FIRST EDITION

NOTES OF THE WAR. Revolutionists.

Speech of General Sigel.

Treaty of Washington.

English Opinion of It.

Baltimore

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

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

Weakness of the Barricades. Paris (May 1) Correspondence of the Dauy Telegraph This morning I went to look at the progress of the barricades round the Place Vendome, and at the Champs Elysees entrance of the Rue de Rivell. They are works of art; it is a pity to be obliged to think that such pretty things will be knocked to pieces, for really they are finished off with a delicacy of polish worthy of a marble chimney-piece. And all those little sandbags, made of white linen and bed-ticking, and stuffed with gravel, what excellent playthings they would make to teach boys fortifications! There is no denying that the result of all this tiny work is to produce very real fortresses, with embrasures, platforms, and deep ditcnes; but the minuteness of the construction is so excessive that it makes it look as if the whole thing were intented to be sent to an exhibition. I remember saying the same on the ramparts of Paris when I went round them at the commencement of February; they have been knocked into rub-bish since; but that does not prevent French engineers from reproducing the same useless finish in the new batteries they are now preparing. It seems to me, furthermore, that all these barricades will serve for nothing, after all; for they can be turned with the greatest ease. That, however, is the business of General Rossel, Minister of War since yesterday-vice

lent persons for the purpose of arresting each A Commune Meeting in a Church.

Cluseret, sent to prison. This Commune may certainly be defined as "an association of vio-

Paris (May 7) Correspondence of the Daily News. I was tempted to attend a public meeting of the Reds the other night by the novel fact that it was beld in a church. I fancy that a great many of the audience-which was immense, filling every nook and corner, even of standing-room, in a very large building—were also attracted by the novelty of the scene, for the speaking was too bad and tame to have brought a tenth of the number together. They stared about and whispered to each other, evidently half amused, half awed at finding themselves, perhaps for the first time in their lives, in a nurch without having co heard one of my neighbors (a woman) whisper, almost as if she were frightened, to a friend, "This seems queer pointed to the men sitting and lounging about with their hats on, and remarked in all inno-cence that "he thought people came to church to pray," she told him he might say his prayers if he liked, and seemed rather relieved when he had done so. The orators, volunteers and nearly all amateurs, spoke from the pulpit, and two or three naturally had their kick at its former occupants, and contrasted the truths they were themselves uttering with the lies taught by the priests. The audience took these sarcasms, I thought, rather coldly, though they cheered very heartly a gentleman who declared that "Christ was a Republican," and certainly if any priest was present he had his revenge upon the orators who usurped his place. They were terribly tame, and labored, among other disad-vantages, under that of being utterly unable in e large a building to make themselves heard

by any but those immediately around them.
One good-looking young fellow—a soldier,
who had evidently primed himself for the pulpit y an extra glass or two-introduced for a short eriod some liveliness into the meeting by pro prosing that "the assembly should then and there vote whether women should not be elected members of the Commune." There was at first end and long cheering, or rather clapping o hands, on the part of the numerous women present; but, this excitement over, I was rather surprised, after all I had heard and read about "citoyenne" movement, and after the fiery appeals made by the Commune to the wives and sisters of its warriors, to find that the proposi-tion was treated as a joke, and as such resented somewhat sternly by the more serious portion of the audience.

Prince Bismarck on Napoleon and France.

From the Vienna New Free Press. At a recent fete Prince Bismarck was seen walking about with a little old gentleman, to whom he showed every mark of respect and deference. The bystanders were very curious to know who this personage could be who was the object of such flattering attentions on the part of the Minister. He proved to be the Director Bonnell, Prince Bismarck's old tutor. The same evening one of the most influential members of the party of progress was conversing with the Chancellor on political matters; he was speaking of Napoleon. Prince Bismarck, with his accustomed candor, did not conceal the slight esteem in which he held the ex-Emperor and his much praised perspicacity; he knew the man, and had fathomed him completely at Biarritz. "And what is your Excellency's opinion of the present state of France?" suddenly asked the politician. 'rince Bismarck replied, 'Das it mir ganz

Wurst;" which is equivalent to "I don't care two straws about it."

