# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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# FIRST EDITION

BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Russian Official Statement.

The Massacres in Paris.

Blood of the Revolution.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

stc., stc., stc., stc.

#### THE BLACK SEA.

Official Russian Account of the Settlement of the Question. The following remarkable article in the Gorernment Messenger of St. Petersburg gives the official Russian account of the settlement of the Black Sea question: - 'For fifteen years Russia has strictly fulfilled the obligations of the treaty of Paris, onerous as some of them were for her dignity. Meanwhile political events had made considerable changes in the provisions of this treaty, and in course of time the position of the European powers in their relations toward each other had become essentially modified. It was impossible for Russia to submit any longer to the restrictions which had been imposed on her on the Black Sea, which bathes the Russian coasts, after the international relations of the other States had become so remarkably altered. The Imperial Cabinet notified Europe by the Imperial Chancellor's cir-cular of the 10th of October that it no longer considered Itself bound by the restrictions relating to the Black Sea, and that his Majesty the Emperor had assumed his full sovereign rights upon that sea, leaving at the same time the other sovereigns free to resume their rights in their entire extent. Notwithstanding the violent and biased declarations of many organs of the European press, the great powers which had signed the treaty of Paris did not look upon our circular as a provocation addressed to Europe, nor as an indication of secret plans against her peace, but as a frank and moderate notification; and they resoved, at the suggestion of the North German Confederation, to assemble in a conference for the purpose of bringing this notification of Russia into harmony with the treaty of 1856. Our Cabinet gladly accepted the invitation to take part in this conference, more especially as in the circular of the 19th of October it had already been stated that his Majesty was disposed to conclude any new international agreement whose object it should be to strengthen the sects of universal peace. While securing the dignity of Russia, the labors of the conference were greatly impeded and delayed by the contemporary political events; but from the very

#### peace and justice." DISTURBED PARIS.

beginning all the powers expressed a readiness

to solve the questions in a spirit of peace and

justice. In yesterday's number of the Govern-

ment Messenger a telegram was printed an-

nouncing that a new treaty had been signed

ishes those articles of the Treaty of Paris

that limited the sovereign rights of Russia and

Turkey on the Black Sen. There can be no

doubt that not only all Russians, but all friends

of peace and justice, will heartily rejoice at this

work of European diplomacy. It limits no one's

rights, it does not demand any sacrifices, while

it has restored rights which had been violated,

removed a symbol of international distrust, and

European States. It is pre-eminently a work of

strengthened the intimate relations of the

London Conference which

The Massacre in the Place Vendome-First Bloodshed of the Revolution.

Paris (March 22) Cor. of the Pall Mall Gazette I was breakfasting in the Rue St. Honore when there was a rush down the street, and a ery that fighting had commenced in the Place Vendome. Repairing to the scene of action, I was just in time to witness the end of what must be termed a massacre. An unarmed demonstration similar to that of yesterday had been organized at the new opera; it was proceeding down the Rue de la Paix when it met two insurgents, who were disarmed; these men rushed back to their comrades; the "manifestation" continued its march, an officer of the line earying a banner in front of the column. Cries of "Vive l'Ordre!" "Vive l'Assemblee!" were raised and hats were waved. The tradesmen in the Rue de la Paix had again to close their shutters, but the windows and balconies were crowded. The insurgents threw a line of troops across the entrance to the Place Vendome in the hope of stepping the procession, which, however, marched straight on, and drove this line back upon the main body. It was at this moment that a couple of shots were fired into the air, occasioning a partial retreat, but the officer with the flag stood firm, and the unarmed column pushed on, wishing to reach the centre of the Place and parley with the leaders. However, there was a fresh discharge of musketry, fired this time not into the air but into the thick of unarmed citizens, and this discharge, of course, sent the procession to the right about. The distance to cover was fortunately not far, and Rue de la Paix was quickly deserted by all but a few plucky fellows, who foolishly wished to stand their ground; but the insurgents kept up a dropping fire, and soon there was othing to be seen in front of their muskets but the dead bodies of those who had fallen and the wounded who were too saverely hit to get out of the way. By the side of one corpse there was a dog lying dead. A tall man in black made his appearance, holding aloft a white pocket-hand-kerchief. A National Guard took a deliberate shot at him, and the bullet struck the wall close to the tall man's head. He retreated, and the dead and dying were left in the street for nearly an hour. By degrees the inhabitants of the Rue de la Paix took courage, and began to open their doors and peep out: and, as all was quiet, humane persons ventured forth and took the wounded into their houses, and shortly afterwards the dead bodies were also removed, and few traces remained of the struggle beyond a few blood-stains on the pavement and some broken windows. Several bullets entered the premises of Mr. Blount, our ex-consul, but fortunately did little damage. As far as I can learn, there were about ten people killed and twenty wounded. Half a dozen fell close to me in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, but most of them were uninjured, and soon recovered the use of their legs. Admiral Saisset, one of the Deputies of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, was in the front rank of the pro-cession and escaped unwounded; he afterwards endeavored to form a sufficient force to attack the insurgents. Several explosive bullets were fired, and one may be seen in the shop of the tailor Dusautoy. The firing was hardly over when I went into a tobacconist's for postage stamps; the shop-door alone was open; a small boy about seven years of age entered, and placing a [couple of francs on the counter, asked for two packs of cards and snuff

