THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 87.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE COAL-MINING TROUBLES.

Arbitration Question.

Terrific Storm at Pottsville.

Opening of "Royal Albert Hall"

Unofficial Report on San Domingo.

Outrages in New Mexico.

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE MINERS.

The Action of the General Council-Additional Outrages-Holding the Rioters in

The Scranton Republican of yesterday has the following special telegram from Mauch Chunk: The General Council of the W. B. A. has been in session all day, and there was a great deal of discussion upon numerous topics, some of which were to the point, while others were irrelevant, and almost foreign to the vital questions now at issue, and which are really the obstacles in the way of resumption. Little has been accomplished, and while the prospect is generally regarded as hopeful, yet those who had anticipated prompt, decisive action on the part of the council will be somewhat disappointed. It was at once ascertained this morning, if not yesterday, that there was a great diversity of opinion among the members of the council on the subject of arbitration. The fact is, a considerable number of the miners, now that the question of arbitration has really become the foremost issue in the present troubles, are suspicious and fearful that it would not result in their favor. The principle of arbitration is admitted by all to be the only remedy that promises a settlement of present difficulties and a guarantee for future uninterrupted prosperity; and if the miners could foretell the result, and know that it would be favorable to them, there would be no div'sion upon the subject.

A committee of five was finally appointed to report upon the question of arbitration. After protracted and earnest discussion of the subect two reports-were at length submitted to the Council—a majority and a minority report. Three members reported in favor of submitting the question of wages to arbitration, while two dissented, and made a minority report. It is generally believed that the feeling in favor of submitting the question of wages to some kind of reference or arbitration is growing. The Lehigh and Hazleton regions oppose arbitration bitterly, and it is understood will continue to do so, while the Scranton and Schuylkill representatives are in favor of such a system. It is very difficult to determine what the final action of the council will be, but the out-look altogether s rather hopeful than otherwise.

We find also in the Republican the following items of news in the turbulent coal district:-ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

As Mr. David Owen was returning from church at Hyde Park on Monday evening about 9 o'clock, he was assailed by two men near the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Bellevue. He was first shot at and then stopped by the men, who demanded to know if he was not a blackleg and a company man, and if he did not speak in favor of resumption in 1869. They further in-formed him that he ought to have been killed then, and should be now. He was then set upon and assaulted, but in the scuille he succeeded in extricating himself and started to run. He was, however, soon overtaken, when he was knocked down and kicked in a brutal manner. Some young men in the neighborhood heard the noise, and came to the rescue, when the ruffians fled in the direction of Taylorville, firing a shot or two as they fled. These facts we learn from Mr. Owen himself, who also bears evidence upon his person of severe treatment.

RIOTERS HELD IN BAIL. The names of a large number of the persons engaged in the riotous proceedings on Thursday and Friday were known, and warrants were issued for their arrest. At the miners' meeting held at Hyde Park on Monday, it was recommended by the officers of the W. B. A. that these persons should appear before Alderman Waters and voluntarily surrender themselves. Accordingly yesterday morning Thomas Brooks, Charles Gallagher, and L. Morgan came before Alderman Waters and gave themselves up, on the com-plaint of Daniel Langstaff charging them with riot, arson, and assault and battery.

The evidence elicited on this examination was

only a repetition of the reports of those dis-graceful scenes published in our columns, and fully corroborating their truthfulness. Upon the investigation it appears that Mr. Morgan, who accompanied the rioters, was in ne way connected with their riotons acts, but was rather counselling the men to desist from their evil intentions. He was accordingly discharged. The alderman censidered the testimony in the cases of Gallagher and Brooks sufficiently strong to hold them to bail for their appearance at court. He accordingly required Brooks to give \$5000 bail and Gallagher \$2000 for their appearance at the next term of the Mayor's Court of this city. The W. B. A. officers procured the bail on which they were released.

POTTSVILLE UNDER WATER.

