#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Nilsson Concert.

M'ile Nilsson and her associates were cordially greeted by a large audience last evening at the Academy of Music. The entertainment consisted of the whole of Rossini's Stabat Mater. and a series of miscellaneous selections in addition, which prolonged it to a late hour, to the tedium of all but the irrepressibles who go to a concert with the determination to get the full value of their money, and who consider themselves personally aggrieved if singers do not promptly respond to every demand for encores. The Stabat Mater is a poetleal but not a very devotional composition, and at times the dolorous language is strangely at variance with the vivacity of the music. Its very imperfections as a work of art, however, have contributed to its popularity, and the performance last evening would have been highly enjoyable if the orchestra had been a little less noisy and the chorus a little more so, for the volume of sound which came from the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who filled the stage was strangely disproportionate to their number, and could not but excite the suspicion that a great many attended as auditors rather than performers.

Mad'lle Nilsson sang the "Inflammatus" superbly, and very graciously gave an encore, probably being moved thereto by the hiss which greeted her refusal to repeat with Miss Cary the duet "Quis est Homo," which was given with much delicacy and feeling. The quartette "Sancta Mater" was finely rendered by Mad'lle Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, and Signor Verger, but was spoiled by the loudness of the orchestra. Signor Brignoli did not distinguish himself in the "Cujus Animam," and the voice of Signor Verger was almost drowned by the instruments in his solo "Eia Mater." Cary, who more than sustains the high reputation she won at the beginning of the season, sang the "Fac ut Portem" in such a manner as to elicit the heartiest applause.

The second part of the concert consisted of the "Coronation March" from the Prophel: a performance of the "Introduction e Rondo." with "The Carnival of Venice" for an encore by Mr. Vieuxtemps; the tenor "Romanza," from the second act of Traviata, by Signor Brignoli, who sang less carelessly than he did in the first part of the entertainment; and the "Roi de Thule" and "Air de Bijou," from Faust, by Mad'lle Nilsson. This was the gem of the perfermance, and the sentiment of the scene in which these airs occur was rendered in a manner that could not but excite the strongest desire to see Mad'lle Nilsson in the opera. For an encore the beautitul little Swedish laughing song which Mad'lle Nilson has given on several previous occasions was sung, and another recall elicited "Old Folks at Home," the simple beauty of which created a far more profound impression than some of the more elaborate selections upon the regular programme.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the "Star" course of lectures will close this evening with a grand concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. The stage on this occasion will be handsomely decorated with flowers. As the performance will commence precisely at 8 o'clock, the audience are requested to be seated by that

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Fanny Davenport will appear this evening as "Gilberte" in Sardou's play of Frou-Frou. Miss Davenport achieved a great success in this part in New York, and a performance of unusual interest may be ex-

AT THE ARGH Falconer's drama of Heartsease "May Wyledrose." this evening, with Lotta as AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of The Three

Hunchbacks will be repeated this evening.
AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

To-morrow, it should be remembered, will be a family night, when special care will be taken to make the entertainment attractive to ladies. children, and family parties. The popularity of the family performances has encouraged Mr. Fox to make this feature in the management of his theatre as prominent as possible, and to make his Friday night entertainments more than usually attractive. That his efforts are appreciated is proved by the large audiences of ladies and young people who attend on these occasions, and who evidently appreciate in the heartiest manner the efforts made for their amusement. The programme for next Friday evening will present a great variety of interest-ing features, which will cater to all orders of taste, and which will contain something to

Dlease everybody.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

At the Museum, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacle of Cherry and Fair Star will be represented this evening.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give a concert to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the doorkeeper. There will be a matinee on Saturday afternoon and a farewell concert on Saturday evening.

A SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATE OF DULUTH The Sacramento (Cal.) Daily Union, published at the original western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, has a significant editorial on the future of Duluth, and of the belt of country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. It says: -

The Central and Union Pacific Railways have done little or nothing toward advancing the interests of the country through which they and have rather set back than forwarded the prosperity of San Francisco, the western terminus of the line. The natural sterility of the country is to blame for this in great part; the selfishness, and therefore the stupidity, of the management of the roads, especially the Central part, has done the rest against us. The Northern Pacific Railway will have great natural advan-tages of route over this Central line. It will cross the river system and penetrate the valleys of rich agricultural lands which stretch away from the rim of the great basin or desert that forms the heart of the North American Conti-nent; and in addition to this it will invite, and

must soon secure, connection by rallway and by water with the still vaster agricultural region of that far North which, beginning on the Red and Assinniboin rivers, extends to Athabasca Lake and includes the valley of the Saskatchawan, the largest and richest body of land on the con-tinent not yet touched by the white settlements. Nothing unrealized is surer than that the Saskatchawan, from its head to its mouth, at Lake Winnipeg, will be drained through this North-ern Pacific Railway, and so on into Lake Supe-rior at Duluth, and thence by direct water lines to ports on Lake Erie and to New York city, avoiding Lake Michigan. The whole railway system of Minnesota, in course of construction, completed or merely projected, indicates this as the ultimate course of the trade of the "New Northwest." The railway, now completed, from Saint Paul to Duluth, is one hundred and fifty-four miles long. Hitherto whatever trade the region penetrated by this road had went to Chicago. It will nereafter forever remain at Duluth. The St. Paul and Sioux City road, connected at Columbus with the Union Pacific, will take another great share of the trade of the Northwest to Duluth. There is an aggregate of 1481 miles of railway (not counting the main line of the Northern Pacific, 1700 miles more) nearly every one of which 1700 miles more), nearly every one of which roads will contribute directly to the growth of Duluth. The Northern Pacific is reckoned on as the route to the Asiatic trade. We don't believe this hope will be realized to anything like

the extent of a monopoly.

The future route, we think, may be direct from San Francisco to Osaka, thence through the Inland Sea and Straits of Capallen, latitude 34

deg. to Shanghac, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-klang (China), in latitude 31 deg. north. This is the shortest and quickest route between the China of commerce and America. No direct route from Puget Sound to Shanghae could save time over this one, for what they might gain in distance they would more than lose in the roughness of the Northern seas. We apprehend that San Francisco will always do the greatest bulk of the China trade; but that fact will not prevent the Northern Pacific Rallway from taking a vast deal of the inland Asiatic trade from the Central route, and Duluth from cutting in on Chicago's anticipated state of its general

distribution. The Northern rallway route will be very densely peopled by a wealthy and prosperous agricultural population, stretching away on either side of it for over 400 miles. The Central line will of necessity always have a sparse population, made up of miners and herdsmen. Then, again, the Sioux City branch road puts Columbus, on the Union Pacific, 100 miles nearer to Duluth than to Chicago. The distance from San Francisco to Chicago is 2405 miles; from San Francisco to Duluth, via Columbus and Sionx City, 2300 miles. It is estimated that an area of nearly 2,000,000 square miles will be tapped by the trade of Duluth, including, of course, the Saskatchawan and Red River countries. And this estimate is accompanied by the following plausible remarks upon the capabilities of the country so drained by the Lake Superior town:—

Careful explorations and investigations, both of the soil and climate of this vast region, have now fully demonstrated that within this area is found territory sufficient to make twenty states equal in extent to the State of New York, admirably adapted to the raising of stock, production of wheat, and all the cereals, and, in all respects, having as attractive features to unite and sustain a hardy population, and as capable of production, as any equal amount of territory within one area on the American continent. territory within one area on the American continent. The rapidity with which this vast region will be settled and developed may be illustrated by the progress and development of the State of Minnesota. This State was admitted into the Union in 1858, was unconnected with the Rast by railways until the past three years, but is now taking a prominent position as a producing State among the old States of the Union. This progress will appear from the following statements compiled in the Department of following statements compiled in the Department of the State, and repeated in the messages of Governor