for a sou. Great indignation is manifested at

the massacre which has just taken place, and able bodied men are everywhere gesticulating and declaring that this state of things must finish. However, no one seems inclined to bell the cat, and the National Guards of the First Arrondissement allow the scum of Belleville and Montmartre to invade and hold their quarter of the town. It was with astonishment that I beheld isolated soldiers and National Guards returning home from the Rue de la Paix and passing through the streets unmolested by the crowd. A man of the line, as he passed where I was standing, was quietly inserting his finger in the muzzle of his Chassepot by way of cleaning it. The people ask: Where is the Gov-ernment, and are they to be massacred? One citizen felt much aggrieved that the insurgents had not summoned the procession to disperse in the usual manner—three rolls of the drum, and minute between each roll.

#### NORTH AND SOUTH.

A South Carolina Democrat Would Imitate Massachusetts. The following letter from Mr. C. G. Memminger, late Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, is printed in the Charleston Republican. It was addressed to the Governor, and contains some important suggestions. Mr. Memminger says:-

The leading fact which has probably induced your action is the formation of combinations, in many of action is the formation of combinations, in many of the upper counties of the State, which exhibit them-selves in acts of violence upon those whom they deem fit subjects for extraordinary visitation. There can be no difficulty in ascertaining the cause of these combinations. It is undoubtedly the conviction that the existing government of the State is utterly corrupt, and that it has failed in all the duties which

are required at its hands.

Various evidences have settled a conviction in the minds of the whites that they must seek protection outside of the existing Government, and as your Excellency doubtless sees, these evils must result in anarchy or civil war, unless some remedy be speedily spplled. The active cause of all this evil is clearly the Legislature of the State. There it all originates; there it has its abode, and from thence it must be removed before peace or security can ensue. The character of this body must therefore be changed. Instead of representing ignorance and vice it must represent knowledge and vice, it must represent knowledge and virtue. This it cannot do until you change its constituency. There is no possible method of reforming an agency while the principal continues the same, and ignorance and prejudice will never select for their agents the wise and the good. Our troubles result from this cause and from neglect of the great American aphorism that taxation without representation is tyranny. In our present sys-tem of State government those who pay taxes have no voice in the government. This investigation clearly points to the only possible remedy, to wit, a change in the constituency which elects the Legislature. Let this be improved, and the improvement of the other follows of course. A more intelligent body the other follows of course. A more intelligent body of voters, and one directly responsible to pay the taxes which are imposed by their representatives, would speedily provide a remedy. Under their auspices an intelligent and virtuous Legislature would again make its appearance, and the laws of the land and the public officers appointed to administer them would again command public confidence and ensure the peace and tranquility of the State. All this can be obtained by simply following the lead of that State which our present rulers would regard as the fountain of political wisdom, and amending our Constitution, so as to conform the qualifications of voters to those required in Massachusetts. Let the voters be only such as can read and have paid some voters to those required in Massachusetts. Let the voters be only such as can read and have paid some tax for the support of the Government, and the representatives will at once change their character. Such a qualification in the voters would discriminate only against ignorance, and would place it in the power of every man to take part in the government, whatever may be his race or color. The difficulty of such an amendment arises from the fact that it must find sufficient favor with the existing authorities to command a twothirds vote. This difficulty is real; but is it not worth the effort to overcome it? Without some such change the State must inevitably drift into anarchy or civil war, and surely we already have had a sufficient experience of the evils of war to induce every one to seek their avoidance. If you, sir, would commence the movement by an earnest apneal to the Legislature immediately to submit the call of a convention to the decision of the people, it is not at all improvable that the movement succeed. It is true that it will take h time, and that much agitation must ensue, But let every man weigh against these considera tions the danger which must attend any other course. Should even the violence which may be apprehended be suppressed by military force, it is not at all unlikely that, as their only remaining resource, the entire community will refuse to pay their

