THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 76.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Notes of the War.

Dore and the Empire. The Father of Grant

Good Old Man, but will be Talking

Exploits of the Maryland Navy.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN MAILS.

M. Gustave Dore and the Late Empire. A literary gentleman in Liverpool has received a letter from the widow of a member of the Paris press, who died from privations directly attributable to the siege. The statement which the lady desires to refute is the following, which lately appeared in the Daily News:—"When Napoleon III started on his military promenade to Berlin, Offenbach composed a triumphal march for him, which will probably be attached to the picture which M. Gustave Dore drew of that sovereign crossing the Rhine at the head of his victorious hosts." She writes as follows: of his victorious hosts." She writes as follows:

"My dear Mr. ———Yesterday I had a letter from Paris, one from Madame Dore (mere); but it is not to gossip that I have taken up my pen; it is to ask you to help me refute a paragraph of the Daily News, which I enclose, and which is a libel on our kindest friend, the great artist Dore. I know you admire him and appreciate him. If you knew all he was during the siege to your dead friend you would feel as I do when a calumny is propagated. Gustave Dore, as well as his whole family, has ever been staunchly anti-imperialist. He gave the strongest proof of this when he, on two distinct occasions, refused to accompany the Empress to the inauguration fused to accompany the Empress to the inauguration of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, as artist attached to her suite. Gustave Dore was at one of her Lundi balls at the Tulleries. A chamberiain informed him of her Majesty's wish to speak to him on the dais. The Prince of Wales was engaged in conversation with her; but she turned from him to Dore, and made him the tempting offer. He unhesitatingly declined. A few weeks later he was at a fele given by the Em-

peror to the somewhat recalcitrant deputies at the Palace of St. Cloud. The Empress met Dore in the gardens and renewed her offer. Dore again refused. Throughout the whole seige Dore was out at every sortic until Jules Favre and General Trochu every sortie until Jules Favre and General Trochu personally begged of him to make drawings of the provisional fortifications, which they wished should be presserved, to show future generations what Paris had accomplished for her own defense. Knowing how gallantly he acted throughout the siege in the defense of the republical felt it a duty to refute this calumny. I have often seen the drawing—not picture—in question; I, moreover, possess a photograph of it. I enclose you a copy of the letter I have addressed to the editor of the Daily News, but I do not know whether, as he does not know my name, he will insert it. Do try and get Dore done justice do by the English press. No report could vex him and his family more." The following is a copy of the letter to the

editor of the Daily News, referred to above: -"Sin:—Having read in a paragraph of the Daily News of March 12, a statement to the effect that Gustave Dore has executed a picture of Napoleon III crossing the Rhine, I beg to give to that state-III crossing the Rhine, I beg to give to that statement the most unqualified denial. If you will examine the published photograph of the chalk-drawins—not picture—to which allusion is made, you will
fail to discover any representation either of Napoicon III or of any of his staff. The French army is
represented as marching towards the Rhine, while
the armies of Louis XIV, of the Republic, and of
the First Empire, rise from their graves and with
shot-riddled colors salute the advancing troops. I
saw the drawing at the residence of M. Dore, No.
73 Rue St. Dominique, St. Germain, Patis, a few
weeks since, M. Gustave Dore has ever been a
staunch anti-Imperialist, etc."

A CARD FROM THE PRESIDENTS FATHER.

The Scangal about the Cincinnat Appointments-Mr. Jesse R. Grant Makes an Explanation.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Sir:—If I remain silent, people will think thut what the Stomses have said, and what reporters have told as being said by me, is true. *
The cause of my trouble is in having placed confidence in the Stomses. This is the way I came to have any: -I was going along Lower Market street, about a month before the Chicago Convention met, when a young man came out of a store, and said his father wanted to see me; I did not know who his father was. He said Mr. Stoms. I did not know He said Mr. Stoms. I did not know any more than I did before, but followed him in A very pleasant, smiling little man met me; was glad to see me; said he was chairman of the Republican Committee of Hamilton county, and was going to get elected a delegate to the cago Convention on purpose to vote for General Grant. He saw me two or three times before the convention, and after the nomination kept coming often, and whenever I was near the store they would run after me to come in. He was very pleasant. He is a talkative, confidential

Towards the end of February he came and gave me tickets for Miss Grant and myself, and said the railroad company had sent them. I never expected him to get any tickets, or do anything. He went on the same train with us, and did every little thing to make the journey pleasant. On the way he told me all about his son Horace, the assessor of the First district; what a good soldier he was, and what a good Republican he had always been, although President Johnson did appoint him, and that he was a first-rate young man, and very popular.

