# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 91.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

# FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL

Proclamations of the Commune.

Erie Railroad Accident.

The Baltimore Shoemakers.

Situation of the Strikers.

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

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

# Proclamations of the Commune-The Ban-

ditti of Versailles Execrated. Citizens!-Every day the banditti of Versailles laughter or shoot our prisoners, and every hour we learn that another murder has been com mitted. Those who are guilty of such crimes, you know them; they are the gendarmes of the Empire, the royalists of Charette and Cathelimeau, who are marching on Paris and shouting "Vive le Roi!" and with a white flag at their head. The government of Versailles is acting against the laws of warfare and humanity, and we shall be compelled to make reprisals should they continue to disregard the usual conditions of warfare between civilized procedure. peoples. If our enemies murder a single one of our soldiers, we shall reply by ordering the execution of an equal number, or double the number, of prisoners. The people, even in its anger, detests bloodshed, as it detests civil war; but it is its duty to protect itself against the savage attempts of its enemies, and, what-ever it may cost, it shall be "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

THE COMMUNE OF PARIS. Citizens-The Commune of Paris entertains no deubts of victory. Vigorous resolutions have been taken, and the departments which were momentarily disorganized by defections and treason have been restored. The hours have been usefully employed for achieving your speedy triumph, and the Commune relies upon you, as you may rely upon it. There will soon remain nothing to the koyalists of Versailles but the shame of their crimes. With you will rest the eternal honor of having saved France and the republic. National Guards—the Commune congratulates you, and declares you have deserved well of your country.

Citizens-The monarchists sitting at Versailles do not make war against you like civilized men; they wage a war of savages. Charette's Ven-deans and Pietri's agents shoot their prisoners, murder their wounded, and fire upon the ambulances. Twelve times, wretches who dishonor the uniform of the line have reversed their muskets, and traitorously fired upon the two confiding and brave men who approached them. Citizens-These treasons and atrocities will not give the victory to the eternal enemies of our rights. For this we have a pledge in the energy, courage, and devotion to the republic of the National Guard. Its heroism and constancy have been admirable; its artillerymen

have directed the fire of their guns with remarkable accuracy and precision, and their fire has several times silenced that of the enemy, who left a mitrailleuse in our hands. Amadeus' Maiden Speech.

The Spanish Cortes was opened on the 2d inst. by the President, Calatrava. A great crowd of spectators, amongst whom were many ladies, was present in the galleries. The King arrived at 2:30 P. M., accompanied by the Ministers, and was received with loud cheers. His Maesty read the speech from the throne in a firm voice. He said:-

The first time I was in the presence of the repr The first time I was in the presence of the representatives of the country to take the oath of the Constitution it was impossible for me to express my gratitude to you. I do so to-day. I wish to place the government in the most cordial relations of mutual good will and friendship with the representatives of the people. This becomes necessary in order to enable us to give our full attention to the development of the interior strength of the country. I hope for the prompt pacification of Caba, and I I hope for the prompt pacification of Cuba, and I hope that the relations with the Pope will be resumed in a friendly manner. The Government will sumed in a friendly manner. The Government will propose improvements necessary for good administration, and for the moral and material development of the country, special attention being paid to financial questions. In drawing up the budgets, economies and reforms, especially as regards the service of the public debt, will be effected. We shall force an opportunity for your patriotism to remove the difficulties which are surrounding the management of our finances, and to dissipate the apprehensions of the future. In coming to Spain I intended to identify on the same soil the interests of the reaim which has been intrusted to me with that which is dearest to me in the world, my wife and son. The mission entrusted to me is difficult but which is dearest to me in the world, my wire and son. The mission entrusted to me is difficult but gioricus, perhaps beyond my strength, but not above my will, and, with the neip of God. I hope to succeed. God knows my intention, and with the coperation of the Cortes and all good men, which will not fall me, I hope that my efforts will be crowned with the reward of achieving the happiness of the Shanish people. ness of the Spanish people.

Cheers repeatedly interrupted the speech of Thiers' Despatch to the Prefects-Account

of the Fight on April 2. The following despatch was telegraphed by M. Thiers to the prefects of departments, giving an account of the engagement between the Assemblyists and Communists on April 2:—

THE CHIEF OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PREFECTS. VERSAILLES, April 2, 1871 .- Since two days several movements on the part of the insurgents have taken place around Ruell, Nanterre, Courbevole, and Puteaux. The bridge of Neuilly having been barricaded by them, the Government would not let these attempts go unpunished, and has given the order to attack the insurgents without delay. Gene-ral Vinoy, after having convinced himself that the demonstration which was made by the insurgents on the side of Chatillon had no serious object, left at 6 o'clock this morning with the brigade of Audelles, the chasseurs of General Galiffet forming the left, and two brigades of the Garde Republi-

caine the right wing of his army.