# taxes; and then where will be the credit and Government of the State? C. G. MEMMINGER. CONNECTICUT.

A Review of the Campaign. HARTFORD, Conn., April 4 .- I think you will be justified in saying that your correspondence from Connecticut during the campaign has had. at least, the merit of accuracy in its prospective views of the result. The confidence of Democrats was inspired by a belief that a great "tidal wave" had started in New Hampshire, and was to sweep first over Connecticut, and finally, in 1872, engulf the whole country in a grand Demoeratic victory. We have shown, in the Republican papers here and elsewhere, that there were no strong evidences of a reaction, certainly nothing in comparison with the backward movements of 1862 and 1867; and that especially in Connecticut there was nothing in the canvass going to show that the chances of a Democratic triumph now vere even so good as they were two years ago when Governor Jewell was elected. The hepublican canvass then, as I recently telegraphed you, showed a majority against Jewell of about 700. Last year, when English was elected by 811, our canvass conceded a majority of 1500. This year-the first time in four years -the canvass was in our favor. We had given the opposition all doubtful votes; evidently they counted them in also, and relied upon others ignorantly supposing that there was a strong undercurrent of popular feeling turning against the Republican party. I have written you confidently of the result bewas unable to see any evidence of cause unusual changes. Still, I have known that the Democratic managers were sincerely hopeful: but whether they relied upon an honest vote or not puzzled me. Now, I am told that the Democratic canvass itself showed a clear majo-Mr. A. E. Burr, of the Hartford Times. who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee, tells me that the result is one of the most surprising things of his life; that he had not the slightest doubt of the election of English by certainly 1500 majority. Taking this view of the Democratic situation as correct, the party managers were simply over-confident: they depended upon imaginary results, and were so enthusiastic over the tidal-wave as to make a reckless canvass.

# A BOLD ASSASSINATION.

Bridegroom Shot Down While Receiving the Congratulations of His Friends-The Affair Shrouded in Mys-

From the Kansas City Bulletin. Dark and bloody was the deed! A feeling of horror thrilled through the hearts of the many witnesses who stood by and saw a young and happy bridegroom shot down, and without any apparent cause, by the hand of the sneaking A merry and joyous company had assembled last evening in the parior of the St Nicholas Hotel to do houor to the union of two loving hearts-the marriage of Mr. J. C. Foster, late of Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Miss Rose Bird, of this city. Father Donnelly had just performed the marriage ceremony. The bride was in the parlor, attended by a bevy of beauties and merry young maidens. The proud bridegroom had but just passed out to the saloon to receive the pledges and congratulations of his friends, when there entered an uninvited guest, a Mr. Thomas Smith, of Independence, who at once accosted Very few words passed between them. Foster. A bystander overheard the following conversation, the meaning whereof is still shrouded in mystery. Foster was standing at the corner

of the bar when Smith said, "You do not mean it." "I do." "Then prepare yourself."
At the same time he produced a navy revolver and fired into Foster. Turning around, without a word of explanation, the assassing walked out of the restriction. walked out of the saloon, putting up his pistol as he walked coolly across the street past the court house. Turning between the market hou e and the court house, he mounted his horse and fled out into the darkness of the night, numo-lested, unpursued. The bridegroom staggered backward as he received the shot, and fell upon a window bench. Medical attendance was soon upon the scene, and the wounded man carried up stairs. His crics were continuous, his only exclamations being, "Tom Smith, why did you murder me?" "Oh, why have you shot me down upon this my wedding?" "I who was your best friend and loved you! Oh, Tom, why have you murdered me?" An examination of the wound by Drs. Milligan, Taylor, and other surgeons whose names we were unable to learn, showed that the bullet had passed through the right hand and had entered the abdomen near the groin, and had glanced obliquely downwards, lodging about three inches from where it had entered. The opinion of the surgeons was that the wound was dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. The scene in the parlor was beyond description. The fair and elegantly attired bride, stricken down in her grief and horror, was surrounded by her bridesmaids and relatives. Here and there were fair girls lying prostrate and insensible from fright. Sobs and whispers were the only sounds to be heard. All was sadness and grief where joy and glee had reigned supreme not twenty minutes before. Tom Smith is now under indictment for robbing Stone & Thornton's bank in 1867, on information furnished by Jim Crow Childs. Smith has been a refugee from justice in Canada for about two years, having but recently returned to his home at Indepen-dence. His capture is considered doubtful. We have been unable to learn the cause that led to this deed of blood. The whole affair remains enshrouded in a veil of mystery.

