supplication, yielded and took the gift. He visited his friends to explain—as I imagine Mr. Forney will Messes. Sumner and Wilson—and they refused to see him. He then went home, and, abstlomen, cut his own threat Nobelly got any good from the arrange.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

throat. Nobody got any good from the arrange ment, and the doomed administration went to

Percy Spear's Case. United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. This morning Judge Cadwalader called before him This morning Judge Cadwalader called before him Percival B. Spear, who was convicted of forgery, and with the tenderness and gentieness of manner which are characteristics of this kind-hearted gentiemen in his administration of criminal justice, sentenced him to an imprisonment of three years. The prisoner, who has always occupied the essition of a gentleman, was calm, and said it was a much lighter sentence than he had expected.

The Martinaville Outrage. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce, The trial of the young men Taorn, Trimber, and The trial of the young men Thorn, Trimber, and Webb for the outrage upon Marietta Herschberger was resumed te-day. The young lady detailed the circumstances of her seizure by Thorn and her violation, and was positive in her identification of him and Trimber. Her testimony cannot of course be published in detail. A lady living in Martinsville was next examined and said she saw the young men seize the girl and Mr. Chew, and immediately gave information to watchmen in the oil works.

The case will not be concluded to day The case will not be concluded to-day.

Miscellaneous Matters. Court of Quarter Sessions. In the case of Dr. Lewis A. Hall, who was comin the case of Dr. Lewis A. Hati, who was committed upon the charge of causing the death of Rose Kelly's child, Judge Ludlow this morning gave his decision, discharging him.

Judge Finietter sat to dispose of the usual Satur-

y miscellany. Maggie Collins, who was some time ago convicted of keeping a disorderly house on Girard avenue, was called in this morning for sentence. She offered, in mitigation of punishment, that she had abated in mitigation of punishment, that she had abated the nulsance, and was in very feeble health, but her evidence only went to show that she had transferred the establishment to another party, who was still conducting the objectional business, and her own daughter was living in the house. The proof of sickness was likewise indefinite. His Honor said he was not quite satisfied of the honesty of the transaction, and therefore continued the case for a week in order to have forther proof on both sides. in order to have farther proof on both sides.

Baltimere Freduce Market.

Baltimere Freduce Market.

Baltimors, March 25.—Cotton firm; low middling, 14c. Flour firm and low grades active; Howard street superfine, \$5.625/26.12½; do. extra, \$6.5026/26; do. family, \$7.5029; City Mills superfine, \$5.7526/7.75; do. extra, \$6.7028.75; do. family, \$7.2528.50. Cloverseed nominally \$7.25.; do. family, \$7.2528.50. Cloverseed nominally \$7.25. Wheat dull and woak; chalce white \$2.2205; fair to prime, \$1.5026.165; other grades minimally unchanged. Corn—white Southers, \$4.2550.; yellow Southers steady at Sic. Oats dull. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce and held at \$52.

SECOND EDITION

THE PARIS REVOLUTION

The Situation Unchanged.

The Rioters in Full Power.

Plottings of the Imperialists.

The Germans in France.

Withdrawals of Troops Stopped.

South American Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

Mayors' Address Selzed by the Mob. Paris, March 24 .- The insurgent committee yesterday seized the copies of an address to be issued by the Mayors of Paris, at the printing

office of M. Dupont. The office has since been guarded by a battallon of the friends of order. in the vicinity of the Bank of France was caused by the seizure by the loyal National Guards of two cart-loads of breech-loaders, under the care

of the agents of the insurgent committee. The journal of the Committee asserts that numerous Bonapartist and Orleanist Agents are making attempts to bribe the committee, and says all persons rendering themselves liable to suspicion in this connection will be imme-

diately arrested and delivered to the committee

for trial. Proclamation of the Insurgent Committee. At one o'clock this afternoon the insurgent Central Committee issued a proclamation stating that Admiral Soisset has obtained from the Assembly and Government complete recognition of the municipal franchise and right of election of their own officers by the National Guard, including the commander-in-chief, as well as a modification of the projected maturity

law favorable to lodgers. The committee say they will maintain their post until they are confirmed therein or replaced by others, and will guard the execution of the

Notwithstanding the efforts at conciliation, The Situation is Unchanged and a conflict is feared.

The official journal of the committee says it

Decided Upon the Occupation of all the mairies of the arrondissements, and dissentients will be tried upon arrest.

