THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 96. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE POPE.

A Champion of Outraged Truth.

Persecution of the Jews.

A Long Chapter of Crime

War Among the Women.

Pittsburg to be Made Clean.

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

DR. DOLLINGER.

Address of the Professors of Munich University to the Excommunicated Theologian—Papal Infallibility Strongly Denounced.

The case of Dr. Dollinger continues to attract great interest. Dr. Dollinger receives the support of the Bavarian Minister of Worship, and the greater number of the Catholic professors of the Munich University—forty-four out of sixty-two—have presented the following address to him:—

In accordance with the other high schools of Germany we protested, eight months ago, against the resolutions which the Pope and the majority of the so-called Œcumenical Council attempted to force upon Catholic Christianity on July 18, last year. Since then the work of force inaugurated in Rome has been continued, and at a time when the German nation conquered on the battle-fields the first place among the nations of the globe, the bishops of the German nation assumed the task of oppressing the consciences. In the service of unchristian tyranny they have brought confusion and distress into many honest hearts. Their object is to persecute the firm believers of their faith and to enchain us all as much as it is in their power in the irons of absolutism, which is meant to replace the functions of reason and right, the traditions and Holy Scriptures. Whither will this beginning lead? What will become of the Catholic world and the Fatherland when it is no longer permitted within the pale of the Church to unite scientific culture (*Bildung*), sincerity of heart, and liberty of conscience with religiousness? In these times of danger, when all exterior pillars of support are breaking, it behooves the high schools to cling to the last and, with God's help, unbreakable plank of outraged truth. Upon you, above all, reverend sir, have the eyes of the nation been directed. You have fulfilled the general expectation; by your declaration of March 28 you have given a pledge of the salutary development; you have upheld the right of free scientific examination and inserted a page of the highest historical importance in the annals of the Munich University. You had to decide between a humiliating submission, without regard to right and truth, as demanded of you, and a difficult but indispensable duty, and you have chosen the right path. Persevere in the struggle, reverend sir. Defend yourself with the shining shield of science, and may it be a shield of destruction to all those who corrupt Christianity. At this crisis of our Christian destinies we remember the question of the courageous Gratry, "Is God in need of your lie?" (*bedarf Gott eurer Lüge?*), and we and thousands of true hearts with us answer like you, reverend sir, with a clear and decided "No!"

LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

Daring Attempted Escape of a Thief—He is Shot Twice Before He Surrenders.

The Albany *Evening Jonrnal* of Saturday says:—

About 11 o'clock this morning an affair took place in the vicinity of the corner of Jefferson street and Delaware turnpike, which caused a tremendous excitement for a time. The facts are substantially as follows:—Officer Frank Weis, of the Police Court squad, armed with a bench warrant, went to arrest Charles Keefe, a well-known and desperate character, and an ex-convict, on a charge of grand larceny. The officer proceeded to the residence of Keefe, No. 2 Delaware turnpike, but the latter seeing him come, sprang out of a second-story in the rear on a shed, and springing from thence to the ground, made his way out in Jefferson street. Weis dropped on his little game, however, and started for the corner of Jefferson, reaching it just as the fellow emerged from a yard and ran rapidly down the street.

The officer called to him to halt, threatening to shoot him if he did not. This had no effect in decreasing the fugitive's speed, however, and Weis, pulling out his revolver, snapped it, but from some cause it would not go off. The chase was continued down Jefferson street to Dove, through Dove, up Elm, round and down Jefferson again in the same track, until at last the fugitive ran into a house on the Delaware turnpike, a short distance from Jefferson street. Officer Van Buren was attracted to the scene by this time, and took up a position in front of the house, while Weis passed round to the yard in the rear, intending to close in on and capture him if possible without bloodshed.

Weis no sooner reached the yard than he beheld his man coming out of the back door, and called to him to halt. Keefe ran into the house again, and Weis after him. Before the officer could seize him, however, he made a desperate rush, sprang out of the front door past Van Buren, and started over towards Madison avenue, at a high rate of speed. Van Buren called to him to halt several times, but he still kept on, when the officer, fearing he would escape, fired two shots after him, both taking effect in the fleshy part of the right leg. He continued to run for a distance of thirty or forty feet after receiving the wounds before he fell. He lay so still and motionless after falling that it was at first believed he was killed, but he soon came to, and was taken in charge by the officers, who conveyed him to the Police Court, when he was committed to jail.

