FIRST EDITION

THE BLOOMFIELD RAILWAY WAR.

Mass Meeting of Citizens-An Agreement Reached-End of a Remarkable Conflict. The demonstration against the bridging of Broad street in Bloomfield, which took place yesterday morning, proves to be an affair of very serious proportions, in which many of the first citizens of the place were engaged. The trouble has been brewing for months, and lately con-ferences of the citizens have been held at which it had been agreed that on the first movement of the Montclair Railroad Company to erect the obnoxious bridge, the First Church bell should be rung and the citizens assemble to resist the bridge-builders with force and arms.

The citizens' ground of opposition is that the bridge is of such a narrow span that it obstructs the street, and that the railroad company thus seek to injure and deface the main thoroughfare of the town in revenge for the township's refusal to bond itself in aid of the railroad. It is claimed on the other hand that the railroad company have already once changed their line at a heavy expense to please the Bloomfieldites, and that the present trouble arises from the machi-nations among the citizens of the paid agent and stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and

THE SITUATION THIS MORNING. Long before 7 o'clock this morning a large crowd of people, among whom were many of the most respectable citizens of Bloomfield, assembled at the scene of the railway war, all determined to resist to the utmost any attempt on the part of the railroad company to construct the disputed bridge. A guard of about forty officers, deputy sheriffs, and railway policemen

remained on the ground over night to maintain order and prevent any attempt to cut down the trestle-work of the railroad company by the citizens, but there was no disturbance, and the sentries paced up and down the road unmolested. On the opposing forces arriving on the ground this morning a consultation was held in a neighboring house between the town committee of Bloomfield, and Messrs. Wilde and Spalding on behalf of the company. At this meeting it was agreed the company should be allowed to go on and build the bridge across the street, but they should not fill up the spaces between the piers with dirt, nor construct any stone piers on the sidewalk without first giving the town committee ten days notice. The town committee then repaired to the scene of conflict to make

THE PARLEY BETWEEN THE GENERALS. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:-

known the result of their deliberations to the

"Resolved, That the citizens will resist any attempt to put up a bridge until the railroad company give a satisfactory guarantee that another bridge shall be constructed, spanning the street full width thereof, within one year."

Three were appointed a committee to wait on the railroad company and inform them of the ction of the citizens. Mr. Spaulding was unwilling to agree to remove the bridge within one year; he was, however, willing to agree to remove it within two

years. After a protracted discussion between Mr. Spaulding and the committee, the following agreement was drawn up and signed:-THE AGREEMENT.

This agreement witnesseth that for good and sufficient reasons, and to reconcile the differences between the railway company and the citizens of the township, now therefore it is agreed by Henry C. Spaulding, Superintendent, that the bridge now being erected at the crossing of the said railway and the read leading from Bloomield to Paterson, pearly the bounder of the Couling shall be removed. near the house of John Collins shall be removed within two years from the date of this instrument, and that a good and sufficient bridge of sixty feet in width, clear and free from all obstructions in the road, shall be erected in its stead. HENRY C. SPAULDING.

This agreement was then read to the citizens, when they voted to accept it and dispersed to their homes, leaving the railway company in peaceable possession of the mooted ground. Thus ends one of the most remarkable railroad wars that has ever taken place in our vicinity .-Newark Evening Advertiser, 23d.

THE CLAYTON LAND CASE.

Verdict for the Plaintiff - Property-holders Dispossessed. Hon. James A. Bayard concluded his argument in the case of Whartonby against William Daniels, Mason Balley, and the tenant James Gilmore at about noon yesterday. Justice Strong then charged the jury, saying

that the question involved was purely one of law, and on him would rest the responsibility. The charge occupied about half an hour in delivery, and was very decidedly in behalf of the plaintiff. The jury at about 12½ o'clock rendered a verdict that William Daniels, Mason Bailey, and James Gilmore are trespassers—a verdict which virtually confirms Whartonby in his title to the whole tract.

This suit, as we have already mentioned, is an exceedingly interesting one, involving not only the title to the property in litigation, but to that of all the village of Clayton.

