THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 98.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse,

Murder in

Narrow Escape of an Aeronaut, woman engraved thereon.

The Commonwealth Insurance Co.

Proofs of Defalcation.

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

THE BONNET CARRE CREVASSE.

The Break 120 to 140 Feet Wide-Rush of Water Tremendous-Its Roar Heard for Two or Three Miles.

The N. O. Times of the 22d inst. says: — We have just received the following statement from a gentleman who visited the crevasse at Bonnet Carre on Thursday might:-

Kenner, April 21.—To the Editor of the New Or cans Times:—I returned from a visit to the orevasse a little before 12 o'clock last night. The break when I left was, I should judge, about 120 to 140 feet wide. The levee is a very high one, but is protected in front by a fine batture. The rush of water is tremendous—in tact, it is a cataract—and you may hear its roar for two or three miles.

Whilst I was there there was no percentible attri-

Wallst I was there there was no perceptible attriwhilst I was there there was no perceptible attri-tion of the banks, the pressure of water seeming to help to keep them up, and they seem, moreover, to be made of solid earth. My opinion is that if promptly attented to the breach can be closed by driving piles and using plenty of sand-bags; but if the gentlemen who were here, the engineers of the Jackson Railroad and the State, have gone on they will no doubt know what is here. up, they will no doubt know what is best to be

The scene is one of utter desolation. Quite a little village is there, but the waters are in possession; the force of the current is such that, striking the trunks of the trees six or eight hundred feet distant, the water puris round the trunk and form a bouquet of spray around and in their branches. There was not a living being else on this side of the chasm when I was there, but several were standing on the other side of the break. The people had gathered what they could from the dwellings, and some, more fortunate than the rest, had found conveyance, and, apparently, shelter. Numbers were destined to remain on the levee during the night. Chickens and hogs tied by the legs, and all sorts of household goods (and gods) were promiscuously piled here and

there.

The plantations in the neighborhood are already submerged, and the rows of cane mark a tender green line down the fields above the waste of waters, soon to disappear altogether. I see nothing, unless immediate action be taken, to prevent the whole coast and New Orleans from being submerged. The levee at the point of breakage is at least fifteen feet high and continues so for four or five miles, and of course the whole must go unless prompt measures are taken to arrest it. Something should be done for the poor people, the ox teams should be done for the poor people, the ox teams and carts and the few skiffs they have are, in the hurry, but a poor refuge.

We learn from the Route Agent of the Jack-son Road, who arrived on the 11-30 train, and passed over the ground on Friday morning, that the track of the Jackson Road is under water between Frenier and Bayou Labranche, a distance of about nine miles. All the inhabitants of that vicinity were leaving their houses in boats for higher ground on either side of the inundation, and the country for miles resembled a vast lake. Cattle, hogs, and the smaller domestic animals were seen swimming in all directions, and many of them had taken refuge on the track. From the same gentleman we learn that the water is receding from the track at Calhoun Station. This station is on the road between Jackson and Canton, about nine miles

from the latter village.

From a private telegram received at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., we learn that there are two inches of water on the track at Frenier station.

Latest-Statement of a Planter. Mr. Leon Godehaux, of the Reserve planta-tion, near Bonnet Carre, has furnished us with the following statement of facts:-

He states that he left here Wednesday last on the steamer Pargoud, which had on board lumber for the purpose of repairing the breach.
Arriving at Bonnet Carre, he found the State Engineer, Mr. Wrotnowski, on the ground, with a small force. The engineer, after thoroughly examining into the state of affairs, decided that it would be impossible to effect any good, as it was already too late, the breach being about 150 feet wide, and the water rushing through at a terrific rate.

The engineer did nothing but place at one end of the crevasse a batture of willow trees, to break somewhat the force of the water. Up to 12 o'clock on Thursday night nothing further had been done, and Mr. Godchaux is confident that nothing can be done but let the flood have its way. He states that the plantations for a distance of seven miles above and four miles below the crevasse are submerged. He represents the scene as one of the utmost desolation, many houses having been swept away, and the families driven to seek shelter of their more fortunate neighbors. Mr. Thibaut has kindly afforded protection to a large number of the

Mr. Godchaux says that a general apathy seems to be exhibited by the people of the over-flowed section, and is confident that had an ordinary amount of energy been exhibited at the first giving way of the levee, the present troubles might have been averted.

