CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A WONDERFUL PUMP.

A Simple, Inexpensive, but Powerful Arrangement for Raising Water—What was Seen at Bridesburg—Fifteen Million Gallons of Water a Day from a 20-inch Pump.

A number of gentlemen, under the leadership of Colonel Barton H. Jenks, whose extensive machine-shops have contributed so much towards the prosperity and reputation of our city, were yesterday taken to Bridesburg in the miniature yacht Harold, the property of Colonel William B. Mann, to note the operation of a newly-patented compound pump. Mechanics have, from time immemorial, set their wits to work to devise an appliance to raise water at any elevation, that should be simple in its construction, economical in its operation, and comparatively cheap in its first cost. All these qualities are met in the uncomplicated though marvellously powerful pump—rather elevator—which has been produced at the works of Colonel Jenks. The pump at work yesterday may be thus briefly described:—A cast-iron pipe about 12 feet long and 20 inches in side diameter, which stands upright in a basin of water, the lower end of it resting upon an iron basket, or guard, to prevent stones and the like from passing into the pipe. From the upper end projects a nozzle to direct the stream of water as it is pumped up. Through this cast-iron pipe is run a steel shaft, upon which, at intervals of about four feet, are placed cast-iron propeller wheels, each of two blades, with an angular pitch of sixty-five degrees. Having described this much, the reader will at once discover, "in his mind's eye," the principle on which this pump works. At the top of the steel shaft is a pull eighteen inches in diameter, and run by a 10-inch belt at the rate of *four hundred* revolutions to the minute, the motor being a 22-horse power engine. Thus it was, and much to the astonishment of the party that yesterday saw it, that these two propeller wheels, running at the speed we have mentioned, discharged from the pump *ten thousand gallons of water per minute*, six hundred thousand gallons in an hour, and nearly fifteen million gallons of water per day, or just one-half of the amount supplied by all the engine pumps in the entire water works of the city of Philadelphia! The register for indicating the quantity of water raised by the pump has a paddle wheel 20 inches in diameter, with a worm gearing into an index wheel with 160 teeth. The index wheel is revolved by the passage of the current of water once in two minutes and a half, and in one minute registers the passage of 4021 inches of water. The falls is 101 inches in width, with an average depth of 5½ inches, showing the passage, as stated above, of 10,098 gallons, or over 40 tons of water, per minute. But Colonel Jenks has added another, and a striking improvement to this invention.

He has avoided the great amount of friction which would otherwise be caused by the weight of the shaft and the propellers supporting a heavy column of water, by constructing at the top of the pipe a disc, upon which rests a ring of brass, and upon this rests another disc embracing the outer periphery of the brass ring, and which is permanently secured to the propeller shaft. By means of a small donkey pump water is forced between the two discs under sufficient pressure to slightly separate them, so that the top disc, propeller shaft, and column of water are supported by the film of water between them, and thus the rotation of the propeller shaft revolving on the water causes only a very small amount of friction.

There is in successful operation at Glen Carbon Colliery now one of these compressed propeller pumps. The principle upon which it works is identical with that at work at Bridesburg. It differs, however, in this:—While the inside diameter of the pipe is but eight inches, its length is three hundred feet long, and of it an engineer says:—

"On revolving the shaft, a constant and solid stream of water flows from the elevator at the rate of 1700 gallons per minute—the propeller lifting the water on to stationary wings or blades above it, by which it is supported, and from which it is taken by the next succeeding propeller, and so on until the water is discharged, thus avoiding all valves or complicated machinery. The advantages claimed for this elevator are economy in cost and running expenses, great simplicity and durability, small amount of friction, and ability to lift large bodies of water to any height with the smallest expenditure of power. This elevator appears to be peculiarly adapted for deep mines, where large quantities of water are to be raised, and they can be made of any size or capacity."

The advantages of this pump are thus summarized:—

First. Its great simplicity of construction, having no valves, and consisting of but three pieces, pipe, shaft, and propeller.

Second. Economy, costing much less than any pump of the same power.

Third. Its enormous power. The eight-inch pump yielding 1700 gallons per minute, at a height of 300 feet; the twenty-inch pump giving 10,000 gallons to the minute.