Terrific Storm-Streets and Cellars Inun-The Pottsville Miners' Journal of yesterday

Between 3 and 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon a thunder storm came up suddenly and increased in fury until it became one of the most terrific and destructive that has visited this region for many years. The rain came down in perfect torrents, as if in one massive sheet, suddenly converting the dusty streets, of a few moments before into rivers of swift-running water, which it was impossible for the inlets to the culverts to accommodate. A heavy wind and some hail

accompanied the rain, which made the loose signs, awnings, etc., hop around lively.

At Second street and Church alley two immense streams of water came down, covering either street from curb to curb and meeting as they did struck the corner of Heffner's livery stable, and poured in through the door on the alley front and out on the lower side, leaving the stable floor thickly covered with mud and stone washed dewn from the mountain side. The back of the Pennsylvania Hall was completely inundated, the water passing in on the alley front and running through into the yard, doing considerable damage. The saloon in the basement of the hall was also drowned out, the water having overrun the pavement, and made an entrance through the windows. At the corner of Centre street and Church alley the gutters were filled and the street covered to the depth of a foot with mud washed down the

In Market street the damage was very severe, many cellars being filled with water and the people being driven out of the lower story. As far up as Eleventh street the inundation commenced, and but few dry cellars were to be

found after the storm. The double frame houses standing back from Market street, between Mr. Wolff's and Thompson's Church, were com-pletely inundated, the water being four or five feet deep in the lower story. From one of these houses a lady was carried by a gentleman, who displayed great gallantry. Mr. Wolff's loss is estimated at about \$2000, for which he blames

the borough authorities, averring that the cul-vert passing through his property is not of suffi-cient capacity nor properly constructed. Near Centre, in Market street, the water overflowed the pavement and ran into the new build-ing in process of construction by L. C. Thomp-son, where it worked its way down into Henry Matten's cellar by tearing out a portion of the stone foundation. In Lyon street the cellars were all filled, and the piles of debris left along the sides of the street would indicate that an earthquake had visited that locality. In this street the house of Uriah Good was struck by lightning, and slightly damaged. The culvert passing under Ulmer's slaughter house, back of Centre street, burst in the basement of that eshilishment, giving the water an outlet through blishment, giving the water an outlet through the building, thence into the cellars of Messrs. Ulmer, Kennedy, and Zerbey, on Centre street, doing considerable damage. In Minersville street the damage to houses, cellars, and property generally was very great—many basements and ground floors being invaded by the element, and families driven into the second story for

A GREAT DAY IN LONDON.

Opening of the "Royal Albert" Hall-The Ceremonies-Speech of the Prince of Wales-How the Queen Appeared, Etc.

Our London correspondent, in a letter published yesterday, gave some important facts relative to the New London nondescript entitled the "Royal Albert" Hall. The following additional particulars of the opening, from English papers just at hand, will be read with

Queen Victoria, says the London News, was dressed in slight mourning. Princess Louise ap-peared in what looked like semi-bridal costume -namely, a bonnet, dress, and mantilla of white corded silk, and looked fairer than on her wedding day a week before, while the Marquis of Lorne, who had assumed the kilt, made as handsome and gallant a young bridegroom as eye could wish to see.

In the intervals of the ceremony an animated conversation was carried on among the quartet formed by the Queen and her royal daugnters and daughters-in-law; and when the little Princess Beatrice, who was dressed in pale green silk, and with her pretty flaxen hair hanging loosely down, appeared to call the Prince of Wales' attention to a somewhat ludicrous incident then in progress, the good-humored gayety increased. A well-known metropolitan eugineer was advancing from the position he originally took up on the dais to a more prominent central place opposite the royal chair, and while edging round inadvertently turned his back upon the the Queen more than half the way. It is not always easy to be natural when in the immediate presence of royalty, and the spectacle of a distinguished professional gentleman walking laboriously sideways, but with the wrong side outwards, supplied the element of humor to a scene which had lacked little else previously.

* * On the dais or platform every one was either in uniform or in

professional or court dress. It seemed a little bard on Mr. Bruce to be compelled to hold the Queen's official reply to the address in his hand during nearly the whole of the proceedings, for it is difficult to carry a cumbrous roll of parchment-like a swollen field-marshal's batongracefully, and the Home Secretary was moved to keep it in his arms as if it were a baby in long clothes-moving it mechanically to and fro, as if he were embarrassed with the same baby or the Prince of Wales were reading it a

lullaby. "May it please your Majesty:—As President of the Provisional Committee of the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, it is my high privilege and gratification to report to your Majesty the successful completion of this Hall, an important feature of a long-cherished design of my beloved father for the general culture of your people, in whose improve-ment he was always deeply interested. Encouraged by your Majesty's sympathies, and liberally supported by your subjects, we have been enabled to carry out the work without any aid from funds derived from public taxation. I am warranted in exrived from public taxation. I am warranted in expressing our confidence that this building will justify the conviction we expressed in the report submitted on the occasion of your Majesty laying its first stone, that by its erection we should be meeting a great public want. Your Majesty's Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, in further prosecution of my father's design for the encouragement of the my father's design for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, an object which he always had warmly at heart, are about to commence a series of annual international exhibitions, to the success of which this hall will greatly contribute by the facili-ties which it will afford for the display of objects and for the meeting of bodies interested in the industries which will form the subjects of successive exhibitions. The interest shown in the hall by the most eminent musicians and composers of Europe strengthens our belief that it will largely conduce to the revival among all classes of the nation of a taste for the cultivation of music. Your Majesty will hear with satisfaction that results have justified the original estimate of the cost of the building, and that, aided by the liberal assistance of your exhibition commissioners, the corporation will commence its management unfettered by pecuniary liabilities, and under conditions emi-nently calculated to insure success. It is my grate ful duty to return to your Majesty our humble thanks for the additional mark or your royal favor which is conferred upon us by your auspicious pre-sence on the present occasion, when our labors as a provisional committee are drawing to a close. We venture to hope that when we shall have resigned our functions into the hands of the governing body, which will be elected under the provisions of the royal charter granted to us, your Majesty will continue to the corporation that measure of support

which has been always graciously given to us. The Queen in a few words expressed her admiration of the hall, but her formal reply was not read. It was printed in all the morning papers, but is unimportant.

At the conclusion of a prayer by the Bishop of Lenden, the Prince of Wales turned to the auditorium and exclaimed in a loud voice, "The Queen declares this hall open." Then came a tremendous burst of cheering, clangor from trumpets and loud booming from the park guns. Mighty sounds burst forth from thousands of lusty throats, and the vast crowds who were waiting outside heard the cheering, and took it up until the enthusiasm within and without was acting and reacting, and cannon and musical instruments were intermingling with indescribable effect. The Queen moved from the dais to the royal box, taking up her position there as a spectator and auditor, the ceremonial of opening being over. Her Majesty and the royal and distinguished people round her proceeded from the dais down the crimson path, and past the Beef-eaters in the same order as on the arrival, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne enlisting much attention, and the Queen bowing and smiling graciously on all sides. A few minutes more, and her Majesty is again bowing her acknow-ledgments, but this time from her private box. The whole company is on its feet again, and the Queen, who occupies the central seat between the two divisions of her box, curtaies deeply three times, directly she is visible, and twice again when she gains her seat in front.

After the opening of the Hall had been formally declared the national anthem was again given, first by the orchestra, then a verse by the choral sopranos, accompanied on the organ; the next verse by the altos, with orchestral wind instruments; and the concluding portion in full choral harmony with orchestra and organ.

-Two brothers named Smalltubs, recently married in Michigan, took the names of their -A Southern paper has an editorial argument against "the practice of carrying dogs to

THE TRIP TO SANTO DOMINGO. Some Unofficial Ideas About It and Annex-

George Alfred Townsend writes in his usual free-and-easy way to the Chicago Tribune about the trip to Santo Domingo, as follows:—
Franz Sigel has returned with the San Domingo party, and, if rumor be correct, looks upon the whole performance down there as ridiculous. He has no opinion of Baez, no belief in the island as a component of the American republic and no respect for anything about it. It is he who was said to have given Schurz the name of the "Pickwick Club" as applied to the San Domingo Commission. General Boynton, with whom I have talked about the trip, gave the fellowing notions:—He says that San Domingo is a land of delight—to the eye particularly of a Northern man who has never been anywhere near the tropics, on account of the luxuriant growth of vegetation. He says that the trip was like walking through scores of miles of the Capitoline conservatory, through flowers, vegetation rich colors, and all the productions of heat and moisture. Wherever a rock could be made to crumble, vegetation started forth, and those 'ascious features were at first bewildering to the eyes of the explorers. But, he says, there is no mortal reason why we should want the Island. A good deal of it has gone to waste, and the rest is scarcely cultivated at all. After spending some weeks among its coasts, the view of Kingston, in Jamaica—a town about the size of Alexandria, Va.—seemed