The Judge recited again the provisions of the will by which the testator, after bequeathing certain legacies, devised the residue of his estate, both real and personal, to his son, and "after his death to his issue, and such issue, their heirs and assigns forever." In case Richard dled without lawful issue, the estate went to the testator's wife Elizabeth, his sister Sarah, and his sister Rebecca, during their natural lives; "and," continues the will, "after their death to James Whartonby, sen of Thomas Whartonby, of the city of Philadelphia, the said James Whartonby, his heirs and assigns forever."

After the rendering of the verdict Hon. Reverdy Johnson, one of the counsel for the defend ants, asked leave to file an exception to the ruling of the Court, which was granted, this action, it is understood, being with a view to carrying it up to the Supreme Court. - Wilmington Commercial, yesterday.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Presence of Mind Saves a Life. A most singular accident, says the Newark Advertiser of last evening, occurred yesterday morning to Mr. E. H. Divine, of the firm of Divine & Farrington, at his residence, No. 28
Parkhurst street. In attempting to draw a
bucket of water in a well in his rear yard, the
bucket became detached from the chain and fell to the bottom of the well, which is nearly thirty feet deep. To recover it again he tied a rope about the waist of his son, a lad about twelve years of age, and lowered him cautiously to the bottom of the well. The lad recovered the bucket, and Mr. Divine began pulling him out bucket, and Mr. Divine began pulling him out hand over hand, the rope running through an opening in the side of the well-house. Unfortunately, when the lad was within fifteen feet of the surface, the well-house tippped over upon Mr. Divine, carrying him to the ground and covering him with the debris. Though badly hurt, and unable to extricate himself, or make sufficient outcome to bring assistance, he retained his presence. cry to bring assistance, he retained his presence of mind, and clung firmly to the rope which held his boy dangling above the jaws of death. A more trying situation can hardly be imagined, but he managed after a time to kick away a portion of the boards and timbers which covered him, and by exertions which it would seem almost impossible for to have made under the circumstances, he finally drew his son safely to the surface, and then sank down completely exhausted with the agony of suspense he had undergone and the bodily suffering he still en-

dured. He was soon after removed to his house,

where it was found that he had sustained severe

injuries upon his chest, back, and arms, which will be likely to detain him from his business

for some time.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

A Western Bank Robbed in the Daytime in an Audaciously Bold Manner.

From the Lineville (Iowa) Index, The county seat of this county was visited by four men on Saturday night, who committed the boldest and most daring rebbery ever com-mitted in the West, robbing Ocobook Brothers' bank of \$6000, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and making their escape from a multitude of men, who had assembled at that place to hear a speech in the interest of the Mo., I. and Nebraska Railroad, by Henry Clay

For several days previous to the robbery four strange and suspicious characters had been seen in and about Corydon, whose business no one knew. Having heard that Mr. Dean was to address the people of Corydon on Saturday last, they armed themselves, each with four navy revolvers, and rode to Corydon, taking advantage of the large number of men in town, who were at that hour collected at the Methodist Episcopal Church to hear Mr. Dean, the church being situated some distance from the square. The robbers rode into town and up to the front deor of the bank. Mr. Ocobock, the junior member of the firm was seated in the back room of the bank. They quietly and coolly approached him, each presenting a revolver, and said:
"Get up, walk easy, dont say a d—d word, and
unlock that safe," Mr. Ocobock, appreciating
the situation, went to the safe, and it seems found
it difficult to hit the combination, either through excitement or from some other cause, when one of the robbers drew back his revolver, and, in a commanding voice demanded him to "open that safe within five seconds." The safe was un-locked by Mr. Ocobock, when one of the parties grabbed for the money and got it, crammed it into a pair of saddle-bags which they had brought along for that purpose, and bid the banker "good day," mounting their horses and dashing through town and right by the church occupied by at least six hundred men, defiantly flourishing their revolvers, inviting the already alarmed crowd to "come on," and yelling at the top of their voices, "Hurrah for John Wilkes Booth," and "Take us if you can." One of them flourished a revolver and informed the erowd that that was "the tool that killed Abe Lincoln." Thus successfully committing their hellish deed, and making their escape.

The Board of Supervisors of the county is in session, and has generously offered the liberal reward of \$4000 for the arrest of the parties, which we hope will be sufficient incentive to

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TROUBLE The Refusal of Judge Barnard to Grant the Mandamus.