During the journey, and at times when we met before, he told me all about himself-that he was one of the original Republicans, and had always worked hard and spent a good deal of money for the party, and thought he ought to have General McGroarty's place, the Collector of the Second district. He said if he got that, his son Horace would give up the assessor's

I made other recommendations, but I think the only persons that were ever appointed by Horace just on account of my recommendation were Peace and Sackett. I nearly always talked Mr. Wm. Stoms, because he seemed to run the office from the same fatherly care which they now charge me with trying to exercise. This state of good feeling continued to near the close of the year 1869. pose he harbored any malice because I had talked to him, but it seems from the date of a certificate of Pease that he publishes that he did. The thought then likely came up that he could make some use of the conversation about Weithoff in April, but he did not show it, and our meetings continued friendly until a week or two after Wright Clarke came here, I think in December. I called at his store, and told him Horace had tried to insult me in the manner he had turned Pease off. I told him that Pease and Sackett were the only men that had been appointed at my request, and ought to be treated as well as the others, and not turned out with-out any hearing or any notice, and told him that Horace ought to do as he would be done by, and think how he would feel if he was treated in that way. * * About the 23d of January, 1871, I received a few lines from January, 1871, I received a few lines from the President, with two letters inclosed written to him by William Stoms and Horace Stoms. They shocked me. The ingratitude stoms bewildered me. and perfidy of these two men bewildered me. ters one of the city papers had an account of a private conversation with me. It seems I had been deceived by an impostor, who had called to see me to express the pleasure he felt at secing his old classmate and intimate friend confirmed as Minister to Denmark, He talked

familiarly about things connected with my family, and I was much entertained by his talk. If he told his name I have forgotten it, and he

I believe now that somebody sent him to find out whether I had heard anything of the two letters, and to tell anything I said. Somebody, who was willing to believe such a thief, made a long story out of what he told him, and published it. Every one knows what use the Stomses and their friend Bloss made of it. They tried to drive me to publish their confidential letters, and, when I would not, they did it. William Stems said he had kept no copy of his, but published what he could recollect of it, and Bloss published Horace's from recollection after hearing it read.

Refere I close I will correct other falsehoods

Sefore I close I will correct other falsehoods setore I close I will correct other intendeds
that have been spoken, saying that I have been
setting up the offices here. This is all I can
remember doing; I wrote a letter recommending
Mr. Stephenson for the Custom House, and I
tried all I could to get the Post Office for Fred.
Mayer. I do not remember of hearing of
Weitzel or Pullan until after they were made
Collectors, and I never wanted Show for Asses. Collectors, and I never wanted Shaw for Assessor. All I did about the Supervisor's office was when Wright Clark sent for me to help him turn out Weitzel and Pullan, and put John Hooker and James Sands in their place. Then I blew up the whole plot that Stoms and Sands and that set had laid to get hold of the revenue offices. I think I did some good then in stopping the whisky and tobaccoring from starting again. I do not remember ever to have said anything about any of the other offices. The only thing about the offices here that I ever thought the President did for the way to leave Stopping the for me was to leave Stoms in the office Johnson gave him, and he has turned out so bad that I conclude to give no more recommendations. I find that good men do not recommendations. I find that good men do not come for them, and mean ones do; one or two of that kind have lately. I think the papers will not make anything by abusing me, now nearly 80 years old, only because I am the President's father, nor that all of them put together can cause him to honor his father and mother less in the future than he has in the past, even as God has commanded him.

J. R. GRANT.

Covington, March 20, 1871. THE MARYLAND "NAVY."