The Finances of the Commune. Paris (May 4) Correspondence of the London News. The formal statement of the budget was presented yesterday to the Commune. This is a full account of receipts and expenditures from the 20th of March to the 80th of April. It will be seen that in these forty days the total expenditure of the Commune has been \$5,027,600, of which \$4,011,006 have gone to the War Office, and \$362,000 to the Intendance, while the different Mairies have swallowed up \$289,000. To meet this outlay the Finance Minister found in various coffers which are specified \$931,600, the octrol yielded him \$1,693,200, sales of tobacco brought in \$351,800, and to make up all deficiencies, the Bank of France lent \$1,550,000, carrying the total receipts for the forty days up

THE BADEN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Anniversary in New York-Speech of Gen,

The German patriots of the revolution of Baden in 1848-'49 held their second annual festival at Jones' Wood, New York, yesterday. The society has 240 members, many of whom were present, together with about 400 other Germans. The day was spent in social intercourse and in dancing. In the alternoon, a cannon salute called the company together in the music hall, where a platform, decorated with the German tri-color, had been erected. General Max Weber ntroduced the President of the Festival, Gen.

Franz Sigel, who said:-The anniversary of the revolutionary move-

ments of 1848 and 1849 marks only one event in the great series which has found completion in the war against Austria and France, in the destruction of the old German reactionary confederacy, and in the restoration of a new German Empire on a new basis. Therefore the old flag of 1848 was the symbol of the past. The new German flag is the symbol of the present, and of reality. It was thought strange that we should admire monarchs and princes who have accomplished so much; but it cannot be said that one loves the system of monarchy because he admires the far-seeing policy and energy of a statesman and the strategy and genus of a

he admires the far-seeing policy and energy of a statesman, and the strategy and genius of a great soldier. Besides this, the German people do not believe in monarchy "by the grace of God," or in personal infallibility. They hardly believe in the infallibility of the Pope—why should they believe in the infallibility of an emperor? We can with the best composure leave the future of Germany to the people.

We are celebrating this festival on American

soil, and therefore we are standing among a people of peoples, among a nation of nations. It is not necessary to show that, while we are applauding the great progress made in Germany, we are less republicans and patriots. many, we are less republicans and We have been the vanguard of German republicanism, and the vanguard of the great emigraciansm, and the revolution in Europe. tion which followed the revolution in Europe. When this country was in danger we were the first who filled the ranks of the American army. So much I must say to show that we are not believing in a mere name. We are aware that to be good citizens and good patriots, it is necessary not to be satisfied with the mere name of the republic, but to fight manfully against the evils which have crept into American republicanism-the evils of corruption and bribery. We believe in this republic because it is necessary in the development of civilization, just as monarchs were once necessary. This patriotic society is not political, but rather philanthropic and social, in its objects; but whenever there is an opportunity, whenever patriotic acts are necessary, know that the German and German-American soldiers will remain faithful to their post, and will ever stand on the side of right and justice.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The British Side of the Question as Under-stood by Lord Landerdale.

From the London Times. In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Lauderdale rose to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if the report in the Times of the 25th of April was correct, viz., that the future ownership of the Island of San Juan was left to the arbitration of a friendly power; and if so, whether there was any reservation or stipulation that the island was not to be fortified or made a military station. The Island of San Juan was twelve miles long by about six miles broad, and lay on the southeast end of the Island of Vancouver. It had been occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and commanded the entrance to the ports in Vancouver. If San Juan were given up to the United States, and fortified by that power, the effect would be much the same in that part of the world as it would be nearer home if the Isle of Wight were given up to the French and fortified by them. For the last two hundred years the Island of San Juan had formed part of Her Majesty's dominions, and, as their lordships were aware, about 1859 the island was taken forcible possession of by a party of troops from the United States. It was at that time occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and it

