# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE.

The Cause of the Empire.

The French Fair at Boston.

Serious Blow to Tammany.

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

#### CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE.

An Imperialist Manifesto -M. Clement Duvernois as a Herald of an Approaching Campaign.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 30. M. Clement Duvernois, who for some years acted as a kind of literary alde-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, and was afterwards Minis ter of Agriculture under the Regency, has ad dressed a letter to M. Thiers, which may be taken as a sign that the imperialists are now prepared to enter on an active campaign for the storation of the dynasty, if not personally o

the ex-Emperor himsel! Starting with the assumption that the chief necessity of the hour is a reorganization and onsolidation of the different sections of the Conservative party in France, in order to make head against anarchy and prevent the dismem-berment of the country, M. Duvernois proceeds to consider how this is to be accomplished. From the present Government he has nothing o hope. Just as the Government of National Defense occupied itself much more actively in fighting against the Empire than fighting against the Prussians, so the Government which succeeded have thought only of denouncing the Bonapartists, instead of repressing the designs of the demagogues. Reviewing the principal accusations against the Empire, he retorts them upon M. Thiers and his Ministers. It was they, he declares, who, by their speeches, denouncing the aggrandizement of Prussia, rendered war inevitable; it was they who crippled the military resources of France by their opposition to permanent armies, the war budget and the contingent. M. Davernois also asserts that peace on favorable terms might have been made after Sedan if M. Thiers and his friends had not overthrown the responsible Government, and reminds them that for the miserable state of Paris at the present moment they are responsible, in so far as they demanded the arming of the Na-

jonal Guards of Belleville and Montmartre. National bankruptcy must be the inevitable result if civil war comes to complete the work of invasion; but with a strong and respected Government, a Government that could restore and maintain order, and so fortify the financial credit of France and secure free scope for industrial activity, the country would soon emerge rom her present desolate condition. M. Davernois then goes on to unfold the pro-

gramme of the empire:-The Empire, as we understand it, is not a party; t is a principle and a system. The principle is that of a monarchy based upon the national will directly expressed; the system is the conciliation of classes under the auspices of a strong power. We believe that in a country where the monarchy is no longer a dogma of Divine right, and which does not again desire the Republic, the only possible Government is a monarchy resting on the national sovereignty. We believe that in a country where socialism is at work it is necessary, on the one hand, to protect the bourgeoiste, and, on the other, to take into account the aspirations of democracy, in as far as they appractical and legitimate. We have neither hatred for e people of the great towns who are stirred up in a eriod of quiet only to be shot down when they have seen fairly roused, nor rancor against that enlight ened, intelligent, but emotional bourgeoiste which passes a part of its time in preparing revolutions and the rest in ground gover them. But in place of taking our standpoint on the one or the other of these two unstable elements, we are resting on that which in all countries of the world is the basis of government—landed property. In England we would Torics, and in France we are Democrats, because England property is concentrated, while in France it is divided. A monarchy having for its base the conservative Democracy, and conciliating the inte-rests which the revolution brings to the front—that

s our system. What is there factious in it?" As long as a Government of this kind is esablished M. Duvernois professes to be indifferent whether the old dynasty is re-established or the princes of the right divine restored. All he asks is that the country should be saved by the mion of the Conservatives, and should then be left free to choose whatever government it prefers; but there can hardly be a question in what direction his letter points.

#### BOSTON'S SENSATION.

The French Fair-Magnificent Scene at the Boston Theatre-Great Gathering of Beauty, Wealth, Fashion, and Distinc-

Boston talks, thinks, and dreams of nothing but the French Fair. Her newspapers are full of the subject, and on seeing the accounts the triumphs of our great Sanitary Fair in 1864 are brought to mind. Boston must try again, however, and many times, before she can rival the completeness of that wonderful bazaar. We take the following from the Traveller of Wed-

The plans and efforts that for many weeks have occupied, more or less directly, the minds and sympathies of so many ladies and gentlemen, not only of Boston and vicinity, but of various sections of Massachusetts and other States, last evening reached its culmination in the formal opening, at the Boston Theatre, of one of the most extensive, brilliant, and promising fairs that this city has ever looked The idea of affording aid to the suffering French by means of a grand fair was first carried into effective action late November or early in December by Mr. Frederic H. Viaux, the secretary of an executive committee which was appointed to have general management of the affair. The public are more or less familiar, through the press, with the numerous meetings this committee have held, of their action, and the contributions received n aid from time to time. Very much has been one, also, as is known to most, by means of concerts at several of the hotels, amateur theatrical performances, etc. As a result of the committee's protracted efforts and the generous and haritable co-operation of the ladies represent ng the various tables promised, no doubt ex-isted that the event would be all that the most sanguine could desire.

The arrangements were of the most metho dical and complete character, and nothing was left undone which could in any manner add to he attractiveness or success of the fair. Early onday morning the work of preparing the neatre commenced. The parquette was floored over, and gradually the various tables, stands, and decorations were placed in position. But it was not until yesterday noon that the preparations were so far advanced that the ladies began to spread out and arrange their stores of accumulated treasures—the purchases of commisses and friends, or the varied and beautiful handiwork of delicate and skiiful fingers. Busily did the ladies have to work to put everything in order for the hour of opening—7 o'clock. But it was done, and to perfection. The acene, when the finishing touches had been added, was extremely attractive. At the rear of the stage stood out prominently the beautiful and appropriate drop scene, expressly painted for the

hung an arched fly, also of red, white, and blue. Three chandeliers brilliantly lighted up the stage. The tables ranged along the sides of the stage and about the circle of the auditorium were overhung with fancy awnings striped in colors. The tri-colored flag was every warre seen mingled in the drapery, and blended with the American flag, or supported at regular intervals on prettily-arranged and gay-colored lances.

At the appointed hour the patrons of the fair began to arrive (very many in carriages), and by eight o'clock, notwithitanding the threaten-ing weather, the dress circle was filled, portions of the family circle were occupied, and the main floor was so completely filled as to render locomotion very difficult. The view from the balcony after the throng had arrived was beautiful in the extreme and seemed like a peep into fairy land. The decorations, the rich, varied, and many-colored tollets of the ladies, the shimmer of numberless and variegated articles upon the tables, and the refreshing beauty of the flower stand, appeared to the highest advantage under the flood of gaslight from the immense chandeller and its surrounding satellites. Not only were the crowds on the main floor, but they surged through into the corridors, examining the goods there displayed on tables and elsewhere, or proceeding to the refreshment room

in the rear of the family circle. The following are descriptions of a few of the numerous tables, each of which has a president, treasurer, and marshal, with lady assistants:-FRANCE.

This table, numbered one, occupies the post of honor in the centre of the rear of the stage. At the rear is an excellent portrait of M. Thiers. An artist's album, containing paintings by of the best artists in Boston, and valued at \$1200, is exhibited. It is to be sold in shares, and at a late hour last night there had been a large number of shares sold.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

To the right a few steps is a double table furnished by Cambridge. Mrs. Louis Agassiz is the President. The photographs and autographs of William Cullen Bryant and Professors Peirce and Agassiz, of Cambridge, are offered here.

BEACON STREET. The principal attraction at this table is the large autograph album, containing the portrait and autograph of not only every President of the United States, from Washington to Grant, but of some hundreds of scientific and literary men the world has ever produced. The book is valued at \$600, and will be disposed of by raffle.

LONDON TABLE. Nearly all the articles on this table were contributious sent direct from England to the fair. The ladles in London have shown themselves deeply interested, and their donations have been generous.

#### FARRAGUT TABLE.

The most expensive article is a set of silver plate, consisting of ice pitcher, salver, goblets, and fruit stand. The ladies here are dressed in naval officers jackets, which are very appropriate and look quite picturesque.

LADY WASHINGTON. No. 27 is the Lady Washington table. On ex-

hibition here, but not for sale, is a company roll of one of the regiments of the State of Massachusetts Bay, of Revolutionary days, in a good state of preservation.

#### MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The department of music is situated on the first balcony, is presided over by Mrs. Oliver Ditson, and, with music and flowers plentifully supplied, is one of the cheerlest rooms in the whole building. There are some handsome paintings here, one a fancy head by Hartwell, attracting special attention.

THE GRAND SALOON.

Three departments are assigned to the saloon of the theatre. Two large tables are respectively the Latin school table, under the charge of Mr. F. W. Andrews and "La Violette," Mrs. E. L. Dorr. On the Latin-school table is the beautiful statuette of "Night," a necklace and locket valued at \$5000, and a music-box of rare workmanship containing six solid silver bells. These three articles were purchased with the proceeds of the late prize drill of the Latin School, and will undoubtedly be sold to great advantage.

The art gallery in the grand saloon contains large pictures, some of which are of unusual

Adjoining the musical department is a table containing two volumes of Dore's Bible, magbound, and illustrated in the best style of the celebrated French artist. The work is of great pecuniary value, and is to be sold in shares, of which a great many have already

#### ALBANY.

A Serious Blow to Tammany-The Republicans Unanimous in Their Opposition to Tweed's Schemes-Legislation

A despatch from Albany to the N. Y. Tribune

The Republicans in the Legislature are now thoroughly organized, and in such a way as to make it next to impossible for any of the Tammany political bills to receive the votes of a majority of the members elected to the Assem-A cancus of the Republicans of both houses was held this morning, and it was unanimously resolved that Tweed's Two Per Cent. Board of Apportionment Tax Levy, Tweed's Election bill, Tweed's Registry bill, Tweed's bill amend-ing the charter of New York city, and the bill amending the enarter of Buffalo, are measures which no honest Republican can support. A paper setting forth the conclusions of the caucus, and denouncing as a traitor to the party asy man who should lend or sell himself to Tammany, has been signed by every Republican member of the Legislature. And now let the people watch and see what Tweed, Sweeny & will do under the circumstances. Tweed has already given up the idea of adjourning the Legislature this week. A week from to-night is now fixed for Tammany's evacuation Albany. The following is the manifesto Issued by the Republican caucus: -

Resolved, That we regard the following bills now pending before the Legislature as party measures,

The bill known as the Registry law for New York

The bill to amend the Election law. The bill to amend the Charler of the City of New The bill commonly known as the Two Per Cent.

Buffalo Police bill, and the bill amending the And that so Republican can, consistently with his party obligations, support either. Resolved, That in case any member of the party shall desert it, in acting apon the measures meu-tioned in the foregoing resolutions, we will regard

it as our duly to der ounce such deserter as a traitor to the party, in a writing to be signed by us and published in the Republican papers of the State.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to abide by
the foregoing resolutions, and do hereby piedge ourserves solemnly as members of the Republican party to support the same.

The leaders of the Tammany Ring, despairing of being able to corrupt any Assemblyman o juggle, and bill to destroy the Registry law, have decided on a course of action which they hope will meet the emergency. No legislative busi-ness of any kind is to be transacted until the seat of Mr. Irving is filled by a special sie for the salvation of the Ring. They have decided, at least, to attempt this desperate enterprise. but it remains to be seen whether Mesers, Wood, Coon, Nichols, Randall, and other Democrats

occasion, and representing the Louvre and Notre Dame. The stage was gracefully canopied with red, white, blue, and yellow, both above and at the sides. From the proscenium There are no bills of importance in the Legisla ture which cannot be readily passed, except the six measures objected to by the Republicans, of which three are to strengthen Ring rule in New York, and two to establish Ring rule in Buffalo. None of these are vital to the Demo-eratic party, or can add one honest voter to its strength in any part of the State. It is discre-ditable to the Democratic party that each and

#### LIFE OF JENNY LIND.

all of these bills do not encounter opposition in the ranks of that servile organization.

Expensive Reproduction of a Personal Item-Libels on Miss Lind's Husband.

From the London Echo, March 31, At the Kingston assizes, yesterday, the case of Goldschmidt vs. Wyman was tried. This was an action for libel brought by Mr. Otto Gold-schmidt, the husband of the celebrated cantatrice Jenny Lind, against the defendant, the printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper alled Public Opinion.

The following is the paragraph constituting

"JENNY LIND.—We take the following paragraph from Woodhuli & Claffin's Weekly of the the inst., published in New York:—'Jenny And's husband has at length run through the plendid fortune with which she retired from the lyric stage, and she is compelled to teach music for a living. The ill-matched pair have separated by mutual consent, and the spendthrift must now shift for himself." The Solicitor-General, in opening the case

said that nineteen or twenty years ago Mr. Goldschmidt married his present wife. It was a marriage of affection, and they had lived together ever since, united in bonds of the heartiest affection. The fortune which Madame Gold-schmidt possessed was settled upon her at the time of the marriage, and since then it has been argely increased, and the whole had been practically under her control. They had lived in a moderate and prudent manner, and if there had been any excessive expenditure at all it had been entirely in connection with those munificent and splendid acts of charity and generosity with which the name of Madame Goldschmidt would always be indissolubly associated.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt sald she was a ative of Sweden. In 1852 she married Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who had assisted her at concerts in America. For some years they lived at Dresden, and in 1858 they came to reside per-manently in England. Since 1862 they had lived at Wimbledon. They had always resided together, and had three children. Prior to her marriage she was possessed of some fortune, which was legally settled upon her. Her hus-band had most judiciously assisted in the management of her property. She always had a clear knowledge of everything connected with it. Her fortune remained intact and unspent, and since the marriage they had earned a considerable sum of money. That still remained unspent and was under the care of her former guardian. She had the most perfect freedom in regard to her property, and Mr. Goldschmidt had lived in a simple and inexpensive manner. His amu-ements and occupations had never been separated from those of the family. There had never been any pretense for saying that she and her husband were ill matched, and they had never been separated, except when she had been away for her health. They had been continu-ally persecuted since their marriage, and Mr. hmidt had been treated al mate terms with persons of the highest position, many of whom were in Court.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt gave corroborative testimony. He had never been addicted to gam-He had never been near a gamblingtable or billiard-table, nor had he ever had time for such pursuits. He had no extravagant habits, Every year a proportion of the income was set apart for M'me. Goldschmidt, and two years ago the whole of that amount had been vested for her in the names of trustees. M'me Goldschmidt possessed at the present moment more than ouble the amount of property she had at the time of marrying.

The Earl of Leven had for four or five years intimately known Mr. and M'me Goldschmidt. He had never had the slightest reason to doubt that they lived together on the best possible terms. He did not know any one who took more care of his property than did the plaintiff Mr. Du Cane, solicitor, spoke in the highest terms of the attention paid by the plaintiff to the interests of his wife.

Mr. Sergeant Ballentine expressed his entire concurrence with the high terms in which both Mr. and Mme. Goldschmidt had been spoken of, and admitted most fully that an indefensible attack had been made upon them. He urged that the paragraph in question had been copied from an American paper at a very busy time, and had been inserted by the inadvertency of a gentleman in whom the proprietors of the paper had always placed the utmost confidence. On the matter being brought under their notice they took the earliest opportunity of inserting a full and ample apology. They came into Court without any intention to resist the vereict of the jury, and had instructed him to admit fully that the attack was a false and foul one; but he must at the same time ask the jury to consider that their journal had, up to this time, been conducted in a most respectable manner, and that, when the fault was found out, they did their utmost to remedy it, and would have consented to any course being taken with that

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £750. In another action, Goldschmidt vs. Spottiswoode, the well-known printer, for the publication of a libel of a similar character in the American Register, the jury gave a verdict of £750; and in a third case, against a Mr. Stiff, a

verdict of £500 was taken by consent.

#### A THEATRICAL ROW.

Can the Manager of a Theatre Exclude a Critic

Mr. Paul F. Nicholson, proprietor of, and Mr. Augustus R. Cazaran, dramatic critic on the Season, a newspaper published in New York, have applied to Judge Brady in the Supreme Court for a mandamus ordering Mr. Booth, on payment of admission fees and on their behaving themselves, to admit them to his performances.

There appeared in the Season a severe article on one of Mr. Booth's performances, and when on a subsequent occasion the relators applied at the box office they testify that, though they offered their money, they were refused tickets the treasurer, acting, as he said, under orders; and when from another source tickets were procured, the doorkeeper refused to admit them, also acting under orders.

They claim that Booth's Theatre is a public licensed place of entertainment, into which they had a right of entrance on compising with the general rules as to payment and order, and that the exclusion was dictated in consequence of the criticism, which they claim to be fair, ap-pearing in the paper. Judge Brady granted an alternative mandamus in each case.

... There is no female doctor in Boston who has achieved pecuniary success. In Philadel-Phia there are said to be only two.

—Cotton planting in Mississippi is now absorbing the attention of the ex-Rebel General N. B. Forrest.

-The total cost to Boston for the past three months for maintaining law and order by the Police Department has been \$144,700-77.

—The officers of the Cincinnati Public Library report that a better class of persons visit its

rooms on Sundays than on other days.

— Jennie Foster, a servant girl in Allegheny city, Pa, has gone to England to get a fortune of \$165,000 in gold.

### TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

The French Reign of Terror.

The Commune Claims a Victory.

Heavy Artillery Fighting.

The Effort to Capture Paris.

The Party of Conciliation.

Thiers Guarantees a Republic.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Albany's Legislative Troubles

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

#### FROM EUROPE.

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

Versaillists Repulsed at Asnieres. Paris, April 13, via London, April 14 .- Asnieres still holds out against the Versailles forces, whose every attack is repulsed.

Engagements are in Progress at Neuilly. Shell from Fort Valerien are falling in the Champs Elysees. Cannonading is heard south of the city.

Yesterday's Strategy. Paris, April 13 (Evening), via London, April 14.—The object of the Versailles commander to-day was apparently to reach Asnieres, and

thereby relieve a detachment of their troops surrounded by the Communists' forces on the Island of Grande Jotte. The Versailles Batteries

cannonaded the villages of Levalliois, Cham-

peret, and Neullly. There was infantry fighting at all approaches to the villages. The Communists Gave Way at eleven o'clock, and General Dombrowski asked for reinforcements. They were sent forward, and it is announced by to-night's Commu-

nist Journal that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed. A Noted Banker Arrested. Jecker, the noted Franco-Mexican banker, has

The Commune has decided to keep Bergeret under Arrest,

been arrested.

and release Assy. Of course the report that they had been condemned to death is untrue. The Reported Cutting of a Railway. VERSAILLES, April 13 .- The Paris and Orleans

Railway has not been cut. Supreme Effort for the Capture of Paris. LONDON, April 14 .- The Times' special from Versailles says:-The arrival of General Fabrice, German administrator, at St. Denis, is consequent upon the recent notification from the Versailles Government of the intention to

make a supreme effort for the capture of Paris. Maillot Gate is an utter wreck. A battalion of Nationals from Quartier St. Georges refused to go to the ramparts, and forcibly resisted an attempt to compel them to do so.

The Daily News has a special from Paris stating that Grousset, Communist Delegate Minister of Forsign Affairs, declares conciliation impossible.

Americans in Trouble. A quantity of guns have been setzed in the

shop of an American dealer. Two American contractors have offered to buy the column of Vendome and cast it into cannon. Action of the Assembly.

A despatch from Versailles says the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 445 to 124, a resolution giving each arrondissement of Paris the right to elect four members of the municipal council. The Left vainly protested against the action of the majority.

General Cathelineans, commanding the Breton Legion, has established his headquarters at Rambouillet. The Telegraph's special from Versailles says:

The Losses of the Insurgents in the combats last week aggregate fully nine thousand. Some insurgent commanders have proposed to the Versailles Government to deliver up the gates of Paris and Forts d'Issy and Vanvres on the payment of two and a half mil-

lion francs. The offer is declined. Delegates from the Party of Conciliation have returned from Versailles and report that Theirs refused to discuss the question of treaty, but was ready to guarantee the continuance of the republic, and to accord a municipal franchise to Paris upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of a National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of and exclude any other troops from the city; but positively refused to recognize the belligerency of the Commune, or to enter into any negotiation for a

treaty or even an armistice. Prisoners taken by the Insurgents. The Affranchi newspaper of Paris announces that the insurgents made 2000 prisoners at

This Morning's Quotations.

Livempool, April 14—11 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 75,66736d; middling Orleans, 75d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week (three days being holidays) have been 47,000 bales, of which 7000 bales were for export and 2000 bales for speculation. Stock, 813,000 bales, 479,000 bales of which are American. Receipts of the week, 126,000 bales, of which 102 000 are American Actual export, 26,000 bales. LONDON, April 14—11-39 A. M.—Consols for money, 93%; for account, 93%. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90%, ex-div.; of 1865, old, 90, ex-div.; of 1867, 92%; ten-forties, 89%.

LONDON, April 14-130 P. M.—Consols for money Sig; for account, 9314 @9334. U. S. bonds quie Bud steady. Frankport, April 13.—U. S. bonds closed at 97 @97% for the issue of 1862.
Livertool. April 14—130 P. M.—Receipts of Wheat for three days, 2500 quarters, all American. 1 ard, 55a, 6d. LONDON, April 14-1'20 P. M .- Spirits of Petro-

This Afternoon's Quotations.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

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

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, 10:30 A. M., April 14 .-Synopsis for the past 24 hours: -The baremeter has continued low, with only a slight rise on the lakes and Eastern States. It has fallen a little, but is now rising in the Mississippi valley, and has fallen very rapidly with threatening weather and light rains in the Southern Atlantic States. The pressure is stationary and rising on the Pacific coast. The temperature is slightly higher in the Northwest, with a heavy snow storm in Western Nebraska.

Fresh and gentle northeasterly winds prevailed on Thursday on Lake Michigan, and have now extended to Lake Erie and the Ohio Valley. The clouds almost entirely cleared away yesterday north of Virginia and Tennessee, but are

now replaced by increasing haziness. Probabilities .- It is probable that the barometer will continue to rise in the Northwest and the lakes with northeasterly winds. Threatening weather, with light rains in some few localities, will probably be experienced on Central Valley and in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. No serious disturbance is anticipated during Friday.

The President Not to Visit California at Present.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- It has been erroneously stated that the President has determined to visit the Pacific Coast toward the close of the present month. On inquiry at the Executive Mansion to-day it was ascertained that he has deferred his visit untl fall. Public duties will detain him here in the meantime, as he has frequent'y to be consulted in relation to business before the Joint High Commission, and, besides, the enforcement of the Ku-klux bill soon to become a law will require his personal attention at

#### FROM NEW YORK.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Troubles at Albany. ALBANY, April 14 .- The Republicans, in caucus this morning, resolved to stand firm, though there is fear that one of their number will prove unreliable. The House has just gone into Committee of the Whole on the Special Election bill to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Irving. The Democrats are still determined to carry out their declaration. A spirited and very earnest debate is in progress (11 A. M.) on the

#### question of putting the bill on its passage. FROM THE WEST.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Opening. LEAVENWORTH, April 14 .- The Chicago and Leavenworth Railroad was formally opened by an excursion from Leavenworth to Cameron.

The Fruit Crop. The prospects throughout the State for a bountiful crop of fruit and grain was never

Immigration into this State promises to largely exceed that

of any other previous year. New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 14.—Stocks steady, Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 110½, 2.-205, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 113; do. 1865, do. 113; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 112½; 19-408, 1083; Virginia 68, new, 73; Missouri 68, 92½; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 92; Frie, 20; Parket 1882, 1882, Advanced President 1882, Adv rie, 20%; Reading, 198%; Adams Express, Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 168%; Illinois Central, 135%; Cleveland and Pitts-burg, 116%; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsand Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Tele

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton dull; sales 3000 bales at 14%c. Flour dull; sales 6500 barrels State at \$6@7.10; Onto at \$6.70@7.35; Western, at \$6.67.65; Wheat dull and declining and no sales. Corn dail and heavy; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at and heavy; sales 22,000 bushels blicd western at 75c. Oats dull; sales 17.000 bushels Ohlo and Western at 676 70c. Beef quiet. Pork a shade firmer; new mess. \$1950. Lard quiet; steam, 11611%c.; kettle, 11%c. Whisky quiet at 906 90%c.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltmore, April 14.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat firm and receipts light; Ohlo and Indiana, \$1.60%168. Corn dull; white Southern, 78%80c.; yellow Southern, 78c.; mixed Western, 75c. Oats dull at 64%65c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91%c.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, April 14, 1871. There is a gradually increasing change in some of the leading features of our money market, and it now looks as if capital, in a few days more, would be largely in excess of demand. The banks are very free lenders, both on call and time loans, and some difficulty is experienced in placing all the funds available at what are considered remunerative rates. Call loans cannot be quoted above 6 per cent., the range being 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals. Prime commercial paper is in demand,

and scarce at 7@7% per cent.