Its Daring Exploits-The Duck-Oyster War,

The Easton (Md.) Star of this week contains the Easton (Md.) Star of this week contains the following:—
On the 21st inst. Captain Thomas J. Valijant, master of State Oyster Police aloop Nannie Merryman, pursuant to orders of Captain Davidson, proceeded to look after the gunning interest of the State, anchored in Captain John's creek, made sail on a canoe, and started for the flat, on the Susquehanna river; saw a man raise nat, on the Susquehanna river; saw a man raise up and shoot from a boat, which was repeated six or eight times. Captain Valliant then made for the gunners, the wind by this time having increased to a storm. The gunners were in the act of taking in their game and decoys when they were informed by Captain Valliant that they were under arrest. The gunners said "we are caught," begged hard to be carried to Havre-de-Grace, because they could not give Havre-de-Grace, because they could not give security from home. Captain Valliant informed them that his orders are 'not to take any one to that place." At length, through force of circumstances, the gale continuing, he was compelled to do so. The wind having increased to a storm trails miles from his sleep. creased to a storm, twelve miles from his sloop, no hard tack with him, and Havre-de-Grace the most accessible harbor, Captain Valliant took the gunners before Squire Sanderson, with positive proof of violation of the law. Sanderson after a sort of sham trial, dismissed the case The wind in the meantime abated. Captain Valliant, dissatisfied with the result of his hard

day's work, reached his sloop about 8 o'clock P. M., partook of refreshments in way of supper, and turned in for the night. Next morning the captain started in his yawl boat, rowed all around in every direction, but no gun-ners were to be seen and no gun-heard. After a fruitless search he returned to his vessel, which had followed at a distance as far up the river as the first battery. It being a calm he rowed the sloop into harbor, and an chored for the night; went out the next day with the same result. On the 24th the wind was northwest, blowing hard; weighed anchor at 8 o'clock A. M., ran out Swan Creek around the flats, but found no gunning nor any gunning apparatus. He concluded to run down the bay to look at the dredgers: saw six vessels dredging on forbidden ground, captured three of them, made chase after the rest, but was only able to overhaul one of them and take his number. Night setting in, he gave up the chase after the

SAN DOMINGO.

Cabral and the Commissioners. A N. Y. Herald correspondent writes: -In a former letter I stated that a messenge had been sent by Cabral to the Haytien lines with letters to the Commissioners from Cabral ger had been detained there by to await orders from the much negotiation the messend so come to Port-au-Prince, lew was had by him with the

ers, and the letters received and The interview amounted to nothing, and Mr. The interview amounted to nothing, and Mr. Wade became disgusted at the importance given to the occasion, and declined having any further to do with the matter, the haytien Government undoubtedly being at the bottom of the whole arrangement. The following is Cabral's principal letter, together with the reply of the ommissioners thereto:-

GOD, COTNTRY AND LIBERTY,
GENERAL HEADQUAFTERS, YAQUE, March 5, 1871.—
To Senors Benjamin F. Wade, Andrew D. White and
Samuel G. Howe, members of the Commission of the
United States—Gentlemen:—I have read the contents of your communication, dated on the 21st of
the past month, with an additional note dated on the 28th of the same month in Azua, and have duly considered them. But not having any power to enter into any class of negotiations, or to treat in any way as to the annexation of my country, and having protested in the month of March past in behalf of the people and the army which I have the honor to govern, it appears to me altogether useless to be in-terviewed as to the subject which you propose to

If you have instructions from your Government to study the opinions and desires of the Dominican people upon these particulars, according to the expeople upon these particulars, according to the expressions in your communications, the best way in which you can fulfil your instructions is to pass through and visit the people, and in this way you will be able to assure yourselves better of that which I have already said in my communication of the 27th of February. And it will appear that we have not alone protested in uniting against the annexation, but that it will be shown to be a fact that for more

that it will be shown to be a fact that for more than a year we have been protesting against annexation with arms in our hands.

Gentlemen, Generals Wenaeslas Alvarez and Francisco Tavieso are commissioned to visit you in order to invite you to visit these people, and if you will so to decide to honor us with a visit to these, my general headquarters, they are charged to accommy general headquarters, they are charged to accom pany you.

With assurances of consideration and regard, I

have the honor to subscribe myself your chedient servant,

General of the Revolutionary Movement.