the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was not taken possession of by the direction of the Government of the United States, but by the act of a general commanding the United States forces in that part of the world. excuse for taking possession of the island was that some insult was offered to American settlers or squatters. He believed that to have been a perfectly false pretense, for up to the year 1858 there was only one American squatter In the whole island. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed in July, 1846, and it was decided that the line of boundary between the two countries should be the parallel of 49 north latitude to the sea, through the centre of the strait dividing the main land from the Island of Vancouver. The wording of the treaty was clear and distinct, but, unfortunately, the diplomatists did not mark the line down in a chart, and though there could be no doubt that it was meant that the line should go down the Channel Rosario, close to the main land on the American side, a diplomatic dispute had been going on about it for the last twenty years. The reason why he brought this matter forward was because he believed that the United States had no right whatever to San Juan, and because it had been thought by this country that in giving to the United States all that was called Washington Territory, consisting of about 60,000 square miles of the finest land in that part of the world, this country did so with the idea of setting the matter and having no more disputes. Nevertheless, in consequence of the boundary line not being put down on the chart, a dispute commenced within two years of the signing of the treaty. An agreement, he might add, had been entered into that until the commissioners, to whose appointment both sides had assented, had decided the points in dispute, neither party should interfere with the other; but, notwithstanding, a violent occupation of the island by American troops occurred during the existence of the convention. To surrender it under such circumstances would, in his opinion, be most unjust to the inhabitants of and British Columbia, as we'll as lowering to the honor and credit of this country. To the United States San Juan would be of little or no value except to enable her to prevent us from getting out of our own ports or out of the channel, while to us it was of considerable importance. He hoped, therefore, the noble earl opposite would be able to give a favorable answer to the question which he had to put to

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

Particulars of the Disaster -The Death of Councilman Weaver-The Exploded Engine of Philadelphia Manufacture-Loss by the Fire \$250,000.

From an account of the recent disaster in the Baltimore American of yesterday we extract as

This morning, a little after three o'clock, our citizens were startled from their slumbers by the fire bells ringing out a general alarm. There was no difficulty in ascertaining the locality, for in a few minutes after the alarm was sounded a fierce column of flame burst from the top of the splendid five-story warehouse in Sharp street, near German, owned and occupied by William H. Brown & Bro., wholesale dealers in drugs, and threw a glare so bright into the windows of the houses situated on the adjacent squares, that many of the frightened inmates rushed to the street under the dire appreheusion that there were burning roofs above them.

The south wall had not been considered entirely safe by the proprietors for some months past, and recently they had it taken down, and a new one substituted at a cost of over \$10,000. The workmen had finished it on Saturday last. For some reason the new wall fell first, either because it had not time to settle, and the mortar was still partially plastic, more probably because there was no adjoining building to support it on this side. It came down with a terrible crash, destroying the three-story brick residence of Dr. Felix McManus in its descent, and filling the yard with debris. Dr. McManus' house was entirely consumed, and all its valuable contents, except part of the valuable silver plate belonging to the family, which was saved by some of the firemen. When the fire was discovered Dr. McManus, his wife and son, Dr. Frederick McManus, two daughters, and an

infant son of young Dr. McManus were in the building. The police warned them of their danger, and they left the house without taking time to carry anything with them.

A WIDE-AWARE BOY. The valuable establishment of Norris & Bald-The valuable establishment of Norris & Baldwin was no doubt saved by the presence of mind and courage of a lad about fifteen years of age, employed in the store, named Tommy Turner. He was sleeping at his home, corner of Howard and Lombard streets, and hearing the alarm of fire jumped out of bed, gathered up his bunch of keys, and started for the store. When he saw the condition of affairs he thought of the cotton on the third floor, and hurrying up the stairs he on the third floor, and hurrying up the stairs he found some of the bundles already burning; he tossed them out of the window as fast as he was able, and soon the firemen got their ladders up and assisted him in the good work.

In a few seconds there were some hundreds of dollars worth of cotton lying on the pavement in a damaged condition, but the fine building was saved.

BURSTING OF THE BOILER OF THE ALPHA ENGINE. Thus far no mention has been made of the terrible accident by which an intelligent and much respected young man was suddenly hurried into eternity. Mr. Harry Weaver, a member of the City Council, had returned from a visit to Philadelphia, by the early morning train, and was on his way home when his attention was attracted to the fire, and he stopped at the corner of Howard and German streets, in front of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, to see what was going on. The Alpha Engine was at work on the opposite corner, with suction tube attached to the fire-plug that is there located. Mr. Weaver had been in the locality but a few minutes when the boiler exploded, turning the engine over on its side, and spreading consternation among the crowd that were hurrying past in the direction of the fire. A flying bolt struck Mr. Weaver on the forehead, fracturing the skull and causing a contusion of the brain. was taken into a house near by, and died in the

course of an hour. Charles King, No. 108 North Schroeder street, a substitute member of No. 8, was at the engine when it exploded. His face was badly scalded and lower limbs paralyzed. He was attended by Dr. Todd, and then removed home. His condition is dangerous.