REVOLTING CRIME.

A Bride of Two Months Brutally Butchered -An Enraged Populace Scouring the Country for the Murderer.

A revolting crime, the bare recital of the facts of which is enough to make the blood run cold, was perpetrated in St. Clair county, Ill., on Saturday evening last, and has incensed the people of the locality to a degree rarely known. THE TRAGEDY.

The tragedy was committed at the farm-house of Christian Peter, six miles southwest of Belleville, and the victim was Mrs. Mary Peter, wife of Mr. Peter, and daughter of Mr. John Keck, an aged and highly respected citizen of the

Between three and four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Peter left his house to go to that of his father-in-law for a wagon load of corn. Subsequent revelations show that not long after his departure a stranger called at the house, and seeing no one but a defenseless woman present, proffered insults which rather than submit to the lady chose the less bitter alternative of the lady chose the less bitter alternative of death. The heartless intruder commenced a violent assault on Mrs. Peter, which she resisted with all her strength. How desperate the struggle was, was sufficiently evident by the wounds she received, and the slaughter-house appearance of the room. Though, at the end of the struggle, the victim of the attempted outrage lay lifeless, the villain was discomfited in in his base purpose. in his base purpose.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDER. Mr. Peter returned shortly before sundown, and was taken by surprise by missing his custo-mary greeting on appreaching his home. A loud crack of the whip falled to call his wife to the door, and leaving his wagon he raised the latch, rather perplexed about the silence. His

wife lay as she was left-with her throat cut in three places, the jugular vein severed, her face backed and bruised, hair torn handfuls from her head, and her clothing rent. Blood stained the wall and displaced furniture, and had trickled

into pools.

Mr. Peter, shocked scarcely as man had ever neighbors by the intelligence of the crime. PURSUIT.

Parties of men were organized to endeavor to capture the murderer, and the country was econred in all directions, until darkness stopped further search.

The murderer stole, in addition to clothing, two finger-rings, two breastpins, and two sets of ear-rings, with the initials of the murdered THE VICTIM.

Mrs. Mary Peter had been married a little over two months, and she was living on a farm presented to her and her husband by her father, Mr. Keck. She was only twenty years of age, was handsome, and was held in much respect and esteem. Her husband is an industrious, respectable young man.

EXCITEMENT. As may be imagined this cold-blooded murder has caused quite a sensation among the people. It is hoped the murderer may be speedily captured and dealt with by the officers of the law. Mr. James W. Hughes, sheriff of St. Clair county, has sent information to the Chief of Police of St. Louis that he is authorized to offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the murderer.

THRILLING BALLOON ADVENTURE.

An Aeronant's Balloon Takes Fire at an Attitude of 1000 Feet-Miraculous Escape

The balloon ascension yesterday afternoon, by Professor Torrey, of Grady's Circus, was a very exciting affair, and came near proving a terrible disaster. The balloon was inflated with hot air by means of a furnace set in the ground. the chimney or tube for insertion in the mouth of the balloon being a section of steam boiler.

Just as the rising balloon cleared the tube the flame flashed fiercely and set fire to it.

The ropes were let go, when the immense canvas globe, inflated with the heated air, rose rapidly upward, the daring aeronaut clinging to a trapeze suspended from beneath with ropes, and performing a number of graceful feats as the air-ship soared aloft, and was borne along by the wind, which was blowing almost a gale at the time. Meantime the fire, which had been communicated to the lower portion of the balloon at starting, continued to blaze around the edges, but the Professor, apparently oblivious to the dangerous position in which he was placed, kept up his daring teats on the trapeze, hanging alternately by one foot or one hand, and performing sundry graceful evolutions while carried along at an elevation of about one thousand feet from the earth. The balloon was borne eastward for some distance by the current, when the heated air having cooled it commenced a rapid descent, landing on the commons east of

the Hydraulic, near Gary's flax mill, about a half mile from the starting point. While approaching the earth with considerable force the balloon came in contact with a willow tree, when the Professor, releasing his hold of the trapeze, took refuge in the branches, and broke his fall by seizing hold of a limb, which gave way, and he fell to the ground, ending his perilous journey without serious injury, though his ankle was slightly sprained by the concussion. The ascension was witnessed by hundreds of people, who were thrilled with the spectacle of the daring aeronaut dangling in the air, and performing astonishing acrobatic feats while the flames threatened to consume the frail bark which bore him along. It was, altogether, the most exciting exhibition of the kind ever witnessed here. The balloon was dragged for some distance after the Professor landed, and was gathered up considerably damaged by fire and torn by coming in contact with the tree in its descent .- Dayton Journal, 22d.