The troops advanced in two columns, one by way of Ruell and Nanterre, and the other by Vaucresson of Ruell and Nanterre, and the other by Vaucresson and Montrecont. They accomplished their junction at Bergeres. Four battalions of insurgents occuried the positions of Courbevole, such as the barricks and the heights around the statue. The troops carried these karricaded positions one after the other with a remarkable elan. The barracks were taken by the marines, and the great barricade of Courbevole by the 113th Regiment of the line. The troops then charged the bridge of Neulliy and carried the barricade which closed it. The insurgents took flight, leaving a certain number of dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands. The spontaneous clan of the troops having hastened this result, our losses were quite unimportant. The exasperation of our soldiers was extremely great, particularly against the deserters who were recognized. At 4 o'clock the troops re-entered their barracks, after having rendered to the cause of order a service which France will never forget.

after having rendered to the cause of order a which France will never forget.

General Vinoy has not for one moment left his command. The wretches whom France is forced to ombat have committed a new crime. The Surgeon-n-Chief of the army, M. Pasquier, who advanced alone and without arms too near the position of the nearly, was cowardly assassinated.

A. Theras.

The Army of Versailles. Through the kindness of a friend who is on ligeneral staff of the army, I have been able ithin the last few hours to visit all the camps round Versailles, and have pretty well ascerained the exact strength, position, and future largef the forces which defend this historical own and the National Assembly of France. here are, then, at Versailles, Virollay, and atory, eight divisions of infantry, each distan numbering on an average 9000 men,

but being able, as corps and recruits arrive, of being increased to 16,000 men, without increasing the codre of the staff. Besides these increasing the codres of the staff. Besides these there are three divisions of cavalry, each division being about 2000 strong, but capable of being increased, in the same manuer as the infantry, to 4000 each. Of artillery there are ten batteries, each consisting of ten field pieces, and four batteries of mitrailleuses. To feed, as it were, this army with men, four depots have been organized—at Charleville-Mezieres, Doual, Besancon, and Rennes. All the returned prisoners from Germany are being directed to these different depots, where they will be clad, armed, and formed into regiments—officers and soldiers who have served together being and soldiers who have served together being kept together as much as possible. On going round the camps I was agreeably surprised to find how much the discipline of the army has increased, and what a visible improvement there is in the appearance of the men. The officers at all the outposts are very much annoyed at an order that has been issued, by which they are directed not to attack any parties of the National Guards of Paris they may fall in with—M. Thiers' policy being evidently to draw out the insurgents from Paris, and get them to attack Versailles. The opinion of the officers is, that their men would fight well and loyally in the open field, but there are several corps with which it would be madness to enter Paris. Lullier's Escape from Prison.

Lieutenant Lullier, who was a leading member of the Commune Committee, escaped from the prison to which he was consigned by his colleagues, and has set up to be a little republic in himself, as appears by the following letter published in the Mot d'Ordre:—

MY DEAR ROCHEFORT: - You know the Infa-mous machinations of which I have been the victim. Arrested without avowed motive by the Central Committee, I was thrown into a lock-up of the Prefecture of Police and kept there au secret at a time when Paris had the greatest need of men of action understanding military business. The Prefecture of Police is transformed into a State prison, and the most rigorous precautions are taken against those incarcerated in it. Nevertheless, followed by my secretary, I was able to quietly issue from my cell and to pass through two courts guarded each by a dozen men. As I went out three doors were thrown open at my demand and the soldiers keeping them presented arms to me. At the present writing I am surrounded by 200 resolute men, and I carry three loaded revolvers

in my pockets.

I was for a long time so simple as to go about unarmed and unaccompanied by friends. But I am now resolved to break the head of whoever may come to arrest me. I beg also to inform you that I never hide myself, and that I walk openly and unmolested on the boulevards. I fraternally shake both your hands. Your devoted friend, C. LULLIER.