ROUMANIA.

Persecution of Israelites in that Country.

Mr. B. F. Peixotto, of California, the recently appointed United States Consul at Bucharest, sends to the *Jewish Messenger* the conclusions reached after two months' stay in Roumania, with regard to the persecution of his brother Israelites in that country. He states that the persecution, of whose details somewhat exaggerated accounts were transmitted several months ago, still continues; that it is systematic, and is fostered by trade jealousies and the political chicanery of demagogues, who take this cheap method of obtaining popularity. The new Constitution declares that no Israelite can become a citizen; and a still later project introduced into the popular Assembly aims at excluding all Jews from obtaining contracts for public works, from residing anywhere but in the towns, and from enjoying the benefits of education in their own faith. Mr. Peixotto has learned enough since his arrival to make him "dread to know more."

CHLOROFORM AND THE ROPE.

Suicide of a Cousin of General Joe Hooker.

The St. Louis *Times* of April 19 says:—

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning one of the waiters at the Planters' House observed a man apparently occupying a cramped and distorted position in one of the third story windows of the building on the northwest corner of Pine and Fourth streets. The man's peculiar posture aroused the curiosity of the waiter, who called to the porter of the building opposite to go and see what was the matter. Upon opening the door of room No. 8 it was found that the occupant had committed suicide, having deliberately hung himself.

A PREMEDITATED ACT.

The police were at once notified, and the door barred to intruders, so that when our reporter arrived all was just as when first discovered. The dead man and his surroundings formed a scene not soon to be forgotten. The bed was undisturbed, and the appointments of the room just as the chambermaid had left them. In the window casing, about seven feet from the floor, was a stout iron staple. To this had been attached an inch trunk strap, the loose end of which had been made into a noose and placed about his neck.

HIS APPEARANCE.

The man was leaning forward, one hand resting on the window sill, and his feet, with the knee bent, resting easily upon the floor. There was a quiet look of repose upon his features, and the whole position of the body showed that there was no tension of the muscles. He had dressed himself with care, having put on a clean shirt and stockings, a pair of pants and a vest. His hair was also neatly combed. A handkerchief was placed about his neck, so that the strain upon the strap might not cause it to cut into the flesh.

WHO HE WAS.

The official investigation made by the coroner brought to light the principal facts of the man's history. His name is J. Walcott Hooker. Upon his person were found Masonic badges and papers, indicating he had taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry. He had also three insurance policies upon his life, the first payments of which were made in 1866. One was for $1000, in the Connecticut Mutual, and was taken out May 14, 1866, in favor of his wife. The second was for $2000, in the New York Mutual, and the third for $3000, in the same company, both in favor of Belle Hooker, his daughter, and showed that he was forty-three years of age.

Numerous conjectures were indulged in by the few admitted to the room as to how the deed was committed. The composure of the features and the absence of all signs of a struggle lead many to suppose that the death was not simply the result of strangulation. It was thought that he had first saturated his handkerchief with chloroform and had died while insensible. The porter states that he had told him he was a cousin of General Joe Hooker.

SINGULAR TRAGEDY.

A Man Murdered at His own Request—Confession of the Murderess.

Some days since we gave an account of the suicide, in a house of bad character, of one Daniel E. Hedden, a clerk in the paymaster's department at Omaha. It now turns out that, at his own request, a girl—Cora Clinton—fired the fatal shot. The following particulars are from the Omaha *Herald* of April 18:—

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the woman who calls herself Cora Clinton, whose name is fresh in the public mind from her connection with the late awful tragedy in this city, sent for Captain Dutcher, of the police force. He went immediately in answer to the summons, accompanied by Lieutenant Frank Schulter, also of the police. Cora at once entered into conversation with the two officers.

She told them that she had shot Hedden with her own hand; that she wanted to be taken away from "this place." Captain Dutcher gave her in charge of Lieutenant Shulter, who conducted her to jail. The city editor of this paper then visited the jail. Cora then came out from her cell, and was told that the reporters were present, and that if she had nothing to conceal she had better relate the circumstances. She was dressed in plain black, was pale, but did not appear much agitated. Turning to us she said:—"I confess that I killed him." We asked if she meant Daniel Hedden, and she said, "Yes.' She continued:—"He said he had taken laudanum and asked me to shoot him. He wanted that I should save his soul from the sin. I thought that the pistol he had was the one he usually carried, and that is a seven-barrelled revolver. I intended to kill myself with the next load. After I saw that there was no other load, then I threw down the pistol and ran out."