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Secretary Pronounced Gullty and the

President Negligent. The stockholders of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company met yesterday at No. 151 Broadway, Henry Stokes in the chair. W. F. Hines, who has been engaged in an examination of the books of the company, reported that the keeping of the check and cash-book had been "outrageous," and that irregularities had been carried on for several years, probably by the Secretary, who had charge of these books. The deficit so far discovered amounted to \$10,000, and would probably be found to be more when all the books are examined. In reply to a question by a stockholder, William M. Tweed, Jr., the receiver, stated that he could not say how the company stood. George T. Haws, the President, also declared his inability to throw light on the present condition of the company. Mr. Belshaw said there was no use

in further pursuing the investigation.

In reply to a question by Mr. Mangam, Mr. Tweed said he thought the company was wound up, and, in fact, dissolved, and that the stockholders could not regain possession of it by making good the deficiency of 66 per cent. Mr. Stokes said that the committee appointed to ascertain the position of the company had re-ported that it was useless to attempt to resusci-Mr. Haws said he hoped the committee would be continued, as he courted the fullest inquiry. Mr. Hutton said he was glad to see Mr. Haws anxious for an investigation. He did not wish to fix all the guilt upon the Secretary, but the offenses were numerous, and had been carried on for a long time, and Mr. Haws must, or at least should, have known of it.

Mr. Stokes said they were satisfied that Mr. Doughty, the Secretary, was guilty of irregularities. They did not believe Mr. Haws guilty, but he was culpably negligent. Mr. Litchfield demanded a thorough examination, in order that they might know where their money went, and bring the guilty parties to justice. If the inves-tigation should be closed now, the officers of the company would justly be looked upon as rob-bers. On motion, Mr. Litchfield was added to the committee on investigation, and the committee were empowered to engage assistance to examine the books, and, if they thought fit, to give notice to the policy-holders to have the policies cancelled.—N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The Coming Reunion-The Cost of Trans-

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Western division Pennsylvania Reserve Association was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday afternoon, to make further arrangements in relation to attending the coming reunion in Philadelphia. The Committee on Railway Transportation reported from the General Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad that transportation from Pittsburg and return, for a delegation of less than fifty men, the rates would be \$14.15; fifty and over, \$13 per man. President Hughart, of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, states that transportation via Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, to Philadelphia and return, could be furnished at \$10 per man for a similar delegation. The committee was continued. A letter from J. H. Taggart, Corresponding Secretary of the State Association, was read, and correspondence ordered to be continued. On motion of Mr. E. Abel, it was resolved that the members present be constituted a committee to ascertain how many will attend the annual reunion at Philadelphia, and report at the next meeting all who cannot be present, so that the Committee on Transportation from complete arrangements. Fifty-five members present signified their intention to attend the reunion.

SECOND EDITION

The Rebellion of Paris.

Conclusion of an Armistice.

Results of Prussian Interference.

Exemption of Alsace and Lorraine.

Revolution in Cuba.

Europe and the United States.

Comparative Progress of Population

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

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

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

blith. They are thankful for the

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Exemption from Military Service. Paris, April 24-Noon .- The natives of Alsace and Lorraine here are exempted from military service on the production of a certificate of

Interference of the Prussians in securing them this exemption. Crowds of people are on the heights of Montmartre watching

The Artillery Duel. Notices have been served upon persons between nineteen and forty years of age, threatening court-martial in each case, if they do not march immediately to the rendezvous appointed. Just now a company of the 112th Battalion is

Surrounding Rue Montmartre to disarm the 110th Battalion. The troops are disheartened and refuse to go out to night. General Bergeret is at Liberte. Obituary.