THE WRECKED ENGINE.

At this writing (12 M.) the wrecked engine is lying at the corner of Howard and German streets, on the spot where it was thrown by the force of the explosion. It does not seem to be much injured, except that it has been wrenched from the trucks that carried it, and the springs and some of the fastenings are broken. It was the interior shell of the fire-box that gave way. By the expansion of the steam, or some other force, the interior shell was forced loose from the multitude of screw-bolts that held it to the exterior, fractured through the middle, and rolled up as a strong man would roll up a thin sheet of lead. The iron of which the shell was made appears to be exceedingly tough, and there is nothing in the edges of the fracture to indicate the least flaw or defect. A non-scientific observer upon looking at it would say that the screw-bolts were too small, or the, heles in the plates in which they were fastened were too large. The plate was torn away from them without breaking the threads.

The Alpha was one of the reserve engines, and on account of its great weight was only used upon extraordinary occasions. It was supposed to be in perfect repair, and had been so pronounced by the Chief Inspector a few days since. It was considered a most powerful and effective engine. It was manufactured by Reaney, Neafle & Co., Philadelphia, and was purchased in 1856 or 1857 for the volunteer fire

department.
Mr. Thompson, engineer of No. 8, was running the Alpha when it exploded, but was not injured. He says the gauge showed 64 pounds pressure of steam, and that engines are frequently run under a pressure of 80 or 90 pounds.

INSURANCE OF BROWN & BRO. The stock of Brown & Bro. was insured as follows, and the loss falls entirely upon Baltimore offices:-Fireman's, \$15,000; Baltimore Fire, Maryland, Washington, Merchants' and Mechanics', Howard, Peabody, Union, People's, German, Harford, Potomac, Home, Franklin, and American, each \$5000, and in the Associated for \$10,000, making a total upon the stock of \$95,000. On the building the insurance was 10,000 in the Equitable, and \$5000 each in the Fireman's and Baltimore Fire Company.

INSURANCE OF STELLMAN, HINRICHS & CO. The stock of Stellman, Hinrichs & Co. was insured as follows:—Mechanics', Brooklyn, \$5000; Fulton, New York, \$5000; Merchants', Hartford, \$5000; Ætna, Hartford, \$10,000; Connecticut, Hartford, \$5000; Phoenix, Hartford 5000; National, Boston, \$5000; North British London, \$5000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, \$5000; Market, New York, \$5000; Union, Balti-more, \$5000; Home, Baltimore, \$5000; National, Baltimore, \$5000; Maryland, Baltimore, \$15,000; People's, Baltimore, \$10,000; Howard, Balti-more, \$10,000; Peabody, Baltimore, \$5000; Hartford, Baltimore, \$5000.

The damage sustained to the building will amount to \$25,000. The greater portion of the structure will have to be taken down, the walls in some places being bulged out fully twelve inches beyond the proper line. The Fire Inspector at noon to-day estimated the loss at \$250,000.

MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

A Horrible Fratricide on the Newark

The finding of the body of Thomas Mahoney, of Jersey City, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been murdered on his way home from Newark, has already been mentioned. Later developments make it more than probable that the dreadful deed was committed by a brother's hand. Thomas Mahoney, the murdered man, was missing from his home for nearly two weeks, and his mutilated body was found on the old turnpike road across the meadows, about half way between Newark and Marion, on Tuesday last. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that in their opinion Mahoney had been murdered. The case against the brother is very strong. John, the elder one, had been en gaged in buying second-hand barrels, employing his brother Thomas to go to Newark and other places on the same business. A few days pre-vious to the murder Thomas, who had saved about \$1700, had signified his intention of buying horse and wagon and going into the same business on the same route. This led to some difficulty, when the elder brother declared that he would kill the younger one even if he were day of the murder the two men had been to Newark together, and were seen on the suburbs towards evening returning to Jersey City with a load of barrels. John Mahoney states that his brother left him there, going away with an unknown man to look at a horse which he proposed buying. The statements of the prisoner, however, conflict. He says that he returned by the regular route, his brother having been found on the road formerly used. Witnesses testify that they saw the load of barrels on the old road that evening, and it would have been impossible for him to have come up by the usual road, as the bridge was not in use. A small tug was used to ferry passengers over, the boat being too small to allow of such a load as the one in question. The ferrymen swear that neither he nor his load was taken across. Mahoney also stated to the officer that he had stopped at a friend's house on the way, and this state ment is directly contradicted by the man at whose house he says he stopped. John Mahoney offered a reward of \$100 for knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother after he was missed, this having been done, it is supposed, to throw off suspicion. The prisoner is held for examination .- Newark Advertiser, last evening,