## UNITED GERMANY.

Opening of the New Reichstag-The Imperial Speech.

Berlin (March 21) Cor. of Pall Mall Gazette. The opening of the Reichstag took place today, an event which has produced a profound sensation among the usually not excitable Berliners. The Reichstag was opened in the Weisse Saal of the Schloss, and the members afterwards moved off to their own not very imposing pre-mises in the Leipsiger Strasse. The Weisse Saal is a splendid white marble hall of the old palace, fitted up suitably for the present occasion. A canopy was placed for the Emperor with a dais under it; on the right was a box

railed off for the ladies. In front of the box stood the royal princes. The service was to have been over at 121, and the ceremony of reading the King's speech was to have taken place at 1 o'clock; but just before 1 we saw a number of ordinary workmen enter in workingidress, with large old stones and iron-work on barrows. The red velvet of the dais was covered with cloth, and the workmen pro-ceeded to erect with the old stones a royal chair or throne. Gradually what appeared to be a very ancient chair was put together; it might have been of the age of Charlemagne, but it was supported by four cannon balls of a very different date. On the top of the chair was a framework of iron, which, as far as I could see, appeared new, but copied from some ancient model. The erect ceremony, and the King did not enter till near

following speech from the throne:-

2 o'clock. THE ROYAL SPEECH. The King, who was loudly cheered, read the

"Honored Sirs: -When I see the German Reich-stag assembled around me for the first time after the giorious but trying struggie which Germany has carried on victoriously for its independence, I am impelled, above all things, to give expression to my humble thanks toward God for the historic successes with which His mercy has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies, the heroism and the discipline of our armies, as well as the devotion of the Ger-man people, which really made all sacrifices. We have achieved what has been striven for by our forefathers, the unity of Germany and of its organi-Constitution-the security of our frontiers, and the independence of our national development of the laws. Although the conviction of its future unity was velled, it was always vividly present to the mind of the German people. It has burst its veil by the enthusiasm with which the whole nation arose for the defense of the threatened fatheriand, and traced its will with indelible characters on the pattle-fields of France to be and to remain one battle-fields of france to be and to remain one united people. The spirit which animates the German people and pervades its culture and morals, nor in a less degree the constitution of its empire and its armies, guards Germany in the midst of its successes against every temptation to abuse the power gained by its unity. Germany will had a power that the power gained by its unity. ingly pays the respect claimed for its own independence to the independence of all other States and peoples, the weak as well as the powerful. One new Germany as it has gone forth from the flery ordeal of the present war will be a trustworthy guarantee of the peace of Europe, because Germany is suffi-ciently powerful and self-reliant to preserve the regulation of its own affairs as an exclusive but at the same time sufficient and satisfactory heritage. I have felt the special satisfaction in the midst of the trying war carried on by us to make heard the voice of Germany in this spirit of peace during the negotiations which were brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the London Conference brought about by the mediatory endeavors of my Foreign Office. The honorable task of the first German Reichstag will be to heal as much as possible the wounds indicted by the war, and to confirm the thanks of the fatherland to those who have paid for the victory with their blood and their life. At the same time you will, gentlemen, begin those works by which the representatives of the German people co-operate for the fulfillment of the mission which has been intrusted to them by the Constitution for the protection of the laws of Germany, and for cultivating the welfare of the German people. The preparatory labors for the regular legislaion have, I am sorry to say, suffered some telay and some interruption by the war. The pills which will be submitted to you, therefore, directly originate in the new Constitution of Germany. The constitutional arrangements made by the separate treaties of the 5th of November last are to receive by a new act a better conformation and a more harmonious rendering. The participa-tion of the single Federal States in the current expenses of the Empire demands a legal settlement Your co-operation will be required for the intro-duction of the laws of the Confederation of the North, which is intended by the Royal Bavarian Government. The disposal of the war indemnity to be paid by France will be effected, with your approval, in conformity with the requirements of the empire, and with the just the requirements of the empire, and with the just claims of the confederate members. An account of the means for carrying on the war which have been voted by you will be laid before you as speedily as the circumstances will admit. The position of the territories recovered by Germany will render ne-cessary a series of general laws, and also a law con-cerning the pensions of the officers and soldiers, and for the requisite measures in aid of the widows and account. These measures will also apply to the orphans. These measures will also apply to the whole German empire in a similar manner, all the armies having fought for the Fatherland with the same devotion, and equally deserving the thanks of the nation. Gentlemen, may the re-establish-ment of the German Empile, even after your time, be a promise of future greatness. May the German Imperial war, fought so gioriously by us, be followed by an equally glorious peace of the empire, and may the task of the German people henceforth be to prove victorious in the universal struggle for the

roducts of peace. God grant it !" Count Bismarck then declared the Reichstag The Empress and all the Princesses

attended the ceremony. -Virginia City has lost its opera house by

-There are seventy-eight women now regularly ordained preachers in the United States.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times is about to erect a four story first-class building, 50 feet by 130. —Providence, R. I., has appropriated \$325 to defray the board bills of the English sparrows.

