THE BORDER CLAIMS.

Report of the Committee To the State Senate.

The Status of the Claimants. Recommendations of the Report.

Special to The Evening Telegraph, HARRISBURG, April 21 .- In the State Senate to-day the committee on the claims known as the "border county claims" presented the following elaborate report:-

BORDER CLAIMS REPORT. The select committee to whom was referred the petition of five hundred citizens of Chambersburg, praying for some legislation to make compensation for the extraordinary losses of property sustained by them during the late war, make the following

That they have considered the subject matter of the petition referred to them, and generally the ques-tion of losses by our citizens of the southern border during the war, by reason of depredations upon their property by the Confederate and Federal forces, and particularly by raids of the former, and will proceed particularly by raids of the former, and will proceed to state their conclusions upon the several points involved in the question of public responsibility for those losses, with the grounds apon which their conclusions rest. Their report is made thus broad, because they understand that their investigation was not intended to be confined to the Chambersburg lesses alone, but to extend to all the losses which occurred upon the border which heretofore have been subjected to examination under the authority of the State.

LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES. The first question to be considered is, whether the United States are liable for the losses upon the border, either by reason of a direct constitutional obligation or by reason of particular facts connected with the several invasions of the State, or by both.

By the fourth section of the tourth article of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that Constitution of the United States it is provided that the United States shall protect each of the States of the Union against invasion. This guarantee is coupled with two others—the one for protection of the several States against domestic violence upon demand of State authorities, and the other to secure to them republican forms of government. Against every form of external and internal danger, accompanied by violence, this comprehensive section of guarantees was intended to protect the States, and the obligation assumed by the United States under it has but one expressed limitation, which is, that the interposition of the Federal Government against domestic violence must be invoked by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. No one can doubt, upon reading these guarantees of the Constitution, and duly considering the general objects for which the Constitution was made, as announced in its preamble, that complete defense to the states was promised and intended thereby, and that an obligation of self-defense which, in the absence of the constitutional compact, would have rested exclusively tutional compact, would have rested exclusively upon the several States was thereby charged upon

the Federal Government.

It is not necessary to insist that the States respectively parted with the right of defending themselves against external danger, when imminent, or against actual invasion, but unquestionably the whole duty against external danger, when imminent, or against actual invasion, but unquestionably the whole duty of defending them was imposed upon the United States. Nor can it be doubted that this obligation and duty of the United States to protect each State against invasion is not confined to cases of invasion by a foreign enemy. The guarantee is expressed in general language, and is without limitation. An invasion of a State from another State or association of States is as much provided against as an invasion from abroad. This is the clear conclusion to be drawn from the language of the guarantee, and from considering the known reasons which dictated its insertion in the Constitution. Hence Judge Story, in his work upon the Constitution, section 1818, in speaking of this guarantee, declares "that the latitude of the expression here used seems to secure each State not only against foreign hostility, but against ambitious or vindictive enterprises of its more powerful neighbors."

It is beyond dispute that the United States did not keep this guarantee of defense upon the several occasions when our border was struck by the enemy during the recent war of the Rebellion. The guarantee was not kept and duties under it performed by the United States, and by reason of their default our citizens were assalled in their peaceful homes and their property appropriated, or wasted and consumed. They were completely innocent of all blame.

and their property appropriated, or wasted and consumed. They were completely innocent of all blame. They had performed all their duties both to the State and Federal Governments, by contribution of taxes, by voluntary assessments upon themselves in aid of the common defense, by the raising of troops, and by complete obedience to all the laws of the land. But their just claim—their absolute right to protection and defense against external violence—was not maintained by either of the Governments to which they owed allegiance.