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Fall of Paris

Fierce Struggle at Montmartre.

Versaillists Successful.

Complete Occupation of the Capital

The Commune Collapsed

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Illness of Vice-President Colfax.

The Harrisburg Dead-Lock.

The Democrats Alone Responsible.

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

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Final Struggle at Montmartre-Triumph of the Versaillists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 23-Noon.-After a desperate struggle at Mentmartre, commencing at daybreak, the Versaillist flag now floats over Montmartre, and the whole city is evidently

now in the possession of the Government troops. Positions Occupied by the Versaillists.

LONDON, May 22 .- A despatch from Versailles of Monday evening says the Versaillist troops have occupied the station of the Versailles Railway, on the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, within a short distance of Luxembourg, and that General Clinchamp has turned the insurgent position at the Tuileries and made from eight thousand to ten thousand prisoners.

A Later Despatch

says the Versaillists have occupied the Place Vendome, the Tuileries, and the Hotel de Ville. M. Issy is certainly in custody, and it is reported that Felix Pyat is also arrested.

Another despatch says the Insurgents Abandoned the Place Concorde yesterday. General Ladmirault's forces have surrounded Montmartre, and

A Battle is Now Progressing there. The complete overthrow of the insur-

gents is imminent. VERSAILLES, May 23 .- Advices from Paris report

A Terrible Fire of Cannon and Musketry

since daybreak this morning in the direction of Montmartre. The Isolation of Paris by the Prussians is now complete.

Dombrowski was Wounded and endeavored to make his escape from the Versailles troops, but was prevented by the Prussians.

The enthusiasm among The Delivered Population

of Paris is immense. A battalion of the friends of order are rejoicing. The Mayors of Paris

will assemble at Chateau Muette to-day. The Versaillists have occupied the Place de Clichy, at the junction of the Boulevards des Batignoll es and de Clichy, on the very verge of Montmartre, and also Saint Lazare Station of the Western Railroad; the Palais d'Industrie, the Chamber of the Corps Legislatif, and the Hotel des Invalides. There was smart

Fighting at the Barricades in the Place Concorde and Place de Clichy. The cannonade slackened at 10 this morning. The Versailles troops have occupied Saint Ouen. The insurgents make no attempt to break the

Prussian line of encirclement. The Prussian Troops have been ordered to open fire on the insurgents if they approach within 400 paces.

The Frankfort Conference. FRANKFORT, May 23 .- Bismarck, Favre, and Ponyer-Quertier have returned home. The Frankfort papers contain a statement that Bismarck says that the German authorities have notified the Commune that they will bombard Paris in case the residence of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, be sacked.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 22 .- To-day's session of the Spanish Cortes was exceedingly stormy. The Radicals presented a resolution for the establishment of a republic, and the Carlists submitted a motion declaring the election of King Amadeus void, and that Don Carlos, of Spain, is the rightful King. The discussion was long and excited, but finally the Cortes adjourned without a vote upon either proposition.

This Morning's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, May 28—10 30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady: uplands, 7% 27% d.; Orleans, 7% 27% d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 28—11 30 A. M.—Consols for money, 983% d., and for account, 28% 28% 28% d. Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1863, old. 90%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 89%.