How Gustave Flourens Died. Versailles Correspondence of the London Times, April 3, Many of the insurgents changed their clothes when they found that their retreat had been cut off. Among the rest the aide-de-camp of Gustave Flourens, one of their chiefs, did so. In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the gendarmes were searching the village of Chatou, when a shot came from the window of an auberge kept by a man named Ducoq. The gendarmes entered the house, and when they reached the first floor one of them received a bullet in the shoulder at the moment when he was entering one of the rooms. His captain, M. Desmaret, rushed into the room, found the man who had fired the shot with a revolver in his band, and instantly cut him down with his sabre. This man was no other than Flourens. His aide-de-camp, an Italian named Cypriani, was wounded by a sabre cut, and made prisoner. He had assumed civil attire, but Flourers himself was in military uniform. His dead body now lies at the Am-phitheatre Hospital in this town.

DISASTER ON THE ERIE RAILWAY. Collision of Trains - Two Locomotives and Seven Cars Wrecked-Two Persons

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a disas rous collision occurred on the Eric Railroad at Weehawken. A train from the cattle yards at Fort Lee, headed by Engine No. 158, met a train bound for the oil docks, headed by Engine No. 150, on the single track, just south of Weehawken. The engines, together with four of the oil cars and three of the cattle cars, were com pletely wrecked, entailing a loss of \$25,000. Michael Hanlon, one of the engineers, was terribly scalded, and a fireman, in leaping from the train, fell and sustained severe injuries. It is difficult to astertain where the blame for the accident belongs .- N. Y. Post, last evening.

#### THE CRISPIN TROUBLES.

The Wholesale Strike in Baltimore-The The Baltimore American of yesterday has the following upon the shoemakers' troubles in that

On Saturday afternoon last a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade was held for the purpose of discussing the causes which have led to the rupture between the boot and shoe manufacturers and their workmen. The meet-ing was a large one, and was called to order by Mr. Smith, President of the association.

Mr. Smith said that it appears the female operatives want to exact unfair, unreasonable, and unjust obligations from the manufacturers. The trouble is not a question of wages, the ladies saying that they are not oppressed in that quarter, but they exact of the manufacturers that they shall employ only those females whom the Society of the Daughters of Crispin may select. This they claim as protection, but, said Mr. Smith, at the same time they are protecting themselves they are making unequal exactions upon others. They take the prerogative of saying who shall be employed—a right which,

Mr. Smith thought, belonged to the employer. Mr. Smith alluded to the fact that, as a general thing, female labor is but poorly paid, and knew of no branch so bad in that respect as the clothing trade. He regarded the prices paid for making clothing as being a disgrace to hu-manity, and he could not understand how men could call themselves Christians who would compel a woman to give her full time in making clothing, and receive at the end of the week \$2 to \$4, which sum, as Mr. Smith contended, was about the average amount of wages paid to sewing women who work upon coats and pauts. He regarded the filting department of the boot and shoe business as being the most remunerative employment for females that can be obtained in the city. They average \$12, and many earn as high as \$25 per week. The bosses do not say that they are receiving too much money, and the speaker advocated the paying of such wages. The men average \$20 per week, and a good workman can earn \$30 per week; and from the fact that the females receive such good pay other help from the cloak-making and other departments flocked to the shoe factories for work. This influx, said Mr. Smith, caused the Daughters of St. Crispin to revolt, and they expressed their determination not to allow any girl or woman to come into the works, but to keep the work for the few that had it; and they say to the manufacturers, "If you are not satis-fied with our action, we will depart and no longer

labor for you.' Mr. Smith said the action of the strikers affects the general interests of the city, and was of such importance that the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade should take into consideration a measure looking to an adjustment of the difficulty. He said that it was in the reach of the manufacturers to bring in Chinese labor, but he was not prepared for that movement unless the present difficulty cannot be settled. He believed the true policy of the manufacturers would be to resist the unfair action of the strikers, for, said he, if they yield now, to-morrowa far more oppressive measure may be imposed.

Mr. Stern said that the fitting department is

very remunerative, and by the organization of the ladies' society members would forbid the employer to engage any female that was not connected with the society; and, said Mr. Smith, if we should encounter a scarcity of hands at any time, we would be unable to fill our orders.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CARIE NEWS The St. Crispins are now in such a condition that they take but few into its ranks. The men educate their sons to the trade, but the young ladies have no daughters, and when the ladies

marry the supply decreases and the employer is denied the right to fill up his shop with help outside of the Crispin order.