The Trial of Deputy Clemenceau is ordered by the committee, as also that of certain dissentient journalists. Menotti Garibaldi

was appointed commander-in-chief of the Insurgent Nationals. The Cause of Order. The journals supporting the Government demand the employment of force against the in-

surrectionists. A corps of mitrailleusists have rallied to the cause of order. Attempt to Rob the Banks. A battalion of francs-tireurs attempted to-day to seize the money in the Bank of Deposit in Rue de Lille, but met opposition and quickly retired. There was a similar occurrence at the Cour des Comptes. Several insurgent patrols were stopped by the orderly Nationals, but no

fighting occurred. The Montmartrelats and Garibaldians, with two guns, invaded Place de la Bourse at 5 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, and making a charge upon the guns in the hands of the loyal Nationals, demanded their surrender, but they met both refusal and a re-

Paris, March 25 .- The insurrectionary committee has entrusted Military Powers

to Colonels Duval, Bruse, and Endes, who are promoted to be generals, and will act in concert until Menotti Garibaldi, who was unanimously chosen to the chief command, arrives in Paris.

The committee has received information that Delegates from Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux, recently here, have returned home, and will quickly give the signal for a movement among the workingmen in those

cities analogous to that in progress in Paris. General Chautard has been appointed commander of the artillery by the insurgent committee. The Montmartreists have increased their vigilance. They stop

all railway trains bound to Versailles, and seize all the ammunition found in the cars. The Antional Assembly has received a communication from the Mayors of Paris, asking that before the horrors of civil

war are inaugurated in Paris the Assembly enter into permanent communication with the Mayors, and give them full powers. M. Favre has received two additional de-

spatches from The German Authorities, declaring it to be the duty of the Versailles Government to conquer sedition.

The Withdrawni of the German Treens from France is entirely stopped. Additional and Cruel Exactions are levied by them upon the people of the departments.

The Mayoralty Negotiation has resulted in leaving the mairles in the hands of their actual occupants, on condition that the municipalities give their support to the communal elections and the election of the commandant of the National Guards.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 25—11'80 A. M.—Consols 92% for money, and 92% for account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1962, 92%; of 1865, old, 91%; of 1867, 90%; 18-40s, 89. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 17%; filliaois Central, 110%; Atlantic and Great Western, 35%.

LONDON, March 25—11'30 A. M.—Linseed Oil, 280

LIVERPOOL, March 25-11-80 A. M .- New Coru, LIVERPOOL, March 25—11:30 A. M.—Cotton hardening; upland, 7 ½d.; Orieans, 7 ¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

South American Advices—The Bogota Insur-rection.

New York, March 25.—Advices from Panama to the 21st contain news from Bogota to the

1st instant. In Boyaca the Government troops defeated the forces of Sagomoso on the 10th of February, and peace was again restored. The State elections are to take place on the 12th. Congress is favorable to the erection of Panama into a federal district.

A number of German Emigrante.

destined for Lower California, have arrived at Panama. Twenty-five of them abandoned the expedition and denounced the scheme as a swindle. The Germans in Panama are indignant, and will send a protest to New York.

Unusually heavy rains have fallen in Panama, Chili and San Domingo.

VALPARAISO, March 3 .- Chill opposes the annexation of Santo Domingo. The press urges the government to protest against the movement, as a first step towards the annexation of Spanish American.

M. Vieniusta seems to be a favorite candidate for the Presidency. The Unitle Disease is spreading. Business is improving, and bread stuffs are buoyant.

Bolivia has sent A Pleaspotentlary to Chili to settle the boundary of the republic, and arrange a treaty of peace. Colonel Marnal Feyne is the plenipotentiary from Bolivia to the Peace Congress to be held in Washington.

The Hondaras Railroad. Minister Torbett has addressed a note to San Salvador in behalf of America and England, asking that country to except the Honduras Railroad from hostile operations during the war. Costa Rica and Nicaragua have ratified the treaty of commerce.

FROM THE WEST.

New Railroad Enterprise. CLEVELAND, O., March 25 .- A spirited meetng of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Vailey Railroad was held yesterday. Nine directors were elected, enough stock having been subscribed to authorize the organization. This new project bids fair to become a fixed fact. It opens up the great coal fields of Ohio, starting from Tuscara was county, through Stark, Medina, and Cuyahoga counties, to Cleveland, about eighty miles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defaulting United States Paymasters.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 25.—In the cases of Paymasters James S. Giraud, William G. Marcy, and Charles H. Lockwood, tried some time since by court-martial in Washington, for scandalous conduct in not settling their accounts, and for the embezzlement of the public moneys, the Secretary of the Navy has confirmed the sentence of dismissal from the navy rendered in each case, but he has not confirmed the sentences of fine and imprisonment, on the ground that these are of doubtful legality and incapable of proper execution under military authority. while in the civil courts, which have concurrent jurisdiction of the offenses, the authority is clear

and the remedy perfect.