like a social Paradise. He says that Baez looks like a French dancing-master, and im-presses one as a conniving politician, and pretty much of the "jockey" that Sumner describes. He says that the Pickwick Club was a funeral compared to this commission, so far as ridicu-lousness was concerned; for the three Commissioners had no harmony at all, Ben. Wade being the only man who showed himself to be an open-air, hearty old fellow. Dr. Howe and Professor White looked upon their office as a great secret State matter, and held frequent private conferences in retired places, from which old Wade would come out and blurt the

whole thing to the reporters, damning his con-tederates up and down hill, for a set of ima-giners who thought themselves important. Boynton says that there are no snakes on the island, that he saw some centipedes and a great many scorpions, that the people are all of a come day go-day sort, idle and loitering, but that as nobody in the commission on either side spoke Spanish, they had hardly any conversa-tion with the people who could inform them. Those who did speak it according to the books could not make their learning intelligible to the natives. This shows how General Grant selected his san Domingo Commission, pretty much as he does the most of his officials—sending them to find out something, without regard to their acquirements in the Spanish language, but that their statements might have some effect upon the country. Boynton says that when they came to Hayti they did see a strong, sensitive,

cannibal-looking race, with negro skins, but

with straight noses, and all the appearance of

men who made a nation, and were going to fight

for it: who did not mean to be wheedled out of

it, and who could get up a revolution in earnest, at short notice. All the correspondents were delighted to come home, and all who had a chance to go, and did not do it, are delighted that they stayed at home. Nearly all of them described the affair. from beginning to end, to have been a perfect farce. Three men and a lot of newspaper folks were sent out junketing to a country, about which they had no knowledge, with a whole fleet of ships-of-war to accompany them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and their only trophies are a lot of bugs picked up by the naturalists. Was there ever such a farce, even under this administration?

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

The Killing of Dr. Scanland by His Brother-in-Law-Committal of Leonard-Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Bail Refused. From the Chicago Post, April 10.

The killing of Dr. Scanland by his brother-inlaw, Mr. Leonard, on Friday evening, has created a widespread and profound sensation, not only on account of the prominence of some of the parties involved, but also because of the peculiar character of the antecedent circumstances. The facts, as developed by the Coroner's inquest on Saturday, are briefly stated:-There was a sharp hostility existing between the homicide and his victim, originating in the fact that Mrs. Scauland and her brother, Mr. Leonard, believed that Scanland was guilty of a "flirtation" with a lady who was ostensibly merely a patient, and the resulting fact that Leonard took his sister's part and remonstrated against the intimacy. Scanland was a tall, powerful man, irregular in his habits, and in the interviews that were held seems invariably to have fallen into a passion and abused Leonard, sometimes threatening to chastise him, and even striking him on at least one occasion. Leonard universally bore the reputation of an exceptionally excellent young man, and being physically inferior to Scanland, and withal temperate, modest in his demeaner, and peaceful in his disposition, generally retreated whenever he found himself subject to the doctor's uncontrollable rage. Once. indeed, he sought the intervention of the police, but the sergeant on duty failed to respond to his