Mr. Smith then stated that on Saturday and Friday a lady unacquainted heretofore with the business had been at work in the shop, and in that time had earned \$3, and said that she would be happy if she could earn \$6 each week.

Relative to the objects of the men belonging to the Crispin order, Mr. Stern said their object in getting the ladies to strike is that they may control the workings of the shops. Heretofore the ladies, not being members of the order, did not stop work, and the supply of uppers was kept up and but little difficulty ensued from strike by the men. Mr. Stern closed his remarks with:-The manufacturers say the issue is, who are to manage the shops, those who control the capital or those who are employed and paid for their labor?

Mr. Crane offered a resolution to the effect that the recent strike of the operatives is subversive of the trade in the city, and in that view meets the condemnation of the Shoe and Leather The resolution was adopted, after which the

meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CRISPINS. The members of St. Crispin, male and female, held two meetings on Saturday at Metropolitan Hall, on Baltimore street, opposite Post Office avenue, and resolved to resist the action of the manufacturers to the bitter end. On Friday night and Saturday upwards of one hundred Crispins quitted this city for the New England

States, they having been advised by their brethren there that work in abundance in Boston and elsewhere awaited them. It is estimated that it requires \$13,000 per week to sustain the Crispins in Baltimore. Each member receives \$6 per week, and an additional dollar for each of his children. Should the money in the Balti-more treasury become exhausted, the exchequer will be replenished by contributions from the order in other cities, and the workmen assert that they can resist the demands of their em-ployers for months, should such a course become

#### A COSTLY FUNERAL.

Trouble Over an Undertakers' Bill. Margaret Killoran died on the 4th of October, 1869, her funeral being conducted by under-takers who claim that before her death she gave directions to have her buried regardless of expense and in a manner that would outdo anything of the kind ever seen in New York. In following these instructions they allege that a cost of \$1395.11 was incurred, which the sole executor, the defendant, refused to pay, on the ground that three hundred dollars would be a very fair sum for the funeral expenses; a suit was brought to recover the whole amount, which came up to-day before Judge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court Circuit. On his cross-examination Mr. Therry gave a version of his interview with deceased in reference to the funeral, in which she told him she earned her money by hard work and would spend it as she pleased. His testimony elicited much laughter in court by the manner in which it was given. The case

The following is the plaintiff's bill on which

М	the claim was founded:—	
7	To one extra size casket, locks and hinges,	
	manufactured to order expressly	\$350
	Two silver-plated plates, engraved	18
	Black cloth covering	75
	Silver head mounting, plated	75
	Silver-plated diamond mounting	25
2	Satin upholstering and trimmings	90
	Right silver-plated handles	
S	One lead casket,	80
	One French place, oval bent, full length	
	glass, top specially to order	
t	Mourning decorations for house	52
t	Preserving body on ice	18
a	One lady's robe	65
200	One wreath and loose natural flowers	22
٠	Nine linen scarfs	72
•	Fifteen pair black kid gloves	30
0	Serving 14 notices by hand	
	Interment in vault	
	Sealing vault,	
Ĺ.	Four horse eval hearse, plumes, and blankets	35
a	Eight coaches	52
	Use of wagon, with lid of lead casket	
t	Seven porters to cemetery	
e	Gloves for porters	. 9
	Box candles	
	Ferriage on 21 coaches and 2 wagons	. 11
	One man to solder lid of casket	

The undertaker, Mr. John Therry, testified as

follows:-Question-What instructions did Mrs. Killorengive you about the funeral? Answer-She told me that she had sent for me to make arrangements for the funeral: that she could not depend on any of her own family to carry them out after her death; she wanted it arranged and carried out according to her own wishes; that she was leaving enough behind for her relatives. She said, "You buried my son and husband, and I am not a bit afraid but what you will carry out my own wishes." She then told me to get her a square-built coffin with plenty of room in it (laughter), a flat frame on top, and upon this frame a round lid to be put on with hinges and locks; in this round lid was to come an oyal French plate glass, and over this glass another round lid to cover it, and to be fitted in with locks and hinges; I told her this French plate glass was a thing impossible, I thought, to be got ready, or if I could get it ready, the whole thing would be of no benefit. I asked her if she would have it flat; she said "no," wanted this affair all round, no matter what it

they would have to keep her until it was ready and the expression she used was to have IN SPLENDID STYLE