M. Deschamps, the poet, died at Versailles on The Central Committee

denies the reports of its resignation, and says, like the National Guard, it will only disappear when liberty is attained. There will be

An Armistice To-morrow from 9 to 5 o'clock, for the purpose of burying the dead.

A fish train on the Northern Railway was topped to day, and this morning on the Strasburg Railway were seized. The Blockade of Parts

LONDON, April 26 .- A despatch from Brussels to day says that the Northern Railway Company has notified all station masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and that provisions destined for the French capital must be retransmitted to the tender.

Papal Guarantees. FLORENCE, April 26 .- The discussion of the Papal guarantees continues in the Italian Senate. The Minister of Justice has announced in the Chamber of Deputies the approaching introduction of a bill for the separation of Church and State.

The Austro-Hungarian Diet. PESTH, April 26 .- The lower house of the Austro-Hungarian Diet will close its sessions on

The Fighting at Mendon. Fort d'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army at Meudon, Cretaille, and Chatillon. It is thought that the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the Government batteries prevents the repair of the breaches already made in the walls. The army of the assembly are establishing pontoon bridges across the Seine at Puteaux and Neuilly.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 26—10:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93½ for money and 93½ @93½ for account. U. S. 5:20 bonds of 1863, 90½; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92½; en-forties, 89%. Liverpool, April 26-10-80 A. M.-Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 736d.; Orleans, 7360.73d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 26-10:30 A. M. - Sagar on the spot, 86s. 6d.@27s.; to arrive, 29s. 6d.@20s.

LONDON, April 28-11:30 A. M. - Consols for acten-forties, 8914. American securities quiet and steady

FROM NEW YORK.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegroph.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. New York, April 26 .- A new trust for reorganizing the Atlantic and Great Western road. comprising Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Generals McClellan and Butler, Mr. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman, & Co., for whose use £400,000 was recently raised in London by English parties interested, have concluded a settlement with the Dutch holders of first mortgages, under which settlement the latter come into about \$800,000 cash for arrearages of interest on about \$8,000,000. The adjustment of legal questions embraced in the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Ohlo division is a'so embraced. The proceedings are stayed until the maturity of the bonds in 1876, conditioned that on any future default of interest or in default of prompt payment of the principal at maturity, the mortgagees are to enter into possession and sell the road without further litigation. An order of foreclosure on the New York division (forty-nine miles) has been entered for account of first and second bondholders, intended to facilitate the reorganization of the whole line. It is said the proposed reorganization will embrace about \$6,500,000 of various bonds, debentures, stock and floating claims on the road.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

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

Fire in New Hampshire. KEENE, N. H., April 26 .- The finishing shop and storehouse of the Keene Furniture Company was burned this morning. Loss \$8000; no insurance. The Cheshire Chair Company occupied part of the building. Nearly all their stock

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Comparative Progress of Population in Europe and the United States. WASHINGTON, April 26 .- The President, during the last session of Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body the report of Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States to the International Congress at the Hague, in the year 1869. It

Congress at the Hague, in the year 1869. It concludes as follows:—

The preparation of this part of the report has been unavoidably delayed by the necessity of obtaining numerous statistics of the population of the various nations of Europe, not only at different periods, but frequently with boundaries largely changed, rendering the population tables of little value. It was also necessary to await the completion of the recent census of the United States in 1870, to show its progress in comparison with that of the States of Europe as a whole and also separately, and especially those who are to 'contribute, in any considerable degree, to the emigration into the United States. Reserving the full exhibition of these interesting particulars for a detailed report, it may now be stated, in general, that the rate of increase of the population of Europe during the century from 1770 to 1870, has varied but little from one per cent. yearly, or ten per cent compounded at the end of every decade, having been largest in some of the earlier portions of the period, and diminishing with the last three or four decades until the present time, when it is but little more than six tenths of one per cent yearly, compounded at the end of this decade. Its population in 1870 did not exceed 129,000,000. In view of the diminishing fecundity in marriages (shown by the latter 4.4, in the United Kingdom, and only 8.5, in France for each marriage), and the constantly increasing laxity and changing manners of the civilized world, the ratio of increase of its population may very possibly continue to diminish, so that it would hardly be safe to assume, even for the United States, a greater ratio for the remainder of the present century, from 1876 to 1900, than two and a half per cent yearly, both to be compounded at the end of each decace. It should, however, be borne in mind that a largely increased and steadily continued now of European or Asiatic emigration into the United States may increase its population 3 or 3% per cent. per annum, or eve concludes as follows:-

amounting in 1870 to the aggregate of 298,000,000, at six-tenths of one per cent, yearly will be increased in the year 1900 to 854,917,680; that of the United