LONDON, May 28—11 30 A. M.—Refined petroleum,

174.@17.4d.
FRANKFORT, May 22—Evening.—Bonds closed at 26% for the issue of 1862.
Liverroot, May 23—11.30 A. M.—Wheat, 11s. 2d.
@11s. 4d., 10r No. 2 to No. 1 average red Western spring; 118. Sd. for winter, Flour, 278. Corn, 848. 3d. for This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 23-1'80 P. M .- Consols, 93% for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, 12s. Sd. for California white; 11s. id.@ils. 8d. for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring; 11s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 15,090 quarters; American, 7500. Corn, 34s. for new.

FROM THE STATE.

The Dead-lock and Who are Responsible

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 23 .- The whole responsibility of keeping up a prolonged session of the Legislature after this time will fall upon the Democrats. They have attempted to obtain an amendment to the Registry law and have failed. They passed a resolution last Saturday to adjourn sine die on to-day, the 28d, but did not send such resolution to the House, and this morning reconsidered it, thus leaving the whole question open. Up to this time they seem to have been striving for some definite purpose, but this attempt being necessarily hopeless, any continuation of the struggle will result in nothing but enormous expenditure to the State and an utter disgust of the people at large at a body of men passing and withdrawing and repealing and reconsidering bills and measures without any sort of definite object or aim, or any result but to aggravate a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.
Illness of the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The friends of Vice-President Coltax were much alarmed when he was yesterday conveyed to his room at the Capitol, where he remains. He had been complaining of debility and a lack of nervous energy. The prompt application of remedies removed the alarming symptoms. But few visitors are admitted to his room. His physician this morning pronounced him to be easier and in an improved condition, though he is very weak and

Government Weather Report.

requires careful attention.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 23-10 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast, and in the extreme Northwest it has risen from Michigan to the South Atlantic. The area of lowest pressure has moved from Northern New York eastward into the Atlantic. The temperature has risen slightly in Nebraska and still more in Wisconsin. It is nearly stationary on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and has fallen north of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Very light rains, followed by clearing-up weather, have been experienced at many points cast and north of Tennessee and Connecticut. Heavier rain has fallen on the coasts of Louisiana and Alabama. A heavy fall in the baro-meter, with brisk south and southwest winds, pro-

meter, with brisk south and southwest winds, pro-bably exists west of Wisconsin.

Probabilities.—Pleasant weather, without serious disturbance, will probably continue on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast. The weather will probably clear away on the Gulf coast for a short time. It is probable that brisk winds will be felt on the upper lakes. Theselay night. skes Tuesday night.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The Senate met at half-

past 10.

The Secretary laid before that body a letter from Vice-President Colfax, saying that he did not expect to preside over the Senate during the remainder of the session. On motion of Mr. Sumner, Senator Anthony was

elected President pro tem, of the Senate.

Mr. Cameroa moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Sumner asked that his resolution to discharge White and Ramsdell forth with be taken up. But instead of this, the motion for an executive session prevalled, and the consideration of the treaty was

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, May 23-9-30 A.M .- Wheat market dull and easier. No. 2, \$1 24 \@1 25, cash, \$1 24 \@1 24 \% seller June; \$1 25, seller last half of June. Corn steady at 51%, seller May, or seller June; 53%c.,

 Seller July.
 Ship'ts.
 Receipts. Ship'ts.

 Flour, bbls.
 6,000
 5,000
 Oats, bus... 43,000 40,000

 Wheat, bus.
 68,000
 24,000 Rye, bus... 2,000
 2,000

 Corn, bus... 290,000
 96,000 Barley, bus... 2,000 none.

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

New York, May 23.—Stocks very strong. Money
4 per cent. Gold. 111%. 5-20s. 1862. cp., 111%;
do. 1864. cp., 111 do. 1865, cp., 111%; do. 1865.
new, 113%; do. 1867. 113%; do. 1868. 118%; 10-40s.
109%; Virginia 6s, new, 73%; Missouri 6s. 95%; Canton Co., 83%; Cumberland preferred, 33; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 30%; Reading,
115; Adams Express, 80%; Michigan Central,
124%; Michigan Southern, 114; Illinois Central,
135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126%; Chicago and
Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,
99%; Western Union Telegraph, 60%.

Milwankee Markets. MILWAUKEE, May 23—9-15 A. M.—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1, \$1-27; No. 2, \$1-24. Received, 114,000 bus. Shipped, 143,000 bushels. Freights by sail 7 c.; by

MR. COLFAX PROSTRATED.