	Marshan:-		
	Whole number of acres under	1966.	1869,
	cultivation	895 419	1,660,000
	Number of acres in wheat	547,591	1,000,000
	Number of acres in corn	88,188	175.000
	Number of acres in oats	187.028	274,800
	Number of acres in potatoes	16,297	27,500
	Total product of wheat, bu	7,921,442	13.500,000
	Total product of corn, bu	2,056,747	6,125,000
1	Total product of oats, bu	4,872,477	11,816,000
۱	Total product of potatoes, bu	1,351,696	2,475,000

These results, advancing in this large ratio, may These results, advancing in this large ratio, may be taken as legitimately illustrating the fature progress in settlement and production of the country further west and northwest, as the development of the same follows the construction of the lines of railway now projected and being constructed over this ragion. this region.

### CITY ITEMS.

SCHENCE'S MANDRAKE PILLS are prepared only by

Dr. J. H SCHENCK, and sold wholesale and retail at his Principal

No. 15 NORTH SIXTH ST., Philadelphia, and by Druggists everywhere. Price twenty-five cents per box.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE-A perfect hair-dressing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on haud a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS. THE ONLY ONES Which effectually will CURE CORNS Bunions, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary, N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

#### BURNETT'S KALLISTON-The best cosmetic. NEARER BEID.

STATES—CHARLTON.—March 25, 1871, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., John States and Maggie Charlton, both of SWEARINGAN-HARVEY.-November 6, 1870, ELLA

HARVEY to DAVID B. SWEARINGAN, by the Rev. M. Ballou. All of this city.

DIED. BERRENSTOCK. — On the 28th instant, Maria Louisa, wife of Nathan Berkenstock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 452 York avenue, on Friday morning, March 81st instant, at 10 o'clock. To pro ceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

BLOXSOM.—On 28th instant, PHILISA AMANDA, W.Ic of Captain John Bloxsom, and daughter of Thomas and Ann M. Dutch, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 O'clock. To proceed to Ebspaces Chapten Vanit.

nezer Church Vault. COWGILL,-On the 29th, RESECCA J., wife of Charles owgill, aged 44 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 S. Fourth street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday April 1, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Paulsboro M. E. Church.

DELLEKER .- On the 29th instant, WILLIAM J. DEL-LEKER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 337
S. Twenty-first street, on Monday, 3d of April, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 19 o'clock.

GANTLEY.—On the 29th instant, Annie, daughter of Bridget and the late Phomas Gantley, aged 19 The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 7 Graden street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, above Race, on Saturday

NATT. On Thursday morning, March 30, 1871, JOSEPH S. NATT. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHOUNESSY.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. MARGARET BOUNESSY, in the 57th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the rest-dence of her son-in-law, Michael Malone, No. 2020 Callowhill street, Friday morning, at 8 o'clock. WOODWARD, On the 28th instant, Ella, infant daughter of J. P. and Susanna L. Woodward, aged

Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on Friday morning, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, from the resi-dence of her parents, No. 809 Franklin street.

## HOSIERY.

## COOK & BROTHER No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,



(TRADE-MARK.)

RETAILERS

## HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation, Just received, by steamer China, 3 cases, 450 dozens

Children's Fancy Hose,

Embracing 24 new and desirable styles, AT LOW RATES. (3 25 tuth3mrp

### San Domingo Report.

It Will be Sent in To-morrow.

The Democratic Executive Committee

# Ste., Lite., Ste., Ste., Pto.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Ku-klux Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The Senate amended he order of business so as to allow the House Ku-klux bill to be immediately taken up and considered, without going to a committee. This will facilitate matters very much and tend to shorten the debate.

The San Domingo Report. The President's private secretary informed several Senators this afternoon that the President would send the report of the San Domingo Commissioners to the Senate to-marrow. It will be accompanied by a message, the contents of which have not yet been fully determined on.

