THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE BOURBON DUEL.

The Penalty of Obstinacy.

How the News was Received.

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

THE BOURBON DUEL.

The Meeting—The Penalty—Was Napoleon at the Bottom of the Quarrel?

The London *Daily Telegraph*, just received, has the following special Paris despatch:—The greatest excitement has been caused in this city by the fatal result of a duel which was fought this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Artillery Practice-ground, outside Madrid. The combatants were the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henry of Bourbon. The Duke's seconds were two general officers and one of his aides-de-camp, holding the military rank of colonel. Three Republican Deputies acted as the seconds of Prince Henry, who won the first shot, as well as choice of weapons and ground. The distance was ten paces. On first firing the Prince missed his antagonist, who, returning the shot, also fired without effect. Prince Henry again missed and was slightly wounded by the Duke's second shot, the bullet first striking his pistol. Prince Henry then fired a third time, and his ball grazed the Duke's cheek. The turn of the Duke to fire now came again, and his aim was deadly, the Prince being struck full in the forehead, and instantaneously killed. Seeing the fatal effect of his shot, the Duke exclaimed, "My God! what have I done? His children shall not be orphans—they shall be my children."

The Duke de Montpensier and his seconds are still at liberty in Madrid, the police having no evidence on which to arrest them. The cause of the duel was a violent and insulting letter, which Prince Henry addressed to the Duke, calling him a Jesuit conspirator, and a bloated French pastry cook. A political intrigue, fomented by the French Government, is at the same time talked about in connection with the affair.

All persons on the ground are said to have behaved well. After the Duke had fired twice the seconds wished the duel to terminate; but the Prince, nettled by his wound, insisted that the encounter should proceed. Though it is acknowledged that the Duke de Montpensier maintained his reputation for calm valor and generosity, he has, nevertheless, lost ground, by this deplorable catastrophe, in his candidature for the Spanish throne. Already there is an ominous outcry, and the people threaten to revive the tumults of 1808.

Particulars of the Duel—How the News was Received in Paris.

Le Gaulois gives the following details:—

On the 7th of March Don Enrique de Bourbon, after having written several pamphlets in which the Duke de Montpensier was the object of unsparing attack, published in the Madrid journals an article (the preceding letter) in which the claims of the Duke to the throne of Spain were severely criticised. When this article appeared the Duke de Montpensier was in Madrid. He felt it to be impossible, notwithstanding the advice that was given him, to allow such outrageous insults to pass unnoticed. The preliminaries were all gone through, and finally a meeting was fixed for Saturday last. The duel was fought in the open country, in a field about 200 metres distant from the little town of Alcorcon, which is situate about eight kilometres from Madrid. We are well acquainted with this part of the environs of Madrid. It presents a most dreary aspect—a perfectly barren plain, where not a tree, not a house, not a blade of grass, especially at this season, is to be seen. The eye can perceive nothing but interminable fields sown with barley or wheat, and to which the arid nature of the soil imparts a dusky hue. The town or village of Alcorcon is like all the other *aldeas* of Old Castile and La Mancha—a group of some fifty houses built of earth, burnt by the sun, the surface of which crumbles away at the first gust of wind or the first shower of rain. The church is the only stone edifice in the place. The inn where combatants refresh themselves when these meetings are arranged for Alcorcon (which is frequently selected as a site for duels, and whither the wounded are conveyed when their injuries are too severe to allow of their immediate return to Madrid), is little more than a mud hovel like the others. It was there that the body of Don Enrique was taken after the duel. On the morning of the 12th, the Duke of Montpensier, accompanied by Lieutenant-Generals Cordova and Alaminos—the first Director-General of Infantry, and the other Chief of the Division in garrison at Madrid—his seconds, repaired to Alcorcon in a landau. A surgeon accompanied them. Don Enrique de Bourbon, on his part, was accompanied by two Republicans—Senors Santa Maria and Ortiz, the latter Deputy for Seville—and a surgeon, Senor Rubio. According to the arrangements previously agreed upon, the adversaries were to place themselves at first ten metres apart, and were to draw nearer each other one metre after each fire, until one of them should be placed *hors de combat*. It was decided by lot which of them should be first. Chance favored Don Enrique, who fired at ten metres distance without hitting the Duke. The latter replied with a like result. The distance between them was diminished to nine metres. Shots were exchanged in this position, but neither combatant was struck. They were then placed within eight metres. Don Enrique each time fired first, and this time his ball grazed the Duke's clothing. The latter fired in his turn, and his adversary fell dead without uttering a cry. He was dead. The Duke de Montpensier, seriously affected by the events of the duel and its catastrophe, then lost the *sang froid* which he had displayed during the encounter, and his condition became such that the surgeon was twice obliged to bleed him. The news reached Paris on Saturday evening, and we now proceed to describe what has occurred here. As soon as the news of the death of his brother reached Don Francisco d'Assises that Prince sent to his nephew, the son of Prince Enrique, who is en duty in the garrison of Madrid, the following despatch:—

PARIS, 5—Evening.—My Dear Nephew:—You know how much I feel the misfortune with which we have been visited. If it can afford any consolation, know that from this time you will find in me the paternal affection which you have lost, and which I desire to replace. FRANCISCO D'ASSISES.