Judge Barnard, in the Lanahan case yesterday in New York, in an opinion of over fifty foolscap pages, after reciting the evidence before him, which has been already published, holds that the relator has failed to show such a refusal on Dr. Carlton's part to permit him to examine the books as to entitle him to the writ. He thinks the relator's difficulty was that he claimed a right to private control of them, which has been properly resisted. The relator's right, if any, to an examination, must be made in the ordinary place of keeping of the books, and under checks and safeguards provided by the Book Committee in their resolution of October, 1870. He can find no reason for such an examination. There was in the first affidavit not the slightest pretense that the agent of the Concern had retained any property of the Concern. In a subsequent affidavit the relator undertook to show that the respondent retained interest belonging to the Concern, but to the judge's mind the respondent has fully shown the idea without foundation. He thinks the relator should have sought information from the officers the Concern and of the bank before making such damaging charges. He is unable to resist the conclusion that the relator is hostile to the respondent and the best interests of the Book Concern. Mr. Justice Bernard then recites the facts stated in the affidavits to show this hostility. The relator made charges of fraud and mismanagement without proper evidence, and when called to account for it desired to obtain evidence justifying them from books and papers which he now swore he never saw. The Court was un-willing to sanction such conduct. He wished to obtain books and papers which he had never seen to enable him to justify a charge of larceny and robbery which he made against Mr. Good-

To him (Judge Barnard) it was surprising that such a claim should be made; that the relator did not make his examination before making the charge. He had made an examination of such books and papers as he chose, and, failing in these to find any evidence, asked another opportunity to hunt for it. Such a fishing for evidence the law had always condemned. motion must be denied, with costs.

THE GREAT RAILROAD LEASE.

Election of Officers of the N. J. Railroad-The Prospects.

The Prospects.

The directors of the New Jersey Railroad Company met yesterday and elected the following board of officers:—President, A. L. Dennis; Treasurer, H. J. Southmayd; Superintendent (and Vice-President), F. W. Jackson; Secretary and General Passenger Agent, F. W. Rankin. The subject of the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad was discussed, and from the statements made by the committee having charge of the lease, and from the statements of the lease, it is claimed that only a two-thirds vote is necessary under the law, the friends of the lease have thus secured 3000 shares more than are needed. Of the secured 8000 shares more than are needed. Of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, holders of 34,000 shares have approved out of the whole number of shares, 58,500. In the Raritan and Delaware Canal Company, the committee have propured signatures representing 36,000 out of 58,500 shares. There are now needed 8000 shares from both companies to make up the required two-thirds vote. The assent of this amount of stock the committee are confident of obtaining, and it is probable that it will be obtained—by purchase of the stock, if in no

other way.

On the other hand, the opponents of the lease are making up their delay by attacking the lease in the courts. The injunction which has been prepared to prevent the officers of a mutual board from executing the lease will probably be served early in the present week, and both parties will prepare for a hard struggle in the Court of Chancery. In the hard struggle in the Court of Chancery. In the Philadelphia Common Council, on Thursday evening, a resolution was introduced instructing the city directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to use every practicable effort to prevent the proposed lease, and the City Solicitor to adopt legal measures by injunction in equity to arrest and prevent the measure. The resolution was prefaced by a long preamble, averring that the consummation of the lease would necessarily shift the seaboard point, thereby occasioning vast injury to the commercial interests of Philadelphia. The resolution was received with favor and was debated at length, the speakers favoring the defeat of the length, the speakers favoring the defeat of the lease. It was finally referred to the appropriate committee. It is hoped by the friends of the lease—who express the greatest contempt for those legal proceedings—that the proper number of signatures may be obtained before July 1, so that the Pennsylvania Company may take possession and pay the July end.—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

-The expenses of Barnum's combination exhibition are \$2500 a day. -"How dees your horse answer?" "I really

don't know-never question him." -The way to command respect and plenty of room in a crowd-Carry a pot of paint in each

-Some Southern turnouts will be seen at Saratoga this year for the first time since the commencement of the Rebellion. -Hard times in Persia induce the gipsies to

sell their lovely daughters at the ridiculously insufficient price of five dollars. The enterprising thieves of Council Bluffs steal all the bedclothes off married people by putting hooked sticks in at the windows. —A Michigander has trained his hens to cat potato bugs and to follow each her own row, picking them clean, with no desultory skirmieh-

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Startling Intelligence.

