THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 102. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE POPE.

The Infallibility Question.

Sherman on Sumner.

The Ohio Senator's Views.

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

INFALLIBILITY.

The New Schism in Bavaria—Refusal of the Minister of the Interior to Permit the Publication of the Œcumenical Decrees.

The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has given the following decision in answer to the petition of the Archbishop of Bamberg, asking for the royal permission to publish and carry out the decrees of the Œcumenical Council. Additional interest is imparted to it by the recent refusal of Dr. Dollinger to accept the doctrine of infallibility, and the support of the Bavarian Government in this refusal:—

The Right Reverend Archbishop of Bamberg, Michael V. Deinlein, has, in referring to the ministerial resolution of August 9, 1870, requested his Majesty's permission for the publication and solemn declaration of the first dogmatic constitution *de ecclesia Christi edita in sessione quarta sacrosancti œcumenici Concilii Vaticani.*

The Ministry of the Interior is willing to acknowledge that the Right Reverend Archbishop of Bamberg has been guided by the Ministerial decision above mentioned, but cannot comply with the request. In this the Ministry is not influenced by the otherwise important fact that many competent theologians have raised great objections against the legal value of the decrees of the Œcumenical Council from a theological standpoint, for this consideration belongs to the domain of the Church, and can, therefore, have no decisive influence upon the councils of the Ministry.

Of very great importance is, however, the fact that the above-mentioned dogmatic constitution, and the consequences resulting from it, cause not only a material change in the inner relations of the Catholic Church, but also in those existing between Church and State in Bavaria. According to the opinion of the undersigned ministry, it is certain that if the power of the Head of the Catholic Church within certain domains, as defined in this constitution, were carried out, the fundamental articles of the Bavarian constitution and the citizens' rights of the non-Catholics of the country would be placed in jeopardy. In contradiction with this theory it has, however, been emphatically declared by several dignitaries of the Church that the newly defined dogma was strictly confined within the limits of faith and religious instruction. This assertion, as well as the other extenuating explanations of the above named constitution by the Right Rev. Archbishop of Bamberg, cannot calm the fears of the Ministry, for there is no guarantee that these manifold Papal edicts of former times, which prevailed upon the domain of worldly affairs, might not be put in practice, or that no more edicts of the same kind will be issued in the future.

Moreover, the domain of religion and religious instruction is not so clearly marked as to exclude cases which possibly might also belong to the domain of worldly affairs. In view of this consideration, it is impossible for the undersigned Ministry to regard in the above-mentioned dogmatical decree a purely spiritual subject of conscience and religious instruction and as not conflicting with the worldly domain. The Ministry rather shares the opinion of those who see in it an essential alteration in the relations between Church and State, and apprehend great danger for the political and social foundations of the State from the publication of this decree.

Under these circumstances the Government would receive the reproach of having trifled with its trust if it were to allow the inference that it agreed with the decrees of the Œcumenical Council by permitting their publication. The undersigned Ministry has therefore come to the conclusion that it is unable to grant the request of the Right Reverend Archbishop of Bamberg.

By order of his Royal Majesty. VON LUTZ.

SHERMAN ON SUMNER.

The Ohio Senator Explains the Displacement of the Massachusetts Senator as He Understands it.

The following letter from Senator Sherman appears in the Springfield (Ohio) *Republic:*—

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 24, 1871.—Sir:—I promised you that after the close of the recent session of Congress I would answer the inquiries put to me in your paper of the 23d ult. as to the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The chief reasons that led to the removal of Mr. Sumner were that his personal relations with the President and Secretary Fish had become such that it was impossible for them to transact in harmony the public business, and that the committee was so constituted as not fairly to represent a majority of the Senate.

The Senate shares with the President the treaty-making power. This, from its nature, is confidential—secret; conducted mainly in social intercourse; demanding confidence, advice, and consent. It so happened, when the committees were to be formed, that, beside diplomatic appointments and formal treaties with other powers, we had on hand the highly important English negotiation and the San Domingo annexation.