It is true, as a general principle, that "protection It is true, as a general principle, that "protection against invasion is due from every society to the parts composing it." (Story on Con., sec. 1818.) This correlative of allegiance rests upon every State, and in the absence of compact or treaty between States is exclusively a State obligation. But under our system of dual government the case is widely different, as already shown. Primarily, this collection. widely different, as already shown. Primarily, this obligation unquestionably rests on the United States, and was assumed by them in the Federal compact for full and valuable consideration. The contribution of State strength to the Union, and the assumption of numerous and onerous duties to the Federal Government by the people and Government of each State, constitute the solid foundation upon which this Federal obligation rests. It follows that a State may demand this protection for its citizens from the Federal Government in every possible case, and hence, in no case can the answer be made by or in behalf of that government that the State is bound to defend itself.

If, then, any obligation or duty rests upon a State to protect its own people against invasion, it must be considered as one to be discussed only between the State and its own citizens in view of the peculiar

State and its own citizens in view of the peculiar relations which subsist between them. The United States cannot assert any such State obligation or duty in the face of their own clear guarantee conduty in the face of their own clear guarantee conducts.

States cannot assert any such State obligation or duty in the face of their own clear guarantee contained in the fourth article of the Constitution.

In the default of the constitutional protection of the State by the United States against invasion, and of an actual defense of the State by herself (in consequence of such default), can any doubt that the outlay incurred by the State for defensive purposes would constitute a just demand against the United States? In such cases ought not the guaranteeing party to make good the outlay incurred by reason of its default, and when the State makes her demand for reimbursement, would it not be nost unreasonable and unjust to repudiate or reject it? But can losses incurred by the State or by her citizens in consequence of a breach of the guarantee be put upon a different footing from the outlays incurred by the State in self-defense? In each case the default of the guaranteeing and protecting party is the cause and foundation of the demand. The committee can discover no limitation in such case upon the responsibility of the United States except their inability to respond to the demand. It is admitted that war ravages may be so extensive as to render indemnity to innocent sufferers impossible. The burden may be too great to be borne, and cannot, therefore, be accepted or assumed. But in the present case this plea of bankruptcy or inability cannot be interposed.

It is to be observed that the guarantee in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their capacity as parties to the compact, and it is therefore to be asserted by the States and not by indi-

It is to be observed that the guarantee in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their capacity as parties to the compact, and it is therefore to be asserted by the States and not by individual citizens in all cases of its violation. Hence it is proper and becomes necessary, in the present instance, to examine the relations and intercourse between the State and the Federal Government during the war, and the conduct of each in relation to the defense of the State. Did the State perform all her duties te the Federal Government, and is she in a position to claim that the guarantee is question should have been kept? The answer to this question is furnished by the statutes of the Commonwealth, and by the public records of the war.

The State furnished her due share of militia and volunteers under the several calls made by the President of the United States, and she submitted without complaint to the vigorous execution within her limits of the conscription of March, 1963, and its several supplements. Her due share of troops for the public service was furnished by her or drawn from her under the United States laws and Presidential proclamations throughout the war, and in addition thereto, in several cases of emergency, she fornished to the United States her own defonsive force. At the urgent demand of the War Department she allowed her border to be uncovered to the stroke of the enemy, whes, by a more selfish policy, she could have secured her own protection at the peril of the common interests involved in the struggle.

But it is a material consideration in passing upon

struggle.

But it is a material consideration in passing upon her conduct as a member of the Federal Union in a time of unexampled dimouity and langer, that she did not rely wholly upon the United States for her protection from external dauger. In addition to a prompt, zealous, and complete performance of all her duties to the common cause, she made adequate provision for defending herself, and would have wholly relieved the Federal Government from the performance of practical duties to her under the constitutional guarantee if that Government had not interfered with her defensive force.

The report then proceeds to review the measures

taken by the State for the defense of her citizens. The Reserve Corps was organized at a cost to the State of \$3,000,000, and transferred to the Federal army immediately after the Buil Run defeat, thereby exposing our borders to the enemy. In 1863, the militia were called out to defend the exposed portions of the State, and the money advanced to pay them. The Legislature subsequently legalized the payment, and authorized a loan to meet it. In 1864 six regiments were organized for border defense, but were called to the Potomac, to reinforce Hunter, after his defeat, and the destruction, of Chambers-burg was the result. An extraordinary session of the Legislature was called, and \$3,000,000 more appropriated for defense; but the war soon after closed, and no part of it was expended, and the money paid for the Reserve Corps, and for the militia in 1863, was repaid to the State by the General Government. The State, in the opision of the committee, discharged her duty faithfully, but her borders were exposed, and her citizens suffered spoliation, because her defensive troops were transferred to save the Union armies.