It should be understood that by the term "United States" is intended only the portion of America now possessed by the National Union. It should also be borne in mind that, while the aggregate population of Europe and the United States may amount to or exceed 573,520,600, the proportionate amounts of each may largely vary with the varying volume of emigration. On the one hand, it is possible that the aggregate itself may be largely increased, especially if reliance can be placed on sanguine estimates heretofore made in official documents; while, on the other hand, it may be seriously diminished by war, pestilence, or other unforeseen calamities.

In respect, however, to any possible danger of general famine, it may be safely assumed that, with It should be understood that by the term "United general famine, it may be safely assumed that, with

the cereal capacities of the United States, now de-monstrated by experience, its 75,000,000 inhabitants in 1900 will be fully able to supply cereal food sufficient not only for themselves but for at least 200,-660,660 of the population of Europe. Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL

OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 26-10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours;—The barometer continued to rise during Tuesday on the Pacific ter continued to rise during Tuesday on the Pacific coast, and was stationary, with low temperature, at the Rocky Mountain stations. Threatening weather prevailed in the Southwest, with heavy rains from Kentucky to Louisiana, and falling barometer west of the Alleghany Mountains. Partially aloudy weather and light rains were experienced last night in the Middle and extreme Eastern States. At present eastern winds prevail from the Objective residents sent easterly winds prevail from the Ohio valley Northward, with threatening and rainy weather on

the upper lakes.

Probabilities.—It is probable that cloudy and threatening weather will succeed the pleasant weather of this morning on the South and Middle Atlantic, with rising temperature, falling pressure, and easterly winds. Brisk easterly winds are pro

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Progress of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, April 24 .- A correspondent at Sancti Spiritus says there are more insurgent bands in that district than at the beginning of the insurrection. A majority of them have invaded this jurisdiction from Camaguey, and destroyed

much valuable property. Valmaseda, since his arrival, has given them pursuit, and has ordered the execution of persons accused of aiding and abetting the insurgents.

FROM THE STATE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Fatal Railroad Accident.

READING, April 86 .- Augustus Hay, huckstering in this city, while driving across the railroad track above Reading this morning, was struck and killed by a passenger train. The horse was killed also and the wagon demolished.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 26 .- Cotton strong, with an advancing tendency; middling upland, 14%c.; low middling, 18%c.; demand only to fill contracts. Flour middling, 18%c.; demand only to fill contracts. Flour weak, and market slightly favors buyers; Howard street superfine, \$5.75.26.12%; do. extra, \$6.50.27.25; do. family, \$7.29.29; City Mills superfine, \$5.75.27.25; do. extra, \$1.28.25; do. family, \$8.50.211; Western superfine, \$5.75.26.26; do. family, \$7.25.26 50. Wheat steady and firm; prime to choice red, \$1.90.200; fair to good, \$1.60.2170; common, \$1.35.21.50; other grades unchanged. Corn sctive and firmer; white and yellow Southern, 70.2770; mixed Western, 65.275c. Oats firm at 67.26.25c. Rye steady at 90.29cc. Mess Pork quiet at \$19.50. Bacon quiet; showiders, \$c.; rib sides, 10c.; clear rib, 10%c.; hams, 16.27c. Lard weak. Whisky quiet and scarce at 92.2.293.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York April 26.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales middlings at 15%c. Flour dull and declined 5 &10c.; sales 5000 barrels State at \$5.50&6.70; Ohio at \$6.20&6.50; Western at \$5.50&7.10; Southern at \$6.60 &9. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales 15,000 bushels new spring at \$1.45&15; winter red and amber Western, \$1.54&1.56. Corn a shade firmer; sales 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 76c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 65&69c. Pork heavy; prime mess, \$16&16.50. Lard quiet; steam, 10%&11%c.; kettle, 11%c. Whisky firm at 92%c.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 26.—Stocks very strong. Money steady at 6.66 per cent. Gold. 110%. 5-30s. 1864. coupou, 113%; do. 1864. do. 113%; do. 1865. do. 113%; do. 1865. new, 112%; do. 1867. 112%; do. 1868. 112%; le-40s. 109%; [Virginia ca, new, 71%; Missouri 6s. 93%; Canton Co., s3; Cumberiand preferred, 53; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 161%; Eric, 26%; Reading, 110%; Adams Express, 50%; Michigan Central, 122%; Michigan Southern, 110%; Hilnois Central, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126%; Chicago and Hock Island, 113%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99%; Western Union Telegraph, 60%.

