FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, March 14, 1870.—Nothing is talked of but the duel between the two royal cousins at Madrid and its fatal result. Every religious family seems to have its black sheep, and this family de Bourbon seems to have been the black sheep of the Bourbons. He was a sort of Pierre Bonaparte, having led a strange, wild, reckless sort of life. In principle, if he could be said to have any, he appears to have been a cartoon mixture between a Spanish Carlist and a French Red Republican. He was, as you are no doubt aware, the brother of the husband of Queen Isabella, and was once spoken of for the honorable post of consort to this illustrious lady himself. But that old fox, Louis Philippe, and his plausible Minister, Guizot, for reasons best known to themselves, and which it is better perhaps not to dwell upon, preferred Don François d'Assises. It was partly on account of this preference, and the motives for it, and the sinister hopes which it was hoped, would result from it to the Duc de Montpensier and his family, that this Henri de Bourbon so hated the Orleans family in general and the Duc de Montpensier in particular. And thus it is that these royal and political alliances, and the manœuvres and stratagems connected with them, bring about mischief and bloodshed to individuals, and trouble to the nations which are made the tools and subjects of contention. However, this Henri de Bourbon was, by general assent, a *nemesis sujet* of the first water, and most persons feel inclined to make every allowance possible for the Duc de Montpensier, even when feeling at the same time the impossibility of wholly defending the course he has pursued. But his conduct seemed determined to good him to extremities, relying, perhaps, upon his well-known pacific character, and even upon the common reports of his want of personal courage. Only a year ago he wrote an excessively abusive letter about the Duke, and published it in several Spanish newspapers. The Duke was then on the point of sending him a challenge. But his intentions having become known to some of his family, they, and especially his son-in-law, the Count de Paris, interfered and prevented, or, indeed, prohibited the meeting. Unfortunately, on the present occasion, the two parties found themselves together at Madrid; and Don Henri seized the opportunity of writing and publishing a sort of manifesto, of the most abusive and even illiberal character, against the Duke and all his family. You will, no doubt, see this document elsewhere in print. It is scarcely possible to imagine anything coarser or more offensive. The writer states his "profound contempt" for the personal character of Montpensier, and declares that his "political harlequin trick" must excite the same feeling in every honorable man. He calls him "a knave, full of the Jesuitism of his ancestors," accuses him of bribing right and left to obtain the crown of Spain, and winds up by designating him as a "Bourbon French parvenu cook". Such rubbish, coming from such a man, and from a relative, might, and perhaps ought to have been overlooked and treated with indifference by a person of the Duke's really high standing and character. This time, however, he entirely concluded his intention from his own family, and put himself into the hands of Generals Cordoba and Almonza, men of honor and high consideration, officially attached to the household of the Regent Serrano. Considerable surprise is expressed here that they should have allowed such a meeting between near relatives to take place, and more especially under such murderous conditions. Seconds, in such cases, generally interfere after a first shot, and insist upon the conflict ceasing, and the parties being reconciled. But here they sanctioned a second, and even a third shot, under circumstances which almost necessitated a fatal result. They appear to have thought that nothing less than blood could wipe out such outrages upon the Duke's honor. Then, again, there is a great diversity of opinion as to whether the Duke ought not to have fired in the air the third time, and thus put an end to the conflict in a manner to shame his adversary. In fact, there is great diversity of opinion; and we have had warmest friends of the Duke are apprehensive that his conduct may be very severely judged, and fatally direct both his cause in Spain and his reputation.

Just as one brother has come to a violent end at Madrid, the other poor, discarded creature in Paris is quarrelling with his miserable wife, and suing her before the Courts, not exactly for a restitution of marital rights, but for some more definite hold upon their joint property. It seems that Don François insists that his wife must either be "a queen or nothing"; and that as in his estimation—as also most assuredly in that of the world in general—the latter is the only conceivable conclusion which can be come to as to her present state, Isabella must become a "common woman," just like any one else, because she is "rule" even over such a husband as himself. He has therefore withdrawn himself from the family circle, and demands his discharge at least of the common property, or perhaps it may be said more correctly, of the common "spoil." There can be only one more instance of those many scandals which are making people sick of royalty, and bode its approaching fall. The Emperor Napoleon is said to be terribly annoyed at this escapade of his Spanish protégés, and to have sent one of his aides-de-camp to intimate that any other country then France, and any other tribunal than that of Paris, would be more "convenient" to himself for the exposure of their family differences.

Only last Friday I mentioned the remarkable letter of Count de Montalembert, and now I have to record his death. This long-expected event took place at last quite suddenly at his residence on the Rue du Bac, where he had long lain a hopeless invalid. Count Montalembert was in the sixty-first year of his age, and his name will doubtless be long honored in France as one of her most eloquent orators and most brilliant minds. The two great objects of his life have been political liberty and the interests of his own church. He has had the satisfaction to see the former restored to his country at his last moments. What he thinks of the latter, his letter, which was lately a cry of agony wrung from his pain, will have told you better than anything I can say.

—The handsomest young Boyar in St. Petersburg bears the euphonious name of Count Kristinanyohalyowsky.

—With nearly a hundred wives, one would think Brigham Young had nursery enough for one man, but they say he is seeking out 200,000 new fruit trees.

—An enterprising young lady in Chicago revenged herself on a woman who had flirted, stealing her child, carrying it into a church organ loft and taking away all its clothes, the other day.

THE CREAM OF THE NEW BOOKS.

Graphic Account of the Gold Panic of September.

From "Men and Mysteries of Wall Street," by James K. Medbery, soon to be published, with original illustrations, by Fields, Osgood & Co., we extract a spirited pen-picture of the rich scenes in the New York Gold Room in September:

THE GOLD FRIGHT OF 1869.

On the 22d of September gold stood at 137½ when Tuesday bells rung out the hour of twelve. By two it was at 135. Before night its lowest quotation was 141. This ascent, regular, unfluctuating, and evidently predetermined, carried the more alarm by the very extent of the rise. In the old Rebellion days a temperate increase in eight hours was an affair of no moment whatever. It happened every week, sometimes twice and thrice a week. But since the sharp vibrations of June 16th and 18th, 1866, when gold rose and fell from 154 to 160, and again from 133 to 162, the utmost daily range had been two per cent., with occasional fractional additions. Three years of dull monotony, and now an advance of three and a half per cent. in five hours! At the same time the Stock Market exhibited tokens of excessive febrility, New York Central dropping twenty-three per cent. and Harlem thirteen. Loans had become extremely difficult to negotiate. The most usurious prices for a twenty-four hours' turn were freely paid. The storm was palpably reaching the proportions of a tempest.

Nevertheless, the brokers on the bear side strove manfully under their banners. The character and purposes of the clique were fully known. Whatever of mystery had heretofore enfolded them was now boldly thrown aside, and the men of Erie, with the "iron line" in the forefront of the assailing column, assured the shorts that they could sustain the contest, which it remained with the ring, now holding calls for one hundred millions, either to kindly compromise at 150 or to carry the metal to 200 and nail it there. This threat was accompanied by consequences in which the sailed hand revealed itself under the silken glove. The movement had therefore assumed deep lines in affairs of every dealer in the street, and entangled in its meshes vast numbers of outside speculators. In borrowing or in selling, the entire capital of the former had been nearly absorbed, while some five millions had been deposited by the latter with their brokers in answer to repeated calls. When Thursday morning rose, gold started at 140, and soon shot up to 144. Then the clique began to tighten the screws. The shorts received peremptory orders to increase their borrowing margins. At the same moment the terms of loans overnight were raised beyond the point of ordinary human endurance. Stories were insidiously circulated exciting suspicion of the integrity of the Administration, and speculating the belief that the National Treasury would interfere in the interest of the clique. Whispers of an impending lock-up of money were prevalent; and the fact, then shrewdly suspected, and now known, of certifications of checks to the amount of twenty-five millions by one bank alone on that day lent color to the rumor. Many brokers lost courage, and settled instantly. The Gold Room shook with the conflict, and the prolonged battle raged till midnight session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The din of the tumult had penetrated to the upper chambers of journalism. Reporters were on the alert. The great dailies dispatched the struggle, and the Associated Press spread intelligence of the movement to remote sections. Even Friday opened clear and calm, the movement of Broad and New streets soon filled up with unwonted visitors. All the idle population of the city and its neighborhood crowded into the financial quarter to witness the throes of the tortured shorts. Blended with the merely curious were hundreds of outside speculators who had ventured their all in the great stake, and trembled in doubt of the honor of their dealers. Long before 9 A. M. these men, interested or disinterested, had thronged around the alley-way from Broad street, and between the narrow walls of New street, surging up around the doorways, and piling themselves densely and painfully within the cramped galleries of the Gold Room itself. They had made good the fresh calls for margins up to 145, the closing figure of the night before. The paramount question now was, How would gold open? They had not many minutes to wait. Pressing up to the fountain, around which some fifty brokers had already congregated, a bull voice rang with resonant voice bid 146 for twenty thousand. The shout startled the galleries. Their margins were once more in jeopardy. Would their brokers remain firm? It was a terrible moment. The bears closed round the fountain with a fierce clamor for the air. A confused and balling whirl of sounds ensued, in which all sorts of fractional bids and offers mingled, till the 146 emerged from the chaos. The crowd within the area increased rapidly in numbers. The clique agents became vociferous. Gold steadily pushed forward in its perilous upward movement from 46 to 47, thence to 48, and, pausing for a brief twenty minutes, dashed on to 150. It was now nominally past the hour of the regular session. The President was in the chair. The Secretary's pen was scratching over his registry book. The floor of the Gold Room was covered with three hundred agitated dealers and messengers. Balling, heaving in masses against and around the iron railing of the fountain, falling back upon the approaches to the central expressions and the outer entrance, guarded with rigorous care by sturdy door-keepers. Many of the principal brokers of the street were there, ——— Kinney, who had turned traitor to the Ring; Colgate, the great Clews, a veteran government broker; one of the Marvins, James Brown, Albert Speyer, and a crowd of others hardly less famous. Every individual of all that seething throng had a personal stake beyond, and, in natural human estimate, a thousand-fold more dear than that, of any outside patron, no matter how deeply or ruinously that patron might be involved. At 11 of the dial gold was 150½; in six minutes it jumped to 155. Then the long-pent up spirit burst from control. The arena rocked as the Coliseum may have rocked when the gates of the wild beasts were thrown open. The walls and shrieks the captives of the empire spread to mere excitement with the ravenous demons of the desert. The storm of voiceless human semblance. Clenched hands, livid faces, pallid forebeads on which hung cold sweat told of the interior anguish, lurid, passionless fired eyes—it the vengeance of fever, which at any moment might become frenzy, were there. The shouts of golden millions upon million became hoarse. The labor of years was disappearing and reappearing in the wave line of advancing and receding prices. With fortunes melting away in a second, with five hundred millions of gold in process of sale or purchase, with the chance of yet higher prices, and the exultation which came and went with the whispers of fresh men entering from Broad street bearing confused rumors of the probable interposition of the Government, it is not hard to comprehend how reason faltered on its throne, and operators became reckless, buying or selling without thought of the morrow or consciousness of the present. Then came the terrific bid of Albert Speyer for any number of millions at 160. William Parke sold instantly two millions and a half in one lot. Yet the bids, so far from yielding, rose to 161, 162, 162½. For five minutes the Board reeled under the fierceness of the attack. Seconds became hours. The agony of Wellington awaiting Blucher was in the souls of the bears. Then a broker, reported to be acting for Harding & Brothers, at London, sold five millions to the clique at the top price of the day. Hallgarten followed; and as the shorts were gathering courage, the certain news that the Secretary of the Treasury had come to the rescue swept through the chamber, gold fell from 160 to 140, and then, within barely the interval of one quotation, to 133. The end had come, and the exhausted operators streamed out of the stifling hall into the fresh air of the street. To them, however, came no peace. In some offices customers by dozens, whose margins were irrevocably burnt away in the smelting-furnace of the Gold Board, confronted their dealers with taunts and threats of violence for their treachery. In others the nucleus of mobs began to form, and, as the day wore off, Broad street had the aspect of a riot. Huge masses of men gathered before the doorway of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and Heath & Co. Fisk was assaulted, and his life threatened. Deputy Sheriffs and police officers appeared on the scene. In Brooklyn a company of troops were held in readiness to march upon Wall street.

When night came Broad street and its vicinity saw an unwonted sight. The silence and the darkness which ever rests over the lower city after seven of the evening was broken by the blaze of gaslight from a hundred windows, and the footfall of clerks hurrying from a hasty repast back to their desks. Until long after Trinity bells pealed out the dawn of a new day, men bent over their books, scrutinized the Clearing House statement for the morrow, took what bids and asks possible for the future. At the Gold Exchange Bank the weary accountants were making ineffective efforts to compute the balances of the day's business. That pitiful midnight, at the close of the last great passion-day of the Gold Exchange Bank, will be ever memorable for its anxieties and unsatisfying anguish.

Saturday brought no relief. The Gold Board met only to adjourn, as the Clearing-House had been incapable of the task of settling its accounts and exchanges. The day was spent in the vain effort to throw them into bankruptcy, thus bringing some sixty millions under the hammer. The market could not have borne up under such an avalanche. It was decided that the Room should be kept open for borrowings and loans, but that all dealings should be suspended. One result of this complication was that gold had no fixed value. It could be bought at one house for 135, and at other offices sold for 165. The Board thus proved its utility at the very juncture when least it was needed.

The remaining history of the panic need not long detain us. As more and more light fell upon the tactics of the ring, it was seen that the final bails of their scheme was the one of a very old trick, first put in practice long ago on the London Stock Exchange. Two dealers league together. One buys all that he can by cash or credit; the other sells proportionately. One bears heavily; the other gains vast wealth at former breaks and retires; the latter remains, and secretly divides up the profits. With prodigious regard for that bulwark of all commercial people, the libel law, we shall not undertake to carry out comparison. It may well be enough for, however, to note as an example of the proportions of the struggle, that Albert Speyer, on Friday, bought $47,000,000 and failed to make good his contracts; while Belden & Co. "broke" for $50,000,000; and several others, suspected to be acting for the clique, had obligations out for so many millions that no adequate margin has been made to give them numerical computation.

—The rush to newer digings has left White Pine nearly deserted.

—The Empress of the French smokes often ten cigarettes in the course of the day.

—Victor Hugo derives every year yet a copyright of nearly fifty thousand francs from the sale of his old novels in France.

CREATING FELT—TEN FRAMES in operation. Orders solicited. Sole by FITZ WRIGHT & SONS, 16 Walnut street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount."

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE A loan for the erection of a bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates of indebtedness, or bonds or certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or for one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates the sum for which issued, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

SECTION 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be in force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estate, and the balance of the income, any such sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the principal and interest thereof, and one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be annually appropriated out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which said fund is hereby pledged to the payment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund toward the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any; otherwise, of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia.

SECTION 3. The Mayor is hereby empowered and directed, on the requisition of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, without receiving the pay of any money therefor, to issue certificates of indebtedness, in such form and in such amounts and to such parties as the said Trustees may direct, not exceeding in the amount of the loan authorized in and by this ordinance.

SECTION 5. That the terms and provisions of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance for the further extension and management of the Philadelphia Gas Works," approved March 17, 1841, shall not apply in any way or manner to the loan, and the sinking fund created in this ordinance shall interfere with or obstruct the city of Philadelphia in taking possession of said Gas Works, at such time as the said city may by ordinance determine to do so.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for two weeks, the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to create a loan for the further extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works," as hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A loan for the further extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates of indebtedness, or bonds or certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of fifty hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates the sum for which issued, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

SECTION 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be in force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estate, and the balance of the income, any such sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the principal and interest thereof, and one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be annually appropriated out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which said fund is hereby pledged to the payment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund toward the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any; otherwise, of the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia.

SECTION 3. The Mayor is hereby empowered and directed, on the requisition of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, without receiving the pay of any money therefor, to issue certificates of indebtedness, in such form and in such amounts and to such parties as the said Trustees may direct, not exceeding in the amount of the loan authorized in and by this ordinance.

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RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to create a loan for the extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works," as hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF
THE
BARTLEY KID GLOVE.
Excelled by none.
ONCE WORN ALWAYS THE FAVORITE.
EVERY LADY SHOULD ASK FOR IT.

KID GLOVES, &c.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Will arrive in a few days.
Now in stock—
1,000 DOZEN KID GLOVES.
Our celebrated 1-8 BELLS, in all the new shades, 4-button length, $1 50
JOUVIN, 4-button length, $1 50
Every one guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.
TRY THEM.
NO RISK.
HOSIERY.
Lisle Thread Hosiery 37½ cents to the present rate of gold.
LISLE HANDKERCHIEFS 37½ cents to the present rate of gold.
SILK GLOVES, down to the present rate of gold.
SILK DRESS GOODS down to the present rate of gold.
JUST OPENED,
20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, which we will sell, by premium, will be sold from the date of the opening, at 37½ cents per yard.
N. E. CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

TRIMMINGS AND PATTERNS.

Grand Opening of Spring Fashions
IN IMPORTED PAPER PATTERNS,
Tuesday, March 1st, 1870.
The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern, Madame DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in a half hour.
NEW M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to offer Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods unknown in this city. Her Bonnet Silks are the most elegant in the market.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Spring Bazaar, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods and Notions always on hand and ready for sale.
Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101, N. W. cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.
Beware of worthless imitations, and avoid being deceived. m29 tf rp

HARDWARE, &c.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING
HARDWARE.
Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics' Tools.
Screws, Screws, Screws.
Hinges, Screws, Locks, Fairies and Forks, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Table Cutlery, Japanned Tinware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Zinc Washboards, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Twine, Cordage, Oil Cloths, Lamps, Oils, Fluids, Glass, Putty, Paints, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Saleratus, Soda, Starch, Blueing, Matches, Coffee Mills, Spices, Baskets, Willow Ware, Cedar Ware, Ladies' Satchels, Ladies' Traveling Satchels, Ladies' Traveling Trunks, Portable Folding Chairs, Portable Folding Tables, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feathers, Pillows, Bolsters, Looking Glasses, Cradles, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tacks, Brushes, Soap, Candles, Cordage, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Batting, Cotton Wicking, Cotton Twine, Cotton and Wool Waste.
GEO. S. HALL, Commission Merchant,
67 KILBY Street, Boston, Mass.
m3t5 2m5

SOFA BED.

WM. FARSON'S
IMPROVED PATENT SOFA BED
makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to convince room should call and examine them at the extensive Sofa Bed Manufactory.
Farson & Son, No. 228 S. Second Street.
THE PATENT EXTENSION HOOK FOR SOFA TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have these on. They hold the leaves firmly together when raised about the room. m3t7 2m5

POCKET BOOKS, &c.

Recommend Every card Case Purchaser.
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FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.
HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York:
GALVESTON, Texas, March 5, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, 251 Broadway, New York:
Your Champion Safes have stood this second test a large conflagration, including one of the best brick stores in the city, without a single one of our goods being injured or damaged, while those of other makers burnt up. J. J. GREEN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
"The most reliable protection from fire now known."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," which renders it impossible to drill through them, or to force open the locks.
Dwelling house safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, &c. All safes warranted dry.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
251 BROADWAY,
CORNER MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT
MANUFACTORY.
Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of late styles in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.
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CORSETS.

FOR SALE.

YARNS FOR SALE.
COTTON AND WORSTED YARNS.
all numbers. Cotton Yarns, one, two, three or four ply, in Cones or Hank. Worsted Yarns, Fancy and Mixed Warps, Cotton and Wool Wadding.
GEO. S. HALL, Commission Merchant,
67 KILBY Street, Boston, Mass.
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GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

Bought and Sold.

STOCKS

Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
40 South Third St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. GILBOUGH & CO.,
BANKERS,
42 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Negotiate Loans, Buy and Sel Government and other reliable Securities.

PERFUMERY.

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

PRINCE BONAPARTE'S acquittal is much commented on in London.

OLLIVIER submitted to the Senate, yesterday, a project based upon Napoleon's recent letter.

THANS-ATLANTIC steamers sailing from Liverpool have been ordered to take a southerly course, to avoid icebergs.

A RESOLUTION that Canada purchase Alaska and the State of Maine has passed the British Columbia Legislature.

HORNY & BAUGH's hotel, and Carter & Vandorn's drug store, in Washington, New Jersey, were burned on Sunday night. Loss, $50,000.

AT San Francisco, the compositors in the newspaper offices have accepted a reduction of fifteen cents per 1,000 ems in their wages.

THE Republicans at Memphis claim the election of Currey, their candidate for Sheriff, by a small majority.

THE Tobacco Association of Cincinnati have adopted a memorial to Congress against an increase of the tax on smoking tobacco.

THE steamship Jefferson, with 834 bales of cotton, was burned on Sunday, while on the way from Red River to New Orleans. No lives were lost.

JOSEPH MENILL and J. Young Scammon are on the way from Chicago to Washington with a protest of Western banks and bankers against the Funding bill.

TWELVE men were frozen to death in Northwestern Iowa, during a severe storm on the 15th. Six others are missing, and supposed to have met the same fate.

THE Hampden Paper Company's Mills at Holyoke, Mass., were burned on Sunday night. Loss, $50,000. The fire throws 150 persons temporarily out of employment.

THE Supreme Court of the United States decided, yesterday, that it is the right of a State to tax the shares of National Banks, and enforce its collection through the Banks.

AT the Washington Navy Yard 112 workmen have been discharged, and half the workmen in the ordnance department have been changed next Friday. In the other department the men are working on one-third to five-eighths time.

GEN. BUTLER some time since nominated Charles Sumner for the Supreme Court, yesterday, a cadet at West Point. The cader has been rejected in the War Department for wanting eight months of the age required by law, which is 17 years.

AT Pottsville, on Saturday evening, a large meeting of miners was held, at which it was voted to adhere to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, insisting on the basis of sixty-nine." A strike on the 1st of April is, therefore, regarded as inevitable.

THE North Carolina Legislature adjourned yesterday. The Conservative members have issued an address asserting that there is no constitutional authority for the Ku Klux, and no county where a Sheriff may not safely execute any process, and denouncing Governor Holden's representations to the contrary as "wilful libel upon a people whose rights he has sworn to protect."

GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, declined to act as Vice President of the Cuban Aid Society of New York, as he considered it inconsistent with his public duty as Governor of one of the States which have proclaimed against a friendly power. He further has no evidence that the Cuban party have decreed the abolition of slavery, and refers to the fact that their leader is denied the privilege of a trial by jury in arms against our free Government, to perpetuate slavery.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, sent to the House of Representatives a letter from Collector Thomas, of Baltimore, asserting the interest of foreign distillers in that city. He also sent a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation $450,000 in gold, in satisfaction of claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and $200,000 in gold on account of claims of the Russian-American Sound Agricultural Company, as agreed upon by treaty with Great Britain.

AT Salt Lake City, on Saturday night, a meeting of mechanic and professional men was held in reference to the Anti-Polygamy bill. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Senate of the United States, asking the repeal of the Act of 1862, the act under which punishes the continuance of the "patriarchal institution" in Utah. This is greatly excited about the bill, and its passage by the Senate in its present shape, it is predicted, will cause the desolation of that Territory.

PRIVATE advices from Cheyenne are to the effect that the Indians are greatly displeased at the starting of any expeditions to explore the lands recently ceded to them by the treaty of the Indians, as opposed to the Indian policy of the administration, and a violation of our obligations. It is said that Little Rock or Big Horn expedition does not design to encroach on the Indian lands, but simply to excite interest in the West, and it is thought the influence of Governor Campbell and General Augur will be used to pacify the leaders of the expedition within bounds.

The Alleged Pigeon Massacre.

The following was received yesterday at many headquarters:

FORT ELLIS, Montana, March 25, 1870.—*General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division, Chicago:* In answer to your telegram received on the 22d inst., I report that after having spoken with many of the principal men of the officers of the command, I was satisfied the following statement is the nearest approximate to the exact truth as possible:

The number killed at the Pigeon village was 175, of which there were about 50 men and 55 women and children; 14 women and children were taken prisoners and released. I believe that every effort was made by the officers and men to protect the non-combatants, and such women and children as were in the village were accidentally killed.

The report published in the Eastern papers is wholly and maliciously false. It seems incredible that the false assertions of two persons, neither of whom made any effort to satisfy themselves in the matter, should outweigh the reports of the officers and men of the command who feel that they have nothing to palliate or conceal in their conduct. All that the officers and men engaged in the affair have to fear is a full and complete investigation of the campaign, and less than this cannot be asked by any man.

C. L. BAKER,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major 2d Cavalry.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Pennsylvania Senate was not in session during yesterday.

The House of Representatives met in the evening. Adjournment was taken at which it was voted to adhere to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, insisting on the basis of sixty-nine." A strike on the 1st of April is, therefore, regarded as inevitable.

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The House of Representatives met in the evening. Adjournment was taken at which it was voted to adhere to a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, insisting on the basis of sixty-nine." The strong vote in the negative on the bill to repeal the law for the better collection of delinquent taxes, passed last week. He said that he was informed and believed about the passage of the original bill, and that it would take a large amount of money from the Treasury. The House refused to suspend the orders. Various bills were favorably reported from the committees, and among them were the following Senate bills: Authorizing additional inspectors in Philadelphia County Prison. Also, authorizing married women to become members of mutual corporations. Also, providing a Metropolitan Police for Philadelphia. More, than one hundred additional local bills were reported from the committees. The following were reported from the committees: To require brewers to sell by the gallon. Also, incorporating the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Water Co. The House bill fixing a rate for the transportation of coal. Mr. Elliott introduced a bill repealing the law enacted last week, relative to delinquent taxes, and made efforts to consider the bill, but objections were raised. Mr. Josephs introduced the following: That any proviso, restriction or limitation contained in the grant to Philadelphia for the square formerly known as Potter's Field, but now known as Washington Square, be and the same is hereby removed and discharged; provided, however, that the said Square shall not be devoted to any other public use than to the erection thereon of a new court-house for the accommodation of the courts, and of the city and county offices, and to the erection of a city hall for the accommodation of the Councils of the said city and the different departments of the city government and the branches thereof. That when the said buildings are erected, it shall be the duty of said Councils to remove from the square known as Independence Square all of the buildings now erected except that known and designated as Independence Hall. This bill was passed.

Forty-first Congress—Second Session.

The United States Senate, yesterday afternoon, was in Executive Session, engaged in the consideration of the San Domingo treaty.

The Indian Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, considering the Tariff bill, and continued the debate at evening session.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly statement of Philadelphia Banks, for the week ending March 26, 1870, presents the following aggregates:

Capital Stock	$19,705,100
Loans and Discounts	77,693,831
Specie	1,509,517
Circulation	18,035,405
Net Deposits	57,477,577
Legal Tenders	12,549,259
United States Bonds	13,024,293
Due from Banks	10,000,000
Due to Banks	8,000,000

The following statement sh