—Morgan county, Ill., thinks \$30,000 would about replace the bridges it lost by the late

-The Interior, of Chicago, has opened an advertising directory for ministers and churches.

The French Revolution

Defeat of the Rebels.

15,000 Prisoners Taken

Generals Flourens and Duval Killed

The Revolt Decisively Checked.

Government's Official Statement.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Western Medical Societies.

Stc., Etc., Stc., Stc.,

#### FROM EUROPE.

15,000 Insurgent Prisoners. LONDON, April 5 .- The Times' special despatch from Versailles states that fifteen thousand insurgents have been taken prisoners. Paris is in consternation, and the people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the in-

The London Telegraph's correspondent says
The 1st Prussian Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march

The Reign of Terror continues. Dr. John Swinburne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill.

Complete Rout of the Nationals. The Daily News' special says the Nationals attacked the Government troops on Tuesday near Meudon, and suffered a complete rout.

Garibaldi declines the command of the insurgents. A Doubtful Story.

It is rumored that twenty thousand Nationals have entered Versailles, but the report is considered of doubtful authenticity. The effective

Strength of the Communists consists of 120,000 men and 200 guns. General Eudes is reported wounded in the recent battles.

Government Circular to the Prefects. VERSAILLES, April 5 .- M. the following circular to the prefects: -"The insurgents have met with a decisive check. Our troops have captured the redoubt at Chatillon, with two thousand prisoners. M. Flourens and M. Duval are dead, and Henry a prisoner.

Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and M. Assy has been imprisoned by his own "The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which is only what it

has expected." Details of the Late Battle. LONDON, April 5 .- The following details have been received of the recent battle before Paris. General Bergerot commanded the right wing of the Communists, with General Flourens in his rear as a support. General Duval commanded the centre, and General Eudes the left

wing.

The left and left centre suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists. The Nationals were badly organized, and having but a limited supply, were soon out of ammunition. Many tried to return to Paris, but they found the gates shut, and men posted on the rampants, who threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter the city.

The contest at Le Bas Meudon was exceedingly bloody. The firing of the batteries manned by artillerists from the Versailles army is pronounced fully equal in spirit and effect to the German bombardment of Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says that the Government is disposed to show the greatest kindness and humanity to the insurgents. LONDON, April 5.

A Red Republican Proclamation. dated at the Tuileries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles Government in attack-

ing Paris. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 5-11 30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92 %; for account, 92 %; American scenriftes firm. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92 %; of 1865, old, 92 %; of 1867, 13; ten-forties, 894. Liverpool, April 5-11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands, 7%@7%d.; Orleans, 7%@7%d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

# FROM THE WEST.

The Medical Society of Ohio. CINCINNATI, April 5 .- About two hundred memoers are present at the convention of the State Medical Society of Ohlo, now in session in this city and the meeting promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the association. The president of the society, Dr. Reamy, presides. An address of welcome was made by Dr. E. B. Stevens of this city. Interesting papers were read, and a number of new members admitted during the afternoon. A banquet was given last night to the members of Ohio and Kentucky Associations by the profession of this city, at Hopkins' Music Hall, which was attended by about five hundred persons, nearly all physi-

Kentucky State Medical Society. There is a good attendance at the Kentucky State Medical Society Convention, the first session of which was held yesterday at Covington. The morning was spent in the appointment of committees and in other preparations for work. Rev. Dr. Worroll made an address of welcome. At the afternoon session an address was made by the president, Dr. Atchison, who dwelt on the benefits of an organization, especially on the advantages of local societies. The new headquarters building and readingroom of the

National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, will be formally opened next Tuesday. Ex-Secretary Cox and other prominent gentlemen will participate in the exer-

#### FROM NEW JERSEY.

The John Ware Case. Special Despatch to the Boening Telegraph.

TRENTON, April 5 .- Governor Randolph has granted John Ware a reprieve till May 4. The Governor has been so occupied with the closing days of the Legislature that he could not examine into the case. It is generally understood that this action of the Governor, which meets the approval of the community, will be followed by a commutation of the prisoner's sentence to imprisonment for life, as soon as the Court of Pardons is convened. Tue Governor's vote is requisite to any action on the part of the Court.