The National Democratic Executive Committee

Despatch to the Associated Press.

met this morning in the House Judiciary Committee room, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Eldridge, and Archer, to determine upon permanent officers for the resident Executive Committee in Washington city, and report to the full committee to-mor-

The San Domingo Report is still in the hands of the commissioners, and will not be sent to Congress to-day, perhaps not

#### FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament. OTTAWA, March 30 .- In the House of Commons last night Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, explained the canal policy of the Government in connection with the report of the commissioners. No vote would be asked for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal at this session, but about \$600,000 and \$280,000 would be asked respectively for enlarging the Welland and Ottawa Canals.

In accordance partly with the recommendation of the commissioners, nothing would be done with the Chambly Canal, Murray Bay Canal, and deepening the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, but there would be an item of \$100,000 in supplementary estimates for deepening the river between Kingston and Mon-treal. Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the importance of rendering our commerce independent of American highways, after the events of last year, and regretted that nothing was to be done in regard to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, though action had been promised at the beginning of

session.

He did not think the enlargement of the Welland Canal would produce the results anticipated, but that it would rather benefit Oswego. He thought the best line for Western trade was a large canal along Ottawa, which Mr. Shandly said could be constructed for \$12,000,000. There was no reference to the mining trade of Lake Superior or the Rideau Canal. He blamed the Government for not being prepared to announce

some policy for the future.

The debate on the admission of British Columbla, and the construction of the Pacific Railroad. was continued last night, and will be resumed to-day. It is meeting with considerable opposi-

## FROM BALTIMORE.

The Sea Gull Case.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—In the United States District Court, Judge Giles has filed his opinion in the case of the owners of the schooner Sarah Watson against the steamer Sea Gull. The case was a libel growing out of a collision at sea, the libellants claiming the value of the schooner and her freight, and also representing the owners and insurers of the cargo, claiming its value. The libel being for a total loss, the Judge decided first as to the question of abandonment, that the master and crew were justified in leaving the schooner when they did. On the as to the respective courses of the vessels at the time of the collision, there was the usual conflict of testimony. The Judge held that the manner of collision demonstrated that the course of the schooner was changed before the collision, for which change no excuse was shown, and therefore the schooner was also in fault. In such case the damage to both vessels must be equally borne by both, and the costs equally divided. The Sarah Watson was owned in Philadelphia, and at the time of the collision was bound from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, with a cargo of 2500 barrels of resin and other freight.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Beverly, Mass. Boston, March 30.—John Pickett's stable in Beverly, with six horses, hay, grain, etc., was burned this morning.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Arrivals of Emigrants. New York, March 30 .- Since January 1, 13,493 immigrants have arrived here; to the same time

in 1870, 16,988. Committed for Trial. Thomas Booth was committed for trial to-day, charged with causing Richmond county bonds to be illegally printed and placed on the market. He says he was acting for Thomas Slattery, who has not been arrested, and the police doubt whether he has existence.

Bids for Gold. There were twenty-six bids for gold to-day amounting to \$4,122,000, from 109 51 to 110-26. The awards will be \$1,000,600 at 110 17 to 110 26.

## CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION. Senate.

Senate.

Washington, March 30.—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Tressury, War, and Navy to report to the Senate at the next session a schedule of property, by classes, with its estimated value, which has been saized or taken possession of since January 1, 1831, by the orders, authority, or in the name of their departments, respectively, what disposition was made of said property, the portions sold, what became of the money therefrom, how much went into the Treasury, and now much to individuals, with the names and amount to each, and what portion of said property, etc., was delivored to and retained by individuals, with their names. Laid over till to morrow.

The motion entered some time since by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Wilson's one hundred dellar bounty bill to carry out a decision of the Supreme Court, was adopted.

Ar Morrill explained that Mr. Wilson had been in error in supposing the bill would be limited to 4000 or 3000 men, but as it had passed it would apply to \$5.0 a soldiers. The Senator two Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had proposed an amendment which would strictly contracted court. Mr. Wilson then moved a modification of the bill, to give the bounty to those who had been disabled by sickr cas or disability contracted in service. This

Proceedings of Congress.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

The Senate Takes Up the House Bill.

Monday resch about one half of the cases under the decision of the count, and the remainder would have to be provided for hereafter,

Mr. Caseerly desired time to examine the matter, and upon his request the subject went over without action till to morrow.