The fatal collision was precipitated by the fact that Leonard desired Scanland to seek board elsewhere, at the same time removing from his walls a portrait of the lady whose conduct was in controversy; and the ultimate consequences were doubtless aggravated by the circumstance that, a few days before, Dr. Scanland had abused Leonard's sister and attempted to choke her to compel her to disclose the hiding-place of the portrait, and that he had the day before threatened Leonard with an uplifted cane. Leonard procured a pistol and solved to defend himself. Scanland Was betrayed into a passionate asagain sault, in which he drove Leonard out of his own house to the sidewalk, and followed him up with aggressive menaces. Rolf Obermeser testified that he stood within ten or fifteen feet of them, and that Leonard, being persistently followed up and threatened, told Scanland, "If you don't keep away I'll shoot you." The angry man still advanced and strove to get near enough to strike Leonard, when the latter shot and

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict against Leonard, and he was committed to prison, \$500,000 bail having been refused. The wife of the aurdered man was entirely ignorant of the creadful occurrence that had made her a wide w until Saturday morning, when she read th death in the papers.

Troubles on the Mexican Frontier. ANOTHE: INDIAN BUTCHERY.

From The Borderer sublished at La Cruces, N. M. From M. F. He cing, conductor on the Northern Road, we let rn that last week the train of Messrs. Kearl & Miller was on the route from Chihuahua to Fort Bayard, loaded with bacon. Before reaching the boundary line, Mr. Charles Kearl and wife, with six other Americans, proceeded in advance of the train, and, when about five miles from it, were attacked by a large band of Indians. Mr. Kearl, his wife, and five others of the party, were killed on the spot; the other two succeeded in escaping, both badly wounded, but one has since died. The bodies of those slain in the attack were horribly mutilated, the hands being cut off and placed beside the bodies, and the head of Mr. Kearl was placed by the body of his wife, and her head upon his shoulders. The attack occurred be-tween Casas Grances and Gavilloa. The names of the killed, as far as we can learn, were Mr. and Mrs. Kearl, Gus. Hepner, Mr. Suthland, and Charles Delano.

SECOND EDITION

The French Revolution THE COUP DE MAIN

Postponed Until To-day.

Leniency of President Thiers.

He Desires to Save Bloodshed.

Lives of Insurgents to be Spared.

Reception of the Paris Delegates.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reinforcements for Versailles. BOULOGNE, Wednesday night, April 12 .- Yesterday morning the garrisons of St. Omer and Arras left for Versailles.

Arrests of Priests. PARIS, April 12-7 P. M .- The Cure of Notre Dame de Loretta, and the Abbe Miguel, Vicar of the Church of St. Philippe, have been arrested, the latter while visiting the Archbishop.

There was an Artillery Duel, lasting throughout the day. The Nationals re-

fusing to fight have been disarmed. The Insurgents are in High Spirits over the result of last night's fighting. An attack is expected to-night.

M. Assy is Accused of High Treason to the city and nation. General Dombrewski telegraphs that he is in

hopes to get the bridge to-night. M. Amaroux has been released and made Secretary of the

possession of three-quarters of Neuilly, and

Shells are Falling in the Rue Chaillot, and the firing continues. The Coup de Main.

VERSAILLES, April 12-Wednesday night .-The coup de main arranged for last night was deferred till to-night. M. Thiers is so

Auxious to Avoid Bloodshed that it is doubtful if it will take place. The Assembly is enraged at the inactivity of the troops at Fort Valerien. There was excellent artillery practice last night. Two new guns have been mounted at Chatillon to bombard Fort Issy at the last moment. I learn that an attempt both inside and outside of Paris is certain to take place to-night. Marshal MacMahon com-

Losses of the Versaillists.

LONDON, April 13 .- The Times' special from Paris says a portion of the Versailles army engaged in the attack upon the outlying forts to south of Paris has suffered greatly in both killed and wounded.

The Communists have surrounded three thousand gendarmes near Asnieres, and their capitulation is thought probable. General Dombrowski

is very popular with his troops. He declares that he will burn Neuilly, Villers, and Puteaux, if such steps are necessary for the defense of Concentration Before Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says there is a great concentration of troops before that city. Marshal MacMahon has gone to Villeletang, and a decisive attack upon the insurgent positions is expected.

M. Thiers is now opposed to conciliation, and thinks the success of the army is certain. The Military Situation.

A despatch from Paris says:—A battery of big guns has been mounted in the Avenue du Trocadero, pointing towards the Fort du Mont Valerien. The Nationals are massed near the Arch of Triumph. General Dombrowski has selected Asnieres as the centre of operations against Courbevoie. Longchamps and Asnieres are both well fortified. Paris is calm, but the exedus of the inhabitants continues.

Circular from M. Thiers. VERSAILLES, April 13 .- M. Thiers, in a circular bearing date of the evening of the 12th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says the Government will act at the proper time. Falsity of the Commune Account.

The Commune accounts of victory at Paris are as false as they are unprincipled. Our victory will come bloodlessly. The Paris Delegates

have arrived, and were received, not because they are Communists, but because they are republicans. My answer to them was that "No one menaces the republic but assassins." The Lives of the Insurgents will be Spared, but the workmen temporarily subsidized in Paris must return to their labor, and secession will be

suppressed as it has been in America. Marseilles Riot. A despatch from Marseilles says the city is quiet and the police force is being reorganized. Movements of the Insurgents.

LONDON, April 13 .- The Times' special despatch from Versailles says the columns of insurgents have advanced to Clamart without meeting opposition. The same correspondent says:-"Thiers is opposed to bringing on a decisive action until 50,000 additional men have reinforced the Versailles army,"

The special of the London Telegraph from Paris says:- 'General Dombrowski telegraphs to the Communal Committee that his forces have occupied three-fourths of the town of Neuilly.' M. Guizot on the State of Affairs.

A letter from M. Guizot on the state of affairs in France is published to-day. He approves the conductoof the Assembly, trusts that the struggle will be short, and expresses confidence that the result is both certain and decisive.

This Morning's Quotations. London, April 13-11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 9234; for account, 83. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, \$234; \$61,1865, old, \$224; of 1867, \$2; ten-forties, \$044.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—U. S. bonds closed at 97 fer the issue of 1862.

Livearoot, April 13—11-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7½@7½d.; Orieans, 7½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, April 18-1-30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93%. American securities firmer; U. S. bonds of 1869, 93; of 1865, old, 92%; of

FROM NEW YORK.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 13 .- The Republicans of both houses held a caucus this morning, and after a short discussion, in which considerable spirit was manifested, adopted a resolution declaring the following entitled bills to be party measures. that every Republican in each house is expected to vote against them, and that in case any member of that party votes for either of said bills he will be published and denounced throughout the State as a renegade:-The New York Registering bill, the Election bill providing for separate boxes for Congressmen and Legislators; amendments to the New York City charter, the 2 per cent. New York tax levy bill, and the Buffalo Police bill There is no uneasiness among the Republicans as to the firmness of all their members in standing by this resolution, except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Bignall, of Tioga, and Mr. Blackall, of Albany, who may object to the sweeping nature of the resolution, and vote for one or two of the bills named.

Female Confidence Operator. Hudson, N. Y., April 13 .- Ann Gibson, a wellknown confidence operator, with numerous aliases, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for obtaining money under false pretenses. Her trial takes place next week before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 13—10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low pressure prevailing on Wednesday morning in the Eastern States, and on Lake Ontario, has but slightly increased. Partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lower takes, with occasional light rain, and fresh southwesterly winds. Cloudy and threatening weather, with very light rain, has prevailed in the lower Mississippi valley. The barometer has fallen somewhat, with increased cloudiness in the South Atlantic. The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Rocky Mountains and Pacine States,
Probabilities,—It is probable that the low pressure will continue over the country east of the missis-sippl, increasing somewhat on the upper lakes and Bastern States. Cloudy weather with fresh winds is probable for the lower lakes and South Atlantic; hazy or partially cloudy weather for the middle

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, April 13,-Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 143@14½; low middling, 13½@13½c. Flour dull but firm; Howard street super-13%c. Flour duil but firm; Howard street superfine, \$5.75@6.25; do. extra, \$6.50@7.25; do. family,
\$7.50@9; City Mills superfine, \$6.67.25; do. extra,
\$7.38.2b; do. family, \$8.50@11; Western superfine,
\$5.75@6.25; do. extra, \$5.50@7.25; do. family, \$7.50@
\$50. Wheat firm and receipts light; choice and
fancy white, \$2.@2.05; fair to prime, \$1.60@1.90; prime
to choice red, \$1.90@2.05; fair to good, \$1.55@1.75;
common, \$1.30@1.45; Ohlo and Indiana, \$1.55@1.65;
Pennsylvania, \$1.59@1.60. Corn firmer; white Southern, \$6@81c.; yellow Southern, 79@80c.; mixed
Western closed drooping at 73@74c. Mess Pork quiet
at \$21. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8%c.; rib sides,
16%c.; clear rib, 11c.; hams, 17@17%c. Lard quiet
at 12%c. Whisky dull at 9:c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. Henry Williams and Kate Stanley were convicted

of stealing a balmoral skirt from an Eighth street Thomas McGlinn, a little bootblack, was con-

riomas McGrimi, a little bottolack, was con-victed of stealing a pair of shoes from the kitchen of a dwelling on S. Broad street, Emma Holland, otherwise known as "The Sallor Boy," was tried upon the charge of bigamy. Alder-man White testified that in 1851 he married her to Tommy Holland, who is now living. Rev. Mr. Allen testified that in 1879 he performed the marriage ceremony between the same woman and Hugh Quinn. Colonel Small, representing the prisoner, offered to prove by Tommy Holland that when he married Emma he had another wife then living, and he said he would argue from this that the marriage to Holland was a nullity and therefore not bigamy, because the act of Assembly said that if any person should have two husbands or two wives at the same time such person should be guilty of bigamy, and the second marriage should be void, and Tommy's marriage to her, being his second within the mean-ing of the statute, was void, and she was at liberty

to marry whom she pleased.

The Judge said the point was a good one, but there was difficulty in the way of proof, for Holland was not a competent witness to these facts.

Nothing was left, then, but the speech of the Colonel, which was a very laughable one. He argued that the act of Assembly under which this case was tried was an absurdity, because it said the second marriage was both an offense and a nullity, and also that the first marriage with Tommy Holland, being a nullity because of his previous marriage, and her second, being a nullity because of her former with Tommy, she was never a wife, and was now as free as the wind and as much at liberty to choose her mate as a maiden of sixteen summers. The Judge said a few words, and the jury said

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, April 13, 1871.

In this market money continues abundant and easy of access to those having claims for favors upon lenders. For speculative investment there is a sharp demand in all directions, and this fact tends to keep the rates, especially on call loans, steady. The backs lendifreely to their regular depositors at the legal interest, but avoid outside operations. Prime commercial paper, in the open market, ranges as usual of late, tween 7 and 8 per cent. for reliable paper only. For call loans there is a very active demand in sympathy with the stock market, and the high prices there ruling. Very little business is being done under 6 per cent., the bulk of the transactions being made at 61/4 per cent., according to collaterals.

Gold is dull and slightly weak, ranging from 1101 @1101, closing at the latter. In Government bonds there is a steady demand, and prices continue to advance.

The stock market continues active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101% and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89%@89%, with 90 paid for the

Small sales of Reading Railroad at 54@5414 Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 64. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 118%; Northern Central at 40@4034: Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50%@5044, and Philadelphia and Eric at 281/6/281/4, an advance of 3/4.
In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at

In Canal shares there were said at 17%. The balance of the list was in demand. of Philadelphia Bank at 165; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 24@25; Hestonville do. at 20, and Central Transportation at 46. ... The progress of the new United States loan

is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 12, 1871.—Jay Cooke & Co.—Dear Sirs:—The only subscriptions received from national banks this

Very respectfully.

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to \$56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach \$200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme: First. Bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000.

payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United

able quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per

cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the lean will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bends. Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a

half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes. Subscriptions to the remainder of the \$200,000,-000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be

issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States fivetwentles at once, in the registered coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000; and coupon bonds of each de-nomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from towards.

as well as from taxation in any form by or under

State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS. Barker Brothers & Co. C. & H. Borie. C. Camblos & Co. E. W. Clark & Co. Jay Cooke & Co. De Haven & Brother. Drexel & Co. Elliott, Collins & Co. Emory, Benson & Co. Henry L. Fell & Bro. Gaw, Bacon & Co. Glendinning, Davis & Co. W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen. W. Painter & Co. Sailer & Stevenson. D. C. W. Smith & Co. Townsend Whelen & Co.

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.

\$3000 City 68, New.101 % 20 sh Phila Bk....165

\$200 do.....101 % 100 sh Hestony'e.bd0 20

\$1000 N Penna 68...99% 100 do....55 20

\$3000 Pa & N Y C 78 95% 500 do...b5 20

\$3000 Elmira 78...94 100 do...b60. 20

200 sh Cen Trans...40 400 sh Ph & E. b30. 28% 100 do...b50. 28% 100 do...b60. 28% 100 do...b60.

Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 116% @116%; do. 1862, 112% @112%; do. 1864, 112% @112%; do. 1865, 112% @112%; do. 1865, new, 111% @111%; do. 1865, do. 111% @111%; do. 1865, do. 111% @111%; do. 1868, do. 111% @112%; 10-408, 1083% @108%. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115% @115%; Gold, 110% @110%; Silver, 108% @108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 85% @86%; Central Pacific Railroad, 96@96%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 77@77%. RS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881. 116 % (316 %; 5-208 of 1862, 112 % (3112 %; do. 1864, 112 % (3112 %; do. 1865, 112 % (3112 %; do. 1949, 1866, 111 % (3111 %; do. 1949, 1867, 111 % (3111 %; do. 1949, 1868, 112 % (112 %; do. 1949, 1868, 112 % (112 %; do. 1949, 1868, 112 % (113 %; do. 1949, 1868, 115 % (3115 %; do. 1868) (3110 %; U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'ey 68, 115 % (3115 %; NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

gold quotations as follows:—
10 00 A.M. 110½ | 11 40 A.M. 110¾
10 15 " 110½ | 200 M 110¾
11 15 " 110½ | 12 10 P.M. 110½
11 17 " 110½ | 12 14 " 110½
11 30 " 110½ | 12 29 " 110½
16 37 " 110½ | 12 30 " 110½

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, April 13.—Bark—in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Queroitron at \$30 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is quiet and may be quoted at 10½c, per 1b. Timothy is nominal at \$5.50 and Flaxseed at \$2.05\(\pma2.10\). The Flour market is less active but firm. The demand is mostly from the home trade, whose purchases foot \$00 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50 \(\pma2.50\). Wisconsin and Minnesota.

e5 75; extras at \$6@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7@7.50; Pennsylvania extra family at \$7.25@ 7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5.50@5 75.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate, and we notice sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at \$1 64@166 and 3760 bushels Ohio do. on private terms. Rye is nominal. Corn is in fair request at yesterday's quotations; sales of 1000 bushels Western yellow at 78c. and 3400 bushels Western mixed at 76@77c. Oats are in active demand, and 12,000 bushels Southern and Western sold at 68@69c Whisky is quiet at 92@92%c. for Western iron-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 13 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH SUN RISES...... 5-25 MOON SETS...... 2-29 SUN SETS..... 6-26 HIGH WATER..... 8-28 (By Cable.)

London, April 18.—The steamship Hermann, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived, steamships Periere,

from Brest, and Paraguay, from London. Also, steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, Steamship Iowa, from Glasgow, is below, with a dismasted vessel in tow. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird

Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, do. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde Russian bark Patria, Loderman, Hamburg, S. L. Merchant & Co.

"ug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Salver, Sharpley, from Ricamond via Norfolk, with mose, and passengers to W. P. Clydo Norfolk, with muse, and page 24 hours from New York, & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 2 days from Smrna, Del., with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Narcissa, Burton, 3 days from Alexandria, with cats.
Schr William Magee, Ramsey, from Richmond,
Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace from Charleston,
with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 12.—7 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

F. F. Stoddard, with bariey, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, April 12.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

Alvin Clark, Racket River, G. H. Stuart, Luan, A. Vandusen, Liberator, Thomas Maloney, R. Sears, and Sage Schuyler, all with coal for New York.

Andrew Allison, with coal, for Salem, N.J. L. S. C.