### FROM THE STATE.

The Partial Resumption in the Coal Region.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. SCRANTON, April 5 .- The Enterprise colliery. owned by J. H. Swoyer, and the Hollenback mine, owned by Messrs, Elliot & Co., are both in operation in this region to supply the actual wants of customers who are willing to purchase coal at the present high rates of freight. With these two exceptions the remaining collieries are still in a state of idleness.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Killed in Resisting Arrest.

Boston, April 5.—Timothy Lynch, a young rough of East Boston, died in the police station last night from injuries received in resisting arrest. A mob of roughs, aided by Lynch, gave battle to some twenty policemen, in which the latter were compelled to use their clubs forcibly.

#### FROM DELAWARE.

Launch at Wilmington. WILMINGTON, April 5 .- Pusey, Jones E. Co. launched at noon to-day the iron screw propeller A. D. Bache, for the United States Coast Survey service. She is 140 feet long and 33 feet

Shipments of Specie. New York, April 5,-The shipment of specie to Europe to-day is \$240,000, including \$150,000 in silver.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARDESEURG, April 5,-The following bills were reported:—
Senate bill to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States affirmatively; Senate bid to allow the School Directors of Shenandoah City to borrow money.

Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill for the protection

of salmon, black bass, and other food fish newly introduced or to be introduced into the Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries; for the proand Susquehanna and their tributaries; for the protection also of closes against unlawful hunting and Eshing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fish into trout's reams, and for other germane purposes. The bill was referred to a select committee of three, Messrs. Buckalew, Brodhead, and Brooke being appointed the committee.

Mr. Turner, one providing that the directors of mining companies shall not have power to sell, convey, or lease any mines without having first obtained the written conset of the stockholders owning a majority of the stock.

Mr. Billinglett's resolution in regard to the page.

Mr Billingfelt's resolution in regard to the unex-

pended balance came up for consideration. House. At the opening of the session there was a mani-

fest disposition not to transact any important busi-Mr. Chalfant (Democrat) asserted that the Repubilcans had made a mistake in passing a resolution yesterday corgratulating themselves upon a victory in Connecticut. The victory had been on the other In view of this fact, Mr. Josephs (Dem.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the H use had yester-

day passed the congratulatory resolution . Chalfant (Dem.) asked to postpone the motion This brought up the whole subject for general Mr. Hall (Dem.) called for the reading of the resolution of yesterday. As it was read it was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter by the Democrats. The political debate then opened. The Republi-cans insisted, even taking the worst aspect of the case, that they had gained a victory in Connecticut

the Democrats asserted that they had been The floor was finally gained by Hon. Major Jack Cummings, of Snyder county, who yesterday de-livered a three hours' speech on general political subjects. He took the floor to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Naw York, April 5.—Slocks strong. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110½. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, new. 111½; do. 1868, 111½; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; New York Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 21½; Reading, 108; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 101½; Michigan Central, 124¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Western Union Telegraph, 38½.

New York Produce Market. New York, April 5.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of uplands at 15½c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales 7500 barrels State 2at \$5@740; Ohio at \$670@7755; Western at \$6@756; Southern at \$690@9. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales 24,000 bushels new spring at \$1.58@161; winter and and ambre Western at \$1.58@156. Corn beauty red and amber Western at \$1 62@1.65. Corn heav and lower; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 81@81½c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 68@72½c. Beef unchanged. Pork steady. Lard quiet at 11@12½c. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bunn's Bail. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson.

In the case of William M. Bunn, who was indicted for subornation of perjury, the Court to day struck on the forfeiture of ball because of the irregularity of the proceedings before Alderman Hagan. tion was then made to quash the indictment, which motion will be heard on Saturday next. Prison Cases.

Frederick Flatt, a youth, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing bonds to the amount of \$250 from a man at whose house he boarded. He sold the bonds and appropriated the money to his own use.

John Green pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a roll of cassimere valued at \$35 from the front of David Harvey's store.

Henry Williamson pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a coat from Petry's restaurant. Christopher Leitheiser pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing boots and shoes from a shop in Coate street, where he was employed.

Mary Carter pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a watch and articles of clothing from Mrs. ophic Martineau, by whom she was employed as Adam Blume pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a watch and \$24 in money from a man who roomed with him at a boarding-house.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRIEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, April 5, 1871. There is no material change in the demand or scale of rates for money this morning, but the tendency of the market is towards further ease The supply of currency is slowly increasing by an influx of currency from the interior, and when the present speculative excitement ceases, as it no doubt will in a few days, lenders will find it less easy to place their available funds without yie lding a concession in present rates To-day, however, 512.26 per cent. is again the range for cali loans, and 728 per cent. for good business paper. The latter moves sluggishly in Gold is quiet and without new feature. Sales

up to noon between 110% and 110%. Government loans are again strong under the influence of the Treasury purchases to-day, amounting to three millions.