The young Duke replied:—

My Dear Uncle:—I am in desolation. I know not what to do. Advise. ENRIQUE DE BOURBON.

The King, Don Francisco, replied to his appeal, so touching in its simplicity:—

PARIS.—Perform your duty. Attend the funeral, and then come at once to Paris. My arms are open to you.

Don Francisco sent for the daughters of his deceased brother from the school where they were residing, and by degrees broke to them the mournful intelligence of their father's death. The funeral of Prince Enrique occurred on Sunday, and provoked no manifestation in Madrid.

The Cause of the Duel.

The following is a translation of the letter from the late Don Henry of Bourbon which was the cause of the fatal duel. The letter appeared in the *Epoca* of Thursday, the 10th inst.:—

TO THE MONTPENSIERISTS.

It is due to my honor to break silence when the report has been put into circulation since the arrival of the Duke of Montpensier at Madrid that I am dastardized, or in submissive relations with him, as if he were a conquering hero who is to bind all men behind his chariot.

The report is as malevolently calumnious and as iniquitous as the report which makes the crowning of Antonio I by the distinguished General Prim depend on a deposit of millions as payment of the service.

Of the illustrious President of the Council of Ministers it is not necessary to proclaim what, to his honor, nobody is ignorant of, and what is proved by his decisive words, which I also should not be obliged to repeat, if there was not a Montpensierist interest concerned in forgetting them:—"1. That I am, and shall be while I live, the most decided political enemy of the French Duke; 2, that there is no motive, difficulty, intrigue, or violence which can weaken the profoundest contempt which his person inspires me with—a most just feeling, which, on account of his political buffoonery, every man of worth experiences in general, and every good Spaniard in particular."

It matters not to me how I provoke the anger and underhand vindictive designs of those who have degraded themselves by kissing, while they weigh it, Montpensierist money.

I, an emigrant and laborer for liberalism at Paris in the time of Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo, speak respecting this Montpensier question with knowledge.

The Prince, as crafty as his Jesuitical ancestors, whose infamous conduct is so clearly described in the history of France, would have been proclaimed King in the waters of Cadiz if an illustrious comrade of mine in the navy had not refused to stain his uniform by breaking discipline, and had not repelled with as much honor as dignity the greatest treason known to modern times.

Mercenaries say that Montpensier is a perfect being, the iris of peace and the god of goodness. Be it so. But whatever blood has been shed, and perhaps will be shed, before his complete disappearance, falls on the pretender's head. A bad mode of lifting up a crown fallen to earth.

The liberalism of Montpensier, instigated by the fever of making himself king, is so self-interested that the terrible lesson is deserved which is sometimes imposed by the justice of indignant nations.

I am a Spaniard, and I feel the noble sentiments of my country.

Whenever on shipboard I passed within sight of Gibraltar, I used to exclaim, "When shall we be completely Spaniards?" And whenever I pass in front of the august monument of the 2d of May, I repeat, "When shall we be entirely Spaniards?"

In 1808, when my father instigated the rising of the valiant population of Madrid, the armed invasion against our country was the cause. To-day it is the hypocritical, Jesuitical, and suborning invasion of the Orleanists against our country—so wearied out, so disenchanted, and so riddled with grapeshot by its Government.

Happily, the glorious shades of Daviz and Velarde and of the martyrs of the Carral have not yet disappeared, and they still remain present to the heart of every good Spaniard.

Montpensier represents the knot of the Orleanist conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon III—a conspiracy into which certain Spaniards of rank have entered. Nevertheless, let these conspirators know that if the imperial dynasty fall the Orleans family would not be the heirs, but Rochefort, or, what is the same thing, the French republic.

Let them know, also, that in Spain the illustrious Espartero is the man of prestige and the object of national veneration, and by no means the inflated French pastry cook!

March 7, 1870. ENRIQUE DE BOURBON.

A HORRID FATE.

A Man Suffocated to Death in a Limekiln.

About 5 o'clock this morning a man named Thomas Coyle was found dead on top of Dowling's limekiln, on Rock Creek, just above the Bridge street bridge, with the head and upper portion of his body badly burned and charred. Coroner Potter was notified, but deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest, in view of the facts, which are as follows:—It appears that deceased, who was a native of Georgetown, and 26 years of age, has been for some weeks wandering about and sleeping under any shelter he could find, and last night, about 9 o'clock, he obtained a chew of tobacco from a boy on Bridge street, and went off, saying that he was "bitter cold, and was going to the limekiln to warm himself." Nothing more was seen of him till this morning about 5 o'clock, when some of the employes, after having drawn the kiln, went on the top and there found the deceased lying on his face with folded arms on the heap of burning shells, where he had no doubt early in the morning gone to warm himself, and falling to sleep became suffocated to death, after which the slow, steady heat commenced to burn and char the body. The body was immediately drawn out of harm's way and there left till the arrival of the Coroner, as above stated. Deceased was educated at Georgetown College, where he evinced talents of the highest order.—*Washington Star, Saturday evening.*

CRUEL DESERTION.