THE VERSAILLISTS.

Jules Favre's Speech Before the Assembly. Versailles (April 10) Correspondence London Times. M. Jules Favre, freshly returned from the German headquarters of Ronen (where, he says privately, he was overwhelmed with civility by General Fabrice, who shook him by both hands), felt the necessity of making a speech, in which, however, though the exordium promised much, there was mighty little more than the control of the control there was mighty little matter in proportion to the number of words. He said he desired to speak to the Chamber on a subject which must be constantly in their thoughts, and as to which he regretted he was not able to give them infor-mation day by day. He alluded to the efforts of the Government to restore public peace and deliver the territory. He was about to give in-formation to the Chamber touching the rela-tions recently established between the Gov-erbment and the German authori-ties. (Hear, hear.) Rumors had been current as to which it was desirable that the Government should give some explanations, maintaining always that extreme and scrupu-lous discretion which every one must understand to be necessary. As soon as the news of the Paris insurrection became known in Europe, the most universal sympathy for the Government was manifested, and no wonder; because every Government felt that the brave Freuch army was defending the cause of civilization all over the world. As to the German authorities, they expressed very justifiable uneasiness; they feared that the conventions with France might be compromised by a new state of things which raised unforeseen perils. It was, however, most important to state that the German Government had never ceased to show the most ernment had never ceased to show the most implicit confidence in the Assembly. (Bravo.) It believed in the legitimacy of the elect of universal suffrage. ("Bravo" again.) The Government had nothing to conceal. Notwithstanding calumnious reports to the contrary, they had spared no pains to allay German apprehensions, and had constantly refused offers of German assistance—(applause)—being fully persuaded, that they were able by -being fully persuaded that they were able by themselves triumphantly to put down the insur-rection. It was of some importance to explain the attitude of the German authorities towards the insurgents. It had been reported that some members of the Commune had conferred with the staff at St. Denis. It was true that on April 4 a person—(M. Jules Favre pronounced this word with a theatrical emphasis, implying infinite scorn)—belonging to the Commune had made a communication to the German authorities. General Fabrice bad shown him the document, and he was about to read it without com-

government of Paris:-Foreign Relations.

ment. It was of extreme importance, as showing

the profound folly of those who had usurped the

Delegations. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. After gesting thus far, M. Jules Favre, who had said he was going to read without comment, delivered the following commentary:—"Yes, gentlemen, at the head of this document we find the immortal motto, which, coming from Paris under present circumstances, seems ridiculous. How can these bloody men, who assassinate, imprison, and exercise all sorts of violence against the person, dare to talk of liberty? What equality can exist under this handful of factious men but equality in shame and misery? I need say no more; for who shall speak of fraternity in the name of those who for the last week have been pouring mitraille upon our brave army?"

After this well-considered improvisation, M.

Jules Favre begged pardon for the digression,
and proceeded with his reading:—

of Paris to the C the Third Corps—General: The delegate of the Commune of Paris for Foreign Affairs has the honor to address to you the following observations. The city of Paris is interested as much as the rest of France in the folliment of the peace conventions concluded with Prussia, and it is therefore the duty concluded with Prussis, and it is therefore the duty of Paris to ascertain what progress is making in the execution of the treaty. I will, therefore, ask you to let me know especially whether the Versailles Government has paid the first instalment of five hundred millions, and whether in default of this payment the German generals have fixed a time for the evacuation of those districts of the Department of the Seine and the forts which form an integral part of the territory of the Commune of Paris. I should be much obliged to you, General, for an answer. The Delegate for Foreign Affairs,