Fourth. It sustains, with but little friction, a column of water at any height desired.

Fifth. It can be used either as a lift or force pump.

Sixth. It requires no oiling, and is adapted for all kinds of mines, quarries, breweries, dye-houses, or any place where water is an annoyance, and is especially useful for waterworks in towns and cities, as the water can be introduced by this apparatus at less expense than by any other system.

Seventh. Sand, mud, sticks, and other rubbish do not interfere with its operations.

This pump is to be brought to the attention of Councils. One thing is certain, should it be adapted to municipal purposes, that the cost of maintenance would be remarkably small, in comparison with our present heavy expenditures to keep up a supply, while the volume would be more adequate to our wants.

While the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company have the entire control of the manufacture of these pumps, the patent right belongs to the Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Company of Pennsylvania, chartered under the general laws of this State, of which company Colonel Barton H. Jenks is President.

THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY.

A Jolly Crowd of Fifteenth Amendments—Six in a Wagon and the Wagon Upsets.

Driving down Thirteenth street, near Walnut, last evening, was a frail Jenny Lind wagon, in the meagre proportions of which there were crowded six large colored men. The springs of the vehicle bore testimony to the fact that a very little more weight would render that wagon a wagon no more. The vehicle was also very top-heavy, for two of the men were standing upon the axletree, which materially added to the insecure hold the vehicle had on the ground. When near Walnut street the driver attempted to pull out of the track, and in doing so the whole concern made as complete an upset as it was possible to do. One of the men standing on the axle was plunged headlong against a tree-box. *He* was not hurt, but the tree-box *was*. The proprietor of the tree-box used the remnants for kindling-wood this morning. The head of the other negro came in violent concussion with an ash-barrel. Was the ash-barrel injured? It certainly was, for the side was crushed in, and the ashes scattered in all directions. The owner of the barrel thinks it very wrong for parties to destroy property in that way. To add to the discomfiture of the affair, the remaining inmates of the wagon were mixed up in the most inextricable confusion, and when they were disentangled they presented the most ludicrous appearance of clothes torn, bloody noses, ashes in the wool, and mud from head to heels. Singular to say, none of them were seriously injured.

THE GLORIOUS FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Quite a number of colored citizens, in honor of the glorious day which secured to them the right to help to rule "the best Government the world ever saw," got drunk yesterday and celebrated the day with frequent pugilistic encounters. This was the exception, for the majority of our new citizens conducted themselves quite as well as white people would have done under such circumstances.

OUR NEW COLLECTOR.—This afternoon the Clerk of the United States Court will administer the oath of office to our new Collector, Hon. John W. Forney, who will to-morrow take possession of his office.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

The Feast of Fools—Its Origin and History—Its Observance.

To-morrow's sun in its annular and annual course will bring to us once more the first of April, conspicuous in the calendar as the day upon which foolishness is particularly rife, and which by common consent has come to be known by the name of All Fools' day, perhaps after the fashion of its opposite, "All Saints' day," though it has no other official designation than the numeral of the month in which it occurs.

Concerning the occasion, the well-known Scottish bard, the Ettrick Shepherd, sings thus:—

"Hail, glorious dawning! hail, auspicious morn!
April the First! grand festival, all hail!
My soaring muse in goose-quill pinion born,
From that wide limbo sang in Milton's tale,
Hastens to pay thee love, and reverence due,
For thou to me a day most sacred art;
And I shall call around a jovial crew,
Who love and worship thee with single heart.
Come crowned in foolscap, rolling forth tals day,
Hail, mighty mother, hail! hail, glorious All Fools' Day!"

From this it will be seen that at least one great poet has condescended to notice the day with all the flourish of poetic license. It may be objected that the occasion does not call for any such effusion, and that the words "Independence Day," or some such phrase, could more properly be inserted in place of "April the First;" but this only serves to show how much more the day was esteemed in former ages, and of what an ancient date the festival is.

But in this prominent mention the old-time shepherd is not alone. Other great poets have also noticed the occasion in a conspicuous manner, for what says the immortal Shakespeare? From the following extract, which every true student of that great poet will instantly recognize, the reader may learn at least one old-time method, now perhaps rather wanting in novelty, of making the luckless wight, who is not upon his guard, to play the fool for the edification of the bystanders. Here it is:—

"Call him! call him, man! And when he comes, when his foul front is from you turned, do you a scroll of words unto his tail make fast, whereon is writ *fool, fool*. That all may know his calling and his aim."