In the case of Paymaster Richard Washington, the court having found that he did appro-priate army money to his own use, and having recommended him to clemency, the sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank, duty, and pay for the term of six months. This decision does not affect the liability of the securities to make good the Government losses, nor the prosecution of the offenders in the civil courts

FROM NEW YORK.

Accident at Hell Gate. New York, March 25.—The Long Island Sound steamer Granite State, while coming through Hell Gate this morning, ran upon the rocks at Hallett's Point. The accident was caused by the breaking of the rudder chain. The passengers were all taken off, with their baggage, by the Harlem steamboat Sylvan Glen. Granite State is badly damaged.

FROM THE STATE.

Burning of Oil Wells. PITTSBURG, March 25 .- The James oil well, No. 2, one of the largest flowing wells at Armstrong run, took fire early this morning and burned until 10 o'clock. The fire extended to the Meldren reserve well, consuming eleven tanks of six thousand barrels capacity. Meldren well is flowing at the rate of two hun-dred barrels, and is still burning. The loss of oil cannot be estimated at present.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, March 25.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-208, 1862, coupob, 112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865, do. 111%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1865, new, 108%; Virginia 68, new, 69; Missouri 68, 91%; Canton Co., 82%; Cumberiand preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 94%; Erie, 20; Reading, 102%; Adams' Express, 73%; Michigan Central, 122%; Michigan Southern, 100%; Rithnois Central, 184%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, '11s; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 57%.

DEATH OF AN OLD HERO.

The Last of the Gallant Sallers of the Battle of Lake Eric.

A few years since the city of Cleveland dedicated a handsome monument to the memory of Commodore Perry and the heroes of the battle

At that time there was a small band of those heroes gathered together to witness the impos-ing ceremonies of the occasion-less than twenty of them, if we remember correctly-and since that time one by one they have been called to rest from their labors, until this morning Dr. W. T Taliaferro, of this city, the only one of that gallant company known to remain met his last enemy, and succumbed to the fate

Dr. Taliaferro was born at Newington, Orange county, Va., January 16, 1795. In the war of 1812, young Taliaferro, then only seventeen years of age, volunteered in the army then fighting against England. The regiment to which he belonged was stationed near Sandusky Bay. and it was while they were there that the conflict between the British and United States navies, which was afterwards made famous at the tattle of Lake Erie, was imminent. During the latter part of August of that year

Commodore Perry issued a call for naval re-cruits 'rom the army stationed near Sandusky, and of the regiment to which young Taliaferro belonged twenty-seven enlisted, himself being one of the number He was one of the seamen on the vessel

Somers, which came into the battle of Lake Erie as one of the reserves. It did good fight-ing, however, and a number of those on board were injured, and we believe one or two killed. In 1818 he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States. In 1816 he removed to Philadelphia, where, under the pupilage of Professor Chapman and the lectures of one of the medical colleges of that city, he spent more than a year. He then practised medicine in Cincinnati until the year 1850, since which time he has lived in retirement .- Cincinnati Times,

EDITION THIRD

FROM EUROPE

The Paris Insurrection.

Active Movements Inaugurated.

50,000 Troops Opposed to the Rioters.

End of the Rebellion at Hand.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Operations Against the Parls Insurgents. PARIS, March 25-(Special to the N. Y. Telegram),-The loyal battalions of the National Guard occupy the market, Saint Honore, the Palais Royal, Rue Montmartre, Grand Hotel the Bourse, and the St. Lazare Railroad station. Admiral Soisset, who is in command of the National Guard, has ten thousand men, with a number of mitrailleuses and other guns.

He is empowered by the Government to offer the insurgents amnesty, and in case of refusal to attack the insurgents in force, and secure the Central Republican Committee.

The Population of Boulogne are greatly excited over the events in the me tropolis, and through public meetings express a desire to have the communistic revolutionists

The authorities have consequently sent messengers to Versailles offering the Government the services of a large force, and officered by the best citizens of Boulogne, to march direct to Paris, and summarily end by force of arms the disgraceful disorders that there continue. The Government has accepted the offer, and probably within twenty-four hours fifty thousand men will be en route to Paris.

This Afterneon's Quotations.