BAY OF FUERTA PRINCE, March 9. 1871.—To General Jose M. Cabral, etc.—Sir:—The undersigned, members of the United States Commission of Inquiry to St. Domingo, have received by the hands of General Wennesias Alvarez and General Fran-cisco Taviese, the two communications which you were pleased to address the commission on the 25th of last month and the 2d inst., respectively, and hasten to state that it will not be convenient, for the present, to enter upon the investigations indicated, but it is possible that they may be able to do so soon, in which case they will avail themselves of the attentive offer of services made by General Alvarez and General Tayleso.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with due

consideration and esteem, your obedient servants,
ANDREW D. WHITE,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Mr. Wade peremptority declined to sign this

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Bismarck Interviewed.

Internal Affairs of France.

Cermany Will Not Interfere.

The Treaties Must be Observed.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Pacific Coast Advices.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck's Views on the Situation. LONDON, March 30 .- A correspondent obtained an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the state of affairs in Paris was discussed. After a courteous reception and some preliminary conversation, during which Bismarck expressed appreciation of the good sense and consistency displayed by the people and Government of the United States during the war, the correspondent asked, "Does your Excellency think the events in Paris are important to Germany?"

Germany and the Crisis. Prince Bismarck replied, "Not important to the degree supposed. One would have thought that the public mind of Germany would have been much more engrossed with the rising and success of the Reds than has actually been the case. The German public see only

Two Points of View when the matter is discussed. These are the possibility of the German soldiers being detained in France by the rising longer than would else have been the case; and, secondly, they point to the present state of Paris as proof that the German appreciation of the population of Paris was more correct than that of nentrals, who considered Paris the centre of civilization, and regarded it as almost too sacred to be touched by the German barbarians."

The Policy of the Prussians. Correspondent-What is the policy of Germany in the present complications? Bismarck-The matter is as simple as possible

to the eyes of German statesmen. The Reds now in possession of Paris are simply rioters. The Government of M. Thiers is the only legitimate Government. So soon as the insurgents transgress the terms of the conventions concluded with the legitimate Government of France, the Germans will treat them as rioters and disperse them by force of arms, but so long as they do not transgress the stipulations they will be left alone. Will Prussia Interfere in France !

Correspondent-Then there will be no interference in behalf of the Government? Bismarck-Not directly, but facilities will be

afforded to the Thiers Government with regard to the concentration of troops at Versailles. They will be allowed to mass a larger force there than they could according to the stipulations of the peace preliminaries. It is also likely that upon the direct application of the French Government German aid will not be withheld. Germany and the Thiers Government.

Correspondent-But is not Germany interested in the preservation of the Thiers Government? Bismarck-Only so far as the fulfilment of the conditions of peace is concerned. Certainly the Government of M. Thiers is the only one which gives guarantees for a compliance with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries.

No Collusion with the "Reds." Correspondent-Did Germany send a message to the Reds declaring that she would not interfere, but would maintain friendly relations?

Bismarck-Certainly not; there is a mistaken idea prevailing in England with regard to the Position of Germany Towards the Rioters in Paris, in consequence of the wrong translation of the letter of General Schlobein. The Journal Officiel said so long as Germans were not interfered with, a "passive attitude" would be preserved. This was made to read a "friendly attitude." A very different thing.

Then there were telegrams sent from Germany relating to the riots, and two of them were simply of a military character. One of these was my own, addressed to M. Favre, which was also misinterpreted. In short, Germany will never interfere with the internal affairs of France, but all parties must respect and observe the peace stipulations to the letter; and if, in order to do this, the legitimate French Government appeals for aid, Germany will probably extend it to a certain degree. Germany will also aid the Government of France to enforce law and order by releasing the strict regulations of the peace preliminaries. Further than this Germany will be passive.

The Paris Revolution. LONDON, March 31 .- Advices from Paris state that at noon yesterday the sub-Central Committee remitted its powers to the Communal Council, and a proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was at once issued. A decree

was also made public Abolishing Conscription. stating that no force except the National Guards will be introduced into Paris, and ordering all able-bodied male citizens to belong to the National Guards. Another decree remits lodger rents from October, 1870, to April, 1871, and says rents to be paid shall be reckoned by months. The sale of all pawned articles is suspended. Another decree orders all public officials, on pain of dismissal to

Disregard the Orders emanating from the Versailles Government. Changes in the routine of military duty are announced dally.

The Place Vendome is placarded with the decrees of the Commune. All Documents from the Versailles Au-

are forbidden circulation in Paris. Deputies Delescluze and Courmet, desiring to remain with the Communists, have resigned their seate in the Assembly,

bearing the caption of "The Federation National" urges the citizens of Paris to prove for themselves and descendants the value of liberty, and they will sucely assist in founding

Paris Grows Sadder in appearance daily. One bundred and sixty thousand people have left within ten days. The chaplains are orde d to cease The Performance of Mass

the universal republic.

The Insurance offices have been seached by order of the Commune for jewels and money deposited by the Empress Eugenie.

M. Ferry Goes to Brussels to take part in the peace negotiations. Troops from the south and west of France are ordered to concentrate at Angouleme.

The Marine Infantry are at Versailles, and expect to be reviewed on Sunday in the Champ de Mars. Paris, March 31 .- A despatch from Berlin

says that the State of Slege in the districts of France occupied by the 1st, 2d, 8th, 10th, and 11th Corps is raised from March 27.

The prisoners will, however, still be subjected to trial by court-martial. The Echo du Parlement of Brussels says that

a convention has been signed modifying the Preliminaries of Peace by granting a delay on the payment of the five hundred millions of francs due from France to

Germany April 1. The Independance Belge states that General Ulric Fonvielle is organizing a force of 600,000 National Guards

at St. Germain for the support of law and A special despatch to the London Times

anticipates 'An Approaching Struggle, which must be of a desperate character.

La Vengeur threatens a Forcible Ejection of the National As-

from Versailles. The insurgents seem confident that the Government troops will not fight. M. Blanqui has information that the Paris Cabinet has imitated the example set by Mazzini in the founding of his Ministry at Rome.

The Communal Council is deliberating upon a proposal to pay the Prussian indemnity selling Versailles for one milliard of francs to an Anglo-American company: St. Cloud for eight hundred millions of francs to a German gambling proprietor, and Fontainebleau for five hundred millions of Paris Standing Another Siege.

LONDON, March 31 .- The Daily News' special despatch from Versailles says that the Government has stopped all the horses and cattle from entering Paris. The mails to and from Paris are greatly delayed. and will, it is expected, be stopped entirely.

The Commune is actively disarming the loyal National Guards.

This Morning's Quotations. both money and account. American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 92; of 1867, 91%; ten-fortics, 89%. Stocks firm. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110%; Great West-

ern, 43.
Liverreol., March 31—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 11,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales; for export, 15,000; on speculation, 9000. Stock, 750,000; American, 415,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 50,000 bales. American, 17,000. Actual export, 23,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Crop Prospects. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 .- The weather is very warm, with drying winds prevailing throughout the State, which seriously affect the growing

A Heavy Gale of wind drove the schooners Heinrich and Minerva ashore at Stewart's Point. Both vessels are a total loss. The schooners Staghound and Meldon are ashore at Seilman creek and badly damaged.

Mrs. Fair's Trial for murder will not be concluded before Wednesday next.

Trial Before a Vigilance Committee. Wells, who confessed to the Vigilants of Virginia City, Nevada, that he had committed arson, pleaded guilty of the crime in the first degree, when placed on trial in that city.

The Dominguez Family, who were arrested, on the testimony of a pretended accomplice, for the murder of one Trowller, in order to obtain his money, proved their innocence and were discharged. Great Drouth.

The cattle in the upper part of the San Joaquin Valley are dying for want of water. A great drouth prevails there.

The Indian Depredations in Arizona are increasing with frightful rapidity. Jerry Redmond, a Canadian, was murdered by them in Camp Apache on the 8th, and on the 10th a Government supply train was attacked near the infantry encampment, and two men were killed and sixteen mules run off. On the same day Hinds & Harker's beef supply train was at tacked and two herders killed. On the 18th William Cask was killed at Camp Crittenden, and the stock stampeded. On the 26th L. B. Wooster was killed on a farm near Tubal, and a Mexican woman carried off. On the same day Basqui Ranche was attacked, and the sentinels at the infantry camp fired on. Other murders and attacks by the Indians are reported.

FROM CUBA.

Reported Successes of the Insurgents. HAVANA, March 27 .- General Modesta Diaz. the insurgent chief, and a native of Santo Domingo, surprised in the neighborhood of Bayamo the contra-guerillas of the Habana Regiment, composed of seventy men. The attack was so sudden and well conducted that the contraguerillas, after a very slight resistance, scattered and fied, but, with the exception of the chief, were all captured and killed.

General Diaz also surprised a cavalry force, killing twelve men. The rebel loss in these engagements was insignificant. The continued activity in the Eastern Department gives color to the Cuban claim that part of the Hornet's cargo was landed after the unfortunate attempt

These successes, following the great victory at Mayart, inspire fresh hope in insurgent circles here, and the reports from the insurrectionary districts show much warlike spirit. Trustworthy information gives the insurgent loss in the attack on Lower Pinto as six killed, all Chinese and negroes, with the exception of the son of Thomas Quinten Rodriguez.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Darien Ship Canal.

The Ku-Klux Debate in the House.

Concurring Amnesty Amendment.

Later from Europe.

Critical Condition of Paris.

Whispers of the Guillotine.

FROM EUROPE.

Critical Condition of Paris. LONDON, March 31 .- The evening edition of the Times contains a letter describing the situation in Paris as critical.

The Gravest Apprehension is Felt in all quarters. Measures of proscription are secretly enforced everywhere, and the significant word

"Guillotine," though spoken only in whispers, is in everybody's mouth.

The German Occupation. The Evening Standard has a despatch reporting that the Germans will occupy Paris immediately upon the downfall of the Thiers government. A proclamation from the Commune predicts the establishment of a

Universal Republic. The insurrection in Marseilles is dying out. Lyons is quiet.

A despatch from Paris says The Communal Council holds deliberations in private, but the following has been divulged: -An executive committee of

seven members has been appointed. The Commune is Divided into nine sections, viz., finance, war, justice, safety, subsistence, education, labor, foreign,

and municipal. The names of the members are all obscure, except Endes, Pyat, Flourens, and Deleschuze.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 31—1'30 P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Great Western Railroad, 43%.

LONDON, March 31—1'30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 128.@£13; Sperm Oil, 838.@848.; Linseed Oil, 828.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—1'30 P. M.—Corn, 34s, for new Pork 808. new. Pork, 80s.

Latest Quotations. LIVERPOOL, March 31-3.30 P. M .- Stock of cotton fabrics at Manchester steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Inspection. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The General of the Army will, on the 4th of April next, start on a tour of inspection of the frontiers of Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska, going out via St. Louis, Mo., Baton Rouge, and New Orleans to San Antonio; thence westward and northward along the line of posts to Nebraska; and thence back to Washington, D. C. Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General of the army, and Colonels J. C. McCoy and J. E. Tourtellotte, aides-de-camp, will accompany him.

Naval Orders. The order of Commander Quackenbush to command the receiving ship Vandalia is revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Batione is ordered to the Benecia,

in the Asiatic fleet. The following officers are detached:—Commander Hatfield, from New York Navy Yard, and ordered to command the receiving ship Vandalia, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Commander Stanton, from command of the receiving ship Vandalia and placed or writing receiving ship Vandalia, and placed on waiting orders: Ensign Edward P. Wood, from the New York Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders.

The Darien Ship Canal. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a session today, and considered the Darien Ship-cana treaty and various other treaties left over from last session. It was agreed to move for an executive session after the morning hour today for the consideration of these treaties. The Darien Ship-canal treaty will meet with opposi tion from Senator Sumner, who wishes to pro-pose some important amendments, which will necessitate a new negotiation. Sumner's Speech.

Several of Sumner's friends have called his attention to the fact that it would have been better had he left out of his speech any reference to the Ku-klux. They think this is too strong and will damage his speech. Sumner, in his reply, says that a year hence this part of the speech will be regarded as one of its strongest

Mr. Shellabarger on the Ku-klux Bill. Mr. Shellabarger this morning called attention to the fact that there are so many name down on the list for speeches, that he thought it impossible to close the general debate on Monday. He, therefore, suggested that the House have a night session this evening, which was agreed to.

The Concurring Amnesty Amendment, which many Republicans are auxious to offer to the Ku-klux bill, Mr. Blaine will rule out inasmuch as this is a bill which requires a two-thirds vote to pass it, it cannot be offered as an amendment to a bill requiring only a majority vote.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Scnate.

HARRISBURG, March St .- The Senate is not

The House devoted its whole time to the Republican Apportionment blil, which passed finally by a party vote at 12.30 o'clock, and will go to the Senate as reported by the House Committee on Apportionment, without amendment. The Democrats alleged that the Senate will refuse to adjourn until a bill which they deemed

fair was passed. The Republicans, replying, asserted that they would carry a bill fair to them, or be satisfied next election with the apportionment of 1864. The Senate and House are certainly diametrically opposed on this measure.
Mr. Hager (Rep.) protested emphatically
against what he deemed an injustice done by the Republican Apportionment Committee to his district, but he voted for the bill.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning. New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, March Sl.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 1500 bales uplands at 15c.; Orioans at 15%c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 5500 barrels. Wheat firm but quiet; new apring, \$1.55%. 155; winter red and amber Western. \$1.65%15%. Corn firm; sales 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 32%53%c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales 21,000 bushels. Beef steady. Pork firmer; new mess, \$1.50; prime mess, \$1.50%15.0. Lard dull; steam, 11%612%c.; kettle, 12%c. Whisky quiet at 92c,

FROM THE SOUTH.

Adjournment of the Virginia Legislature. RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, March 31.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-20g. 1862, coupou, 112%; do. 1864, do., 112%; do. 1865, do. 112%; co. 1865, new, 111%; do. 1867, 111%; do. 1868, 111%; do. 1868, 111%; do. 1868, new, 12%; Canton Co., 82%; Cumberland preferred, 84%; New York Central and Hudson River, 96%; Eric, 21%; Reading, 103; Adams Express, 74; Michigan Southern, 102%; Illinois Central, 1816; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113%; Chicago and Rock Island, 114%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 58%.

AN UNFAITHFUL TRUSTEE.

Commodore Bainbridge's Daughter in

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of last evening says:— Commodore Bainbridge died in Philadelphia in 1833, leaving a large estate to his heirs.
Mary T. Bainbridge, his daughter, inherited a
portion of this property. She subsequently
married one Charles B. Jaudon, and a relative

married one Charles B. Jaudon, and a relative of the latter, Samuel Jaudon, became trustee of the property owned by Charles' wife. Part of this property consisted of about \$20,000 in Delaware and Raritan Canal stock, the certificates showing on their face that Commodore Bainbridge's daughter was their owner, and that they were held by Samuel Jaudon simply as trustee. Samuel raised loans on these certificates from Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the National City Bank. Samuel falling to repay these loans, the parties who had advanced them sold the certificates to reimburse themselves.

Commodore Bainbridge's daughter now brings suit in the United States Circuit Court to have Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the National City Bank restore these certificates to her with the dividends and interest which have accrued, on the ground that the loaners had legal notice, from the face of the certificates, at the time they loaned money on them, that the certificates were not owned by Samuel Jaudon, who hypothecated them. The complainant also prays the removal of Samuel Jaudon from his trusteeship, on the ground that he has proved unfaithful to on the ground that he has proved unfaithful to

his trust.

The trustee makes no answer. Duncan, Sherman & Co. plead ignorance of the fact that Samuel Jaudon was not the real owner of the certificates, and the National City Bank answers that it supposed that Jaudon had the legal power and right to hypothecate the certificates.

Commodore Bainbridge's daughter alleges that she was ignorant of the fact that the certificates had been hypothecated until long after the time of such hypothecation, and never gave her sanction to the transaction.

After the points in the case had been argued

After the points in the case had been argued before Judge Blatchford, he took the papers, reserving his decision.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Grand Jury Presentment.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. The Grand Jury for the March term having completed their labors this morning, made their linal presentment to the court. They have acted upon 338 bills, of which 185 were returned as true bills and 153 have been ignored. The greater portion of the ignored bills were for cases which the Grand Jury were of opinion should have been ended in the magistrates' offices, and in this connection it appeared that the discretionary powers with which committing magistrates were invested were not properly exercised. In many cases a wrong was committed against the accused, who, naving been maliciously or unjustly charged with crime, were imprisoned in default of bail until such time as a hearing could be had before a Grand Jury. Trivial cases, not worthy of a public hearing, were acted upon by these magistrates as though they were of grave importance—as an instance of which was cited a case in which a little girl about five years of age was charged with an assault and battery for making faces at the accuser, and was now under bail in \$400 to keep the peace, and had she been unable to furnish the bail the child would have been thrust into prison. peared that the discretionary powers with which

been unable to furnish the ball the child would have been thrust into prison.

The evils connected with the present system indicate the necessity of a reform in the police magistracy of Philadelphia, especially in the mode of compensation. So long as the emoluments of the office depend upon the event and costs of conviction, justice will be overlooked, the magistrates become brokers in crime, and aiders and abettors in spiteful and private quarrels. The ends of justice would be more attainable were the police magistrates removed from political influences by a change in their mode of appointment; if they held their office during good behavior, were required to be learned in the law, and were adequately compensated by fixed salaries. In examining into the causes of crime it was found that the origin in two-thirds of the cases was the In examining into the causes of crime it was found that the origin in two-thirds of the cases was the use of intoxizating liquors, the baneful effects of which upon society could not be too forcibly depicted. From the Warden of the Penitentiarylit was learned that of 315 prisoners admitted last year 300 of them were addicted to this vice. The same applied to the County Prison, where of the commitments in 1870, numbering 15,288, 12,266 were traceable to intemperance.

ble to intemperance.

The stereotyped mention of visits to public insti-The stereotyped mention of visits to public institutions was made.

Judge Peirce said that the remarks of the Grand Jury were deserving of the most serious attention. They had called notice to evils that affected the very vitals of society, and he sincerely hoped their presentment would not fall dead upon the public ear. Yet he thought the corrective power was not with the courts, the public prosecutor, or the Mayor of the city, for they had duties to perform which were restricted to the administration of public justice and the preservation of the public peace, and could not step beyond these to institute measures for the suppression of an injurious custom. The Court and District Attorney were empowered only to act upon matters presented to them, and were not to take the initiative. The remedy was with the body of the people, remedy was with the body of the people, and they only could apply it with any good result. The great fault seemed to be the inactivity of the public, who see evils grow under them and passively look for relief from those public auand passively look for relief from those public authorities to whom they have not given the power to aid them. Each man suffers, and yet seems to think that it is his neighbor's business and duty to take some steps to correct the matter. This was a grave mistake. Citizens should know that a public wrong is an offense against each and every private individual, and it is his right to make charges and press prosecutions against the guilty parties. When this idea was once recognized and acted upon, we should have a better condition of society. Thanking the gentlemen for their valuable public services, the Judge discharged them.

The Martinsville Outrage. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. In the case of Edward Thorn, John Trimier, and Michael Webb, charged with committing an outrage upon Marietta Herschberger, Mr. Sheppard closed for the prosecution in one of the most able and eloquent addresses ever heard in this Court.

Judge Peirce delivered a clear and impartial

charge. Shortly after 2 o'clock the jury rendered a verdict Upon motion of counsel for the prisoners the jury

was policd. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made, and the Court then adjourned. Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, March 31 .- Bark-Sales of 70 hhds. No. 1

Quercitron at \$50 \$2 ton, a decline.. Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet and sells at 9%@102. \$2 b. Timothy may be quoted at \$6.50@6.75, and Flaxseed at \$2-00@29-10. The Flour market is steady, but the volume of

business is light. Sales of 600 barrels, in lots, for the supply of the home consumers at \$5 00 for supernne: \$6 75@6 for extras; \$7@7-87% for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; \$6.50@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7.25@7.75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5.50@5.62%. In Corn Meal polyting doing

Rye Flour sells at \$5:00.25.52%. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is limited and confined to prime lots. Sales of \$500 bushels Western red at \$1.66.62.68, and \$60 bushels Indiana red at \$1.85.8, kye may be quoted at \$1.05 for Western and Pennsylvanis. Corn is without special change. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow, part at 500.61c. and part on private terms. Oats are firmly held; 5000 bushels Pennsylvanis sold at 67.666c.

In Barley no further sales were reported.

Whisky is quiet at 93c. for Western iron-bound, at which sigure 50 bbls. were disposed of.