The report then reviews the various acts of Assembly, from 1861 to 1863, in all eight different enactments, providing for the adjudication of them. They show that the utilinate payment of the claims by the General Government was steadily sept in view by the State, and that the State has recognized her duty to procure an adjustment of them for her citizens.

er duty to procure an adjustment of them for her

The report concludes as follows:-The report concludes as follows:—
Under the several acts above mentioned the border claims have been examined and ascertained under the sanction of State authority, and the evidence of their amount and character is upon file in the office of the Auditor General. Some of those ascertained under the earlier assessments have been paid by the United States, and upon those located in Chambersburg haif a million of deliars has been paid out of the State Treasury under the act of 15th of February, 1866. Speaking generally, the validity and justice of the border claims have been asserted in the strongest possible manner by the State Government, and the whole scope of State action concerning them points to their ultimate adjustment and payment. payment.

Amount of claims.

The losses which are the subject of the present inquiry were caused by successive raids in 1862, 1863, and 1864, by the advance and operations of Lee's army in 1863, and by depredations and appropriations of property at several times by Federal troops. As to the latter, it is to be noted that the militia by whom some of the damages were occasioned were mustered into the United States service before their advance to the border, and constituted a part of the Federal forces. The aggregate amount of the claims cannot, with the means of information at hand, be exactly stated. In the official reports on file in the Auditor-General's office, some of the claims are duplicated; some of those reported upon under the act of 1868 being contained in prior reports. But the sum total of the claims will not exceed two million eight hundred thousand dollars, and they will be subject to such revision as may be thought proper in case of, and whenever, their final payment and settlement shall be provided for. It is believed that they are held entirely by the original claimants—that they have not been assigned or transferred to other parties. AMOUNT OF CLAIMS.

DUTY OF THE STATE.

The duties which the State owes to her own citizens in the present case may be made the subject of debate. That she should take prompt and effectual action to afford or to secure to them a reasonable indemnity for their losses, ought to be admitted by all; but the particular line of action to be pursued by her may be open to question. She has already advanced or paid half a million of dollars upon the claims under the act of 1806, and has therefore a direct pecuniary interest to that amount in enforcing them against the Federal Government. But, beyond this interest of her own, it is believed to be her duty to provide for or to obtain further indemnity to her people. She owes protection to them, and she alone can claim on their behalf and on her own the guarantees of the Federal Constitution.

It remains to inquire what immediate or direct relief, if any, can be furnished by the State to her citizen claims and place those claims in the forms of a public debt to be need by her hereafter, because the State Constitution forbids the creation of a debt of such magnitude. Nor (by reason of another provision of the Constitution can she loan her credit DUTY OF THE STATE.

the State Constitution forbids the creation of a debt of such magnitude. Mor (by reason of another provision of the Constitution) can she loan her credit to them in any way whatever.

But she may appropriate money from her treasury to pay the claims, in whole or in part, or may divert any part of her revenues, not pledged to the sinking fund, and apply it to the same object. Pending the application to be made by her upon the Federal Governmen for indemnity, and before that application shall be complied with, she may appropriate money in aid of the claimants or in extinguishment of their demands. The power of the two houses to do this is complete, and their exercise of the power is wholly within their discretion. It is a clear power, but one to be exercised, if exercised clear power, but one to be exercised, if exercised at all, under a full sense of representative duty, and in full view of all those considerations of expediency and justice which pertain to the ques

But either as the representative of our people, or in her own right as the holder of the claims, the State Government should promptly press upon the Federal Government the recognition and allowance of these claims—as a matter of justice to the State and of Federal obligation under the Constitution of the United States.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
GEORGE CONNELL,
C. M. DUNCAN.