Cora is, when properly dressed, as she was last night, a fine-looking woman. Her face is broad and full, and has an intelligent expression. She is capable of heroism. We asked her why she sought to take her own life. She replied, "Because I had killed him."

WAR AMONG THE WOMEN.

"If Women Fight They Ought to Have the Right to Vote"—How the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association Divided.

From the Chicago Post.

Horace Greeley has been contending for some years that women ought not to be permitted to lay their hands upon that consecrated implement of civilization, the ballot, until they have borne arms. If H. G. had on Tuesday evening happened into a room 20 bv 20 in the Reynolds block, where was assembled the executive committee of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association, his skepticism on the subject of woman's capacity for fighting would have been most effectually extinguished.

In that room, on that occasion, it was demonstrated to the blindest observer that woman can fight—that she can fight like a Bengal tigress—and that the scene of her contentious exploits, when the occasion is woman suffrage, falls little short of Dore's Bedlam. If her right to vote is to be measured by her fighting calibre, most of the women present at No. 32 ought to be permitted to cast at least a thousand votes next November.

Nearly all of the committee—some twenty-five strong—were present. They apparently came well drilled and prepared for the contest—five men and twenty women; or, to speak more correctly, twenty women and five men. The campaign began over the reading of the minutes, and continued, without cessation, a scene of tumult and angry recrimination till after midnight, ending in a violent rupture, and a secession of an obvious majority for the formation of a rival society.

And such fun as it was! Cushing's Manual was laughed to scorn. Epithets were freely indulged in. Men and women stood on the floor and contradicted each other in the most approved fashion. An officer was charged with peculation. From eight to twelve o'clock from five to ten combatants were frequently on the floor at a time, interrupting each other and clamoring to be heard.

It was trying to the chairman, and, in truth, trying to everybody; but a few seemed to enjoy the trial, as frogs are sometimes said to laugh during the skinning process. For hours the uproar continued. A policeman in front of the post office heard an unusual noise, sprung his rattle, and called a squad of neighboring police around him. They consulted. Some thought it was a murder. Another wanted to turn the firemen's hose on it. But at last they ventured up the stairs and peeped timidly in. It was half-past 11, and no heads broken yet. Finally midnight struck. Thirteen persons were standing on the new carpet in a paroxysm of unquenchable rage, swinging their wearied arms and screaming at each other with hoarse voices. The chairman declared the committee adjourned, when the leader of the opposition instantly called upon the frantic crowd to meet in the afternoon at her residence and organize a rival State society. And it was so. The gas was turned out; the voices gradually ceased; the policemen tip-toed away, confounded at the rare performance. To sum up, insults had been freely exchanged, old hostilities had been strengthened, and new animosities had been engendered; a disgraceful scandal had been heaped upon the cause which the combatants had promised to promote, and all to decide whether the desk should go into that corner. If we had time and room to-day we should write upon this text a satire upon human life.

PITTSBURG'S SMOKE NUISANCE.

Prevention of Smoke by Perfect Combustion—How Pittsburg Can be Made a Clean City.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday says:—

A practical test is to be made this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the coke works of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, in the Twelfth ward, for the purpose of demonstrating to those who are skeptical on the subject that the smoke nuisance can be effectually abated in this great and busy and smoking city of ours. Very important results have been achieved, and it is now claimed by Mr. McKenzie, a well-known mechanic, that he has discovered a method of perfect combustion, whereby no smoke is generated. His appliance, therefore, is not strictly a smoke consumer, but a smoke preventer.