PASCHAL GROUSSET. M. Jules Favre, whose reading of the above was received with shouts of laughter, need hardly say that General Fabrice sent no answer. That General thought with him that the best answer would be the expression of the legitimate indignation and contempt of that Assem-bly. (Applause.) The same personage who had signed the document had previously addressed a circular to the representatives of foreign powers, assuring them of his fraternal sentiments, and of his desire to live in peace sentiments, and of his desire to live in peace with all the world, always, of course, excepting France. (Laughter.) He could not, any more than the members of the Corps Diplomatique, regard this circular as an interference with foreign affairs. The only unmistakable intervention in that department which he knew of was the robbert of all the plate in the Foreign

was the robbery of all the plate in the Foreign Office, on the Quai d'Orsay. (Sensation.) M. Jules Favre concluded with a splendid peroration devoting the men of the Commune to the execration of history.

OBITUARY. Emile Deschamps.

Emile Deschamps, the French poet, died at Versailies on Saturday last. He was born in Bourges on the 20th of February, 1791. He received a brilliant education at Paris, and on terminating his studies at the early age of fourteen gave evidence of possessing the genius which, in after years, made his name famous. In 1812 he composed a patriotic ode, entitled "La Paix Conquise," which attracted the attention of the first Napoleon. About this time he employed his time in alding his father in the management of his property. On the return of the Bourbons the young man, who hated them intensely, manifested his animosity, not only by his verses, but by bringing down the police upon him for going to the fortifications of Vincennes and offering, in the name of the people, a poem in honor of General but by bringing down the police upon him for going to the fortifications of Vincannes and offering, in the name of the people, a poem in honor of General Damuesuii. The annoyance to which he was subjected he revenged with some sharp verses. It was not, however, til 1818 that Deschamps really began his literary career. He had, up to that time, made intie reputation. The prose articles he had written were not of any importance, and his verses were scattered in the pages of the periodicals, admired each by a little circle of readers, but unnoticed by the masses. During 1818, however, he produced, in literary partnership with M. Latonnche, two comedies, entitled Schmours de Florian and La Tourde Faveur, which were performed more than one hundred times, and which gave to Casimir Delavigne his idea of the Comedicus.

his idea of the Comedicus.

Soon after Deschamps took part in the great strug Soon after Deschamps took part in the great struggle between the classical and the romantic schools of literature, standing in the front rank among the innovators. He founded and directed, with Victor Hugo, De Vigny, Nodier, and others, La Muse Francaise, in which he inserted several moreaux of poetry, remarkable for their grace of expression, and some literary prose articles, which he signed Le Jeune Moraliste, and of which a blographer says that their wit did not destroy their reasoning. These articles were collected in 1826 and published under the title of "Le Jeune Moraliste du Xixme Siccle." His "Etudes Francaises et Etrangeres" appeared in 1829. One of his most noteworthy performances Bis "Etudes Francaises et Etrangeres" appeared in 1829. One of his most noteworthy performances was his translation of "The Bell," of Schiller, which had been declared untranslatable, and the piece of the "Romances sur Rodrigue." M. Deschamps also made his name popular by his attacks on the reviews, and by some novels and some criticisms, all of which were favorably received by the public. Among these were "Appartement a Louer," "Une Matinee aux Invalides," "Paul Rene," "Mea Coloa "etc.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office, Wednesday, April 25, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market to-day affords little subject for extended comment. The supply of available capital is steadily increasing, whilst the demand shows a material falling off, adding additional strength to the banks and ease to the general tone of the market. 5 to 6 per cent. continues to be the range on call loans,

and 6 to 7 per cent. the rates for prime dis-counts. In the latter there is very little doing. Gold is quiet and steady, all the sales ranging from 1105, @1107s, closing at the latter. There is a firm undertone to the market, not withstanding the large disbursements from the Treasury in May interest and weekly sales.

The stock market was more active and stronger on nearly the entire list. Sales of new City 6s at 102.

Reading Railroad was strong, selling at 55@ 55%. Pennsylvania was in demand, selling freely at 65%@66%, closing at the latter. Small lots of Camden and Amboy sold at 123%. East Pennsylvania sold at 33; Elmira preferred at 45; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 41%, and Northern Central at 43. 20% was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 47% for Catawissa preferred. In canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill at 9, and preferred do. at 18% b. o. 35% was bid for Lehigb.