London, March 25—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92¼ for account. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 92; 1865, old. 91½; 1867, 90½; [ten-forties, 89; Erie, 17½; Illinois, 110½; Great Western buoyant, 37.

FRANKFORT, March 25.—Bonds, 93½ for old issue. Liverpool., March 25—2 P. M.—Beef, 112s. 6d.; Lard, 57s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Shellabarger's Bill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 25,-Mr. Shellabarger, chairman of the House select committee, with one or two other members, is engaged in preparing a bill to be submitted on Monday. It is understood that it will mitted to the House some days ago. It is understood that General Butler and Mr. Dawes will support it. A majority of the Republican members of the committee are opposed at present to incorporating

General Amnesty. The Democrats of the House have been informed by Democratic members of the committee of the purpose of the Republicans to bring in a bill giving the President the authority asked for, and at an informal conference to-day determined to oppose it at The San Domingo Question.

President Grant to-day informed several of his Schatorial friends that he did not wish the Santo Domingo question discussed at the present session.
All he desires is that the report of the commissioners may be sent to Congress. Senator Morton and other Senators will not, Merefore reply to Sumuer upless he makes some statements absolutely requiring an answer.

endeavored to get in his resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate of the cost of keeping vessels of war in Dominican where, etc. Mr. Conkling objected. He will press his resolution next week. Nothing has been heard from Europe since

The New Lonn was put on the market as to how subscriptions were being made. Secretary Boutwell is fearful that the unfortunate state of affairs in Paris will interfere with its successful negotiation. The Europe desired to take the entire two hundred when the loan was first put on the market. All that remains of the hundred millions not subscribed for after the 29th instant will be given to European bankers. This is the present intention of the Secre-

Senate Proceedings. After the Senate spent some time in considering the case of Blodgett, then resumed the considerapon of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

It is ascertained that the

Joint High Commission is not likely to come to any agreement on the fish-ery question, on account of the attitude assumed by the Canadian authorities and other representatives, Sir John Macdonald, it appears, refuses to make the concessions asked by our Government concerning The Alabama Claims.

It is understood that from present indications there is a very wide difference between the representatives of the two Governments as to the r of settlement, and unless there are mutual sions the whole business will end in nothing.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Recovery of Stolen Dry Goods.

BOSTON, March 25.—The goods recently stolen in transit to a Philadelphia steamer have been recovered. They were found at Old Colony depot, in cases neatly marked "J. Howard, New York city," Public Hall Burned.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 25.—The hall recently erected at the National Military Asylum for dramatic performances was destroyed by fire this morn-

ing. It cost \$15,000. FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in New York. New York, March 25.—A fire this morning damaged the manufactory of ladies, garments, A. Long, No. 29 Lispenard street. Loss \$6000, fully insured.

CONGRESS. FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, March 35.—Mr. Rice presented the credentials of Mr. Powell Ulayton as a Senator-elect from Arksusse, to succeed Mr. McDonald. Read and filed.

Mr. Clayton appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Sümner offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy for communicate to the Senate the amount of expenditure incurred in the support and navigation of the several ships already reported to the Senate by the Secretary as employed on the const of St. Domingo since the beginning of negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island, setting forth the expenditure on account of each ship and the sum tetal taken from the annual appropriations on account of all these ships.

Mr. Conking moved to amend so as to show the additional appense, if any, over that which would have occurred had the vessels floated in the service elsewhere.

Mr. Sumner had no objections to amordments, but every Sen-tor knew that vessels had not been in places where they were needed. The Secretary himself had complained that be had not vessels at his command, and yet he had reported to the Senate that he had twolve vessels of war girding the Dominican coast.

Mr. Conkling replied that his amondment was simply tomake the information more explicit, and consequently less liable to misconstruction.

Mr. Cole suggested to add the words "how many vessels are usually in service in the West India squadron"

Mr. Chandler was opposed to entering upon any business which would interfere with the speedy passage of some measure for the South, where, he said thousands and ten of thousands were being scourged and murdered, and that the entrages were on the increase.

Mr. Canarly objected to Mr. Chandler's proceeding, unless it was understod that the subject was open for general dath to. U animous consent being accessary for

the present consideration of the resolution, it was laid aside upon an objection by Mr. Stewart, who desired to have the claims of Me.ers. Blodgett and Goldthwaite te seats from Georgia and Alabama disponed of.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Bules to inquire and report what further action is necessary to cut off irrelevant amenoments to appropriation bills. Laid over.

The cases of Messr. Blodgett and Goldthwaite were debated by Messra. Stewart and Thurman until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over without ration.