The consideration of Mr. Anthony's amendment to the order of husiness, to allow the consideration of any bill on the bonth passed by the House of Representatives, was resumed.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, spoke in refutation of the obarges of Mr. Sherman sensions two peace and order of the South, particularly of his own State. '16 defended the South, particularly of his own State. '16 defended the South, particularly of his own State. '16 defended the South, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the South, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to long the South, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to his believed to be south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to his was the south state. '16 defended to his believed to be south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to his was the south state. '16 defended to his believed to be south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to his was the south state. '16 defended to his believed to be south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to his believed to be south, particularly of his own State. '16 defended to his believed to h

to pay the appropriation of \$200 for each slove, and he believed the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was among those who so voted.

Mr. Sherman replied that he had been in favor of paying the \$200 and believed there was at the time a majority in the Senate in favor of it.

Mr. Pomeroy —I would not vote ac payit.

Mr. Blair here explained that the payment had been prevented by the unwithorized act of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Davis—A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his life-time for his crimes he would have been hung a hundred times for nurder, and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes. (Sensation.) Mr. Davis continued his argument to show that, notwithstanding the indignities and outrages heaped upon the people of Kentucky, no facts had been adduced in the discussion to controvert his position, that they had upon the people of Kentucky, no facts had been adduced in the discussion to controvert his position, that they had uponed the Constitution and maintained law and social order in their midst.

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question.

Mr. Thurman's amendment, requiring any bill that might be received from the House to be referred to a committee before action by the Senate, was voted down, only it Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Anthony's amendment was then adopted without a division.

Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Judiciary

division.

Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repress the Ku-klux outrages, was then proceeded with and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, whose remarks had been interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor.

House.

House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting to Pheebe Sconield a pension of eighty deliars a month from June 5, 1857, she being at that time a hundred years old and a widow of a Revelutionary soldier.

The Heuse proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the special committee.

Mr. Beck, of Kentzcky, said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetta (Mr. Butler) proposed to deal vengaance on the States of the Soath and Kentzcky. This bill was bad enough; but it bad the merit of audacity and sought to reach all the States and all the people.

The bantling of the President, after a laboriods incubation, had been hatched, and was now before them to destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and to put into the hands of the President, unless the bill shall be killed here, omnipotent powers everywhere. The President was already the Commander-in-Crief of the Army and Navy, and now it was proposed, by putting at his command cannon and bayonets, to make him supreme master.

This bill authorized the President to de all the things

his command cannon and bayonets, to make him supreme master.

This bill authorized the President to do all the things so odious to our forefathers charged against George III. and which impelled them to declare their independence of Great Britain. This bill was framed under pretense of protecting the people, while it authorized the sending of military forces into all the States, and making them superior to the civil power.

The bill authorized the President to do all he wanted to do. No wonder the President not long ago alluded to the institutions of the North German Confederation as so much like our own. The power in the hands of the Emperor William was nothing like that which the bill proposed to confer on the President. If the latter should exceed the pewer he now possessed, he would be driven from his throne, and if Queen Victoria were to ask for power as sweeping and unrestrained as it was now proposed to confer on the President, she would not occupy her throne a week. This bill, he repeated, would make the President a dictator, to destroy the liberties of the people.

her throne a week. This bill, he repeated, would make the President a dictator, to destroy the liberties of the people.

Those who aided and abetted the bill would become more odious than the Kukhux desperadoes of the South. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butlec' said his bill met with the approval of the majority of the Representatives of the House.

Mr. Dawes—My colleague did say so?

Mr. Beck—It may be alie, but nobedy contradicted him. I want that bill to be printed, and with the remark of Genaral Butler that a majority of the Republicans of the House approved of it. It failed to become a law only because of the opposition of the Democrats.

Mr. Dawes—No man on this or the other side is authorized to say the majority of the Republicans of this House are in favor of the bill. There was in caucus no record, no vote, no such public or private expression of opinion.