cost or what time it took; she would not be

buried in anything else. (Laughter.) She said

also that if she died before this coffin was ready

inside, and have such a coffin got up as was never seen in New York before, and probably never would be again, and witness added, "God knows I think she got it." (Great laughter.) She said many times to spare no expense whatever; that every cent she made was her own. ] made the remark that her children would oppose the idea. She said they dare not do it. right have they to oppose?" she said; "they are simply to see that my wishes are carried out; go to work and carry them out." She was to be put into the leaden carket, and that was to be soldered. In regard to her funeral robe, she told me that she had four ladies who came up there to see her and talk with her about her idea of a babit, and that they falled to understand her, they were such stupid things. She asked me if I could get some women to make this habit according to her idea; said I could; that I knew a lady in this city that was competent to take her order. She asked me to get her. The lady came and was present at the giving of a part of these orders. What were the expenses of her husband's and son's funerals? A. I do not remember: they were altogether different funerals from what she had. (Laughter.)

HAD HIM THERE. Q. Did you about that time bury any other person living in a house of about that character?
A. If they were living I did not want to bury them. (Great laughter.) In having the plate glass made I had to take the risk of their breaking it. I had directions to wait till one was made if it took a month. The coffin and glass were under way, and the lady's robe before she

# TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rebellion of Paris.

Juiction of Versaillists and Prussians.

#### Pillaging the Churches.

The Belgian Embassy Invaded.

Important from Mexico.

Fresh Insurrectionary Movements.

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

#### FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegroph. The Fighting at Paris.

Paris, April 17-Noon,-Firing was going on all night. It continues this morning. At 9 o'clock last night the forts and advanced posts sent into the Commune the result of the vote of the troops. The urn containing the papers was carried by an officer escorted by the Nationals. The procession was headed by a red flag. There were cries of "Vive la Commune !"

Yesterday, after the taking of Neully Church, a youth of sixteen

Planted the Flag of the Commune on the summit of the church amid a shower of

The Belgian Embassy was Invaded yesterday by the Nationals. An immediate inquiry was demanded, and several persons were arrested. The inhabitants are collecting provisions. The report that the

City is about to be Invested by the Versail-lists and Prussians, jointly, causes great excitement. The barricades on the Rue Castiglione have been demolished, and large works erected at Batignolles, Belleville, and Montmartre, and the church of St. Jacques du Haut Pas was surrounded by the Nationals to-day, and the clergy were arrested. During vespers yesterday the

Church of St. Vincent de Paul was surrounded by the Nationals and pillaged. Scarcely a church remains open now. The Communal Elections.

BOULOGNE, April 17 .- The Communal elections in Paris are a flasco. Not one-tenth of the voters went to the polls. In the Eighth arrondissement only 1130 votes were polled out of Prussian Intervention,

LONDON, April 18 .- The Times has a special from Paris stating that it is reported that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government. The Prussians Have Advanced

to Aubervilliers, four kilometres southeast of St. Denis and within eight kilometres of Paris. Churches Pillaged.

The churches of St. Jacques and St. Vincent de Paul have been pillaged and closed. Communist Cash in Hand.

A Daily News special despatch from Paris says the Commune has in its hands cash to the amount of 30,000,000f. paid by the Bank of France for unsold bonds of the city of Paris. The Revictualling of Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says the Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualling of Paris by way of St. Denis. The insurgents now occupy the greater part of the woods of Colombes beyond Asnieres.

Prince Bismarck in a note to the Versailles Government admits the right of General MacMahon to occupy with French troops the ground around Paris, made neutral by the stipulations of the preliminary treaty of peace.

Batteries Captured by the Versaillists. VERSAILLES, April 18 .- Batteries established at Chateau Becon were captured by the Versailles troops on Monday morning, which are within easy range of the insurgent batteries at Asnieres and Clichy.

A report emanating from Paris that the colors of the Postifical Zonaves were captured by the Communists at Neuilly on Sunday is unfounded. Earthquake Shock in Scotland.

LONDON, April 18 .- A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Scotland this morning.

Capture of Chateau Becon. VERSAILLES, April 18 .- Thiers in a circular confirms the announcement of the capture by the Government troops of Chateau Becon. This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERFOOL, April 18-11 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales, LONDON, April 18-11'30 A. M.—Consols, 93% for money and account, American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92%;

#### FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS ] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lease of the Morris Canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was signed yesterday. The Fire in the Woods

along the line of the West Jersey Railroad, in Atlantic county, near Newfield, on Saturday night destroyed forests, dwellings, barns, etc., to the amount of \$150,000 to \$200,000. Oil Train Burned.