The points made by Mr. Thurman were to show the anomaly of treating both cases together, without regard to their individual merits, that white Mr. Goldthwite was legally and properly chosen, the election of Mr. Bledgett was in direct and flagrant violation of the act of Congress requiring the election to be by the Legislature chosen next preceding the Senatorial vacancy.

At 1 o'clock the Deficiency Apprepriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment by Mr. Pemeroy, apprepriating \$350,000 for the construction of depot building at Fort Leavenworth, Kausas.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 25.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales uplands at 154c.; Orleans at 154c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 8000 barrels State at \$6@7.15; Ohio at \$6.70@7.40; Western at \$6.007.75; Southern at \$5.00.

Southern at \$5.00.

Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull and heavy; sales 21,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84c. Oats dull; sales 12,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Saturday, March 25, 1871.

There is an active and steady money market to day both for business and speculative purposes, and rates show a slight upward tendency, except on strictly call loans. The banks the week immediately preceding April the first are rather more conservative than usual, owing to the hearding of currency preparatory to the rather more conservative than usual, owing to the hoarding of currency preparatory to the business settlements and dividend payments falling due at that period. There is no want, however, which may not be supplied at the banks on good securities. We quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent., and on choice business paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and very steady, with sales varying from 110% to 110%.

Government bonds are active and strong at a general advance.

general advance. Stocks were dull but steady; sales of City 6s

Stocks were dull but steady; sales of City of at 101½ for the new bonds.

Reading Railrosd was quiet, with sales at 51:31; Camden and Amboy sold at 116½; Catawissa preferred at 41½; Minehill at 51½, and Philadelphia and Eric at 27.

Canal shares were moderately active; sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16½ and Lehigh at 35½.

The balance of the list was quiet, but prices continue steady.

continue steady.

-The following banks have subscribed, through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:-

\$162,500 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 18818, 115% (8115%; 5-208 of 1862, 112%; (2) 123; (4) 124;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 25 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$31 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is very dull, and sells in a small Seeds—Cloverseed is very dull, and sells in a small way at 10½@10½c. per pound. Timothy may be quoted at \$6.90@7. Flaxseed is held at \$2.05@2.10. The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$6@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7.07.60; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.25@7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 1800 bushels at \$1.70 for Indiana red, \$1.68@1.70 for Ohio do, and \$1.70@1.75 for amber. Rye is held at \$1.05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of 1000 bushels vania. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of 1000 bushels vania. yellow, part at 82c, and part on private terms, and some mixed Western at 80c. Oats are held with increased firmness. Sales of 2500 bushels Penn-sylvania at 56@67c., and 700 bushels very choice do, at 69c, In Barley we notice a sale of 1999 bushels New

York two-rowed at 80c. Whisky is unchanged. 60 barrels Western tronbound sold at 9236c. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MARCH 25 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 48 | 11 A. M...... 48 | 9 P. M....... 53

SUN RISES...... 5-55 MOON SETS....... 10-48 SUN SETS...... 6-17 HIGH WAYER....... 4-41 (By Cable.)
LONDON, March 25.—The steamship China touched at Queenstown this morning.
Steamship Westphalia, touched at Southampton

Steamship Ismalia has arrived at Bordeaux.

(By Telegraph.)

PANAMA, March 21.—The U. S. steamer Ossipee arrived on the 10th, and the Jamestown on the 17th, from Callao. Ship Wyoming, Jackson, New Orleans, Cope Bros.
Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, Richmond and Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria and Georgetown. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde

& Co. Schr General Grant, Boule, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co. K. Cain, Simpson, Charleston, S. C., via Schr A. K. Cain, Simpson, Charleston, S. C., via Norfolk, Souder & Adams. Schr R. G. Wheldin, Fennimore, St. Marys, Geo., via Baltimore, Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 34 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr William Gillam, Mensafey, from Haddam, Conn., with stone to Barker & Bros.

Schr Harriet Miller, Miller, from Lanesville, with stone to Barker & Bros.

Schr John B. Perry, Ke'ly, from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Schr Island Oity, Allen, from Gloucester, with fish to Crowell & Co.

Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, from Fall River.

Schr Anns E. Safford, Powers, from Providence.

Schr Yashti Sharp, Sharp,

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Ruening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S HULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 24.—S barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

Alian Munroe, with primatone, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Brancar Office, March 24.—20 barges are ready for tow to-night, but no steamer to take

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 98,—The G. R. Burritt, with coal, for Baltimore, will leave to-day.

L. S. C.