The origin of the day is so remote that no authentic account can be given of how the various practices peculiar to the season originated. Some attribute them to the Persians, whose orgies, at the time of the beginning of the year, which was then about April, resembled the tricks and fooleries of modern times. But against this explanation we have steadfastly set our face as unfair. The Persians now have the monopoly of origin of nearly all the festivals, ecclesiastical and civil, which are upon our calendar. It is therefore supposed that they originated everything in that line. If this tide of opinion, or research perhaps (so called), is not checked, we may be obliged next February also to attribute to them the observances peculiar to the 22d of that month, commonly called Washington's birthday.

Of late years the foolish practices of the season have fallen much into disuse, save among a few urchins, who are ever ready for a laugh at anybody's expense, but whose intellects are not yet sufficiently developed to produce anything new in the line of jokes; the same old "stagers" doing duty year after year, until now but few are deceived by them. A first-class "sell" on the 1st of April would be so refreshing that its effects would willingly be borne by those upon whom it might be played, but the threadbare ones in vogue, repeated incessantly, give but little pleasure to the performer, and nothing but vexation to the victim.

Nearly every other festival of the year is observed in a particular manner by some society or organization, who are especially interested. But poor "All Fools' day" has no such honor. There is no organized body of "Fools" owning to the name who in the list of toasts of their annual dinner give "the day we celebrate." This year, however, we understand this want is to be partially, at least, supplied. The day which nobody will father has at last been claimed by a class in the community whose value and importance cannot be doubted. The newsboys, those valuable little aiders of one of the world's greatest institutions, have taken the day in hand as their own peculiarly, and will celebrate it in their own peculiar manner. To this no one can certainly make objection, and if such celebration will take the place of the many less harmless tricks to which the newsboys in particular are addicted, we say it is a very good move in the right direction.

The particular features of the occasion are to be a "feed," given by all, except one, of the newspaper proprietors of the city, to the boys, in the press-room of a city newspaper establishment, and a parade of the boys and their friends, who are to march, so to speak, under the fools' banner—that is, they are to do their foolishness according to law and order, instead of every one for himself and in his own way, which has always been the rule. They will carry appropriate paraphernalia, emblems, and inscriptions, in which latter, we venture to predict, their friends the proprietors will not be forgotten. The procession, which is under the entire control of the boys themselves, and which will be conducted exclusively by officers elected from their own number, is to march from Carter's alley, a place much frequented by the profession, running east from Third street, between Chesnut and Dock streets, at eight o'clock A. M., at which time the boys will be comparatively free, being about through with the sale of the morning papers, and not yet ready for those of the afternoon. We believe his Honor Mayor Fox has been made acquainted with the particulars of the affair, and in the kindness of heart peculiar to that genial gentleman, has given orders for a squad of policeman to accompany the procession, which will pass over several of the most prominent down-town streets. A full report of all that may transpire will be found in THE TELEGRAPH of the same afternoon, which all who are at all interested in the newsboys will do well to consult.

EXPLOSION.

A Blast Pipe Explodes in Morris' Foundry.

An explosion occurred yesterday at the iron works of I. P. Morris & Co., at Richmond and Norris streets, that had it occurred at any other hour might have been attended by the most frightful consequences. The hour was at dinner time, when the workmen were absent from the shop, and at that time the blast pipe exploded with a tremendous report and a most violent concussion. Three hundred panes of glass were shattered to pieces, and all articles within reach were knocked about and heaped in the utmost confusion. The building itself was damaged to some extent.

PETTY THEFTS.—Frank Smith yesterday stole a quantity of money from the cash drawer of a store at Ninth and Clinton streets, and for this offense he has been sent to prison by Alderman Morrow.