Prospects of a War Between England and Germany.

Franco - German Imbroglio.

Indemnity Troubles,

Prussia Makes a Peremptory Demand for the Payment of the First Instalment.

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

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Orleans Princes. Paris, June 24 .- The Orleans princes will not

return to their estate at Chantilly until the Prussians have evacuated the Department of the It is reported that the

Trials of Assi, Rossel, and Rochefort have been again postponed in consequence of the discovery of papers centaining additional Gambetta

declines to run for the Assembly because, he says, the present chamber is an illegal body. A letter has been published from Baron Haussmann,

in which he promises to accept the decision of the country as to the form of the future govern-The Echo of Commerce to-day announces its

adherence to republican union. The present effective Artillery Force of France consists of four hundred batteries and

General Bourbaki has completely recovered from his wounds, and

is appointed to the command at Lyons. Resignation of the Spanish Ministry. Madrid, June 23 .- The Cortes this evening adopted an address to the Crown by a vote of 164 to 98. The resignation of the whole Ministry was then announced. Marshal Serrano will, it is believed, be President of the new Ministry.

The Algeria Blockade. VERSAILLES, June 24 .- The Official Journal of to-day says General Taltemand has raised the blockade of Fort National, in Algeria, after a spirited fight, with a loss of only eight killed and thirty wounded. LONDON, June 24 .- The American Consul and

suite have arrived at Tangier from Fese. Troubles About the War Indemnity. BERLIN, June 23 .- Prince Bismarck has ad-

dressed an imperative demand to the French Government for the immediate payment of the first instalment of the war indemnity, which, according to the terms of the treaty of peace, is to be paid thirty days after the re-establishment of the authority of the French Government in Paris. The Precise Date on which the First In-

stalment is Due. Prince Bismarck in his note to M. Jules Favre holds that the forces of the French Government entered Paris on May 21, that the city was reoccupied and the authority of the Government virtually re-established on May 25, when nearly all the insurgents had been killed, taken prisoners, or had surrendered to Marshal Mac-Mahon, and that the first instalment of 500,-000,000 francs is therefore strictly due on

June 24. Agreement between Prince Bismarck and M. Thiers.

By an arrangement between Prince Bismarck and M. Thiers it had been agreed that 125,000,000 francs out of the first instalment should be paid at an earlier period than that fixed by the treaty of peace, Prince Bismarck accepting this sum in French bank notes, on condition that the remainder of the first instalment and in addition to it 125,000,000, to be deducted from the second instalment, should be paid in gold or its equivalent thirty days after the reoccupation of Paris, as stipulated by the treaty of peace.

What France Has Already Paid. In compliance with this agreement France paid 40,000,000 francs on May 25, another 40,000,000 on June 1, and 45,000,000 on June 15-125,000,000 in all-in French bank notes. Remaining due on May 24, 500,000,000 francs, payable in gold. The French Government has offered its own bank notes in payment of this sum also, which offer Prince Bismarck peremptorily refused.

Asking Another Delay. M. Thiers then requested another delay, saying that the funds were needed for the relief of Paris and to carry on the Government, and that the sum for the payment of the first instalment could, just now, only be obtained on rulnous

Prince Bismarck Unytelding. In reply, Prince Bismarck says that the Imperial Government will grant no further delay, and hints that forced requisitions and dangerons consequences will ensue if the money does not come forward.

The Acquisition of Heligolaud. BERLIN, June 53 .- A serious complication has arisen between Germany and England, and severe despatches are passing between Prince Bismarck and Earl Granville.

The Difficulty.

Prince Bismarck has addressed a note to Count Bernstorff, the German representative in London, informing him that the Imperial German Government desired to acquire Heligoland, and empowering him to make propositions to the British Government for the purchase of the

England will Hold on to Heligoland. Earl Granville replied in the same manner,

SECOND EDITION | saying that England will not part with He'igoentertain no proposition looking to the cession of that island.

Bismarck Bellicose.

Upon which Prince Bismarck again addressed the British Government through Count Bernstorff, declaring that the acquisition of Heligoland was necessary for the protection of the German coast, reciting as an instance the facilities for coaling and immunity from attack which the French fleet enjoyed at Heligoland, by which it was enabled to blockade Hamburg and paralyze the commerce of the German coast. He looked upon Heligoland, on account of its close preximity, as German territory, and its possession by any foreign power as a standing menace to Germany.

Earl Granville Inflexible. Earl Granville again replied that England was only bound to consider her own interests; that the wish of the German Government to acquire Heligoland did not constitute her right to it, as the island had never been under German rule. The controversy now rests at this stage.

The German Press on Heligoland. All the unofficial papers in Berlin are discussing the chances for the acquisition of Heligo-land, while the official press is either guarded or silent on the subject, a fact which is interpreted as one of great significance.

This Morning's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, June 24—10-30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 8%d. The saies to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.
Frankfort, June 23.—United States bonds closed at 96%@96%.
Paris, June 23.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes,

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, June 24—130 P. M.—Consols closed at 91% for both money and account. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88%. LIVERPOOL, June 24—130 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands, 5%d.; Orleans, \$%@ 8%d. The sales have made 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Cheese, 59s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Mining Difficulties.

SSN FRANCISCO, June 23 .- The troops detailed for duty in Amador county halted in Sacramento to-day, pending negotiations between the owners of the mine and the strikers for an amicable settlement of their difficulties.

Governor Haight will visit Amador to-morrow morning to consult with the strickers before ordering the troops to take possession and proclaiming martial law.

Revolting Cannibals.

Hostilities have broken out amongst the rival clans in the Fiji Islands, and caonibalism is being indulged in to an unlimited extent by the Leroni faction, who recently professed Christianity. King Thakombau is getting his forces ready to attack the revolting cannibals. General Rosecrans, Chairman of the

General Thomas Monument Association, appeals to the American people for contributions to the fund. Remittances to be made to Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Treasurer of the Society of the Potomac, at St. Louis, Mo. The monument is to be erected in Central Park, New

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Meavy Sentences.

SPRINGFIELD, June 24 .- In the Superior Court at Northampton yesterday, Judge Pitman sentenced E. H. Benjamin and C. M. Dunbar, on five indictments each, to six years in the Five Northampton liquor dealers were given

from two to four months.

FROM NEW YORK.

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

The Foster Case. New York, June 24 .- Efforts are being made by ex-Judge Stuart to procure a stay of execution of the judgment in the case of William Foster, to be hanged for the murder of Mr. Putnam. Judge Cardozo is expected to render a decision on Monday morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Government Weather Report.

Government Weather Report.

War Department, Office of the Chirf Signal Officer, Washington, June 24—10-20 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations. The barometer has varied but little in the Southern and Gulf States, it has risen in the Eastern States, and is still rising in Maine. The area of low pressure, which was on Friday morning in Iowa, has moved eastward, and is now central east of Lake Huron. Its progress has been accompanied by a very narrow band of heavy rains, but no high winds have been reported. The area of rain now extends from Lake Ontario to Long Isiand and the middle of Lake Erie, and covers a small portion of Northern Illinois. Clear weather is reported from Northern Lake Michigan and Lake Superior; partially cloudy weather from the Ohio north to the Blue Ridge. Light southwest winds prevail on the Gulf and South Atlantic; northerly winds on the East Atlantic and the upper lakes. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, and is now falling in the Middle and Eastern States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that cloudy weather will continue on the Gulf and South Atlantic. now failing in the Middle and Eastern States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that cloudy weather will continue on the Gulf and South Atlantic. Threatening weather, with light rains, in the Middle States; heavier rains, with easterly winds, on the East Atlantic coast. The centre of the storm now on Lakes Erie and Ontario will probably move north and east. Clearing-up weather, with fresh winds from the northeast and north, are probable for this afternoon on Lake Huron and westward.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 742 A. M., Philadelphia time, The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale :-

Place of Obser- vation.	Barome- ter.	Thermo-	Direction of Wind,	Velocity,	Force of Wind,	State of Weather.
Baltimore	29-91	77	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
	30.02	63	N.	9	V. gent.	Cloud
Buffalo	29.71	57	N. E.	9	Gentle.	h.rain
Cape May	29.99	68	8.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	80.02	90	8. W.		Gentle.	
Chicago	29.83		N.			l. rain
Detroit	29.67		S. W.	13	Gentle.	
Key West, Fla	80.10	82	E.		Brisk.	Pair
Memphis	30.95		S. W.		V. gent.	
Mt. Washington.	80.15		N.W.	1 2	V. gent.	
New Orleans	80.07		S. W.		Theter	Cloud
	39.58	65	N.		Brisk.	i. rain
Norfolk	29-96	78	8.		Gentle.	
Omaha	29.80	66	S. E.	122	V. gent.	
Oswego	23.90	56	S. H.		Brisk.	h.ram Fair
Philadelphia	20 - 52 27	76 81	Oh Die	100	Calm.	
St. Louis Washington	28 22	75	S.	· a	V. gent.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C.	20.03	85	a w	19	Brisk.	Fair
A HHIIIME TOH' W'C	00.08	50	Mr. W.	100	APR MINE	T. Sept.

MILWAURER, June 24 - 9 18 A. M.—Wheat market firm. No. 1, \$1 21; No. 2, \$1 29 16. Receipts, 53,000 bushels; shipments, none. Freights, 5 16., sail; 9 1/16.,

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Arbitrary Imprisonment by Military Offi-

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16, via Matamoras, June 17 .- The United States Consul at the city of Mexico says military officers arbitrarily imprisoned the Governor and Prefect of Morello, but the act was disapproved by the General Government, and both were released.

Death of Governor Bustamente. Governor Bustamente, who gave the order suspending forcibly the Lerdist ayuntiamiento, died suddenly June 14, at Fredo. Chevis is the new Governor. Senor Pesquiera, a Juarezist, has been elected Governor of Sonora. An Extra Session of Congress.

The permanent committee of Congress is making proposals for the calling of Congress in

General Cevallas who was seriously wounded before Tampico, is

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

New York, June 24.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 8 per cent. Gold, 112½: 5-908, 1869, coupons, 112½; do. 1864, cp., 112½; do. 1865, cp., 112½; do. 1865, pew. 114½; do. 1867, 114½; 10-408, 110½; Virginia 68, new, 72; Missouri 68, 96½; Canton Co. 80; Cumberland preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 27½; Reading 116½; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 111½; Hilnois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 116½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100. Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Receipts, Ship'ts, Receipts, Ship'ts, Flour, bbls. 4,000 3,000 Oats, bus...33,000 8,000 W heat,bus. 54,000 8,000 Rye, bus... none 2,000 Corn, bus..246,000 177,000 Barley, bus.. 2,000 none.

OLD HARVARD.

Class Day Observances. CAMBRIDGE, June 23.—To-day is class day at Harvard, the brightest, the gayest day that this suburban city sees in all the season. The c'ass, numbering 168 members, is the largest ever graduated from the venerable institution.

The class assembled this morning in front of Holegarian and marched the season.

worthy Hall, at 9-45 o'cleck, and marched thence to the chapel, where a short and simple religious service was conducted by the class chaplain, Charles L. B. Whitney. Then came the breakfast, for which the class repaired to old Massachusetts Hall. The the class repaired to old Massachusetts Hall. The members of the faculty provide this very needful entertainment. The host this year was Professor Bowen. Across the street to the small Unitarian meeting-house, which is still the most capacious auditorium that Harvard has at her disposal, the class marching with a dignified slowness that amounted almost to solemuity, found it as ever crowded—nay, jammed full of faculty and femininity, with a few ushers present, who, having discharged their full duty by stuffing every pew, rested on their laurels and became listeners.

The order of exercises in the church was as follows:—

Music.
Prayer by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D.
Music.
Oration by Horace Edw'd Deming, of Shortsville, N. Y.
Music.
Poem, Henry Walton Swift, of New Bedford, Mass.
Music.
Ode by William Tudor, of Boston.
The planting of the ivy, the exercises at the tree.

and the singing of the class song, came later yet—at 5.30. Then in the evening a portion of the yard was swept off, and tickets were required of all entering the enclosure, which of course became a pretty lit-tle preserve for firtation. The grounds were illu-minated with Chinese lanterns. The President held his customary reception during the evening, and there were few who neglected to call and pay their respects to the first college president who ever made himself thoroughly liked by his students. But the scene was not less brilliant than on former years, and if a little quieter than it used to be, it may have been because there were many more spreads at the rooms of the students than ever be-fore. This luxury, which used to be indulged in only by the more opulent seniors, has come to be very general, and there were few graduates to-day who did not entertain their friends. One caterer supplied no less than 2500 plates, which shows that the class of '71 is unexampled for feasting as well as numbers. The exercises around the tree were somewhat less boisterous than usual, and the seniors did not indulge in such extraordinary and grotesque raiment as has been habitual on former occasions. but everything was spiritedly done, and after the wreath had been scrambled for the class ivy was planted, and the juniors embraced each other and abandoned themselves to the filrtation and convivality of the late hours of the day. There were few visitors present of much prestige or consequence, General Burnaide being the only notable stranger who witnessed the exercises. On the whole, it has been the most notable class-day the college ever knew.—N. Y. World correspondence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision of Trains on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

Intelligence reached the city last evening of an accident on the Northwestern Railroad, re-sulting in the death of one person and the wounding of two others. The accident occurred at McEwin's Station, fifty-seven miles from this place, at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At this point a passenger and freight train col-lided on account of the conductor on the passenger train mistaking his orders. The most unfortunate and heart-rending thing connected with the accident was the killing of Mr. Post, a brakeman on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, who was on his way to his home in Woodville, Alabama. He was standing on the platform at the time of the accident. A brakeman on the train, named Condon, had his foot bruised, and another brakeman named Bonner had his hand considerably injured, but fortunately no bones were broken in either case. The pilots, or cow-catchers, were very much damaged, but the engines were not disabled .- Nashville Union.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Anti-Penn Squareites Again Defeated _Their Application for an Injunction Refused by the Courts-Their Latest and Weakest Dodge Played Out. Nisi Prius-Chief Justice Thompson.

The Chief Justice this morning delivered the following opinion, refusing to the Washington Square clique an injunction to restrain the erection of the public buildings at Penn Square, and thereby destroying their last hope:-The bill in this case prays an injunction to re-

The bill in this case prays an injunction to restrain the defendants, commissioners, from proceeding under the act appointing them to erect the public buildings mentioned in the act, as it is alleged in the 12th section of the bill, "they have begun to do." The complainants are tax-payers and citizens of Philadelphis, and interfere because of the increased taxes they will, as they allege, be obliged to pay, if the buildings are erected. The ground of their application is that the act of Assembly of August 5th, 1870, under which public buildings are authorized to be erected by the commissioners, is unconstitutional and void. Several reasons for this are set forth in the bill.

the bill.

The point of unconstitutionality of the act was made by a bill filed by tax-payers and citizens of the city against the commissioners on the 3d December, 1870, and was heard before all the judges at Nisi Prius, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th January, 1871. The unanimous opinion of the Court was delivered by Read, J., on the 18th of the same month, 18th P. F. Smith, 489, pronouncing the act constitutional, and overruling that and other causes insisted on as grounds for injunction. That judgment so far, I learn, has been acquiezced in; I regard the question of constitutional.

tionalty of the act, therefore, as resadjudicata. Until that decision is changed by the authority which made it, and it was virtually the decision of the court in banc, although technically at Nist Prius. I must treat as a decision pronounced upon a consideration of every argument and reason which existed and could then have been advanced against the act. The reasons given now against its constitutionality existed then, and, in presumption of law, were then considered and held insumcient. A different rule would lead to ahomalous results not to be allowed for a moment. An act would be constitutional, dependent on whether all the grounds or reasons were or were not given, which might have been given on the argument on which the decision should be made. That would not do as a reason for disregarding the action of the court in the last resort by an inferior tribunal. It is bound by the judgment of constitutionality pronounced by the highest authority until that authority corrects its own error, if any, or changes its decision. That is the situation of this court in this case. All the judges declared the act in question constitutional in the decision referred to; that decision binds me in this case as effectually as if technically in the Supreme Court, as it virtually was.

But even if this were entirely out of the way, and there were reasons sufficient to authorize an injunction to issue in ordinary cases, which I do not say is the case, the first and only section of the act of 5th April, 1846, deprives me, I think, of jurisdiction to grant an injunction in this case. It provides "that no courts within the city and county of Philadelphia chall exercise the power of a Court of Chancery in granting or continuing injunctions against the erection or use of any public works of any kind, erected or in progress of erection, under the authority of an act of the Legislature, until the questions of title and damages shall be submitted and finally decided by a common law court; and in such cases the court shall have authority

of a jury to the sheriff of an adjoining county." P.
I., 1846, p. 272.
It is samitted, as already remarked that, in the
plaintiff's bill, the work towards the erection of these
buildings had been begun before filing the bill, and
that fully accords with the affidavits of the defendants. It matters not that comparatively little had
been done. The first stroke of the axe or the pick,
with a view to the erection of the buildings brings
their case within the provisions of the act, which
forbids an injunction, in the first instance. It is obviously not the amount of the work done or progress.

their case within the provisions of the act, which forbids an injunction, in the first instance. It is obviously not the amount of the work done or progress made in the erection of buildings which ousts the jurisdiction in chancery. It is, as the act plainly shows, the fact of being in progress of erection which is to have that effect. Woelbert vs. The City, 12 Wr., 439; Flanagan vs. The City, a recent case before Sharswood, J., at Nisi Prius, arising out of the Penrose Ferry Bridge over the Schuylkill.

The fact being found that work had been commenced towards the erection of the buildings authorized by the act of 1876, before this bill was filed, it follows that no injunction can be granted to stop its progress until a resort has been had to a common law court, as provided by the act of 1846. Till then jurisdiction in chancery is suspended, at least. What may be done after that resort I am not prepared to say. For the wisdom of the legislation the courts are not responsible. Ita lex scripta est is a controlling maxim, and it must be obeyed. I confess myself at a loss to understand the purpose for which the act of 1846 was passed, unless to prevent injunctions in every case of public buildings. If it should turn out in any case, as it probably would in this, that no dispute about title or damages to be assessed would arise, would the proceedings fall or revert to equity jurisdiction? This is one of the problems connected with the act which I am not able to solve, but which will not for that reason allow me to disregard the positive prohibition "that no court in the city and county of Philadelphia shall exercise the power of a court of chancery in granting injunctions against the erection or use of any public works of any kind, * * until the questions of title and damages shall be submitted and finally decided by a common law court." This strikes down the power in chancery in this case. I can make nothing eise of it. But I need not enlarge. I regard either of the foregoing reasons sufficient to prevent me frem

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

rates are gradually hardening, especially on call loans, which are quite active. The banks are gradually drawing in their lines, but this fact is no indication of failing funds, under the present circumstances, as currency is accumulating in the hands of stock companies preparatory to the July dividends and interests, which are invariably large, and make the market look stringent in the interim. The rates to day may be fairly expected as 50% are recommended. day may be fairly quoted at 5@6 per cent. on call. the latter an exceptional figure; and at 6 @6½ per cent. on good paper, which is in only limited supply.

Gold is quiet and firm, without a single fluctuation. All the New York sales are reported

In Government bonds there is not much activity, but prices are invariably strong.

Stocks were dull and prices rather weak.
Sales of State 6s at 107 for the second series;
City 6s chapged hands at 99% for the new bonds, and Lehigh gold loan at 90.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 56% @58¼, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania at 61@ 61½; Lehigh Valley at 61½, and Oil Creek and

Allegheny at 51%, b. o.

The balance of the list was neglected. Sales of New Creek Coal at 1/4.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, June 24.—Bark is firm at \$30 for ton for No. 1 Quercuron. Tanner's Bark ranges from \$13@18-50 per cord for Chesnut oak.

In Cleverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flax-seed sel's to the crushers at \$2.15.

The Flour market continues very dull and prices are weak. The demand is l'inited to the immediate requirements of the holme consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25 @5.50; extras at \$5.50@6; Wisconsin extra family at 36.50@6-75; Minnesota do do. at \$7.12%@ 7.57%; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25.36.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. \$6.50 for low grade up to \$7.50 for choice, and high grades at \$7.56.8-75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50@6-75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, but buyers operate very sparingly. 2000 bushels sold at \$1.55.31.58 for Inciana red; \$1.55 for Ohio do.; \$1.60 for new Delaware; \$1.43.21.48 for Pennsylvania do., and \$1.57.68 i.73 for Indiana white. Rye is quiet; 500 bushels Western sold at \$1. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 75.0. and Western mixed at 73.675c. Oats are without improvement. \$400 to bushels mixed Western sold at 64.66c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is unchanged; 25 barrels Western iron-bound sold at \$4c.