The committee report a bill providing for a careful revision of the claims, by the courts, to prevent all speculation and fraud, and the payment of the interest on them by the State. The State becomes the owner of the claims, and is required to demand the payment of them, and the \$500,000, with interest, already paid to Chambersburg, and when the claims are paid to the State the claimants are to be paid.

Senator White does not entirely agree with the are paid to the State the claimants are to be paid.
Senator White does not entirely agree with the
other four members of the committee. He holds
that the claims should be properly adjudicated by
the State, as the bill provides, and that in equity
the General Government should pay them; that the
State should not interfere in the matter beyond
making the demand for her citizens.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements. At the Academy of Music the spectacle of The Black Crook, with its numerous teatures of interest, will be exhibited this evening. A matinee performance will be given to-

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of The Three Hunchbacks will be represented for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon,

and to morrow evening.

On Monday Tom Taylor's play of 'Twixt Axe and Crown will be produced, with Miss Ella Burns in the leading female role. This play had an immense success in London, where it had a run of over four hundred nights at the Queen's Theatre, and it has been most highly spoken of by the English critics. Miss Burns is a young lady of considerable talent, who has impressed her audiences most favorably on the one or two

occasions on which she has appeared.
AT THE ARCH Mrs. E. N. Thayer will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate "Mrs. Malaprop," in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals. The performance will conclude with Craig's burlesque of Barbe Bleue, Mrs. Thayer's merits are so universally recognized that she will undoubtedly have a crowded house

this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. D. E. Ralton, a painstaking actor, will have a benefit, when an attractive bill will be presented.

At the Chesnut Othello will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mrs. E. Edward Lewis. Mr. Davenport will appear as "Othello," Mr. Thorne as "Iago," Miss Glover as "Desdemona," and Mrs. Davenport as "Emilia." This performance will enable our playgoers to see Mr. Davenport in one of his greatest roles, and it will doubtless attract a very full house.

There will be a matinee performance of School There will be a matinee performance of School

Walter Lennox, the popular favorite, will take a bestfit on Thursday next, the 27th, when he will produce the excellent comedy of She Stoops to Conquer, and the farce of Sarah's Young

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will give a grand concert at Musical Fund Hall this even-ing. A fine programme will be presented, and an excellent entertainment may be expected. AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the beautiful diorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be exhibited this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a family performance this evening.

A family matrice will be given to-marrow

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, an entertaining variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, "Jesse Rural," in the comedy of Old Heads and Young Hearts, will be personated this evening by Mr. Lewis Baker.

A matinee to-morrow, A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at Horticultural Hall by the

Amphlon Society as a compliment to their leader, Mr. M. F. Aledo. Mesers. Carl Sentz, W. Stoll, Jr., W. Meyer, Thomas A'Beckett, L. Koch, and other well-known artists will assist. Mr. S. K. Mundock will have a complimentary benefit at the Arch Street Theatre on Tuesday evening next, when he will personat "Claude Melnotte," in The Lady of Lyons Miss Lizzle Pearson will appear as "Pauline."
A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor o St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

CITY NOTICES. THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXion should beware of cheap patent plils, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SAR-SAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts-Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pilis are une-

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches, Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

Young Ladies, Beware! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CA-TAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely yegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

OARFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' rimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION YOU should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Com-

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, PAT, AND INVITING,' Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THERE NO ABTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA Which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSA-

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GEAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MOTH-PROOF CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS at E. S. FARSON & CO.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street. PORCELAIN-LINED WATER COOLERS at

FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory. No. 220 Dock street. BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

REFRIGERATORS.—For fine patterns and superior inish go to FARSON & Co., No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purider.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY-Sure cure.

MARRIED. LOMIA—ROBINETT.—On the 20th instant, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. H. G. Batterson, D.D., Luigi Lomia, U. S. Army, and Laura M., daughter of the late Allin Robinett.

STEWART-BRINKLE .- On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Edward A. Foggo, Edward L. Stewart to Mary R., daughter of the late William D. Brinckle, M. D., of Philadelphia.