John Hay was arrested by Officer Moore at Sixth and Alaska streets in the act of sneaking out of a store with a pair of gaiters he had stolen when inside. Alderman Hogan has sent Hay to prison.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—A policeman at Twelfth and Locust streets last night heard a man cry "Stop thief!" He saw a fellow run across the street, and ran over and caught him. Presently a man came up and accused the prisoner of stealing a watch and chain, after having beaten him. The accused was taken before Alderman Morrow, when he gave the name of James Brown. He was held to answer.

THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.—The following has been issued from the Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consulate in this city:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1871.—Masters of all Swedish and Norwegian vessels in port are respectfully requested to wear their flags at half-mast, in memory of the late Queen of Sweden, deceased.

EDW. S. SAYRES,
Vice-Consul.

HORSE RUN AWAY.—A horse ran away yesterday afternoon at Delaware avenue and Walnut street. Attached to the animal was a wagon, which, coming in furious contact with a lamp-post, was demolished to diminutive smithereens. The lamp-post was snapped short off, causing the gas to escape. The remnants of the wagon finally were jammed up against an iron post, and there the frightened animal was secured.

SUBURBAN TRANSIT.

Additional Trains on the Germantown Railroad—Depot Improvements.

We learn that twenty-one additional passenger trains will be placed upon the Germantown and Norristown Railroads on and after next Monday, April 3, making a total of ninety-six passenger trains daily to and from Ninth and Green streets. Of these there will be twenty-nine trains each way between Philadelphia and Germantown, fifteen trains each way between Philadelphia and Chesnut Hill, nineteen trains each way between Philadelphia and Manayunk, and fifteen trains each way between Philadelphia and Norristown.

One train will be run to Phœnixville, leaving Ninth and Green streets at 1½ P. M., and returning from Phœnixville at 4½ P. M. The Chester Valley regular passenger train will also run via the Norristown Road to and from Ninth and Green streets, leaving Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 8¾ A. M., and returning, leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., arriving at Downington at 6¾ P. M. Additional trains will be run on the Plymouth Railroad, and direct connection made at Conshohocken with trains to and from Philadelphia and Norristown. There will also be a large increase in the number of Sunday trains, forty trains being run to and from Philadelphia instead of eighteen, as at present.

Important improvements are now being completed at the passenger depot, Ninth and Green streets. The ladies' and gentlemen's rooms and ticket office, with their appurtenances, are being remodelled, papered, and painted, and the entire depot arranged for the exclusive use of the passenger business. The milk business will be transferred to another building, out of the way of passengers. A greater number of the spacious and comfortable passenger cars of the Reading Railroad Company will also be placed upon the Germantown and Chesnut Hill branches, as well as on the Norristown Road as soon as the tracks on the latter are widened, which is being done as rapidly as possible.

The new depot at Chesnut Hill will front on the Bethlehem Turnpike at the terminus of the railroad. It will be built of stone, and its size on plan will be 42 by 70 feet. Besides the offices and baggage-room, it will have a hall sixteen feet wide, a ladies'-room 25 by 19 feet, and a general meeting-room 25 by 25 feet. Two broad platforms will be attached to this depot, and run 280 feet along the track, with a roof covering both platform and track, to enable passengers to get on and off trains under cover. The new depot at Germantown will front on Chelten avenue, and will be similar in all respects to the depot at Chesnut Hill, and the trains between Philadelphia and Chesnut Hill, instead of backing up to the old Germantown depot as at present, will, after the construction of the new depot, run through it, thus avoiding the detentions, etc.

REARRESTED.

A New Development of the Shooting Affray in the Sixteenth Ward—The Wounded Man Will Probably Die.

Thomas Wilson, who is charged with shooting Washington Smith, at the office of Alderman Shoemaker, some time ago, was rearrested yesterday. It will be recollected that the defendant was arraigned for a hearing before the above-named magistrate on the 23d instant, and was admitted to bail in $3000, on the certificate of Drs. George P. Oliver and E. B. Shapleigh that Smith was out of danger. Smith, for a number of days after the shooting, was in an exceedingly precarious condition, but at the time stated his improvement became so marked that Dr. Oliver considered himself justified in giving the certificate. Yesterday, however, Dr. Oliver appeared before Mayor Fox, and made an affidavit to the effect that the condition of Smith is not quite as favorable as on the 23d, and that the wounded man was in such a condition that death might ensue at any moment. In accordance with this statement, Justice Kerr, the sitting magistrate at the Central Station, was directed to issue a warrant for the arrest of Wilson, which was accordingly done. The defendant was taken in custody and incarcerated in the Central Station. A hearing of the case was fixed for this morning at 9 o'clock, at which hour Alderman Kerr was in waiting to call up the case. A letter from Dr. Oliver was received, however, stating that he could not be present at the hearing, as he was unavoidably detained with a sick patient. The case was then postponed until the hour of the regular hearing this afternoon.