His principle of combustion works perfectly with our soft coal, and he is prepared to show to those who will take the trouble to witness his tests, that every particle of smoke issuing from our mills and foundries, our shops and steamboats, can be cheaply and economically prevented. Without entering into details, we may state that the result is attained by means of a furnace placed in front of the boilers, from which the heat or flame is conveyed directly under them. The combustion in this furnace is thorough, and the heat so intense that it could not be applied directly to the boilers. A bar of iron placed in the furnace while in operation will melt away almost like wax, so that it become necessary to lessen the temperature with cold air before the flame passes under the boilers for the generation of steam. This flame is entirely devoid of smoke, and our smokestacks, when this appliance comes into general use, will cease to vomit forth their blackness. The furnace is comparatively inexpensive, can be managed by any one, and the economy in fuel would render it desirable, even if there were nothing to gain by getting rid of our greatest nuisance—that nuisance which blackens our houses, blackens our clothing, blackens our persons, and blackens our civic reputation—smoke. But there are other advantages to be gained, not the least of which will be the opportunity to utilize all our slack, the furnace consuming the finest coal-dust as readily as lump or nut coal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bunn Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning counsel representing the prosecution in the case of William M. Bunn, charged with conspiracy to obtain from the city of Philadelphia money by illegal means, presented to the court the affidavit of Charles F. Hartnack, setting forth that the Grand Jury had examined four of the five witnesses endorsed upon the bill, and had treated them in such a manner as to convince them that it was the intention of the Grand Jury to ignore the bill; that they had sent for the remaining witness, Mr. Strang, and after examining him it was believed they would ignore the bill; and therefore the Court was asked to allow an order withdrawing the bill from the further consideration of the present Grand Jury. Counsel said the Court had already heard the merits of this prosecution upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the President Judge had refused to discharge Mr. Bunn, saying it was a matter which should be inquired into by the petit jury, and now the Grand Jury were about to arrogate to themselves the power of saying that there was not sufficient in the case to warrant its being sent into Court. In the olden time, when Grand Juries were composed of knights, gentlemen above suspicion, a finding of theirs against the previously expressed decision of the Court rendered them liable to fine and imprisonment.

Judge Paxson said the world had progressed since that time.

Counsel replied that he knew the world had progressed, but he hoped not in such a manner as to shield criminals. In that day, as he had remarked, the Grand Juries were made up of gentlemen who were above suspicion, but now the world had so improved that, upon a few turns of the wheel, a Grand Jury would be drawn having eighteen politicians, who would quickly enough present a pauper for stealing an egg, and would quickly enough protect the political functionary who plundered the public coffers. He really did think that, after the Court had upon habeas corpus remanded Mr. Bunn, the action of the grand Jury in ignoring the bill upon the same facts would be grossly against law.

Judge Paxson said this was a novel application, and, so far as the court was aware, without precedent. The official proceedings of the Grand Jury were not known to the court, and should not be known. In their official capacity they were responsible neither criminally nor civilly, and while they were in some respect under the control of the court, they were also under its protection, and the court would not infer or anticipate that they intended to violate their oaths and consciences. The affidavit was not permitted to be filed, and the application was dismissed.

The McCloskey Homicide.

Court of Grand Terminer—Judges Paxson and Finletter.

A session of Grand Terminer, to continue during the week, was begun this morning.

The case put on trial was that of Samuel Snodgrass, charged with causing the death of the boy Michael McCloskey. The defendant is a respectable man, some fifty years of age, and a drayman by occupation. The deceased was a small boy, who had suffered from a curvature of the spine prior to this occurrence. It appears that about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the child was lying on his face looking down a cellar in Front street, near Bainbridge, and his legs were across the gutter. Snodgrass had a new horse in his dray, and was trying his quality; he and three others driving down the street at pretty good speed, appearing to be racing; Snodgrass was on the side of the street where the little boy was lying, and the wheel of the dray drove over his ankles, fracturing both. The drays stopped upon hearing the child scream; a large crowd collected and Snodgrass asked if the boy was much hurt; the child said, "You are a bad man to drive over my legs," and he said, "No, I am not a bad man; it was all accident." Some one in the crowd asked Snodgrass his name, but, without replying, he jumped on his dray and drove rapidly off. The boy was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he was treated with some success, so that he improved fast, and at his own request was taken home; the removal injured him, and on the 16th of November he died. At the time of our going to press a jury was being selected. Henry Hazlehurst and Moses A. Dropsie, Esqs., appear for the defendant.