On both these topics the President and Mr. Sumner differed widely. Mr. Sumner insisted that the hasty proclamation by Great Britain of neutrality between the United States and the Southern Confederacy was the foundation—the *gravamen* of the Alabama claims. The President and Mr. Fish contended that this proclamation was an act of which we could not complain, except as an indication of an unfriendly spirit by Great Britain—and that the true basis of the Alabama claims is, that Great Britain, after proclaiming neutrality, did not enforce it, but allowed her subjects to build, man, arm, and fight English cruisers, under cover of the Rebel flag, to the destruction of our commercial navy. No nation ever before, while proclaiming peace, inflicted so great an injury upon a friendly power. This difference of opinion between the President and Mr. Sumner led to the removal of Mr. Motley, who sided with Sumner, and unquestionably intensified the feeling that had arisen from the San Domingo treaty.

In the meantime social relations between the Secretary of State and Mr. Sumner had become impossible, and, considering human passion, prejudice, and feeling, anything like frank and confidential communication between the President and Mr. Sumner was out of the question.

It must be remembered that on both these important topics a majority of the Republican Senators sided with the President. We generally agreed that it was a false-pretended neutrality, and a too hasty proclamation of neutrality, that gave us an unquestionable right to demand indemnity from Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama and other English cruisers.

In the Republican conference the first question that arose was as to Mr. Sumner. He was the oldest Senator in consecutive service. He was eminent not only as a faithful representative of Republican principles, but as especially qualified to be Chairman of our Foreign Relations. He had long held that position, and it was not usual in the Senate to change the committees, but to follow the rule of seniority, placing Senators of the majority party in the order of their coming into the Senate, and those of the minority at the foot of the list.

In deciding Mr. Sumner's case in view of the facts I have stated, two plans were urged:—

First. To place him at the head of the new and important Committee of Privileges and Elections, leaving the rest of the committee to stand in the precise order it had been, with one vacancy to be filled in harmony with the majority.

Second. To leave Mr. Sumner to stand in his old place as chairman, and to make a change in the body of the committee by promoting one of its members to another committee, and fill the vacancy by a Senator in harmony with the majority.

My own opinion was and is that the latter course was the most politic and just; but the majority decided, after full consideration and debate, upon the first alternative.

It has been the subject of complaint that Mr. Cameron, and not some one else, was left at the head of the committee. But he was next in the list, and, by uniform usage, became its chairman, unless he voluntarily declined.

Such are the leading facts, and I state them without any desire to justify my own opinion or to arraign others. Of one thing I am clear, that after this purely domestic controversy was decided in a Republican conference, it was highly improper to allow our political adversaries to review it.

He must have a narrow mind who cannot perceive enough here for an honest difference of opinion, or who can find in this question a pretense for a schism in a great political organization.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

THE CAR HOOK MURDER.

Death of Mr. Putnam, the Victim—The Assassin Surrendered to Coroner Young and Confined in the Tombs—Alleged Inhumanity of a Druggist and the Police.

Avery D. Putnam, the commission merchant, of No. 68 Pearl street, who on Wednesday evening, for protecting from insult Madame Duval and daughter, of No. 762 Broadway, was stricken down by William Foster, died at St. Luke's Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

ASSAULT WAS PREMEDITATED AND UNPROVOKED

The published statement of Conductor Goldwaite differs but little from that made by other witnesses to the assault; but it clearly shows that he made no determined effort to protect those under his care from the brutal insults of a fellow employe of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad.

The brutality of the druggist into whose store Mr. Putnam was carried, the crowd who collected on the street, and Captain Killalea's police, is severely denounced by Miss Jennie Duval, who to a reporter yesterday made the statement that while Mr. Putnam was lying insensible upon the down track, with a car approaching, she called upon some men who had collected to remove him, when she was answered:—

"HE IS DRUNK; LET HIM LIE THERE;"

that she and her mother lifted the inanimate man and carried him to the sidewalk, from which he was subsequently removed to a drug store on the east side of Broadway, a little above Forty-sixth street, where a chair was refused the victim, and that the druggist even declined to give them water to apply to Mr. Putnam's head.