The gold market is stronger, the premium having been slightly stiffened by the large bids for the Treasury gold yesterday. The range this morning has been from 110% @110%, closing at

Government bonds are in good demand, and prices are about 1/2 per cent. higher all through Stocks this morning were unusually active and prices rampant. City 6s, new, sold at 101% @101%. Lehigh gold loan was active and ad-

vanced to 90%, with sales. Reading was steady, selling freely at 54 3-16@ 54'31, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was very strong, and sold heavily at 64% @65%, closing at the latter, an advance of 14. Philadelphia and Erie was in great demand and higher, with sales ranging from 285/@293, an advance of 14. Sales of Northern Central at 42; Lehigh Valley at 60; Camden and Amboy at 11814, and and Little Schuvikill at 45. 4514 was bid for Catawissa preferred and 5274 for

Minebill. In Canal shares there was a firm feeling, but not much movement. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17% @18%, closing at the latter. 85% was bld for Lehigh.

of Hestonville Rallway at 201/6020%, and Mechanics' Bank at 3214. NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, The subscriptions to the new five per cent.

In the balance of the list there were large sales

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 inte-

rest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a balf 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

able quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscriptions to the loan 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 bonds.

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 pre-

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 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 five-twenties 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 denomination except the last two. The interest will be reavable 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 pay-ment of all taxes or dues of the United States, 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. FIRST BOARD.

road, 96% 297%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 76% 277%; Mrssens. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116% 2116%; 5-20s of 1862, 113 2113%; do., 1864, 113 2113%; do., July, 1865, 113 2113%; do., July, 1865, 1113 2112; do., July, 1867, 1113 2112; do., July, 1868, 1123 2112%; 10-40s, 108 2108 24. Gold, 110 26 2110%. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115% 2115%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 14.—Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at \$50 per ton without finding buyers. Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 10@10%c, per 1b. Timothy may be quoted at \$5.50@5.75 and Flaxseed at \$2.05@2.16.
The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wadts of the rates. The demand is confined to the wadts of the home consumers, whose purchases foot 900 barrels, including superfine at \$5,65.50; extras at \$6,65.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7,67.50; Pennsylvania extra family at \$6.50@7; Indiana and Ohlo extra family at \$7.25.27.75; and fancy brands at \$86,950, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5.50.25.75. There is less activity in the Wheat market, and only 3000 bushels Ohlo and Indiana red sold at \$1.63. @1.65, and some white at \$1.75.21.50. Rye is nominal. Corn comes forward freely and is in limited demand. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 790.; 2000 demand. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 79c.; 2000 bushels Western mixed, part at 75c, and part on

Whisky may be quoted at 92@92%c, for Western LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 14 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

private terms, and 3500 bushels white at 76% 177c. Oats are firm, and 900 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 68@69c.

8 A. M....... 55 | 11 A. M...... 63 | 2 P. M...... 68 

(By Cable.)

London, April 14.—The steamship Silesia arrived at Physicoth, en route for Hamourg.

Liverpool, April 14.—Arrived, steamer Samaria, from New York; ship Constance, from New Orleans; and bark Lizzle Tredale, from New York.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, April 14.—Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Wyoming, Wiltbank, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Bair 1 & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, do.
Ger. bark Schiller, Wischlusen, Bremen, L. West-

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggars, 13 hours from Baltimore, with muse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Regulator, Freeman, 24 hours from New
York, with muse, to John F. Ohl. Ital. bark Maria Christina, Jacqueino, 62 days fm. deata, with brimstone to order-vessel to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Br, brig British Queen, Rawlings, from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Mabei F. Staples, Coffin, from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Dictator, Nickerson, fm Harwich, with fish, Sear Mary, Boyce, from Virginia, with sumac.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, from Boston.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Centipede, Willetts, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at New York 7 A. M. to-day.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. New York Orrics, April 13.—6 barges leave in low to-night, for Baltimore, light. Helena, with stone, for Philadelphia.

Ahwaga, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 18 .- The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:

G. H. Stuart, S. A. Clark, R. H. Powell, Thomas and Matthew, L. Simons, Z. C. Foote, and H. shattuck, all with coal for New York. N. Bartlett, with coal, for Bridgeton. C. Mc Williams, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Eneming Triegraph.

HAVEL-DE-GRACE, April 14. — The following boats
leave in tow to-day:

Martha McConkey, with grain, to A. G. Cattell E. D. Kennedy, with grain and bark, to Hoffman

Rufus Wiley, with fint, for Trenton,