—A Syracuse gentleman tells a bit of a story about a friend which amuses members of the Grand Army of the Republic. It involves a letter written by that friend to himself, wherein he says:—"I have been for some years engaged in writing up a history of the Dwight family, and supposed I had every Dwight in the land in it. But the other day I saw that Post Dwight, of Syracuse, of the Grand Army of the Republic, had sent out some notices of a military sort to the said army. I write to ask if you know of such a man living there. If so, what is his business? Is Post his whole Christian name?"

—There was a curious scene in a Richmond Court on Wednesday. A man had been convicted of an attempt improperly to influence a trial, and the Judge, in passing sentence upon him, said:—"I owe it to you and others—perhaps more to you than any other—that I am sitting here a Virginia Judge. You elected me to administer the laws of the Commonwealth with an upright and impartial mind, and to keep pure the course of justice in Virginia. I know not how better I can justify your expectation and vindicate the wisdom of your choice, believing you to have offended against the laws of the State, than by imposing upon you the highest penalty of the law—a fine of $500 and the costs."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rouge Revolt.

Stubborn Fighting of the Rebels.

Revolutionary Fizzle at Marseilles.

The Case of Dr. Dollinger.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Crevasse on the Mississippi.

Great Damage to a Levee.

New Orleans in Danger.

The Mexican Claims.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Versaillist General Attack.

VERSAILLES, April 24—A. M.—The expected general attack upon the insurgents' positions around Paris has not yet commenced.

Mont Valerien Continues to Cannonade Neuilly, Clichy, and Porte Maillot, firing slowly and deliberately, and some shells still fall within the ramparts of Paris.

The Army of the Assembly is being continually reinforced. Many new troops arrived yesterday and to-day, and were at once forwarded to the front. It is rumored that the

Prussians Evacuated Fort Charenton, and it has been occupied by Government troops. This is officially contradicted. It is reported that, in consequence of the difficulties between

The Prussians and the Communists, the former, who still hold St. Denis, yesterday stopped at that point all supplies for Paris from the North.

The Insurgents' Batteries continue to reply to the fire of Fort Valerien, but the fire is feeble and ineffective.

Death of Schamyl.

NEW YORK, April 24.—English papers received by the steamer Deutschland report the death of Schamyl recently at Media.

The Exiled Spanish Generals.

The Spanish Generals recently exiled at the Balearic Islands received permission to return home.

The British Minister has presented a claim to the Spanish Government for indemnification for the

Ransom Paid Mr. Rankin, who, with his wife, was seized by brigands outside the town of Denia in Alicante, and forced to pay $1000.

Count Moltke has given notice that he will make a line of fortifications to guarantee against all attacks of the

Occupied Provinces of France until the indemnity is fully paid and a regular Government firmly established.

The Dollinger Case.

While the Chapter of the Munich University accuses Dr. Dollinger of being the head and guiding spirit of all the opposition manifested to the dogma of infallibility, 44 out of 62 professors and lecturers have signed an address to Dr. Dollinger encouraging him to persevere in his opposition to the Papal decrees, and constitute himself the champion of the liberalism of the Catholic Church.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. American securities firm. U S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton; holders are pressing sales; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Petroleum 48f. for fine pale American.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Assistant State Engineer Hatch, writing yesterday from Bonnet Carre crevasse, says:—It is now six hundred to six hundred and fifty feet wide, and a vast volume of water rushes through with a roar like thunder, piling itself up in the middle in the form of an arch, of which the centre is five or six feet higher than the sides.

The torrent has cut its channel through the front Battue and far out into the fields to the depth of probably forty feet, while steadily foot by foot the great levee crumbles into its boiling waters. The closing of this crevasse is beyond the range of possibilities, so the next best thing is to prevent, if possible, the widening of the breach. A continuous sheet of water extends from here to Lake Pontchartrain, and for many miles above and below. This disaster is great and deplorable, but is beyond reach of remedy, as every one who has seen it admits.

The Crevasse Increasing—The Danger to New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—The crevasse which occurred in the levee of the Mississippi river at Bonnet Carre Point, above New Orleans, some days ago, has been gradually increasing in extent until it is now entirely beyond control. It was last evening six hundred and fifty feet wide and eighteen feet deep. The danger to the city of New Orleans, the Jackson Railroad, and our telegraph lines are very serious.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Death by Lightning.