An oil train on the Eric road was burned on Sunday, near Monroe, New York. The loss is heavy. The fire was occasioned by sparks from an express train.

Railway Station Destroyed. The station at Ridgewood, New Jersey, was burned on Sunday from sparks from a freight train. A quantity of United States Express goods, etc., were destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

#### FROM MEXICO.

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

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11, via Havana .-- In Sinaloa a portion of the Federal troops have pronounced for Placido Vega and Garcia Cardena, and the Secretary of War asks for An Extra Appropriation

of \$150,000 to suppress the rising. Troops from Durango and elsewhere have been sent against the mutineers.

The Disturbances in Guerrero and Jalisco continue. The troops who deserted in Guerro passed into Michoacan to cause a revolution there.

#### PENNSYLVANIALEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—Mr. Marshall introduced a bill extending the Jurisdiction of aldermen to cases of replevin for sewing machines. Mr. Cloud, a bill incorporating the Atlantic

Bank.
Mr. Marshall moved a reconsideration of the vote killing the House of Correction bill. Carried,
Mr. Cloud moved to strike out the 16th section,
which doubles the tax on licensed drinking houses. Disagreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 54.

Mr. Elliott moved a proviso that all moneys collected under the provisions of this bill shall be paid to the City Treasury, subject to the orders of City

Connells. Agreed to.

Mr. Elliott also equalized the tax with the amount
of State license required.

Mr. Cloud moved a proviso that those persons
whose sales do not equal two thousand dollars be
exempt from taxes imposed in the sixteenth section Lost.

Mr. Josephs moved a proviso that the provisions of this act shall apply to all counties of the State where malt and spirituous liquors are sold. Lost—

yeas, 10; nays, 79.

Mr. Josephs moved moved to amend by providing that no person shall be admitted into the institution unless a resident of Philadelphia. Lost.

The bill then passed finally—yeas, 57; nays, 31—as amended.

The private calendar was then considered on first

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

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

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 18—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has risen and rains have ceased on the California coast. The wave of low pressure has passed over the Rocky Mountain stations, and now probably extends from Missouri to Nebraska. Northeasterly winds have prevailed on the lakes, but are now veering to the southeast, with cloudy and threatening weather. The highest barometer, which was Monday morning, over Lake Huron, has moved southeastward and is now over Delaware Bay. The was along many months and is now over Delaware Bay. The humidity is large on the lakes and in the central Mississippi Valley. The threatening weather of Monday in the Eastern States has cleared away, with light northwesterly winds. The weather re-

mains unchanged.

Probabilities.—Clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, will probably continue on the Atlantic coast. It is probable that a slight storm will be developed in the valley of the Missouri, and will move southeastward, with threatening weather on the lakes and Lower Mississippi.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, April 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 14%@14%c.; low middling, 13%@13%c. Flour quiet but firm, with;a tendency to better figures on low and medium grades; Howard street superfine, \$5.75.26.37%; do. extra. Howard street superfine, \$5'75@6'37%; do. extra, \$650@7'25; do. family, \$7'50@9; City Mills superfine, \$667'25; do. extra, \$7'88'25; do. family, \$8'50@11; Western superfine, \$5'75@6'25; do. extra, \$6'50@7'25; do. family, \$7'50@8'50. Wheat firm; choice and fancy white, \$2@2'05; fair to prime, \$1'60@1'20; prime to choice red, \$1'90@2'05; fair to good, \$1'55@1'75; common, \$1'30@1'45; Ohio and Indiana, \$1'60@1'65; Pennsylvania, \$1'50@1'30. Corn firm; white Southern, 79@80c.; yellow Southern, 76c.; mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats dull at 65@67c. Mess pork quiet at \$20@20'50; Bocon quiet; shoulders, \$4@8\c.; rib sides, 10\cdot @10\cdot c.; clear sides, 10\cdot @11c.; hams, 16\cdot @17c. Lard weak at 12\cdot @12\cdot c. Whisky quiet and stock scarce at 91\cdot c.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. Peter Graham was found guilty of getting drunk and flinging brickbats through a tavern window.

Archibaid Rainey owned up to hitting a man who quarrelled with him about money.