Mr. Beck—I do not say it is so, but it was so announced by General Butler, who said the caucus agreed to stand by his bill. I will let the gentleman and his colleague settle the matter between them. In the course of his remarks, he said he would protect citizens everywhere with out reference to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Democracy would do the same thing, and when they failed to do so he would no longer belong to that party, but he would not subvert the Constitution of the country and make the President a dictator. It was because the truth would be ascertained and the baseless character of the charges as to the condition of the South enposed by an investigation, that the bill now before them was introduced.

The preserved

was introduced.

The pretext for the passage of this bill was to afford an excuse for the cry of war, murder, and Ku klux, so as to divert the people from thinking of the extravagance, nepotism, class legislation, and bond, land, and railroad and so summer, as to San Do to divert the people from thinking of the extravagance nepotism, class legislation, and bond, land, and railroad swindles. It was said by Senator Sumuer, as to San Domingo, that the President had done things that could be done only by kingly prerogative, without authority of Itw. to carry out the pet scheme of the White Homes, the President had usurped the war power, invaded the vital features of the Constitution, and put the peace and dignity of the country in jeopardy by reckless means.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, said ever since he came here, four years ago, they had never been without a bill pending to cure the chronic Rebellion in the South. The Forty first Congress completed the business of reconstruction, and this Congress began its session with all the States represented or entitled to representation. It had seemed that we were about to return to the staid old ways of legislation. The people are now all equal in the Union, with the exception of certain disabilities under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which no one deaired long to continue, To him this was a great relief. It was his opinion that the House ought to have adjourned directly after it organized. He wished that the laws, as they stood, might be thoroughly sifted before they entered on new and untried fields of legislation. Many and broad powers had been granted to the President for the preservation of order in the late insurrectionary States. Why pile statute upon statute to be unused? His conviction was that it was not law that was wanted in the South; it was the execution of the law, and that has been confided to another branch of the Goverument.

That there are great disorders in the South there is no

tionary States. Why pile statute upon statute to be unused? His conviction was that it was not law that was wanted in the South; it was the execution of the law, and that has been conflued to another branch of the Government.

That there are great disorders in the South there is no doubt. The Kuklux was not a new institution. It was can't a little more deviliah than in times past. It was another phase of the lynch lawwhich prevailed in the South ever since he could remember. The act of May 1870, known as the Enforcement act, seemed to have been made to meet the existing condition of affairs; this, he repeated, appeared to be broad, clear, and definite enough to meet all acts of lawless bands and conspirators. May to meet all acts of lawless bands and conspirators. Statutes are not wanting to enable the President to enforce the law, and in this connection. Mr. Blair quoted the law of 1792. He was unwilling therefore, to recognize the President's message as a further reason for legislation. But as the President had oxpressed his doubts on the subject, it became the duty of the representatives of the people to reconsider the whole subject. While he depressed the nocessity of passing such a bill as this, the country would not be satisfied with demunication of it. If gentlomen had a better way of protecting the proble, let them produce it.

He did not hesitate to say that, by a fair construction of the Constitution, the Government was anthorized to interfere in a State to suppress domestic violence when the State cannot, or, by reason of complicity, does not apply to the General Government for assistance, and to save one-half of the people of a State to be destroyed by the other half. When the people are prevented from expressing the rights conferred by the Constitution, those who thus prevent may be treated as consumators.

This bill proposed to protect the people in the rights, privilegee, and immunities are recited not created, by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of these officers and any measure for th

New York Produce Market. New York, March 30.—Cotton dull; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15%c.; Orleans at 15%c. Flour dull and market slightly favors buyers; sales 7000 barrels State at \$5637:15; Ohio at \$670057:40; Southern at \$69000. Wheat duil, but without decided charge. Corn a shade driver; sales 40,000 bushels new mixed Western at Shade 31,000 bushels of the control of t

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S.Third atreet. BECOND BOARD.