The Vice-President Seriously Ill-Nature's Rebellion Against Overwork. A Washington despatch to the New York Times says:—About 4 P. M. Mr. Colfax felt himself growing faint, and called Mr. Pomeroy to the chair; and as he stepped from his seat his head grew dizzy, and he had to be helped to his room, where he lay on the sofa. The Senators gathered around him, and hurried a messenger for a physician. It was at once pronounced paralysis. The Vice-President soon became nsensible, and his pulse ran down to forty, and

Dr. Bliss, his family physician, soon arrived, and began to treat him for vertigo, and has for four hours been applying hot remedies, and by various means endeavoring to drive the blood from his head, and prevent a congestion of the

his face became white as marble.

At 9 P. M. Mr. Colfax is somewhat easier, and his physicians think if they can prevent a relapse he will recover. They will remain with him all night in his room in the Capitol.

The Vice-President has not been well for some days. He has been incessantly letter-writing. He ate very little breakfast this morning, and smoked five or six strong cigars during the morning; and then sitting several hours in that insulated cast-iron oven, the Senate Chamber, with all its doors and passages closed to prevent the ingress of fresh air, was too much for his nervous system, which has finally given way. If he passes the night safely, it will be some time before he can regain his health, as the

FINANUE AND COMMERCE.

shock he received to-day is of great severity.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, May 23, 1871.
The city national banks last night, in their usual weekly exhibit of accounts, report further improvement in loanable resources. The depo-sits have been augmented \$650,563, and the legal tenders \$374.633. There is a slight falling off, however, in the specie reserve, and also in the loans, the latter resulting rather from a lack of demand. The business at the banks during the week shows an excess of \$8,793,270, as compared with the preceding week, and the balances of \$1,130,324. These figures indicate very clearly the present and prospective condition of the local money market. The demand to-day so far has been quite light for all purposes, and rates are as easy as ever. Gold is dull and weak, varying from 111%@

At the Stock Board the dealings were large and prices rather weak. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 103, and City 6s, new bonds, at 103%. Government bonds are in good demand, and Reading Rallroad was steady, with sales at 57%. Pennsylvania sold at 62, and at 61% for the allotments; Camden and Amboy at 131%@

131%; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52@52%;

Little Schuvlkill at 46%; and Lehigh Valley at 62% 62%. Capal shares were neglected but steady.

Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18 and Lehigh The balance of the list was quiet. Manufacturers' Bank sold at 29½; Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 21½; and Central Transportation at

49%@49%.] PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, May 23 .- Bark is dull at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Querettron. Several car loads of Chestnut

Oak sold at \$16@17 per cord. The Flour market is steady, without, however, any great degree of activity. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25@5.62%; extras at \$5.76@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$6.75@7; Minnesota do. do. at \$7@7-25; Pennsyl-

at \$6.75@7; Minnesota do. do. at \$7.@7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@6.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.@7.56; and fancy brands at \$7.75.@9, the latter rate for St. Louis. Hye Flour sells in lots at \$5.75.@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of Indians red, good and choice, at \$1.54.@1.65; Pennsylvania do. at \$1.58.@1.60; amber at \$1.65.@1.70; and white at \$1.75.@1.80. Hye is beld at \$1.61.10 for Pennsylvania and Western, and \$1 for Southern. Corn is in fair demand at a decline of 1 cent. Sales of 400 bushels Southern yellow at 77.c.; Western high mixed at 74.@75c.; and a decline of 1 cent. Sales of 400 bushels Southern yellow at 77c.; Western high mixed at 74@75c.; and 14,000 bushels do, for shipment on secret terms. Oats are without essential change. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 62%c.* for black; 64@65c. for mixed, and 66@67c, for white. In Barley and Mait ro sale.

Whisky is held with increased firmness. Holders ask 94@95c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 68 | 11 A. M...... 72 | 2 P. M...... 77 SUN RISES...... 438 MOON SETS....... 11. 4 SUN SETS....... 7.14 HIGH WATER........ 433

(Ey Cable.)