When the death of Mr. Putnam became known in the city there was intense excitement, and the murder was everywhere characterized as atrocious and dastardly in the extreme. The railroad companies come in for general condemnation, and were freely denounced for their indifference for the care of their patrons, and they are by no means blameless.

FOSTER SURRENDERED TO CORONER YOUNG.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Young received a despatch from Sergeant Davidson, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, stating that Mr. Putnam had died in St. Luke's Hospital shortly before three o'clock A. M., and requested that action be taken in the case. At a later hour, while at his office, the Coroner received a communication from Alderman Plunkett, in which he expressed a willingness to surrender the alleged murderer, and requested him (Coroner Young) to send to the Yorkville Police Court a warrant and commitment for Foster, which was accordingly done. The latter was delivered to Captain Killalea, of the Twenty-second precinct, and the prisoner was transferred to the Tombs to await the result of an investigation.

THE ATTACHES OF THE CAR.

Cunningham, the driver, who, it is alleged, prompted Foster to insult the ladies, has been committed to the House of Detention on Leonard street, where Sergeant Davis permits him to communicate with no one—not even the representatives of the press. Goldwaite, who by the public is not held blameless, is still at large, but it is likely that Coroner Young will commit him to the House of Detention as a witness against the murderer.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Satisfaction at the Prospect of a Settlement—The Responsibility of Portugal.

From the London Times, April 17.

We hail the promise of a settlement of the Alabama dispute with genuine satisfaction, although by no means disposed, even for the sake of permanent good-will, to go a step beyond what we believe to be the proper measure of international obligations.

The brevity of a telegraphic despatch cannot affect to reproduce all the heads of an elaborate convention, and it is, indeed, possible that some questions that are suggested by our correspondent's message would remain unsatisfied even if we had the full text of the agreement between the commissioners before us. We are told that the contracting parties agree to a rule that "a neutral is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port."

We can have no doubt that it is for the benefit of all the family of nations that neutrals should prevent their ports being made the bases of hostile expeditions undertaken in the interest of one belligerent against another. If, however, the principle is established, the actual investigation of the several Alabama claims is to be remitted to a commission of five.

There thus seems a fair chance that within a reasonably short time this troublesome question will be definitely settled. The temper of the Senate is, perhaps, the most doubtful element in the case. If, as we may confidently hope, the powers invited to nominate members of the arbitrating commission accept this duty, the commission, constituted of their nominees, and the nominees of the two principals, will be strong enough to construe the new rule of international law so far as may be necessary for its application to the Alabama case. They will have the statute before them, and as judge and jury will find a verdict. If it should be against us, we must bow to their decision; but we shall go into the arbitration with a good heart. We have fair grounds for confidence that the honesty of our attempt to carry out the rule, though it was at the time a self-imposed obligation, and not a matter of international right, will be made so apparent as to entitle us to an acquittal.

EXCITEMENT ON LONG ISLAND.

A Man Crazy with the Small-pox Running Through the Streets.

Yesterday morning the wildest excitement prevailed in the First ward of Long Island City, caused by the report that a man wild with delirium and having the small-pox in its worst form was loose in the streets of the city, entering stores and houses and driving thence the occupants. It seems that a Mr. Shaffer, residing in Jackson's avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, who had been sick with the loathsome disease for the past few weeks was taken delirious on Tuesday evening, but being poor, his wife could not afford proper attendance and undertook to take charge of him herself.