PROVIDENCE, April 24.—The house of Mrs. Emeline Bullock, in North Reboboth, Massachusetts, was struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon, and Mrs. Bullock was killed.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1869, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 113¼; do. 1865, do. 113¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Co., 84; Cumberland preferred, 34; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 103¾; Erie, 21¼; Reading, 110¾; Adams Express, 89; Michigan Central, 128¾; Michigan Southern, 111¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 127¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The regular sessions of the American and Mexican Joint Commission were resumed to-day. The term of the commission as fixed by the convention will expire next February. Advices from Mexico say that President Juarez is anxious for an extension of time, and hence there will be no difficulty in procuring it, as but few of the many cases have been settled.

There is no truth in the statement that President Grant will send a special envoy to Mexico to negotiate an additional convention, and therefore the naming of Caleb Cushing in that connection is unauthorized. This gentleman, however, said, some time ago, that if there was any necessity for his services in that behalf he would go to Mexico, but last week he informed a friend that there now seemed to be no occasion for the journey.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 24—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer continues low on the Pacific coast, with brisk northeast winds and increasing cloudiness. The pressure has varied somewhat, with a tendency to rise, with increasing temperature at the Rocky Mountains stations. Heavy snow is reported at Cheyenne. The high pressure on Sunday morning, east of the Mississippi river, still continues, and has extended over the Eastern and Southern States. Clear weather prevailed very generally on Sunday throughout this region. The threatening weather east of Vermont being broken up on Sunday night, easterly winds, with light rains, are reported this morning in Southern Mississippi.

Probabilities.—It is probable that during the day cloudy and threatening weather will extend over the Mississippi valley. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with fresh winds, will probably be experienced on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, April 24, 1871.

The local money market shows no very material change in any of its prominent features. The speculative demand from the brokers is unusually lively, but there is no vitality in the discount market, and very little business paper offering or making. Call loans continue easy at 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals, and the best commercial paper sells readily at 6½@7 per cent. at the banks and in the open market. The banks are anxious to extend their lines in the direction in view of the difficulty of placing their funds during the heated term, but the dull condition of trade is against lenders.

The gold market is quiet and weak, owing to the announcement of prepayment of the May interest without rebate. The sales ranged between 110½ and 110¾, closing at 110⅝.

Government bonds are quiet but strong, the entire list, excepting the 1881s, showing an advance.

The stock market was again active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102, and Lehigh gold loan at 91⅛.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 55⅝@55·44; Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 66@66⅝; sales of Little Schuylkill at 45½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51⅝@51½; and Northern Central at 43; Camden and Amboy stock was excited, and the price advanced from 121½ up to 128, with sales at both figures; Lehigh Valley sold at 61½.

The balance of the stock list was quiet but steady. Sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 18¼; Philadelphia Bank at 165½; Hestonville Passenger Railway at 23; and Central Transportation at 46½.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Galesburg, Ill., Second National.....$25,000
Mystic, Conn., National..... 20,000
Total subscriptions to date, $60,719,000.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to $56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First. Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

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

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

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States 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 payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from 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. Cambios & 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.
Saller & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend Whelen & Co.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1862, 116¼@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109½; Gold, 110¼@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115¼@115¾.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$5500 City 6s, New	102	200 sh Reading R.	55⅝
$1500 Wilm & R R 7s	92½	100 do	b60. 55·44
$4000 do	91¾	100 do	55·44
$500 do ...18.	91¼	300 do	56⅛
$1000 Leh V R 6s b5.	98¼	200 do ...b30.	55⅝
$6000 O C & A R bds	88	100 sh Cam & Am	141⅝
$1000 Phil & E 7s	99	100 do	122½
$2000 Leh gold L	91⅛	29 do	123
$5000 Susq Cl 6s b50.	60	100 do	123⅛
7 sh Phila Bk	165¼	100 do	124
606 sh Penna R. ...18.	66⅜	144 sh Cent Trans	46⅝
3 do	66	393 sh N Cent ...18.	43
25 sh Lit Sch R. s5.	45¾	50 sh Sch Nav Pf	18¼
8 sh O C & A R	51¼	200 sh Hestonv'e. b60	22

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1864, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1865, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1865, new, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1867, do. 112½@112¾; do. 1868, do. 112⅜@112¾; 10-40s, 109½@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¼@115½; Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89½@90½; Central Pacific Railroad, 101¼@101½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81@82.