London, May 23.—Steamship European, from Quebec, has arrived at Liverpool. (By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 23.—The pilot-boat Silcer reports as passed in for Baltimore, bark Campanier, from Matanzas; brigs Minola, from St. Jano, and Sarah and Emma, from Messina; and schr Revival, from Palermo. schr Revival, from Palermo.

Passed out, brig Chesapeake, for Demarara.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr James M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Boston, Day,

Huddell & Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Lehman Biew, Clark, Boston, do.
Boat T. Parker, Kirkpatrick, New York, do.
Schr Hazieton, Cummings, Taunton, Sinnick & Co. Schr Paugusset, Waples, Charlestown, Schr L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Providence, Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Lynn,

Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Gloucester, do. Schr Marietta Hand, Nolan, Orient, do. Barge H. J. O'Kane, O'Kane, New York, do. Schr H. Blackman, Armat, Newport, Graeff, Rothermel & Co. Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Boston, Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Newport,

Schr M. V. Cook, Fakenberg, Newport,
Barge W. Hamilton, Hamilton, New York,
Barge Edw. Davis, Kilby,
do. do.
Barge Ironsides, Missomer,
Barge G. J. Shields, McMonabyn, do.
Barge G. O. Bowman, Shoe, West Chester,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Vanneman, 24 hours from New York, with mass. to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Utility, Nickerson, from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Schr Harry White, Hopkins, 10 days from Car-denas, with molasses to Duncan & Poey—vessel to

ennox & Burgess. Schr Almira Wooley, Vangilder, from Gloucester, Schr Florence C., Adams, from Rappahannock Schr Archer & Reeves, Gardner, from Gardner, Me., with ice, Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Nanticoke River.

Schr Sarak A. Boice, Yates, from Providence. Schr David S. Siner, Smith, do. Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, do.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, Crompton, from Boston.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Pawtucket River,
Schr Annie E. Martin, Weeks, from Fall River. Schr St. Mary, Steelman, from Jersey City.
Schr F. Edwards, West, from New York.
Schr Enos B. Phillips, Gardner, from Dighton.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, from New Haven,

Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. RASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN New York Office, May 22.—The following barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light:—United Brothers, Ellen, Talmage, Houghton, Hope, Dauntiess, Adella, and Greenman. S. B. Pomeroy, with sand, for Philadelphia.

J auntless, with iron, do.

Baltimore Branch Office, May 22.—The follow-

Baltimore Branch Office, May 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
P. W. Morris, Thomas and Matthew, P. McDevitt, Idazoma, W. M. Lewis, J. J. Wolcott, S. W. Adwin, Clinton, Sarsh Ann, Jane Elliott, P. H. Clinton, Hudson, and Ocean, all with coal, for New York.
Philadelighta Branch Office, May 23.—Weather.
—Wine:—May 22, veered at 3 P. M. to S. by W.; 7 P. M., W. & S. Just before sunset, looking across the noble Delaware river at our neighboring younger stater city Camden, you might have witnessed the

the noble Delaware river at our neighboring younger sister city Camden, you might have witnessed the interesting phenomenon of the elongated, horizontal line of smoke from the lofty stacks of chimneys of the busy furnaces of North Camden assuming the most fantastic shapes, the play and sport of the zephyrs; but to the mariner that condition of the elements portends sudden, sometimes appalling, disaster; always the precursor of a change, moduled by temperature, which coliminated last night in the grateful shower that swept off the surcharged lower strata of those constituents which, if protracted, produces the "postlience that waketh in darkness." This 4 A. M., wind N. W.; gratefully cool, and vitalizing and health-giving. Barometrical: Barometer slowly went down to 29 77.50 at midnight; this 4 A. M. (May 23), I find it 30 1-50.

L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVER-DE-GRACE, May 23. — The following boats leave in tow to-day :-Evening Star and S. M. Bickford, with lumber to Forsman and John and Sallie, with lumber

to D. E. Trainer & Co.
Middleton & Orlando and Colonel Donaldson, with imber to Taylor & Betts.
Edward Lippincott, with lumber to Saylor, Day &

Morie,
H. Johnson, James Henry, and J. A. Lesher, with
coal to G. C. Morris,
2 Pennsylvania Canal Co.'s, with coal, for Wilmington, Del. Three Sisters, with bark to order.