Early yesterday morning, having become much worse, he jumped from the bed, knocked his wife down, and leaving her in a senseless condition, and with but partial clothing rushed from the house. The condition of his face, all covered with sores, was sufficient to warn those in the streets, and they all avoided him. This seemed to madden him, and he rushed into a number of saloons, stores, and houses, the occupants fleeing as he entered. At length Shaffer was secured by main strength, carried to his home, and securely tied to his bed. Application was made to the Health Board to provide an attendant, but as yet nothing has been done.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

The Coup de Main.

Fort d'Issy Capitulates.

A Masonic Delegation from Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The U. S. Artillery School.

Attempt to Steal a Ship.

Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Freemasons' Visit to M. Thiers.

PARIS, April 30—Sunday Evening.—Yesterday witnessed a grand scene at the Champs Elysees, on the departure of the Freemasons on their visit to M. Thiers. A vast crowd was collected, when fire was suddenly opened upon them, scattering the people wildly. The Freemasons, undeterred, advanced, and planted 120 flags—a flag for every lodge represented—on the ramparts. At 6 o'clock they reached the Versaillists' outposts, bearing a banner inscribed "Aimons-nous les uns les autres." They were blindfolded and sent back, with the exception of the President and two delegates. Their mission was unsuccessful.

At 10 o'clock this morning

General Dombrowski Warned the Versaillists

that hostilities might commence hourly. 40,000 men are now ready for fighting in the Champs de Mars.

VERSAILLES, April 30.—It is stated that

D'Issy was Occupied by the Government Troops.

The Molineaux affair was a brilliant one; 300 Communists were taken prisoners and numbers bayoneted. General Crissey commanded. The work of the Government is slow.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Fort d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—Fort d'Issy was yesterday summoned to surrender by a flag of truce from the lines of the Versailles army. The Communist garrison in reply asked for time for deliberation, which was accorded. Negotiations will recommence to-day.

Republican candidates were chosen at the election in Lille.

Surrender of d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 1—10 A. M.—The insurgent garrison of Fort d'Issy this morning displayed a flag of truce, and a party has been sent forward from the Government lines to convey the terms upon which the surrender of the fort will be accepted.

There was

A Disturbance at Lyons

yesterday, fomented by friends of the Paris Commune, but it was readily quelled by the authorities.

Cluseret Dismissed—Military Orders of the Commune.

PARIS, May 1—Forenoon.—General Cluseret has been dismissed from the office of Minister of War by the Commune, and replaced by M. Rossel. The *Cri du People* says Cluseret was arrested by order of the Executive Committee with the approval of the Commune.

General La Cecilia is in command at Fort d'Issy.

General Durassier replaces General Okolowith, who was wounded. There were cannonading and musketry fire at Neuilly all through last night, but it has now slackened.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Versaillists have evacuated Gennevilliers.

Ship News.

LONDON, May 1.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York via Halifax, touched at Queenstown on Saturday. The steamships Parthia, from New York, and Aleppo, from Boston, touched at Queenstown on Sunday. The steamship Nebraska, from New York, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. The steamships Halle, from New York, and St. Louis, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 7¼@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼@7¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 1.—To-day is a holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—2 P. M.—Corn declined to 33 shillings for new No. 2 mixed.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Colliery Resumption.

POTTSVILLE, May 1.—The Keystone Colliery, at Ashland resumed work this morning with a larger force of men than previous to the suspension. Hundreds of men and boys are wanting employment.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Wheat is strong; No. 2 may be quoted at $1·24¼@1·24½, seller May; $1·26, seller last half of month, and $1·27, seller June. Corn is firm at 54@54¼c. cash, seller May; and 55¼@55½c., seller June.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,600	7,000	Rye, bus.....	3,000	....
Wheat, bus.	24,000	60,000	Oats, bus....	25,000	56,000
Corn, bus..	125,000	147,000	Barley, bus..	5,000	1,000

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling upland, 14¼@14½c.; low middling, 13¼@13½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and more active; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·90; Ohio and Indiana, $1·70@1·80; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; yellow Southern at 75@77c.; mixed Western at 72@74c. Oats active at 66@68c. Rye nominally 95c.@$1. Mess Pork firmer at $19@19·50. Bacon active and advancing; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 10c.; clear rib, 10½c.; hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 12c. Whisky firm and stock scarce at 92½@93c.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Attempt to Kill.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Hugh Blossom fired three shots at a butcher, named McGolanck, in the midst of a large crowd in front of the Tombs Police Court, a second attempt within two weeks to kill McGolanck, who it is alleged seduced Blossom's daughter, and attempted to force her to take Paris green.

Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

NEW YORK, May 1.—William E. Dodge, treasurer of the Presbyterian Memorial Fund, stated at a public meeting last evening that the whole amount of five million dollars would be made up before the next meeting of the General Assembly, and that during the present month nearly a million dollars would be raised in this city.

Insurance Company Goes Into Liquidation

The American Tontine Life Insurance Company will go into voluntary liquidation by order of a vote of the directors.

Singular Scene at a Funeral.

During the funeral services of John T. Dickinson, the well-known sporting man, at Williamsburg, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, while officiating, alluded in severe terms to the life of the deceased, upon which Dickinson's sister arose and in an excited manner commanded Johnson to stop his remarks, as they were altogether uncalled for and inappropriate. The affair created a great sensation in the church. Mr. Johnson apologized and sat down.

Attempt to Steal a Ship.

An attempt was made about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, by a party of Morgan & Co.'s employes, to cut loose from a pier in the East river the ship William Tapscott, concerning which the firm is in litigation with Tapscott & Co. The United States deputies in charge of the ship resisted the attack and, with the assistance of the police, finally drove off the assailants. Twenty or thirty pistol shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Arrived, steamer Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall, and steamer Algeria from Liverpool.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Artillery School Graduating Ceremonies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 1.—The graduating ceremonies of the Artillery School, United States army, for the class of 1871, took place here last evening, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

General Barry, the commandant of the school, distributed the diplomas, calling up the officers in the order in which they had graduated, viz.:—

First Lieutenant G. F. Barstow, 3d Artillery, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant J. M. Califf, 3d Artillery; First Lieutenant J. C. Breckinridge, 3d Artillery, Brevet Major; First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, 1st Artillery, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant C. W. Hobbs, 3d Artillery, Brevet Captain; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, 4th Artillery, Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Hess, 1st Artillery; Second Lieutenant Wm. Stanton, 2d Artillery, Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, 5th Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. Estcourt Sawyer, 5th Artillery; First Lieutenant J. R. Kelley, 3d Artillery, Brevet Major; Second Lieutenant Nat. Wolfe, 2d Artillery; First Lieutenant W. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery; First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, 5th Artillery, Brevet Captain; Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, 1st Artillery.

Of the class of non-commissioned officers and privates, three stood first on the list, and were awarded prizes:—First, Corporal F. J. Von Ratkowski; second, Private B. F. Stocking; and third, Corporal J. Kahn.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton dull; sales 1000 bales uplands at 14⅞c.; Orleans at 15⅜c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 8600 barrels State at $5·88@6·75; Ohio at $6·20@6·80; Western at $5·80@7·10; Southern at $6·60@9. Wheat a shade firmer but quiet; new spring nominal at $1·49@1·60; winter red and amber Western at $1·52@1·54. Corn firmer and stock scarce and advanced 1@2c.; sales 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 79@80c. Oats a shade firmer; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $18·25; prime, $15. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 93c.

MRS. FRANK MORDAUNT.

She Attempts Suicide by Swallowing a Dose of Pins—Singular History.

The arrest of Fanny Mordaunt on Friday evening on the charge of disorderly conduct, and her attempt to commit suicide while imprisoned, recalls to mind some curious facts in this remarkable woman's history. Mrs. Mordaunt is about thirty-three years of age. She is a native of Washington, and resided in that city up to within a few months. Her maiden name was Roux. At the outbreak of the war she married a Mr. Cole; this union was brief, however, owing probably to Fanny's violent temper.

Once released, she plunged into the vortex of fashion and gayety. Among her many admirers was Colonel Stuart, of Washington. With this gentleman she moved in select circles, and theatre, concert, and ball found her the envied of the company. Taking advantage of her now superior station she used all her powers of person and tongue. Capricious, self-willed, passionately loving and hating, her flirtation with the Colonel suddenly ceased, and she attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum.

Soon thereafter Major-General Joseph C. McKibbon of the United States Army married her. General McKibbon took her to Mobile, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, travelling in gorgeous style. She lived with McKibbon two years, and that officer's plethoric exchequer dwindled to nothing. Fortune did not desert her, however, for they returned to Washington, and the round of pleasures was resumed. Her extravagance in dress and life at the hotels where she was so well known soon gave rise to much gossip, and another abandonment was the result, the General going to Chicago, where he now resides.

In the fall of 1870, Frank Mordaunt, the actor, then playing in Spaulding's National Theatre, Washington, married her, and again she revelled in the vortex of pleasure, spending her time in riding, driving, and in visiting the theatre and concert hall. Mordaunt came to New York, followed by Fanny, who took up her residence in the upper part of the city. On Friday evening last she chose to uncurb her tongue to Officer Washburne, of the Ninth ward police, who refused to arrest her husband on her charge of assault. For this show of abuse and noise she was incarcerated in the Charles Street Police Station. During the night she attempted suicide by swallowing half a dozen pins, having previously, it is said, taken three morphine powders. Justice Cox released her.—*N. Y. Sun, to-day.*

A MAN KILLED BY A HOG.

Terrible Accident in Lawrence, Kansas.

From one of our citizens who came from Baldwin City yesterday morning we learn the following particulars of a most singular and lamentable affair which occurred just before he left that place. A farmer by the name of Snively, living a mile or two south of Baldwin City, had a very unruly, savage pig, which had got out of its pen. Mr. Snively went to drive the animal back again, when it flew at him with the greatest madness, fought him till it threw him to the ground, and continued to cut him with its tusks until the man was too weak to resist. As soon as help could be obtained he was taken to the house and cared for. A doctor was summoned and the different wounds dressed. When our informant left town to return home the doctor thought that the loss of blood had been so great, and the wounds so deep and numerous, that he could live but a short time. It was expected that he would die in a few hours. —*Lawrence (Kan.) Republican Journal.*

—The French style of betting is quite novel. If the lady loses she gives the gentleman what she chooses; if the gentleman loses he gives her whatever she asks for.

THIRD EDITION

The Wreck of the Merrimac.

Safety of the Crews.

A Grand Mock Funeral.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

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

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Wreck of the Bark Merrimac—The Crew Saved.

BOSTON, May 1.—The steamer Aleppo, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult., with the crew of the bark Merrimac, of Boston, the remains of which vessel were recently found floating about below this port. The Aleppo ran into and sunk the bark in Boston Bay on the 20th ult., but saved the crew and carried them to Queenstown.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The funeral honors to Admiral Tegethoff took place on board the Austrian frigate Novara this morning. The quarter-deck was covered with a tent draped and decorated with shields and inscritions, including the legends "Heligoland" and "Lissa." The catafalque was surmounted with wreaths.

The crew (five hundred men) ranged in double file with reversed arms. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Dautner, two assistant-priests assisting. The music was by the ship's band. Generals McDowell and staff, Admirals Stringham and Smith, General Lee, most of the foreign consuls, and many citizens of Austrian birts were present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Record.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 1—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The Pacific and Rocky Mountain reports are not yet received. The barometer has fallen steadily in the Gulf and heavy rains are now reported at Mobile. Small areas of low barometer, attended with threatening weather and light rains, have passed across the country in the Southwest, the Ohio Valley, and Middle States. Fresh easterly winds have prevailed on the lakes. The temperature is now rising in the Southern and Middle States and on Lakes Erie and Ontario. There are indications of an area of low pressure in Indian territory and one of higher pressure north of Lakes Huron and Superior.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the weather will remain without decided change, varying from partially cloudy to threatening and rainy, with heavier rains in the Gulf States and slightly increased temperature on the lakes.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—4 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, May 1—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum, 47¼f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Grand Jury—Judge Finletter's Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The May term of the Court opened this morning, Mr. Joseph Arrison being appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. In delivering the customary charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Finletter said:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I desire to address you briefly upon your duties and responsibilities. The Grand Inquest from the earliest times has been regarded as a most important part of our system of criminal jurisprudence, which, whether regarded as the parent or offspring of free institutions, has preserved, against all attacks and under all vicissitudes, the rights and liberty of the individual man.

From the people, for whose safety and prosperity all laws should be made and enforced, the Grand Jurors are selected. No criminal, however flagrant, can be brought to trial or punishment until a Grand Jury in manner and form has presented an accusation against him.

There is, however, a more agreeable duty. It is to protect the innocent from the unjust accusations of malice and oppression. It is the business of the District Attorney in proper form to place before you the accusations of the Commonwealth. These are are called "bills," or bills of indictment.

It is your duty to ascertain by competent testimony whether the facts therein contained be true or not. That they constitute in law a crime is not for you to judge, as that is the peculiar province of the Court. Nor would it be proper for you to consider the hardship of any particular case, or the severity or propriety of any particular law.

In considering such bills as the District Attorney may present, you will be guided alone by the evidence of the witnesses whose names are endorsed upon them. If the necessity arise for hearing witnesses not endorsed upon the bills, it is the duty of the District Attorney to apply to the Court for permission to add the names of the witnesses upon the bill, and upon cause being shown, the Court will allow this to be done. This is no mere technicality. It is the right of the citizen to know who it is that charges him with crime, and who the witnesses are to sustain the accusation.

Compel no man to vindicate himself at the bar of public justice unless you have faith in the integrity of his accusers, and are satisfied from the evidence that he has violated the law.

You cannot attach too much importance to the secrecy which should attend your deliberations. It will be not only a violation of your duty and your oaths, but will be a high misdemeanor and a great public wrong, for you to speak to any one save the District Attorney and the Court, of such matters as you may have in charge.

With corruption in the Grand Jury the whole stream of our jurisprudence becomes polluted. But when the fountain is pure it sends forth living waters to gladden and refresh the hearts of men. I am sure you will take a worthy, manly pride in an honest and intelligent discharge of your duties, and thereby deserve and receive the approbation of your fellow citizens, for whom you are called upon to act.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, May 1, 1871.

Money continues abundant at all sources, and is in good demand for speculative purposes, but the regular business wants are very small and easily supplied out of the ample funds available at the banks and private sources. There is a steady increase in the supply of loanable capital, whilst the demand is apparently falling off, tending to further ease in the loan market. Rates continues stationary at 5@6 per cent. on call, and at 6@7 per cent. for good commercial paper.

Gold is excited and higher, ranging from 111¼@111½, closing at 111⅝. The May programme provides for the sale of only eight millions, tending to strengthen the market.

Government bonds are active and strong, the 62's, 64's, and 65's being quoted interest off.

Stock were dull but steady. Sales of City 6's at 102½; Reading Railroad was firm at about 54⅛, without sales. Pennsylvania was also firm at 64¼, but without sales. Camden and Amboy sold at 126@126¼; Minehill at 53⅝; Lehigh Valley at 61½, and a small lot of Catawissa preferred at 48¾.

In Canals the only sales were of Lehigh at 35¼.

The balance of the list was quiet, with the exception of Hestonville, which was in vigorous demand at 21@21¼, with large sales.