DIED. GROBLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Augustus Grobler, aged 27 years.

Friends wishing to see the corpse can do so Friday evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the husband's residence, No. 938 S. Front street. To proceed to Pemberton. Funeral from her father's residence (Samuel Rambow), at the above place, on Saturday, at o'clock. Leave at 6 on the morning of Saturday. INSKREP .- On the morning of April 21, ANNIE H.

INSKEEP, aged 48 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. LEE.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY R. LEE, wife of the late Thomas Lee, Esq., of Burlington, N. J., in the 60th year of her age.

Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Monday, 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MULLIN.—On the 19th instant, SALLIE E., daughter of the late William G. and Annie Multin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her aunt, Miss Scott, No. 40 N. Broad street, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wood-

Piersol.—On the 21st instant, Minna Elliger Piersol., M. D., in the 37th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her husband, J. M. Piersol, M. D., on Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 20'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. PORTER.—At Darville, Pa, on the 19th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPA N. PORTER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1607 Girard avenue, on Saturday morning, 22d instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery.

STILES .- On Third-day, the 18th instant, ISAAC STILES, of Burlington county, N. J.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Stiles Station, on Seventh-day, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock A. M. train at the above station.

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FOURTH EDITION FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Distillers' National Convention.

Philada, Presbytery, Morth. Terrific Sterm! in Missouri.

Fire in Bangor.

Evening Cable Quotations.

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

Etc.

FROM THE WEST. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

National Convention of Distillers. CHICAGO, April 20 .- The Distillers' National Convention was engaged to-day in considering the by-laws. The principal ones adopted provide that each concern manufacturing spirits istilled from grain is entitled to become stockholders. Ten per cent. of the stock shall be paid in cash on subscribing, and fifteen per cent. be deducted from the month's earnings of such subscribers until paid. The stockholders are guaranteed a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the amount paid in payable semi-annually.
The Board of Directors shall have exclusive
power to regulate the production of spirits;
also, power to order the starting and closing of distilleries, and to fix the number of bushels each house shall run. Parties who sell spirits under the direction of the board shall make statements of the number of gallons so sold to the President of the company monthly.

Terrific Storm. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—Last night a terrific wind storm visited this city, and to-day a high wind has prevailed, with a slight fall of snow, which is unprecedented.

Swift Justice. Three horse thieves were to-day brought into this city from the Cherokee Nation, and inside of twenty-four hours they were tried, waived an examination, made confession, and sent to ail. The detectives who captured these men were followed and pursued with their captives by a band of Indians, led by white men, to with-in a short distance of Baxter Springs. They were supposed to be accomplices.

Heavy Immigration. Our Eastern railroad lines report the immigration so heavy as to tax to the utmost the apacity of their roads. The parties are generally bound for Kansas.

The White Stockings at St. Louis. St. Louis, April 21.—The White Stocking Base Ball Ciub, of Chicago, arrived here from the South last night, and will play one or more games with St. Louis clubs before leaving the

> FROM NEW YORK. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, April 21. The Duke Alexis.

Czarowich of Russia, is expected to reach here with the Imperial fleet by the 1st of July next.

The Stock Exchange has appointed a committee to solect officers for the ensuing year. Theatrical Suit Decided.

In the suit brought by Sigismund Wyndt, leader of the orchestra, against the New York Stadt Theatre, for \$615 alleged to be due on an engagement with the German Opera at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Judge Curtis this morning gave a judgment in favor of the defendants.

Adjournment of the Legislature. ALBANY, April 21.—The Senate adopted a resolution for final adjournment this afternoon, and the House will probably concur.

The Season at Saratoga. SARATOGA, April 21.—The extensive additions to the Grand Union Hotel will be completed by June, the usual time of opening.

Ship News.

Arrived, steamer Missouri, from Havana. FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20. New Wool Crop.

A quantity of wool was shipped from San Francisco on March 28, via the Pacific and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri Railroads, and delivered in Pittsfield, Mass., on the 15th of April. This time has been so satisfactory that probably a large part of this season's clip will be sent overland. About one-sixth of the clip of wool has been received in this city, and was mainly bought at higher prices than ever before realized by Eastern manufacturers for immediate consumption. California will this year he ate consumption. California will this year be the second wool-growing State in the union.

Freights Shipped Eastward. Ninety tons of silk goods, seventy tons of tea, and twenty tons of California wool were shipped eastward by the freight train this morning. Arizona Advices—The Indian Troubles.

Tucson, Arizona, advices to April 14 are received. Yesterday the Indians attacked San Pedro, a settlement near Camp Grant, and killed Alexander McKinzey, H. C. Long, Owen Cha-pin, and Edgar Winter, and wounding Nicholas Tapez. The Indians stole a lot of stock and arms and ammunition. This settlement, which has existed six years, will be abandoned at once. Numerous other outrages have been reported Ration tickets, which had been issued at the reservation of Camp Grant recently, were found on the Indians killed during the recent raids. The Indians appear to be supplied with Govern-ment arms and ammunition.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—4:30 P. M.—Consois closed at 98½ for money and 93½ @93½ for account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1865, 9½; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 92: 10-40s, 89¾.

LONDON, April 21—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and depressed; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. Sales today, 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Cotton aftoat, 437,000 bales, and not as before reported. Wheat, 11s.@11s.5d. for No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. Bacon, 42s. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 42s. 3d.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 21.—Stocks active. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupou, 113%; do. 1866, do. 113%; do. 1866, do. 113%; do. 1866, do. 118%; do. 1866, new, 112%; do. 1867, 112%; do. 1868, 1123%; 16-40s, 109%; Virginia 68, new, 72%; Missouri 68, 98%; Canton Co., 84; Cumberiand preferred, 38; New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 21%; Reading, 109; Adams Express, 82; Michigan Central, 129%; Michigan Southern, 111; Illinois Central, 129%; Michigan Southern, 111; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 197; Chicago and Rock Island, 113%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 28%; Western Union Telegraph, 57%. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, April 21.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 14%c.; Oricans at 15%c. Flour dull and declined 5%10c.; sales 7500 barreis State at 56%7; Ohio at \$6.50%7 20; Western at \$6.37 45; Southern at \$6.60%9. Wheat dull and nominally lower; new spring, \$1.55%1 58; winter red and amber Western, \$1.60%1 58. Corn dull and declining; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 75c. Oats dull; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 65%68c. Beef quiet. Lard dull; steam, 19% (11%c.; kettle, 11%c. Mess Fork quiet. Whisky quiet at 93%c.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Svening Telegraph.
Fire at Bangor.

Bancon, Me., April 21.—A fire this morning in Pickering Square burned out the groceries of H. H. Crocker, Maddox & Miller, and E. C. Gould: the saloons of James Dugan and O. Gillogiy; and the shoe-shop of Philip Frey, together with several tenements adjoining. The stocks of Crocker and Maddox & Miller were entirely destroyed. Their Insurance is \$4000. The entire loss is unascertained. Memorial Discourse.

Pontsmouth, N. H., April 21. — The Rev. George W. Bicknell, of the Universalist Church of this city, will deliver the memorial discourse on Sunday next, on the centennial of the birth of the Rev. Father Ballou. Oil Upon the Waters.

Norwich, April 21.—The bark Trinity, of New London, with two hundred barrels of elephant oil, from South Georgian Islands, is ashore on Fisher Island. She will probably go

FROM NEW FOUNDLAND.

IBY ASSOCIATED PRESS, 1 Exclusively to The Evening Telegrage

Repairing the Cable. St. John's, N. F., April 21.—The Newfound-land Company's cable, between Port-au-Basque and Asbpee Bay, Cape Breton Island, totally failed on the 19th. A steamer with repairing apparatus leaves here at once to re-establish the connection. The communication with this island via St. Pierre and Sydney is undisturbed.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 21.—Cotton depressed; middling uplands, 14½c.; low middling, 13@13½c. Flour duil and easier for choice grades. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull and irregular; white Southern, 76@47c.; yellow Southern, 76c.; mixed Western, 70 @75c. Oats dull at 65@67c. Rye at 99@95c. Mess pork dull at \$20; Bacon firmer and more active; shoulders, 8½c.; rib sides, 10½c.; clear sides, 10½c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky buoyant at 92½@99c.