NASS & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅝	10·35 A. M.	110⅝
10·05 "	110¾	10·36 "	110⅝
10·07 "	110⅝	11·45 "	110⅝
10·25 "	110⅝	11·47 "	110⅝
10·32 "	110⅝	11·48 "	110¾
10·33 "	110¾	11·55 "	110⅝
10·34 "	110⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 24.—There is hardly enough doing in Seeds to fix quotations. Cloverseed ranges from 9¾@10¼c. per lb.; Timothy from $5·50@5·75; and Flaxseed from $2·05@2·10 per bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $30 per ton, without finding buyers.

The movements in all descriptions of Breadstuffs are of a very sluggish character, and there is evidently more disposition to realize. The receipts of Flour, although moderate, are in excess of the wants of the trade. About 700 barrels were disposed of at Saturday's quotations, viz., $5·25@5·75 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $6·87½@7·50 for spring Wheat family; $6·25@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@8 for Indiana and Ohio do do., the latter figure for choice; and $8·25@9·25 for high grade. Rye Flour is firm at $5·75. In Corn Meal no transactions.

There is not much demand for Wheat. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·60@1·68 for Western red and $1·45@1·48 for Pennsylvania do. Rye is steady at $1·65. Corn is very dull; sales of yellow at 74c. and Western mixed at 71@72c. Oats are dull; 2000 bushels Western sold at 65@66c.

Whisky is quiet; sales of wood and iron-bound barrels at 91@92c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 24.—The market for Beef Cattle was again dull to-day, and prices favored buyers. We quote choice at 8¼c.; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 4@6c. per pound, gross. The receipts are liberal, reaching 2183 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Hogs.
16 E. & L. Chandler, Lancaster co., 7¾@8.
83 Owen Smith, Western, 6¾@8¼.
60 A. Christy, Western, 7@8¼.
45 R. Maynes, Western, 6¾@8¼.
54 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7@8¼.
75 John McArole, Western, 6¾@8¼.
88 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¾@8¼.
85 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7¾@8¼.
85 C. Dengler, Lancaster, co., 7¾@8¼.
30 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¾@8¼.
50 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¾@8¼.
75 Jas. McFillen, Jr., Western, 7¾@8¼.
106 James S. Kirk, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 8@8¼.
243 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8¼.
128 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@8.
90 D. Smyth & Bro., Lancaster co., 7¾@8.
113 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 7¾@8.
56 D. Smyth, Centre co., 7¾@8¼.
79 T. Mooney & Bro., Buffalo, 7@8.
88 J. Frank & Co., Lancaster co., 7¾@8.
72 Gus. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 7@8¼.
91 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 7¾@8¼.
50 James Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@8¼.
58 S Knox, Lancaster co., 7¾@8¼.
18 B. Minnich, Lancaster co., 7@8.
47 Kimball & Alexander, do., 5¾@8.

Cows and calves are not much sought after, and with liberal offerings, prices fell off. We quote springers at $40 and cows and calves at $50@65. Receipts, 300 head.

In Sheep there is considerable activity at an advance. Sales of woolled at 7½@8½c. and clipped at 6@7c. Receipts, 10,000 head.

Hogs have been in good request at higher figures, and the offerings have all been taken up. Sales of 4000 head at $7·50@8 for slop and $9@9·75 per 100 lbs. net for corn-fed, the latter for extra.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Cotton quiet but strong; middling upland, 14½c.; low middling, 13½c. Flour fairly active and prices favor buyers on medium and high grades. Wheat firm, and all grades unchanged except Ohio and Indiana, which are lower at $1·60@1·65. Corn dull; white and yellow Southern at 76c.; mixed Western at 70@72c. Oats steady at 66@68c. Pork dull at $20. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8¼c.; rib sides, 10½c.; clear rib, 1 0¾c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky quiet and scarce at 92@92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A M.....55 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....66

SUN RISES..... 5·9 MOON SETS.....11·29
SUN SETS..... 6·47 HIGH WATER..... 4·55

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 24.—The steamship Allemania, from New York, touched at Plymouth Saturday evening.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, April 24.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Foltz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. ship Protector, Maroni, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Harriet F. Hussey, Ulmer, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Susan, Grumley, from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde