PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 284.

WichDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MABON & 00., 997 desoftmut freet. MEDDING INVITATIONS WEDDING IN VITALIANDER. LOUIS DEERA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Obestrut fe20 tf

MARRIED. NORRIS-FRY.—On Thursday, March 10th, at St. lement's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Batterson, J. Parker lorris to Isabel N., daughter of the late Joseph B. HUBERTS-MATLACK.—On the 10th instant, by 'riends' Ceremony, John T. Roberts and Hannah M., aughter of Dr. Charles F. Matlack, all of Germantown, bitladelphis. Philadelphia
PABSAVANT—RANDOLPH.—On the 5th instant, at
Allegheny City, by the Bev. Dr. Passavant, assisted by
the Bev. Dr. B. C. Jennings, Mr. C. S. Passavant to Miss
Jane Randolph, both of Zellenople, Butler county, Pa.

ASLETT.—In Pittsburgh, March 7th, John Haslett, the firm of Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz, in the of the firm of Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz, in the Slat year of his age.
HOOPES.—Buddenly, on March 1st, of whooping cough, Luiu, only daughter of Clement R. and Clara J. Hoopes, aged 4 months. opes, aged 4 months. KING,—Un Wednesday, the 9th instant, Joseph King. KING.—On Wednesday, the strainstant, sosopu wing, aged 56 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, hain street, Germantown, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.
FORTEUS.—On the morning of the 5th instant, Mary F., wife of James A. Porteus.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 613 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, March 12th, at haif-past one o'clock, precisely. Interment at Laurel Hill.

12th, at half-past one o'clock, precisely.

Laurel Hill:

PROUDFIT.—In New York, on Wednesday evening,
March 9th, at the residence of his nephew, Alexander P.

Irvin, Rev. John Preudfit, D.D., in his 6fth year.

WALKER.—On the 9th instant, at Eckley, Luzerne
county, Pa., Emma M., wife of the Bev. James Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
shvited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her
father. Henry Green, 321 Reed street, on Baturday, at 2

o'clock P. M. Clock P. m. WALTON,—On the 10th inst., Jacob L. Walton, aged WALION.—Ou she some asset, ass

PEABODY BLACK MOHAIR.

KYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH stroofs,

KEEP ALL THE BEST BEANDS,

BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,

DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Boys' Ciothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S. 818 and \$20 Chestnut

Street.

Every Variety of Youths' Wear, Made in Highest Style and of the Finest Goods.

SCIENTÍFIC LECTURE. Hall Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESTNUT STREET.

an printer and the state of the

The closing Lecture of the Course will be delivered THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By B. B. COMEGYS, Esq., Subject .- A VISIT TO ROME. Its Streets, Shops, Churches and Ruins. How it strikes an American.

Tickets free. To be had at the Rooms. It

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. 1025 CHESTNUT Street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE. LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ. SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING General approval by the public of this GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. A BEPETITION OF PROF. HENRY MORTON'S GREAT LECTURE ON

SOLAR ECLIPSES, ON MONDAY EVENING, March 14

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"HOW TO SAY THINGS."

A Lecture by
Professor J. W. SHOEMAKER,
The Popular Elocutionist.
At the request of many friends, Prof. SHOEMAKER will deliver the above instructive, entertaining and humorous Lecture at the Academy of Masic,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 18th.
Tickets, 70 cents. Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 73 cents; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 60 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestout street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLmencement at Musical Fund Hall, on SATURDAY
NEXT, March 12th, at 12 o'clock, M. Valedictory address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. The public are respectfully invited. OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL

& BANKING CO.

LERCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual
Election will be held at the office of the Company, in
Jersey City, on MONDAY, the Jourth day of April nezz,
for the choice of FIVE Directors of Class No. 3, (whose
term of service will then expire), and ONE Director of
Class No. 2, to fill a vacaucy.

The poil will be open from 1 o'clock 'until 2 o'clock
P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th inst. until April 4th, inclusive, mhll to ap4§ JOHN RODGERS, Sery,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 723 ARCH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1870.
WEDNERDAY, the 2d just, CONRAD B. ANDRESS
was unanimously elected President, and the following
named gentlemen the Board of Directors, to serve the
ensuing year:
Thomas OFFICE OF THE CONTRAD B. STREET
THE

ensuing year;
Thomas J. Martin,
Alexander T. Dickson,
Albort C. Roberts,
William A. Bolin,
Philip Fitzpatrick,
Henry W. Brenner, James Mongan,
Albertus King,
William Glenn,
James Jenner.
Charles Judge,
J. Henry Askin,
Hugh Mulligan,
James F. Dillon,

James Wood. WM. H. FAURN, Secretary. mh11-3t HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1820 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

-Medical treatment and medicine unished gratuitously
to the poor.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

THE GOLD SENSATION IN NEW YORK. Decline and Fall of the Golden Empire-Condition of the Market Yesterday-Among the Safe Deposit Vaults of the City-Large Amount of Specie in New York-Popular Impressions.

The Herald says:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Young men particularly invited to attend.

3 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109

TURKIER BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,

The Art. Sale at Haseltine's Galleries.

largest ever collected here on a similar oc-

casion, assembled in Mr. Haseltine's galleries

to assist at the dispersal of the Haseltine and

Bailey collections. Mr. B. Scott, Jr., the auctioneer, exerted himself with diligence and

skill, but the prices obtained were generally

low. The artist obtaining the highest price for

his work was Carl Raupp, of Munich, whose

reached \$550. Charles Herbsthoffer's "Fortune

Teller," a gypsy in a guard-room, a small chef

d'auvre, brought \$600. The North American

"The audience was very large, and represented at least thirty millions of dollars. A

were outbid here. The paintings, however, appear to be appreciated abroad more than at

home. Amony the principal purchasers were Messrs. Miblo, Claghorn, Antelo, Joseph Harrison, Wolff, Mason, John F. Smith, Lewis Cooper, C. Scott and Mr. De Vue. Mr. Scott, the ductioners.

Pennsylvania, \$30; S. Jacobson, Dusseldorf, Moonlight on the Baltio, \$200; Paul Weber,

Darmstadt, Rheingraefenstein, \$135; Geo. F. Bensell, Moses in the Bulrushes, \$25; F. A. Moeslagen, Dusseldorf, The Linen Bleacher, \$150; Carl Direks, Berlin, Spring Time, \$125; F. Y. M. More March 1988, 1

Baumgartner, Munich, The Bloomless Alps, \$150; Otto Gebler, Munich, Cattle going to Water, \$130; Albert Arnitz, Dusseldorf, Storm in the Campagna, Roman Cattle, \$180; Fred.Hengsbach, Dusseldorf, Lago Maggiore, \$125; Osw. Achenbach, Dusseldorf, Harvesters at Mass on the Campagna, \$330; P. G. Verrin, the Hague, Street Scene in Utrecht, \$45; P. G. Verrin, the Hague, Street Scene in Utrecht, \$45; P.

Schoenfeld, Dusseldorf, Swiss landscape, 555; Carl Becker, Berlin, receiving the Leet-ter, \$500; Carl Becker, Berlin, Answering the Letter, \$500; Lewis Hartman, Munich, Hay Time and Harvesting, \$225; C. Pecrus, Paris, The Toilet, \$250; B. Vautier, Paris, The In-tercepted Correspondence, \$350; Charles Herbsthoffer, Paris, the Fortune Teller, \$600; Professor Bengards, Evenander Teller, \$600;

Herostholter, Paris, the Fortune Teller, \$600; Professor Bernardo Ferrandez, Paris, the Bashful Lover, a scene in Spain, \$475; Ladislas Bakalowicz, Paris, lady with pet bird, \$225; M. Arnoux, Paris, Lazy Bones, \$100; Adolphe Grasse, Rome. Christ, Martha and Mary, \$400; George Brillouin, Paris, the Enthusiast, \$340; Lanfant de Metz, Paris, the Breakfast, \$100; Lanfant de Metz, Paris, the Music Lesson, \$100; Carl Raump, Munich signal.

son, \$100; Carl Raupp, Munich, pic-nie dis turbed by a sunshower, \$550; A. Accard, Paris, the Duchess of Montmorenci inter-ceding for the life of her husband before Louis

XIII. of France and Richelieu, \$325; Louis Lasalle, Paris, the Little Wood Gatherers,

\$400; S. Jacobsen, winter, \$220; H. Schwarz

welder (deceased), landscape and cattle, \$140; A. Brendell, Berlin, sheep in an enclosure, \$250; Carl Schlessinger, Dusseldorf, the Vil-

lage Curate, \$130; C. Hognet, Dusseldorf

coast scene in Normandy, \$125; A. Hildebrandt, Moonlight, \$140; C. Kuwasseg, fils, Paris, scene in Aurillac, \$145; C. Kuwasseg, fils, Paris, scene in Chaumont, \$145; Carl Raupp, Mumch, Returning from

Church in Hesse Darmstadt, \$625; Professor

Educard Hamman, Haris, the Joyousness of Spring, \$185; Prof. Educard Hamman, Paris, the Soberness of Autumn, \$185; after Murillo,

the Soberness of Autumn, \$185; after Murillo, enamel on porcelain, the Bacchantes, \$150, after Rubens, do. do., the Garland, \$120; Albert Flamm, Düsseldorf, Sunset near the Roman Campagna, \$350; Lewis Hartman, Munich, Harvesting in Bavaria, \$245; E. C. Post, Düsseldorf, A. Glimpse of the Village, \$125; Ed. Gesellscan, the Ant Scholar \$160.

123; Ed. Gesellscap, the Apt Scholar, \$100; Dieffenbach, Paris, Child with Pet Cat and Kittens, \$200; Geo. F. Bensell, the Old Mill,

S55; Max Adams, Munich, Soldiers Gambling, \$80; Milne Ramsey, Paris, fruit, \$37 50; Ramsey, a companion picture, \$37 50; Carl Hoff, Berlin, Discovery of War Relics, \$30; C Boattalan Matannal Salisiand growth.

The latter half of the catalogue, to be dis-

posed of to-night, includes the best pictures of

the double collection. Beginning with the

Philadelphia artist, George Beusell's, interesting subject of " Cleopatra entering her Barge,"

the list goes on to include a number of extra-

ordinarily line foreign pictures, among which

may be named Gustav Müller's "Jupiter and

Antione," Blaise Desgoffe's "Objects of Art

in the Louvre," the masterpiece of Meyer von

Bremen, a sewing girl, called "The Love Let-

ter," Zamagois's "Court Jester," Herbsthof-

fer's "Choosing the Sword," Caraud's girl and

nurse, called "More Ready to Play than to

Dress," Schreyers "Scouts," and landscapes

by Andreas and Oswald Achenbach, Flamm,

Kuwasseg fils, Hoguet, W. T. Bichards, James

Hamilton, etc.

C. Boettcher, Maternal Solicitude, \$200."

gives the following full report of the affair:

"Returning from Church" brought \$625, and whose "Picnic disturbed by a Sun-shower,"

Last evening a crowd, thought to be the

Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE PILGRIM,

B

RELIGIOUS SERVICE, UNDER

The Austica Outs Service UNDER the austices of the Young Men's Christian Association.—CAROLINE TALBOT and SARAH JENKINS, Ministers of the Gospel in the Religious Society of Friends, will hold a meeting in NAZARTH M. CHURCH, Thirteenth street, below Vine, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING at 80 clock. The Heraid says:
Gold was permitted to rest in a state of comparative equilibrium yesterday. Yet the Gold Room had its usual appearance as a nursery for unquiet children. The brokers made various noises, said by some cynical person to be given in imitation of the prowlers of the forest, and seemed to subsist upon their own interminable loquacity.

If an innocent person, bent upon investigating the tension of human lungs, were to visit the pit of Gold Room, he would, no doubt, find these useful bodies in their highest state of elasticity. At any rate he would find THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—THE citizens opposed to the erection of the proposed buildings on Independence Square will meet at the Hall, N. W. corner Market and Merrick streets, THIS EVEN-ING. 11th inst, at 7% o'clock. A. R. PAUL, President.
STEPHEN B. POULTEBER, Secretary. 1t*

SPECIE PAYMENT.

SATURDAY-2.30, and 8 o'clock EVENING, at
CONCERT HALL.
Prof. BAIN will make on this day all fractional currency good in silver. Silver is good. The GRAND AND
GLOIGUES PILGRIM IS GOOD, and playing to the
best houses in the city. tout, and these useful bodies in their nignest state of elasticity. At any rate he would find tongues so far possessing the properties of India rubber that he would only wonder that they do not come in material, as they often do in vocal contact. These tongues, pickled by long FIFTH STBEET M. E. GHRCH.

BENEFIT THIS EVENING.

SATURDAY, AT 2 30 AND 8 EVENING,

all fractional currency will be paid in Silver.

115

"1.11," "11," "11," "11" going, "11"—seem to shoot the price of gold about indiscriminately to shoot the price of gold about mulas nately, and the result has been that many operated in the recent denately, and the result has been that many operators have been perforated in the recent decline. It will be necessary to give up the Gold Room, they say, when gold touches par, and thus one of the most interesting bar-rooms in the city will be closed. Despairing of selecting a grain of good sense out of the chaotic Gold Room the reporter went in search of information among some of the mights made formation among some of the mighty mag-nates of the banks. A visit was paid to

THE VAULTS OF THE PARK BANK, where the gentlemanly manager was found.
Reporter—Have there been any gold deposits, unusually large, placed in your vaults as a consequence of the recent decline? Manager—No, sir; no movement of that character has been noticed. Gold deposits are

comparatively small. comparatively small:

A visit was made to the vaults of several safe-deposit companies, but in no instance was it found that there has been any marked increase in the hoarding of gold. If gold were being hoarded it could be done without the knowledge of the safe-deposit banks, as every patron can place his valuables beyond the espionage of the bank officials.

It is hardly likely that cantalists are allowding up" for a rise in gold. If such a state of things existed the evidences would soon come to the surface.

sented at least thirty millions of dollars. A number of gentlemen were present from other cities, among whom we noticed Mr. Niblo, of New York. The pictures, though executed by the finest artists, were sold at ruinously low prices, there being, from some unaccountable cause, but very little competition. A number of bids were received from Berlin, and other cities abroad, but we are happy to say that but one was returned, as all the others were outbid here. The paintings however to the surface.

The reporter succeeded in obtaining an interview with a responsible officer of the Fourth National Bank. He stated that the banks of the city now hold more gold than they have for years. About \$58,000,000 is the sum on deposit in New York. This does not represent the actual amount of coin in mossession of the banks, but the aggregate of o the surface. possession of the banks, but the aggregate of gold certificates and coin. The gold certificates issued by the Sub-Treasury to depositors of gold make about \$35,000,000 of this amount, leaving the banks in actual possession of \$23,000,000 of this amount, leaving the banks in actual possession of \$23,000,000 of this amount, leaving the banks in actual possession of \$23,000,000 of this actual possession of 000,000 in coin.

6:00,000 in coin.

GOLD WAS NEVER MORE PLENTY
than now, and this is because the Treasury
policy has changed. Formerly the department desired to hold coin, but now wish to
throw it on the market. The Fourth National
Bank yesterday had about \$2,000.000 of gold
on hand, and the Park Bank had the same
amount. The former institution is chiefly forbrokers and the brokers all show heavy balances of gold. People who have been won-Cooper, C. Scott and Mr. De Vue. Mr. Scott, the auctioneer, had a very arduous task in the sale of the collection. The following is a list of the pictures sold, with the prices paid: H. Douste; River Scene in Holland, \$30; Joseph John. from nature, View on the Wissahickon, \$22,50; Milne Ramsey, Paris, flowers, \$50; L. Winter, Scene in western Pennsylvania, \$30; S. Jacobson, Dusseldorf, Moonlight on the Bolth and Park West. brokers and the brokers all show heavy balances of gold.) People who have been wondering why many failures have not been reported in Wall street should remember that there is no considerable "short" interest. This is manifest from the plentitude of gold and from the fact that there have been no strong from the fact that there have been no strong attempts at a "corner." Then there is no demand for gold; the short interest evidently does not want much of it; merchants are not short, and gold from its own weight has sought thatural equilibrium. Speculation may cause it to vibrate, but from the large amount on the market it will settle at its state of positive rest,

S150; Carl Direks. Berlin, Spring Time, 5125; F. Voltz, Munich, landscape, with cattle, 5300; H. G. Bisplam, New York, Italian shenherd and sheep, \$55; John F. Tait, Dusseldorf, Swiss landscape, Tete Noir, \$150; George C. Lannddin, New York, the corn in the ear, \$135; Milue Ramsey, Paris, fruit, \$30; Adolphe Grasse, Rome, Narcissus, \$210; J. H. L. DeHaas, Brussels, landscape and cattle, \$225; Russell Smith, Lake George, \$100; Albert Flamin, Dusseldorf, Coast of Capri, \$200; E. D. Lewis, view on the Susquehanna, \$100; Geo. F. Bensell, The Trout Stream, \$200; Paul Martin, Munich, The Young Anglers, the First Fish, \$305; H. Baumgartner, Munich, The Bloomless Alps, \$150; Otto Gebler, Munich, Cattle going to Water, \$130; Albert Arvita Dusseller, market it will settle at its state of positive rest, which is little above par.

The feeling of insecurity among heavy wholesale dealers in all departments of trade is intense. Operators feel that merchandise is a dangerous commodity until the finances are firm and stable. Brokers in cotton and are firm and stable. Brokers in cotton and other products feel the decline in gold severely. No interest, however, has suffered as much as dry goods. This department of trade has gone to sleep. A. T. Stewart, it is asserted, is the only merchant who has done an active business, and his operations have been carried on by forced sales.

THE DEPRESSION EVERYWHERE

at Mass on the Campagna, Saw, 1. G. verin, the Hague, Street Scene in Utrecht, \$45; P. G. Vertin, the Hague, street scene in Utrecht, \$45; P. G. Vertin, the Hague, street scene in Breda, \$72.50; A. Haanen, Berlin, flowers and game, \$350; Klombeck & Florent Willems, Brussels, winter scene, with figures. (A beautiful example),—; A. Canello, Procession. \$100; Edward behoenteld, Dusseldorf, Swiss landscape, \$45; Carl Becker, Berlin, receiving the Letis only an internal sluggishness, a natural con-comitant of a falling market, which will soon be dissipated in prosperity. It is believed that should gold soon reach par, as there is now every evidence it will, the volume of circulation will be increased and the insane mania of gold gambling will cease to hamper the mercantile and commercial interests of the country. There is a keen eye everywhere watching the movements of the market, and a feeling that gold as marchardica is a large feeling that gold as merchandise is about to expire after a nomadic and eventful life of ten years. Gold opened yesterday at 111, and closed, after rapid and extreme fluctuations,

THE NEW DOMINION.

Questions of Reciprocity and Annexation in the Canadian Parliament.
Offawa, March 3.—Sir Francis Hincks said
there could be no doubt whatever that there
was a movement on the other side of the line
in the direction of bringing pressure to bear
on the Government of the United States for
the purpose of proposing free communication.

on the Government of the United States for the purpose of promoting freer commercial intercourse between the two countries. He did not altogether despair of seeing some steps taken soon which would lead to this result. Negotiations were not yet over.

Mr. M. C. Cameron was pretty clear that he had understood the Secretary of State's meaning to be that a renewal of reciprocal trade with Canada would be prejudicial to the interests of American industries, that it would not be beneficial to the people, and that it would be chiefly in favor of the British producer. If the government of this country, would be chiefly in layor of the british producer. If the government of this country, therefore, took this important subject into serious consideration, it should be with a determination to do so on the basis of national interests—Canadian interests alone. What was the state of our commercial relations to-day? The American markets were closed to us, but our markets were open to them, and Canadian trade had to be carried on with the American markets closed to us. They had all the benefits of free trade with us, we had all the disadvantages of restricted trade with them. We had now arrived at a period when it was high time for the Government to adopt a policy on this question, and that policy, in his opinion, should be the policy in his opinion, should be the policy of a tariff based upon the national interests of Canada—a policy of independence on the subject of free trade. Why was it that our producers were unable to compete with the producers of the United States ? It the producers of the United States? It was because the policy of the Government of the latter country had been uniformly a policy of encouragement of the national industries, which was a lesson our Government might profitably follow.

profitably follow. Mr. Pope said the question was not one of Reciprocity, or Free Trade, or Protection, but of the interests of the country. Recently he met a Senator of the United States, and had had a talk with him, the object of the conversation being the same as that now under consideration procedures of the conversation being the same as that now under consideration procedures of the conversation sideration—reciprocal trade with the United States. He told the Senator that in the course States. He told the Senator that in the course his Government were adopting, they had not pursued a policy which was for the true interests of the United States; for he asserted, and was satisfied that he was not far wrong, that the people generally of the United States looked forward to the future as certain to bring about the annexation of Capada to that country. Every man of any of insurrection.

Governments, State and Federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties, with also be declared to be in a state of insurrection. Canada to that country. Every man of any of insurrection,

weight in that country, he was assured, did look forward to seeing Canada annexed. Weal, he told the Senator that the course the United States was pursuing was one which would never unite the people to them in either interest or political alliance; but that it was by the practice of reciprocal intercourse and identity of commercial interests, and that only, that the people could ever be drawn to favor any such political change. I said, "You are going the wern way to make our interests as far apart as they can be, and the only way in are going the wrong way to work, you are going the very way to make our interests as far apart as they can be, and the only way in which you can bring about any feeling in favor of annexation, you must begin by cultivating friendly relations and closer connection with our people." "Well," he said, "I believe you are right." And he added: But it is some of your own people, people who are engaged extensively in manufacturing and business among you, who have written to say that the principle for bringing this country to favor the idea of annexation is to storve the country into it. [Hear.] When the Reciprocity treaty existed he (the speaker) could go to Boston and buy a pair of boots 50 per cent. cheaper than he could here, to-day the contrary was the case, and he could buy a pair of boots cheaper in Canada than in Boston.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Where the Blame Lies and Who Ought to be Punished.

The following article from the New York Times will be read with interest:
The Evening Post says:
"The testimony which has reached us seems unhappily to leave no doubt on the two points we have recited—that there was gross carelessness and lack of discipline on an American way and almost incredible inhumanting man-of-war, and almost incredible inhumanity on the part of the English Captain."

on the part of the English Captain."

It seems to us that our contemporary is wrong in attributing to the gallant and lamented Capt. Williams any carelessness in the management of his ship. The sole responsibility for the loss of our brave countrymen, and the vessel in which they sailed, rests upon the commander of the mail steamer Bembay, Capt. Eyre—a name which will henceforth be intamous in the annals of the sea.

We say "infamous," because it is quite clear that Captain Eyre deliberately outraged the first principles of humanity in his conduct after the collision. He did not stop to see what assistance he could render, and when he

what assistance he could render, and when he was asked to go back to the spot he refused. The senior officer of the English fleet, Capt. Stanbope, had to threaten "to make him" return and search for the crew of the Oneida be-fore he would move an inch. Words are attributed to him by a third person which would make him appear a monster of the same class as Troppmann; but at a time of so much excitement, "hearsay" evidence must be received with caution. We have Capt. Eyre's own statement on eath that he had no idea of the nationality of the other vessel," and it is scarcely conceivable that he would have deliberately singled out an American vessel to run into. He is evidently an obstinate, hard, and reckless sort of man, capable of any act of folly, but probably intelligent enough to know that the consequences of running down an American ship would be more serious to him than if the ship

Capt. Eyre strongly insists on his statements that the pilot, who was, he thinks, an American, told him there was plenty of room to clear the Oneida, and that the shock to the Bombay was so slight that even the lady passengers were not conscious that anything nad happened. Perhaps experienced seamen can decide whether it is possible for one ship to run another down under such circumstances as these. The terrible charge of barbarity on the part of Capt. Eyre is founded upon his conduct at a time when he alone was the master of his actions. His own defence furnishes no excuse for his conduct. It is quite certain that three guns were fired by the Oneida, and that they were heard at Yokohama—while Eyre declares that no sound reached his ears. We have a right to demand justice against this man. That he can ever again be put in command of a ship seems impossible—but a severer punishment than this must be his portion. If he is allowed to escape, farewell to all good feeling between the naval services of America and England.

"Blood is thicker than "atter" said on the property of the pro Blood is thicker than water," said an American commander when he went to the relief of the English in China. What do English peo-ple think of Captain Eyre's new comment on that proverb?

THE NORTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX RLAN.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, gives the following facts in his proclamation of March, declaring Alamance in a state of insurrec-

On the 26th of November, 1869, a citizen of

the United States, who was engaged in teaching a school in said county, was taken from his house by a band of men armed and dis-guised, and was by them cruelly beaten and scourged. On the night of the 26th of Febru-ary, 1870, a citizen of the said county was ary, 1870, a citizen of the said county was taken from his house by a bond of men, armed and disguised, and was by them hanged by the neck until he was dead, on the public square in the town of Graham, near the Court House. And more recently the Postmaster at Company Shops, in said county, an officer for the Government of the United States, was compelled to flee the country, and while absent a band of men armed and disguised visited his house, with the purpose, doubtless, of taking his life, and this within a short distance of Federal troops stationed in said county, not to overawe or stationed in said county, not to overawe or intimidate good citizens, but to preserve the peace, and to protect the innocent and lawpeace, and to protect the annocem man law-abiding. In addition to these cases, information has been received at this Department that peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the country aforesaid have been molested in their country aforesaid have been molested in their houses, have been whipped, shot, scourged, and threatened with further visitations of violence and outrage unless they would con-form to some arbitrary standard of conduct set up by these disguised assassins and mur-

derers.

The Governor also says: I have invoked public opinion to aid me in representing these outrages and in preserving peace and order.

I have waited to see if the people of Alamance would assemble in public meeting and express their condemnation of such conduct by a nortion of the citizens of the county but a portion of the citizens of the county, but I have waited in vain. No meeting of the kind has been held. No expression of disapproval even of such conduct by the great body of the citizens has yet reached this department; but, on the contrary, it is believed that the lives of citizens who have reported these crimes to the Executive have been thereby endangered, and it is further believed that many of the citizens of the county are so terrified that they dare not complain, or attempt the arrest of criminals in their midst. The civil officers of the county are silent and powerless. The laws must be maintained. These laws are over all. Every citizen of whotever restricts are over all. Every citizen, of whatever party or color, must be absolutely free to express his political opinions, and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these violations of law must and shall cease. Criminals must and shall be shall cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both Governments, State and Federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge at the civil authorities the said.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY CABLE.

THE PARIS TRAGEDY LETTER FROM LOUIS NOIR

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

4:30 O'Clock.

Court-Martial Conviction

The Case of the Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall

Synopsis of the Postal Telegraph Bill

By the American Press Association.

FRANCE. ir Homicide...A Letter from Victor Noir's Brother.

PARIS, March 11.-M. Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, who was killed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, publishes an interesting communication in the morning journals of this city to-day. He complains that he has not been permitted to know anything of the accusation against the Prince, and that neither he nor any of his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses in the case, and that the prosecution seems to be directed against his dead brother and not against the Prince.

AUSTRIA, A Note from Baron Von Beust...False Interpretation.

VIENNA, March 11 .- The Vienna Journal claims that the note recently forwarded to Rome by Baron Von Beust was most emphatic in its tone, and that the analysis made of it recently by the London Times does it no

Later Cable Quotations,

Liverroot, March 11, 1.30 P. M.—The cotton market openeddull. The sales of the week have been 46,600 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 211,000 bales, of which 115,000 is American. Receipts of the week 24,000 bales of which 271,000 bales, of Which 115,000 is American. Receipts of the week 24,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were American.
LONDON, March 11, 130 P. M.—American LONDON, MARCH II, 150 F. M.—AMERICAN securities are quiet and steady. The stock market is quiet, without change in prices.

PARIS, March 11, 130 F. M.—The Bourse opened firm and steady. Rentes, 74f. 40c.

Frankfort, March 11.—United States
Five-twenty bonds opened active at 97/498 for the issue of 1869.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, 2 P. M.-The cotton market continues quiet. The stock at sea hound for this port is estimated at 433,000 bales, of which 313,600 bales are American. Breadstuffs—Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 5,000 quarters. barrel for Western Canal. Peas, 37s. 6d. for

Provisions - Pork firmer; Lard firmer;

Petroleum, 18. 8d. per gallon.

Antwerr, March 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 55 francs for standard white. LIVERPOOL, March 11, 2.30 P. M.—The cotton market is heavy and prices have decline 1 d. per pound. Middling Uplands, 10 d. Middling Orleans, 11 d. a11 d. Sales to-day will not exceed 7 000 bales

dhing Orleans, 114d.a114d. Sales to-day will not exceed 7,000 bales.

Trade report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

London, March 11.—Linseed cil, 632 5s. per

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.] Convicted and Sentenced for Man-slaughter.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Private Thomas Jones, of Company K, Fifth United States Cavalry, recently tried at Lynchburg, Virginia, for assisting James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, of that city, in killing Wm. P. Bailey, a citizen, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

Seizure of a Steamer.

Secretary Fish says that correspondence has been in progress between himself and the Spanish Minister for some time in reference to the seizure of the steamship Lloyd Aspin-wall, looking to the release of that vessel and He, however, declines to say whether he has made a formal demand for the release of the vessel and reparation by the Spanish Govern ment or not. Postal Telegraph.

Mr. Fenton's Telegraph bill provides that the following rules shall govern all telegraph lines now or hereafter established between the United States and foreign territory : All persons shall have the right to correspond by means of the international telegraphs.

The United States Government shall enjoy the same privileges regarding the use and con-trol of said lines as are granted foreign

governments. The United States shall have the free use of all such lines for thirty minutes in every 24

No government shall use such lines more than one hour at a time it another government desires to send a message.

The lines shall be kept open to the public at all times for the transmission of messages, and all messages shall be forwarded in their order of reception, except in certain cases

The violation of the secrecy of any despatch to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The fine to be from five hundred to five thousand sand dollars, and imprisonment from three to twelve months.

All telegrams shall be transmitted in accordance to the following rules: First—Despatches of State that emanate from any of the States, from ministers, from commanders of forces by sea and land, and from diplomatic and consular agents.

Second—Private despatches. Despatches may be written in any modern or in the Latin language, or secret letters, or in cypher. The Government of the United States re-The Government of the United States reserves the right to stop despatches dangerous to the security of the State, and to suspend the

sending of messages for an unlimited time.

Any person destroying or injuring any submarine cable shall be guilty of piracy, and punished accordingly.

The rest of the bill prescribes the rates and details of management.

The Amendment to the Georgia Bill. In the Senate to day, Mr. Revels presented the memorial of the colored members of the Georgia Legislature, protesting against the passage of the Bingham amendment to the court female readers want to cortice right hill, on the ground that it will deliver with him, and they must speak soon.

the colored people bound hand and foot into the hands of their most relentless enemies.

They hold that it is necessary that the State Legislature be so constituted as to insure the passage of a law for the protection of the ninety thousand colored citizens in the State of Georgia. They want the election law so amended that the colored voters can go to the polls without the risk of violence and bloodshed and the giving over of the State to the extreme Democratic party.

Executive Nominations.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the

Senate to-day: John S. Stevens, of Maine, Minister to Uruguay.
Thomas D. Hamilton, of Massachusetis,
Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil.
The Yerger Case.

The Verger Case.

In the Supreme Court this morning Col. Phillips gave notice that the case of Col. Yerger, of Mississippi, had been turned over to the civil authorities, and therefore the application for a writ of habeas corpus is discharged.

[By the American Press Association.] FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate on his amendment, offered last night.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend the bill so as

Mr. Sumner moved to amend the bill so as to change the denominations of the bonds to "Ten forties," "Fifteen-fifties" and "Twenty-sitties" Mr. Sprague spoke against Mr. Sumuer's project to call in the legal-tenders. He held

that this was not necessary to a return to specie payments. House—[Continued from the Fourth Edition.]
Mr. McCarthy proceeded to deliver a voluminous speech, setting forth his views on the tariff, particularly on salt, the present duty of which he defended at length.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW YORK.

The Smidt. New York, March 11. At noon, the steam-ship Smidt was off the Highlands, beating up under canvass, and appears in her usual trim, with "all right" signal at the mizzen-top. She will not get up to the city before night.

By the American Press Association.

The Elections. CONCORD, March 11.—Returns have been re-

ceived from 228 towns, giving Stearns 34,814, Bedell 25,123, Flint 7,264, and Barrows 1,167. Stearns's majority over all is 1,270. Three towns which last year polled 70 votes—15 Republican and 55 Democratic—remain yet to be

The Senate stands 6 Republicans and 1 Democrat. In five Districts there is no choice. In the House the Republicans will have about

[By the American Press Association.]
Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March II.—Coffee—There is a better inquiry, and the market is firmer. Sales of 4,000 bags Santos and 1.000 bags Rio on private terms—understood to
be 11/4619/2 cents, gold, in bond.

Ootton is firm, and 2/43/2 of a cent higher. We quote
low Middlings at 19/4619/2, and Middlings at 20/4.

Flour is very dull. Sales of 600 bbls. floward Streer
at S4 \$7/450 00 for Super: \$5 btas 75. for Extra; 200
bbls. Spring Extra at \$5 15. Wheat is firm. Sales of
4.500 bushels Pennsylvania Red at \$1 2341 25; 1:500
bushels prime Maryland Rad at \$1 2541 250. Uorn is
active and firm. bales 35,000 bushels at 95 cts. for
White and \$2383 cts. for Yellow. Outs—sales of 4,000 to
5,600 bushels at 5425 cts.

Seeds—Sales of 259 bushels Colver at \$5as 25.

Provisions—Market very dull and weak; bulk shoulders. \$6,210c.; do. sides, Isalic.; baeon, 12, 15alic.
Lard and Mess pork very dull.

Whisky is lower. We quote at \$1s 68.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLEMENT. Reported Defalcation by an Ohio County Tressurer...The Amount Stated to be \$130,000.

The people of Hamilton and the rest of But-ler county are greatly excited over the dis-covery of heavy defalcations in the office of the County Treasurer, arising out of the irregular and improper use of the funds by the Treasurer, Mr. John C. Lindley. The State Auditor having been notified of a deficiency in the funds of that county, appointed Charles Reemelin a special Commissioner Charles Reement a special Commissioner to investigate the matter. Mr. Reemelin visited Hamilton on Monday, but as Mr. Lindley was sick, and declined to surrender the safe keys, no examination of the books or money could be made on that day, and Mr. Ramalin proceeded to examination or the books or money could be made on that day, and Mr. Reemelin proceeded to examine witnesses. From the testimony taken it appears that Lindley has been in the habit of loaning that Lindley has been in the habit of loaning the funds of the county to private parties, in violation of the law. The most important testimony was that of Col. Elliott, who testified that I indley told him he had loaned Mr. Cornell, cashier of the First National Bank, a check for twenty-five thousand dollars to temporarly make up a deficiency in his (Cornell's) account for the directors' inspection, which check, a few days since, had not been returned; also, that Cornell told him he had made an examinaation of the Treasurer's accounts in June; that he took \$64,000 from the bank to make up the deficiency, and returned the money to the bank after the examination. Cornell subsequently published a sworn statement that. Lindley's accounts were correct, of which report the following is an abstract: "Balance on hand May 1, 1869, \$106,298 46; received for on hand May 1, 1869, \$106,298 46; received for taxes since, \$6,813 41; Auditor's certificate No. 3, \$306 30; total, \$113,418 11; paid on vouchers since May 1, 1869, \$11,850 60; balance, \$101,667 57; amount in cash in Treasury vault counted by us, \$103,792 81; surplus cash, \$2,225 24." The keys were delivered to Mr. Reemelin vesterday, and an examination of the vaults was made. They were found entirely empty. Mr. Lindley has tendered his resignation to the Commissioners. tendered his resignation to the Commissioners,

and the same has been accepted. A successor will be immediately appointed. The defiwill be immediately appointed. In concern will, it is supposed, amount to \$130,000. It is also stated that Mr. Lindley was carrying a heavy deficiency in the funds to screen Mr. a heavy deficiency in the funds to screen Mr. Birt, his predecessor in office. Mr. Lindley has heretofore stood high in the estimation of the public, and more blame is attached to others than to him for the defalcation. Until the appointment of a successor to Mr. Lindley, the office will remain in charge of Mr.

—In breaking open safes, burglars use crow-bars so as to make sure of their pries. -No matter how low gold may get, it will never want friends.-Ex.

Boston proposes to have a New England
Conservatory of Music, with a capital of one
hundred thousand dollars.

Some of the Legislatures out West have

women for engrossing clerks. Hereapouts, some of the clerks are much engrossed by women. "It's a poor rule that don't work both wavs." —A Washington dramatic club is playing the Idiot Witness. Mr. Corbin's friends consider this a direct insult to that remarkable witness on the gold conspiracy investigation.

Ole Bull, having heard so much about polygamy, his shouldered his fiddle and gone to Salt Lake to see if judicious fiddling won't put a stop to such carryings on. Bully for Ole! —A man named Harlow, at Bangor, Me., aged ninety years, has just followed his fifth wife to the grave. He thinks he will try matrimonial lite a couple of times more, if he has his health. His name is Nathanlel, if any of of our female readers want to correspond