The stock market continues excited, and the

business was heavy at a further advance. Sale :

business was heavy at a further advance. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101%.

Reading Railroad sold very largely at 54%, closing at 53 31; with sales. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 62%, the latter b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119; North Pennsylvania at 45%; Philadelphia and Eric at 27%; Lehigh Valley at 60; Northern Central at 39%; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 49 for a small lot.

Canal shares were stronger. Sales of Schuyl-kill at 8½, and preferred do. at 17½, b. o.: and Lehigh at 35½ @35½.

Empire Transportation sold at 5714, and Girard Bank at 63.

—The following bank has subscribed through
Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per
cent, Government bonds:—Winchester National,

Winchester, N. H., \$88,900. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 Pa 68, 3 8e. 108 \( \) 200 8h Reading R. 54 \( \) 5800 City 68, New.101 \( \) 45 do. 54 \( \) 45 do. 54 \( \) 2200 do. 101 \( \) 50 do. 54 \( \) \$1000 C & A m 68, 89 93 \( \) 1300 do. 55 \( \) 45 \( \) 2000 Wilm & RR 78 90 1500 do. 55 \( \) 48 \( \) \$2000 W Jersey R 78.100 200 do. 53 \( \) 48 \( \) 48 B Cam & Am .119 1000 do. 53 \( \) 48 8h Cam & Am .119 1000 do. 53 \( \) 49 \( \) 45 8R Cam & Am .119 1000 do. 53 \( \) 41 \( \) 45 \( \) 48 8h Cam & Am .119 1000 do. 53 \( \) 1000 do. 53 \( \) 48 88RS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third

10 sh N Pa R..... 45%
MESSER. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third
Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 63 of 1881, 116% 2116%; do. 1862, 112% 2112%;
do. 1864, 112% 2113; do. 1865, 112% 2112%; do. 1865,
new, 111% 21113; do. 1567, do. 111% 21113%; do. 1868,
do. 111% 2112; 10-408, 108% 2109. U. S. 20 Year
6 per cent. Currency, 115% 2115%; Gold, 110%
110%; Silver, 106% 2108; Union Pacific Railroad
18t Mort. Bonds, 825 2855; Central Pacific Railroad,
955 2965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720 735.

MESSER WILLIAM PARKER & CO. No. 36 S. Televille. MESSHS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 35 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116% &116%; 5-208 of 1863, 112% @112%; do. 1864, 112% @112%; do. 1865, 111% @111%; do., July, 1865, 111% @111%; do. July, 1868, 111% @111%; do. July, 1868, 111% @111%; do. 1869, 110% @109. Gold, 110% @110%. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 68, 115% @116%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 5 .- Bark-In the absence of further sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. The Flour market remains quiet, but we continue former quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate only to ment, and the home consumers operate only to supply immediate wants. About 1000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.25.65.75; extras at \$5.75.66.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7.67.37%; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50.67; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.25.67.75; and fancy brands at \$8.69.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50.65.75.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at \$1.75.61.67; amber at \$1.70.61.73, and white at \$1.75.61.84. Rye ranges from \$1 to \$1.05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of yellow at \$0.681c., and Western mixed at 77.67.8%; C. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 67.668c.

In Barley and Mait no further sales were reported.

In Bariey and Mait no further sales were reported. Whisky is dull. Sales of Western iron-bound at 92)4 (693c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 5 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

8 A. M..... 56 | 11 A. M..... 59 | 2 P. M..... 62 SUN RIBES...... 533 MOON SETS..... 535 MOON SETS...... 124

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 5.—The steamship City of London, from New York March 25, touched at Queenstown this morning.
Steamship Donau, from New York, touched at

Steamship Bonau, from New York, touched at Southampton yesterday.

Steamship Peruvian, from Portland, touched at Movine to day.