The balance of the list was strong but inactive. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 31; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Rallway at 24%, and Central Transportation at 46%@46½.

The progress of the new United States loan

s shown by the following communication from

Galva, Il., Total subscriptions to date, \$60,937,200. Very respectfully, JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Wednesday, April 28,—Seeds—Cloverseed is inactive and nominal at 10@10%c. per lb. Timothy may

be quoted at \$5.50 and Flaxseed at \$2.05@2.10 per The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. The demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at \$5:50; extras at \$66.625; Wisconsin extra family at \$7; Minnesota do, do, at \$7:25@7.50; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$7:25@7.50; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$5:50@7; Indiana and Ohio do do, at \$7:25@7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5:50@5.62%. In Corn Meal no sales are reported.

quoted at \$0.0000.02%. In Corn mean no sales are reported.

The Wheat market presents no new features. There is some inquiry from the local millers for prime lots, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at \$1.600@1.05; amber at \$1.65 @1.70; and white at \$1.75@1.83. Rye is firm at \$1.12 @1.15 for Pennsylvania. Corn moves slowly at former quotations; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 74c, and Western mixed at 71@73c. Oats are without change worthy of special note; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 63@65c., and

some white at 65c.

In Bayley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is scarce and firmer; sales of Western iron-bound at 92@92%c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 26 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A M 64 | 11 A. M 70 | 2 P. M 74 SUN RISES..... 5-7 MOON SETS..... 0-20 SUN SETS..... 6-49 HIGH WATER..... 6-28

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 26.—The steamship Weser, from New York, touched at Seuthampton this morning.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 26.—Arrived, steamships Idaho and Helvetia, from Liverpool, and Holsatia, from Hamburg.

Hamburg.

Also, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26. — Arrived, brig
Jabaote, from Pernambuco for orders.
Sailed, ship South America, for Baltimore.
Passed out, brig Romain, fm Norfolk for Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, do. Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, Richmond and Norfolk, Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddie, McCue, New York. do.
Ital. brig Tasso, Ruggiers, London, P. Pohl, Jr.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

EST Schr G. B. Wheaton, Atkins, for Fernandina, was cleared by Sonder & Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fall River, Hinckley, from Charleston, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Am Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 4 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Island City, Allen, 5 days from Rockport, Me., with fish.
Schr Curtis Tilton. Thompson, from Savannah,
with lumber to Starr & Co.
Schr Eliza B. Jones, Colyer, from Virginia, with

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from New York. Schr Cora, McKeen, Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, do.
Schr Mary and Anna, Adams, do.
Schr James S. Watson, Huck, do.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Gloucester.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, a'ld from Georgetown, D. C., at 9 A. M. to-day, for Bridgeport, Conn.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, April 25. — 10 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Jacob Stroup, with stone, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, April 25. — The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

Fannie Goedwin, C. McWilliams, S. B. Packer, Mary Louchney, Lillie Norris, W. E. Jenny, C. C. Pope, and C. B. Walrath, all with coal, for New fork.

Lorrett, with coal, for Bridgeton.

Philadelphia Branch Office, April 28. — The barge Gettysburg, with salt, for Baltimore, left this A. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVEZ-DE-GRACE, April 26. — The following boats leave in tow to-day:—
Helen and Harry, with lumber to Patterson & upson & Martin, with lumber to Saylor, Day &

Simpson & Martin, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

Starkweather & Munson and Finley & Barnes, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

St. Lawrence, and Charlie and Carrie, with lumber to Norgross & Sheetz.

W. S. Taylor, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co. Charles Hebart, with lumber to Haas & Ellis.

H. D. Grey, with lumber to Trump. Son & Co. J. R. T. Ryan, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton. Eleven Brothers, with lumber to A. H. Mclivain. Judge Gardiner, with oats to Hoffman & Kennedy. Little John, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son. Hull & Davis, with lumber to Samuel Cooper. Frank and Alice, with lumber, for Mantua Creek, Pennsylvania Co., with staves, for Wilmington.

C. N. & J. A. Fisher, with coal to Haas & Benagin.