SALE OF MR. MORAN'S PAINTINGS.—Mr. Edward Moran's collection of paintings, which have been on exhibition for some weeks past under the general title of "Land and Sea," were sold last evening by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., at the new art gallery of Henry W. & B. Scott, Jr., No. 1129 Chesnut street. The attendance was very large and the bidding spirited. The following are the prices realized for some of the principal works:—No. 8, "Evening at Cape Ann," $243; No. 13, "Lifeboat Going out to Wreck," $300; No. 17, "Squally Day at Newport," $325; No. 24, "Beach at Atlantic City," $150; No. 25, "Moon Rise at Nabant," $210; No. 29, "Virginia Sands," $270; No. 22, "Philadelphia from the New Park," $525; No. 36 "Outward Bound," $750; No. 66, "Storm at Mount Desert," $180; No. 71, "Low Tide," $400. The picture entitled "To the Rescue," representing the relief-ship nearing Havre, which was presented to the Relief Fund by Mr. Moran, was purchased by the Union League for $525. The frame upon this picture was presented by Messrs. J. S. Earle & Sons.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.—Arrivals of vessels during March, 1871, were as follows:—

COASTWISE.		FOREIGN.	
Barks	3	Ships	2
Brigs	3	Barks	25
Schooners	502	Brigs	30
Sloops	565	Schooners	25
Steamers	286	Steamships	1
Barges	222		—
Boats	290	Total	83
Total	1871		

FIFTY CENTS! FIFTY CENTS!

Milton Gold Jewelry Co.

HAVE REDUCED THEIR STOCK OF SO-CALLED

MILTON GOLD

TO 50 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE, SAME AS SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR

ONE DOLLAR.

Milton Gold for 50c.! FIFTY CENTS! 50c.!

OLD DOLLAR STORE,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
3 30 28p PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BERNARD OWEN, guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
E. H. THARP,
3 31 wfm5t Auditor.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Receipts of Customs.

Currency and Revenue Statements.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Important Railway Decision.

New Dominion Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of Customs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending March 25:—

New York	$4,041,139
Philadelphia	210,237
Boston	446,897
Baltimore	136,081
Mew Orleans	176,370
Total	$5,010,714

Currency Statement.

The following is a detailed statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:—U. S. notes, old issue, $98,621; U. S. notes, new issue, $202,166,337; U. S. notes, issue of 1869, $153,833,663; one-year five per cent. notes, $134,567; two-year five per cent. notes, $46,452·50; two-year five per cent. coupon notes, $33,720·50; compound interest notes, $1,885,490; fractional currency, first issue, $4,445,060·68; fractional currency, second issue, $3,246,050·28; fractional currency, third issue, $6,389,012·56; fractional currency, fourth issue, $26,250,311·11. Total, $398,529,277·63.

Conscience Money.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from New York, enclosing $110 from a party who states that in making his tax return he withheld $4400 income belonging to his wife for which he is responsible, and therefore desires to give the Government its due.

Comparative Internal Revenue Statement.

A comparative statement which has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office, showing the receipts from the general sources of internal revenue now subject to tax for the first eight months of the present and the last fiscal year, shows a total decrease of $10,310,138.

There has been a decrease on spirits of $3,124,817, and on incomes of $4,782,666. Tobacco shows an increase of $1,373,536.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide of a Woman.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Mrs. Anderson, aged 23, a resident of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart. No cause is assigned for the act.

Ship News.

By the arrival of the steamer Tybee we learn that the U. S. steamer Congress was at Samana March 23.

Forgery upon Governor English, of Connecticut.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Governor English, of Connecticut, offers $500 reward for the discovery of the person who sent a fictitious despatch in his name to W. M. Tweed, and explicitly denies any correspondence with Mr. Tweed during the campaign further than sending a despatch to Richard O Gorman to his care.

Fire at Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., March 31.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, originating in the engine-room of Mair's extensive barrel and heading factory. The building being wood, and filled with inflammable material, was soon a mass of flames, spreading rapidly to those adjoining. The lumber yard of J. Van Rensselaer was also destroyed. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

The French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The following additional subscriptions have been made to the Chamber of Commerce French Relief Fund:—San Francisco, additional, $942 in gold; Rev. J. West, Grand Rapids, Mich., $63 55; First Unitarian Church, Portland, Oregon, $62; total received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $114,152·38; by the Produce Exchange Committee, $15,905.

The Dobbs Ferry Shooting Case.

John Scannell and Owen Gillespie, the detectives who shot John McCormack and Bryon Cavanagh at Dobbs Ferry, while they were attempting to rob a freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, were remanded to the station house to-day by Justice Cox to await the result of the injuries to the thieves.

More "Erie" Troubles.

The examination of James A. Coleman, receiver in the case of Heath-Raphael, representative of English stockholders against the Erie Railway managers and others, was commenced to-day before Kenneth G. White, master, and by consent of counsel adjourned till Monday.

In a similar case before Judge Blatchford to-day an injunction was issued restraining the Erie managers from issuing new certificates of stocks or convertible bonds until further orders of the Court, under penalty of $10,000. The injunction was granted on an affidavit of John Swann that the managers intend to issue $10,000,000 in new certificates.

Veto of the Pneumatic Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Governor has vetoed the Pneumatic Tube Under-ground Railroad bill.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Railway Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—The argument was concluded to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Drummond, on the application of Charles E. Bill to be placed in possession of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad. The application was refused, and the road remains in possession of Leo H. Chapman, receiver, until the rights of parties in interest shall be adjudicated.

Movements of Secretary Delano.

MOUNT VERNON, O., March 31.—The Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, has arrived here, and will probably remain some eight or ten days.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

BOSTON, March 31.—Colonel H. O. Whittimore died yesterday of consumption, aged 38.

FROM EUROPE.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, March 31—5 P. M.—Consols, 98 for both money and account. American securities firm; bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92⅞; of 1867, 91⅞; 10-40s, 89¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 19⅝; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—5 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 4d. for No. 2 to 1; new red Western spring was 42s. 6d.

LONDON, March 31—5 P. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Toronto Board of Trade.

TORONTO, March 31.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade on the question of sending a deputation to co-operate with the Western delegation in pressing the claims of the Huron and Ontario Canal on the High Commission, it was resolved that no deputation should be sent.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 31.—In the Senate the Postmaster-General stated that the claims of Canada for Fenian raid expenses had been submitted to the Joint High Commission at Washington. If they were not entertained the Government would press them on the attention of the Imperial Government. In the Commons, after the rejection of several amendments, the Government plan for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, and for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, were adopted by a vote of 91 to 70.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Jersey City Charter Repassed.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Jersey City charter has passed the Senate over the Governor's veto, by a strict Republican party vote, and will now become a law. Both houses have adjourned for the week.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The debate upon Mr. Sherman's resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to report Ku-klux legislation, was continued.

Mr. Pool addressed the Senate in a lengthy exposition of the cause, effect, and remedy for outrages in the South. He and his ancestors were natives of North Carolina, and he claimed that the people of that State, as shown by the testimony before the investigating committee, had no complicity in these outrages, but that they were perpetrated by secret organizations. The popular voice of that State condemned them, and he (Pool) was influenced by a desire to insure peace and tranquillity among those whom he represented. One instance had been shown in the investigation in which a band of negroes, disguised in mimicry of Ku-klux, with shirts over their heads, were promptly punished for having committed depredations upon other negroes.

Their prompt punishment was due to the fact that unlike the real Ku-klux, they had no organization at their backs to protect them. After commenting upon the extensive ramifications and influence of these secret organizations, whose power was great enough to protect their members when brought to trial in the State courts, and whose avowed purpose was to overthrow the 14th amendment and the reconstruction measures. He said that if the Government designed to protect loyal citizens and execute its policy, some positive and determined demonstration on its part was necessary, else it should surrender everything to the control of the desperadoes. His opinion was that some mild but firm measures should be adopted, with the plain understanding that, if these failed, martial law would be resorted to, and the former insurrectionary States remanded to a territorial condition. A fear of martial law would prove a wholesome check upon Ku-klux.

At one o'clock an adjournment over from to-day till Monday was ordered—yeas 25, nays 14.

Mr. Pool then resumed, with an intimation that his speech would occupy the remainder of the day.

House.

On motion of Mr. Dawes a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish an estimate of the number of pounds of paper that will be required to replace the present bank circulation, and the cost per pound of the distinctive paper now used for the legal tender notes, fractional notes, and bonds prior to 1870, the amount paid per pound for paper now used, etc.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the ship William F. Storer to that of Hamilton Fish. In reply to a question he said this was merely a compliment to Secretary Fish. The bill was passed.

Mr. Shellabarger proposed that by unanimous consent the House take a recess from 4½ to 7½ o'clock this evening for debate merely. He made this suggestion because so many gentlemen desire to address the House on the bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

After a general conversation this was agreed to, and, further, that to-morrow shall be devoted to debate only.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he did not know that he had any objection to the first section, but was opposed to the second and third sections, and gave the grounds of his dissent, particularly to that part which says that if the constituted authorities of a State shall either be unable to or shall fail in or refuse protection to the people in their rights, and shall fail or neglect, through the proper authorities, to apply to the President for aid in that behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial of the equal protection of the law, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President to intervene for the suppression of such insurrection. He discussed this question in connection with the Constitution and the fourteenth amendment, and the debates which took place on the latter subject, to show that it did not confer the right to legislate for the States as to persons.

They did many things during the war which they were obliged to do, and afterwards, because of the bad influence of Andrew Johnson's administration things which would not be justifiable in times of peace. They too had passed laws which they did not dare to bring before the Supreme Court. He would again go to the very verge of the Constitution to save the nation's life, but this was not the time. In conclusion, he said he did not believe in centralism and the abolition of State lines.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, referred to an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, who referring to our dual system of government, regarded the State and National Governments as but one whole. The States exercised their power under the Constitution in obedience to the Constitution and subject to the limitations of the Constitution, not for the purpose of destroying but enforcing that instrument. It was too late now to doubt whether Congress could by Constitutional enactment enforce the rights of the people of this nation against combinations in the States.

This right was asserted under the administration of Washington, and met his approval. In connection with his argument he referred to the act of 1795, authorizing the President to call out the militia, etc., to suppress insurrection and unlawful combinations, etc. These have been provisions of law ever since the foundation of the Government.

There might be provisions in this bill not necessary; if so, he would seek the privilege of amending it. As to the general power of Congress to legislate in behalf of all the affirmative provisions and all the express negative provisions of the Constitution he had no doubt, for the reason that it is a closed question. He quoted judicial decisions arguing the full power to protect citizens of the United States in all their rights, privileges, and immunities, and also quoted from Daniel Webster as to the exercise of the national authority. New limitations of power had been placed on the States by the late amendments to the Constitution. The first eight articles of the old amendments bound the nation, but by the new they bind the States. In conclusion he made an earnest appeal in behalf of justice, which was applauded.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Cotton dull and tending down; low middling nominally 18½c. Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn higher and receipts light; white Southern, 82@83c.; yellow Southern, 80@81c. Oats dull at 61@62c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky more firm at 91½c.

THE RELIEF.

Arrangements to Load the Storeship.

All morning the Committee on Purchases for the French and German sufferers were industriously at work buying up stores. The vessel, though not great in proportions, is quite formidable in look; for from each side the muzzles of a row of cannon peek wickedly. The Relief is a fourth-rate sailing vessel, of five hundred tons burthen, and years ago accompanied a United States squadron on an exploring expedition to Japan. This morning her commander, Captain George H. Perkins, paid his respects to Mayor Fox, having been ordered by the authorities at Washington to report to the French and German Relief Committee in this city. He stated that on Monday morning next the crew of the vessel would commence to take on stores. Relative to these Commodore Emmons, commandant at the navy yard, wrote to his Honor:—

"If there are any heavy provisions or stores, it is desirable that they be first sent and stowed, and that all freight should be distinctly marked and contents noted, so that an appropriate disposition may be made in stowage."

Those who wish to contribute money can inclose it to A. J. Drexel, Esq.; while provisions should be properly packed, marked "Gift from the City of Philadelphia," and despatched to C. J. Hoffman, No. 304 N. Delaware avenue.

The ladies of the French Bazar have ordered to-day the purchase of 1200 barrels of flour, at a cost of $8000, which are to be distributed exclusively among the French sufferers. They will issue further orders to-morrow. Each of these barrels will be thus labelled:—

"Contribution des dames du Bazar Francais de Philadelphie, Etats-Unis, aux malheureux en France."

The Purchase Committee of the General Relief Committee this morning bought 1500 barrels of flour, and these, in common with all other packages that are to be sent to the sufferers in France, excepting the above-mentioned 1200 barrels, will be inscribed:—

"Contribution de la ville de Philadelphie, Etats-Unis, aux malheureux en France."

A portion of the funds donated are to be distributed in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and agents to dispose of them have been appointed. The moneys sent over will be deposited with Drexel, Harjes & Co. at Paris.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, March 31, 1871.

The demand for money this morning is moderate, except for speculative purposes, which continues quite lively. With a let up in the regular business demand there is a slight tendency to further ease. It now appears almost certain that the stringency which has been feared with the opening of April will be avoided, and that money will be abundant to meet all the requirements of business without any material advance in rates. We quote call loans at 5½@6 per cent. and commercial paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet but steady at 110½@110⅝.

Governments have made a serious advance in view of the large purchases for the Treasury during April.

Stocks were quite active and steady. Sales of State 6s at 103⅞ for the first series, and at 106 for the second do. City 6s changed hands at 101½ for the old, at 101½ for the new, and at 102¼ for the ante-war do.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 51½, s. o.; Pennsylvania at 62 for a small lot; Camden and Amboy at 117; Norristown at 82½; Minehill at 52; and Catawissa preferred at 43½.

Canal shares were sought after. Sales of Lehigh at 35⅝. 16¾ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

Miscellaneous stocks were quiet but steady. Sales of Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway at 41, and Central Transportation at 45½@46.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2800 City 6s, Old	101¾	100 sh Read R.	s20. 51½
$1100 City 6s, New	101½	8 do	51·56
$200 do	101⅝	44 sh Norrist'n R.	82½
$600 do, prior to '62	102¼	2 sh Minehill R.	52
$1200 do, prior to '62	102¼	20 sh Leh Nav St.	35½
$600 Pa 6s 1 se	103⅞	60 sh Cen Trans	45½
$2000 Cata R 7s	93	100 do	45⅝
$2900 Phila & E 7s	86¾	5 do	46
$16000 Pa 6s, 2 se	106	50 sh Cata Prf	43½
$2000 Cong R 8s	85¾	21 sh Penna R.	62
18 sh Cam & Am	117	59 sh 5th & 6th St	41

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Conn'g R Bds	86	100 sh Leh Na	s60. 35½
$2000 O C & A 7s	83¾	300 do	b30. 35¼
$8000 Leh 6s gold	88¾	100 do	35½
$20000 U S 6s, 81, cp	116½	100 do	b60. 35⅜
$30000 do. reg	116½	100 do	60d. 35½
$8000 Phil & E 7s	86¾	100 do	b60. 35⅞
9 sh Cam & Am	117	440 sh Penna R.	62¼
100 sh O C & A R	b60 47⅞	100 do	62½
50 do	47⅞	400 sh Read	s30. 51½
25 sh 2d & 3d St.	57	500 do	b60. 51¼
2 sh Far & M Bk	125		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 111@111¼; do. 1867, do. 111@111¼; do. 1868, do. 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 110¼@110½; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@755.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 116½@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 112½@112¾; do. 1865, 112½@112¾; do., July, 1865, 112½@112¾; do., July, 1867, 111¼@111½; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 108½@108¾. Gold, 110¼@110½. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115½@115¾.

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

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·48 A. M.	110¾
10·24 "	110¼	12·00 M.	110¼
10·49 "	110¾		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....60