15400 City 68, New.101½ 19 sh Penna R. 61½ 100 8c N 6s 72 79 100 do ... 61½ 100 do ... 61½ 100 do ... 65. 62 1000 Leh Con ln ... 82 100 do ... 55. 62 1000 Penna R 6s 102 16 sh Leh Val R .c. 60½ 100 sh Read R ... 610 112 15 do ... 61 100 sh Ce Trans ... 45 100 do ... 650 61 100 sh Ge & R. 55. 47½ 100 do ... 650 43½ 100 sh Ge & R. 55. 47½ 100 do ... 650 43½ 100 sh Ge & R. 55. 47½ 100 do ... 45%

### CHARITY.

The Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers of France and Germany-Arrival of the Storeship Relief. Mr. A. J. Drexel reports this morning the re-ceipt of the following additional subscriptions to the Franco-German fund:—

Holy Trinity Church. \$408 61

Mrs. Campboll 5-90

Charles D. Keed 1970

Little Bessie Campbell 1900

Cathedral 190 Little Bessie Campbell 1006
Cathedral 1006
St. Patrick's Church, Tweutieth and Locust 18000
St. Patrick's Church, Germantown 4774
St. Peter's R. C. Church 16760
J. Lytteli, Gettysburg 100
W. H. H 500
D. Ward & Johnston 2008
R. K. Neff 1000 R. K. Neff. John K. Dallett & Co. (French alone)...... 10.00 Cash. U. Hunt's Sons. U. Hunt's Sons Lindsay & Blakiston Kay & Brother. 20 00 Collected by A. H. Jones, Drug, Medicine, and Spice Committee 302 00 The amount previously acknowledged 19,122 55 Total.....\$21,185-50

The above figures show the sum of money in the bands of Mr. Drexel. There are other sub-scriptions, which will run the amount up to some \$30,000. The storeship Relief arrived here from Brooklyn this morning, having been towed from that place by the United States despatch boat Ca-talpa. The Relief is now lying off the Navy Yard, and will be in readiness to receive her cargo by to-morrow. Parties sending boxes of goods are requested to mark the contents thereof, so as to secure proper stowage.

> SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages,

### DO ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SERIES WILL CLOSE This Thursday Evening, March 30, with a GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,

by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB. of Boston, assisted by the distinguished Vocalist, MRS. J. W. WESTON.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extrs. Reserved seats in the Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 74. Concert at 8 precisely. 3 28 3t AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHI ... A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the

American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Merchants Exchange, in the city of rnlladelphia, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and organizing said Company according

JOHN O. JAMES, Chairman. EDWARD K. STEVENSON, Secretary, 3 29 5t Commissioners. THE CHEAPESE AND BEST HAIR DYE

Harper's Liquid Hair Dyc Never Fades or Washes Out,
will charge gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTON. HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHING-TON Avenue, on TURSDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. E. STEEN,

Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. G R A N D F A I R WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Come

Season tickets, 25 cents, 3 28 4t FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability.
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 56 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

#### FINANCIAL. NEW

# Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

5 Per Cent. United

States Loan Received at our Office, where all information wid

given as to terms, etc. WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent, Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sumbury and Lew'stown Railroad Com y,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. B. K. JAMISON & CO. SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Hates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sta Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

Edmund D. Randolphoto Form Smith Randolpha Co. Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Agok and Gold Exchanges issue Wills on London Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europes

#### FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON,

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

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AND

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent, interest in currency

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers. RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVEST-

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, 2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

# NEW U. S. LOAM.

GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

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Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

## COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

FIRST MORTCAGE BONDS

Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1, Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking

# WM. PAINTER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 29 15t JOHN S. HILLES, Treasurer,

OR SALE. Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Wil-

liamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes, At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient cax to pay interest and principal. P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 50 South THIRD Street.

#### PHILADELPHIA. INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHD CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, M'SSOURI, 10s. DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omeba), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest. WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAMROAD 69, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars spply to HOWARD DARLINGTON.

No. 147 South FOURTH Street. 530 HARRISSON GRANIBO.

BANKER. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTER-EST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SE CURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERS. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOADS NEGO

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