PHILADA. PRESBYTERY, NORTH.

Report of Yesterday's Proceedings. From Our Own Corresponds

NORRISTOWN, April 21.—Presbytery convened in the Norristown Central Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock. Prayer offered by the Moderator The reports of committees were heard, and several minor matters upon the docket were disposed of. The statistical reports of the several churches within the bounds of this presbytery followed, together with free conversa-tion. Nothing special was elicited, other than tion. Nothing special was elicited, other than that all the congregations are enjoying peace, and nearly all encouraged with tokens of con-

The narratives of religion occupied the remainder of the morning session, when, on motion, the presbytery resolved to adjourn, to meet in the Holmesburg Presbyterian Church

April 28.

A resolution was adopted returning thanks to the members of the congregation for their at-tention and hospitality. Prayer by Rev. J. F. Halsey. Benediction by the Moderator, Rev.

—New method of curing a balking horse—pour water into his nose. A Westfield man tried it the other day, and it proved effectual in five minutes—killing the horse. -When a Dutch maid servant wishes to go to a dance, and has no swain of her own, she hires

a cavalier for the occasion. A beau with an umbrella receives double pay. -An old gentleman, of Rockville, Ct., nearly eighty years of age, has only written one letter in the last twenty years, and during his entire life has been blissfully innocent of the use of envelopes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

UNION LEAGUE BROAD STREET PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 90, 1871. The Third Art Reception of the Union League will occur during the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 26, 27, 28, and 29, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Members can enter upon their tickets of membership. An equal number of tickets for guests are appropriated by color and date to each evening of the Reception. Every member is entitled to TWO "Ladies' Tickets,"

and ONE ticket "admitting the bearer and two ladies." These will admit upon one evening only, to be selected (comprehensively or distinctively) by the applicant. They can be exchanged in advance of their date only, and will be delivered at the office of the League, on personal or written application,

on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst. GEORGE H. BOKER. Chairman of Art Reception Committee. A. G. HEATON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE, UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS will repeat his Lecture, "Will You Take a Drink?" at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Music by the choir of the Church. Tickets to be had at the Rooms, No. 1210 CHES-NUT Street.

NO SUMMER VACATION.—PRACTICAL Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATION, BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC., at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1131 CHESNUT Street, cor. of Twelfth, Separate Instruction. Open Morning and Afternoon. Students not limited to set hours.

Circulars free. Circulars free.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,

419 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 388 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. THE BEST COAL. ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON. No. 124 South SECOND Street.

YARDS-Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfmi) No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen. ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.

BANKERS.

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EX

CHANGES. DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc. DRAW BILLS OF BXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 98 fawri

FINANDIAL

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under

construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, his miles below Pittsburg, at the head of reliable and continuous navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses. mously increased as it progresses and opens the im-mense adneral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-road AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and Important.

West torongh trame) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West,

2. LOW GRADES,

3. LIGHT CURVES,

4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year,

5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL

6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.
All these conditions favor a cheap and economica. Working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohlo route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costily lines, and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER JENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 and accrued interest.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company,

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCREDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least \$30,000,000.

A Sinking Fund of \$100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of Stock, 8500, and \$1000. 8100, 8500, and \$1000, Interest payable May and November, in the city of The rest payable may and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Onio Raliroad Company, render to one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and broaders.

talists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application. DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

> PHILADELPHIA. NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO. No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE Sumbury and Lew'stown Rail.

road Com y, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be

Free of all Taxes, On and after that date, at the Banking House of WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 108.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), los, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest. ALLENTOWN CITY ('A.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest. For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON. No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO. SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sta Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS

in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED City Warrants

SOUGHT AND SOLD

No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.