Liverpool, April 5.—Arrived, ships Cultivator, Knight of Snowdoun, and Lake Huron, from New York; Universe and Puritan, from Savannah, with 2569 bales of cotton; Frice, from New Orleans; and Muscongus, from Charleston; barks Magnolia, from New York, and Eulalia, from Charleston.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, steamships Allemania, from Hamburg, and Russia, from Liverpool.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Reports anchored of Brandywine, a foreign bark and Henry Virden, board down a Portnerse bark anchored of Fourbound down; a Portuguese bark anchored off Four-teen-feet Bank; fore-and-aft sehr on the beach, two teen-feet Bank; fore and aft schr on the beach, two
miles seuth of Fenwick Island Light. Passed, Monday, 7 A. M., 20 miles north of Cape Hatteras, Compaby's steamship Wyoming, bound to Savannah.
Passengers:—Patrick Hogan; Mrs. A. Hogan; H.
Schaeffer; H. C. Hay; M. F. Malony: Dr. William
Wood Lesley; Mrs. H. N. Benade; Hon. Victor Green;
C. C. Cochran; G. C. Morris; William Young; James
Jennings; John Flecker; Lawrence Henry; J. Hayment; Mr. Feeney; F. T. Lane; D. T. Risley; P.
Worrell; J. C. H. Steadwell.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Bark Scud, Wilson, Genoa, L. Westergaard & Co. Brig Alpha, Burk, Medway, B. Crawley & Co. Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwalk, Sinnick-

son & Co. Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, Schr William Wallace, Scull, Boston, Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Norwalk, Barge Sarah Doherty, Doherty, New York, Barge Carrie, Baker,
Barge Starry Flag, Hutchinson,
Barge S. W. Clark, Ba'l,
Go.
Barge C. Connelly, Dever, Jersey City,
Barge Oliver Thomas, Saper, Saugerties,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whiriwind, Sherman, from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stetson & Co. with midse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer W. Whillidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with midse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr American, Swift, 5 days from Great Wicomico, Va., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Sebastopol, Martins, from N. W. Fish River,
Md., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Virgil, Ellis, from N. W. Fish River, Md.,
with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Mary C. Sinnie. 1 day from Milford, Del. Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Edgar, Evans, 5 days from Nanticoke, with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr A. E. Smith, Jones, from Richmond, with stone to R. Grantis & Co.

stone to R. Granits & Co.
Schr Wm. Ruark, Cooper, from Smith's Point, Va.
Schr Telegraph, Tyler, from Rappahannock. IMPORTATIONS.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Tonawanda.—253 pieces lumber, W. C. Allison & Son; 14 bbis. and 36 half do., empty, J. F. Betz; 52 kegs and 5 half do., empty, J. F. Betz; 52 kegs and 5 half do., empty, Bergner & Engel; 13 empty kegs, J. & F. Baltz; 68 car skles, 48 car wheels, Bash's Packet Co.; 18 bales cotton, Cochran, Russell & Co.; 14 do. yarn, 21 do. domestics, Claghorn & Co.; 8 boxes vegetables, Mrs. Cassidy; 1 bbl. whisky, H. & H. W. Catherwood; 1 box mdse., W. Fleishman; 1 do. do., W. H. Frower; 1 do. do., S. Gans; 1 do. meters, Harris & Bro.; 26 bales waste, H. S. Henry & Co.; 1 box, Pat. Hogan; 6 boxes mdse., W. L. James, General Agent; 11 bales rags, Jessup & Moore; 1 bdl. copper, B. M. Janes & Co.; 8 bales sheeting, James Leo & Co.; 45 bales cotton, 2 bdls, brass, Miller & Bro.; 37 bales yarn, D. McDevitt; 1 buggy cover, McLear & Kendall; 3 boxes mdse., National Publishing Co.; 4 bales cotton, 4 do. do., 28 hhds. and 4 bbls. iren, to order; 1 bbl. terrapins, Outerbridge & Co.; 1 trunk mdse., Philadelphia and Reading RR. Co.; 45 bales cotton, Randall & Jenks; 2 bbls. liquor, R. Rowland & Co.; pkg. mdse., Rebholtz & Co.; 44 casks clay, Sesger & Co.; 2 bales hides, H. Smith & Bro.; 14 do. cotton, E. Waitzfelder; 1 box mdse., M. P. Woodbridge. IMPORTATIONS.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 4.—9 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Fremunt, with stone, and S. C. Clark, with marble, to Physical Physics

for Philadelphia.

BALTHORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 4. — The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:

F. R. Horton, Loretta, M. E. McKeever, Munroe, Ida Brow, M. Kirkpatrick, H. V. James, Lydia Brow, Kate Jamison, Elia Saylor, J. W. Barker, C. H. Winne, Doc White, M. C. Jones, L. Delamater, and Mary Rowland, all with coal for New York.

Alexander Toms, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Board of Trade, with coal, for New Castie.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 5. — The Doc Pierce, with corp., for New York, will leave this ovening.