—The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the stockholders have the privilege of subscribing for new stock of the company at par, in the proportion of one share for every six now held by them.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	102¾	58 sh Leh V R	61¾
$1200 do. prior to '62	102¾	300 sh Leh N	s5d. 35¼
1 sh Minehill R	53¾	41 sh Minehill	53¼
25 sh Cam & Am	126¼	500 sh Hestonville	21
100 do	b30. 126¼	200 sh Read R	b5. 54⅞
100 do	126	200 do	b60. 54⅞
100 do	b30. 126¼	1 sh Penna R	56¼
115 do	126	50 sh N Cent	43

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 O C & A R bds	87	100 sh Penna R	b60. 64
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 se	109	100 do	b60. 64¼
$2600 City 6s, New	102¾	200 sh Read	s60. 55
300 sh O C & A R	53¾	200 do	b30. 55¼
100 do	b60. 53¾	8 sh Cata Prf	47¾
12 sh Leh Val R	61½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 110¾@111; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113@113¼; do. 1867, do. 113½@113¾; do. 1868, do. 113¼@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¼@115¾; Gold, 111¼@111½; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89¼@90; Central Pacific Railroad, 106½@100½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81½@81¾.

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

10·00 A. M.	110¼	11·07 A. M.	110⅜
10·03 "	110¼	11·16 "	110⅜
10·29 "	110¼	11·20 "	110⅜
10·30 "	110¼	11·30 "	110¼
10·32 "	110¼	11·47 "	110⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 1.—The Flour market is without improvement, the demand being limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 or 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin extra family at $7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 400 bushels Ohio red at $1·55; 1000 bushels Indiana at $1·60; 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·41; and 400 bushels Western amber at $1·60. Rye is firm at $1·10@1·15 for Pennsylvania. Corn is held with much confidence; sales of yellow at 76c., and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 64@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed meets with a limited inquiry at 7½@8½c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·05@2·10.

Whisky is scarce and commands 93c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 1.—The market for Beef Cattle was again dull to-day, and on choice grades we reduce our quotations. Sales of choice at 8@8¼c., fair to good at 6¾@7¾, and common at 4@6c. per lb. gross Receipts 2000 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
45 John McArdle, Western, 7@8¼.
83 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@8¼.
40 R. Maynes, Western, 7¼@8.
76 A. Christy, Western, 7@8¼.
18 Jas. Christy, Western, 7¼@8.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster, co., 7½@7¾.
65 P. McFillen, Western, 7¼@8¼.
17 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¼@7¾.
100 Jas. McFillen, Jr., Western, 7¼@8¼.
75 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7@8.
75 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7¼@8¼.
50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7½@8¼.
100 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 7¼@8¼.
170 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8.
130 M. Ullman, Western, 7@8.
63 D. Smyth & Bro., Western, 7@8¼.
72 D. Smyth, Western, 7¼@7¾.
72 Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@8¼.
70 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 7¼@8.
29 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7¼@7¾.
25 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 5¾@7½.
55 L. Frank, Western, 6½@8.
20 H. Blum, Chester co., 7¾.
40 J. Elcorn, Pennsylvania, 7@8.
88 Hope & Levi, Western and Virginia, 7¼@8.

Cows and Calves were dull, and the offerings, though light, were in excess of the demand; we quote at $45@70. Receipts, 150 head.

The inquiry for Sheep has subsided somewhat, but prices are without change. Sales of woolled at 7½@8½c. and clipped at 5@6½c. ℔ lb., gross and stock, 1500 ℔ head.

Hogs were quite active in the early part of the week at $9@9·75 for corn-fed, but towards the close prices declined under the influence of liberal arrivals; we quote at $8·25@9, and slop at $7@8. Receipts, 3598 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....69 | 2 P. M.....72

SUN RISES..... 5·0 MOON SETS..... 3·28
SUN SETS..... 6·54 HIGH WATER..... 11·17

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Alice Roy, Douglas, Bremen, L. Westergaar & Co.
Brig Riffeman, Lobb, Buyout, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
☞ Brig C. V. Williams, for Sagua, was cleared on Saturday by Messrs. Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before reported.

ARRIVED