Charles Hoffman, a baker, was charged with stealing lumber from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He produced evidence to prove that the wood found in his possession was given to him by a woman to whom he served bread, and the jury ren-

dered a verdict of not guilty. A Great Evil. George Cromley, a man of middle age and proprietor of a tavern at No. 2801 Ellsworth street, was put ceorge cromery a man of manner age and propriet tor of a tavern at No. 2801 Elisworth street, was put on trial charged with selling liquor to minors. It was proven that on Easter Sunday three little boys, the oldest only thirteen, went into Cromley's tavern and one of them called for a glass of egg-nogg, saying his father wanted it. Cromley sold him a glassfull, and immediately it was handed to little Henry Hornkeith, a ten-year-older, who in the presence of them all drank it down. He became drunk, and was taken home in that condition. Congestion of the brain set in that evening, from which the child is still suffering. Robert Black, who was said to have called for the egg-nogg, when called to the witness stand, said he did not purchase any liquor from Cromley, and that Henry Hornkeith did not driak anything there, but that the liquor was bought at Gregory's tavern, in the neighborhood. On trial.

—Badly beaten—carpets, just now.
—Swedish brandy is flavored with red ants.

—An Albany pickpocket made \$2200 at a single pick.

-Nashvillers fish successfully for trout in their gutters. -Eggs are two dollars a dozen in Prescott. Arizona.

-Washington calls boarding-schools "dyspepsia factories.' -Choice beef is sold in Texas at three and a half cents a pound. -A Terre Haute undertaker is said to have

buried 5000 people.

—A lady advertises for a laundress and wants to pay her in guitar lessons. There are less than one hundred professional

short-hand writers in France.

—It is a fact that a compositor takes most e's when hardest at work.

 Kansas City is to have a stock yard, the macadamizing of which will cost \$160,000.
 A blind woman runs a Newark sewing machine, and gets \$8 per week. -The latest method of suicide is to fill one's

mouth with guapowder and then chew caps. -Cincinnati public libraries are to be open on ... There are 800,000 more women than men in

England. The mock-rooster is called "the gizzardine" -Loading a cigar with powder costs \$25 in

Michigan courts.

—A chap in Boston advertisers for a "self-supporting" wife, "pretty, and well educated."

—An effort in the West to raise funds for a monument to General Harrison has failed. -A sermon in four words on the vanity of earthly possessions-Shrouds have no pockets.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

As we anticipated, the bank statement last night is a highly favorable one, and from present indications an unusually easy market may be anticipated during the balance of the present season. During the past week the deposits have increased \$1,744,326, the largest increase for many weeks, and the legal tenders are larger than last week by \$1,037,644. In the specie reserve, however, there is a slight falling off. The loans have now increased in the same ratio,

being only \$45,814 larger than the preceding week, leaving the condition of the banks nonsually strong at the close of the week. These figures fully account for the tendency of the banks to extend their discount operations beyond present limits, and for the weakness in the asking rates for time accommodations. We quote at 5 to 6 per cent. on good collaterals and 7 per cent. for first-class commercial paper.

The gold market is strong, but not active, the sales ranging from 110%@111½, closing at the latter. The tendency is decidedly upward. Government bonds continue to attract investors both here and in Europe, and prices show a further advance on the entire list.

The stock market continues active, and prices almost invariably strong. Sales of State 6s at 105 for the first series, and City 6s, new, at 102.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and strong, with sales at 54 69@54%. Pennsylvania was stronger, selling at 64%@65½, b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119; Catawissa preferred at 46; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50%@50½; Lehigh Valley at 61½; Northern Central at 42%, b. o.; Harrisburg at 55; Minehill at 53½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, b. o.

Canal stocks were in demand, and active. Sales of Schuylkill common at 9; preferred do. at 18%@18½, b. o.; and Lehigh at 35½.

The balance of the list was steady. Sales of Commonwealth Bank at 50½; Hestonville Railroad at 21½; and Central Transportation at 47.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

Treasury Department.—

Treasury Department, Washingron, D. C., April 17, 1871.—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co., Philadel-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April II, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions
were received from national banks this day:—
Smithfield, R. J., First National \$10,000
Union City, Mich., National \$0,000
Vernon, N. Y., National Bank of 20,000
Troy, N. Y., Mutual National 38,500

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street;
FIRST BOARD.

\$350 Pa 68 1 se. 105
\$24000 City 68, New 192
\$2000 C & A 68 83. 93\(\)
\$1000 Pa R gen mt. 93
\$20000 Am Gold...860.111
\$25 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$25 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$26 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$26 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$26 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$27 sh Manuf Bk. 36\(\)
\$200 do...b5. 35\(\)
\$28 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$28 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$29 sh Reading R. 54\(\)
\$20 do...b5. 35\(\)
\$2100 do...b20.54\(\)
\$22 do...b5. 35\(\)
\$23 sh Penna R. 65
\$24 do...65\(\)
\$24 do...65\(\)
\$25 do...64\(\)
\$25 do...64\(\)
\$26 do...64\(\)
\$27 do...65\(\)
\$28 do...64\(\)
\$28 do...64\(\)
\$29 do...64\(\)
\$20 sh Ph & R. b60 29
\$20 do...64\(\)
\$20 sh Cata Prib5. 46
\$20 do...65\(\)
\$20 do...6

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117%; do. 1862, 113%@113%; do. 1865, new, 112%@112%; do. 1865, 113%@113%; do. 1865, new, 112%@112%; do. 1867, do. 112%@112%; do. 1865, do. 112%@112%; 10-40s, 109%@109%. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Ourrency, 115%@115%; Gold, 111@ 111%; Silver, 106%@108; Union Pacific Railroad lat Mort, Bonds, 86%@87; Central Pacific Rail-road, 97@97%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 78%@79%.

road, 97@97%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 78%@79%; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 78%@79%; While Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117@117%; 6-208 of 1869, 113%@113%; do. 1864, 113%@113%; do. 1864, 113%@113%; do. 1865, 113%@113%; do. July, 1865, 112%@112%; do. July, 1867, 112%@112%; do. July, 1868, 112%@112%; do. July, 1868, 112%@112%; 10-408, 1004@109%; Gold, 110%@111%. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 68, 115%@115%. Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 18 .- Bark is freely offered at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Querettron, without finding buyers. Seeds .- Cloverseed is quiet at 10@10%c. per lb.; Timothy is nominal at \$5.50@5.75; 100 bags sold on private terms; Flaxseed, if here, would sell at \$2.05

The Flour market is without special change, the The Flour market is without special change, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$6@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6.25@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at \$7.21%(3.7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted \$5.80@5.75, 250 barrels Western Corn Meal sold at \$3.50.

may be quoted \$5.80@5.75, 250 barrels Western Corn Meal sold at \$3.50.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit. Saler of 2000 bushels \$1.65 for Indiana red \$1.64 for Ohlo do.; \$1.40 for damaged, and \$1.75 @1 83 for White. Rye is nominal. Corn is in limited request, with sales of 2500 bushels at 75@77c, for yellow, and 72@74c. for Western mixed. Oats are lower. 1500 bushels sold at 65@68c.

Whisky may be quoted at 92@92%c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 18 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH SUN RISES...... 5-18 MOON SETS...... 5-08 SUN SETS..... 6-41 HIGH WATER..... 0-58

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 18.—Steamships City of Brooklyn
and Tripoli, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday. Steamship Maine, from New York, touched at Southampton this morning. Steamship Austrian, from Portland, touched at Moville this morning.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York,
Nor. bark Messel, Pedersen, Cork for orders, L.
Westergaard & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, ith mose, to W. M. Baird & Co. Schr White Squall, Bruner, from Baltimore, with allroad ties. Schr Thomas J. Dill Wright, from Potomac River, Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Stramer Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana for New Orleans, crossed S. W. Pass bar at 4 P. M.,

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 17.—12 barges left in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

M. F. Hannigan, with horseshoes, for Baltimore, C. N. Soby, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 17.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

F. Goddard M. E. Kirkpatrick, J. T. Hedrick, M. E. Hannigan, Mary Ellenor, James Hand, United Brothers, Osprey, Board of Trade, Camilla, J. J. Walcott, L. J. Bennett, E. M. Kildur, and Lady Loretto, all with coal for New York.

The T. L. Moore and Chesapeake left with those reported yesterday.

L. S. C. reported yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 18. — The following boats Harry C. Trump and R. F. Hartman, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.

A. G. Postlethwait and J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton.

Captain C. F. Able, with lumber to Taylor, Day & John A. Lingafelt, with lumber to C. P. Wain-

yright & Co.
Charlie and Roilie, with lumber, and J. H. McCharlie and Roilie, with lumber, and J. H. McConkey, with fint, for Trenton, N. J.

Exemplar, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Dedge Mills, with lumber to Taylor & Betz.
F. W. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Lydia Ans, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
C. Blackburn, with lumber, for Chester, Pa.
Whirlwind, with coal, for New York.

J. H.