An Old Man of Fifty-five Forsakes His Wife and Family for a Strange Woman.

In November last an old man fifty-five years of age, named R. C. Hampton, who had resided in Pittsburg with his family, a wife and two small children, for some time, left there, stating that he was going to Virginia to sell some land to which he had fallen heir by the decease of a relative. His actions at the time of his departure excited the suspicions of a friend, but for fear that they might possibly be unfounded he did not reveal them. Nothing was heard or seen of Hampton until in February last, when the gentleman who had suspected that he had intended to desert his family had occasion to visit Dycusburg, on the Cumberland river. While there he learned that Hampton had been in that place for some time previous, and while there he induced a young girl of highly respectable parentage, named Mollie Brooks, to elope with him, and the two, when last heard from, were in Memphis. A letter was received in Pittsburg recently stating that while in Dycusburg Hampton had swindled a firm of that place out of considerable money. Hampton's wife and children were left entirely without means. His wife is satisfied that he is a villain, and gives the following personal description of him:—Fifty-five years old, medium size, light hair, and blue eyes and pitted by small pox.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.

A Lady Born Deaf and Dumb Talks at Her Death-bed.

The *Eastern Shoreman* (Md.) tells this wondrous tale:—

Elizabeth Cordrey, of Tyaskin district, Somerset county, Md., was born a mute, and was never known to utter a syllable until Saturday, on which day, our informant states, she was fifty years old. She had been confined to a bed of sickness for some time, when on the day mentioned, to the great surprise of her family and friends, she began talking fluently, and from then to the hour of her death, which occurred on the following day, she prayed almost unceasingly in an audible voice and understandingly. The lady, we learn, has two sisters and a brother also mutes.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A Son Accidentally Kills His Father.

Jacob Gabel, a most estimable gentleman, living near Charlestown, Indiana, was killed last Thursday morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of his son Harman, a young man about twenty years of age. The son was capping a pistol, the father standing by, when it was discharged with the result stated above. Mr. Gabel was for many years a citizen of Clark county, Indiana, and his death is mourned by a large and respectable circle of acquaintances.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Loss of the Oneida.

Surgeon Suddard's Official Account.

The Mormons and Mr. Cullom's Bill.

The New Indian Reservation.

The Great Equinoctial Storm

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Account of the Loss of the Oneida.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Surgeon Suddards, Acting Boatswain Anderson, and others, saved from the United States steamship Oneida, have sent official accounts of the disaster to the department. The accounts are all about alike. The following is that given by Surgeon Suddards:—

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, YOKOHAMA, Jan. 26, 1870.—Sir:—I respectfully submit to you the following statement of the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, third rate, on the evening of the 24th inst., as they came under my personal observation:—

The ship left her anchorage at Yokohama about 5 P. M., and on steaming out was cheered by all the men-of-war in port. After getting past the buoy, and heading for the light on the Kauinsaki, all hands were called to make sail, the wind being at about N. E., face 4 to 5. Soon afterwards the wardroom dinner was announced, at which time the ship was running about seven knots, having the head sails set, with the foresail, top sails, topgallant sails maintopsail, spanker, and gaff topsail. We were almost through dinner when a messenger boy came down and told Mr. Muldauer, the navigator, that Mr. Yates, the officer of the deck, wished to see him. He went on deck, and when he returned a few minutes later, told us that there was a light ahead, probably a steamer bound in. Shortly afterwards I heard some one on deck forward call out "Hard a-port," and a moment afterwards another voice, but whether on our own ship or the other I cannot say, cried out "Hard a-starboard."

Almost immediately came a fearful crash, apparently at the after end of the ward-room on the starboard side, as if the whole side of the ship was being crushed in. Everybody at once rushed on deck. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer slowly forging past us and in contact with our own ship.

Before she cleared us the executive officer, Mr. Stewart, called out to her, "Stay by us—we are cut down," or words to that effect. No answer was made from the strange vessel. He repeated the same words again. There was still no reply, and being by this time clear of us, she apparently proceeded on her course. I then walked aft and saw that the wheel was gone; the spankers, boom and gaff carried away, and the whole poop cut off.

I looked over the starboard quarter, and as well as I could make out in the darkness thought the whole of that side of the stern was crushed off. She was fast settling by the stern and I judged that she would not float more than two or three minutes. On looking up I observed the third cutter hanging at the davits on the port quarter.

I climbed on the hammock rail and asked the men, of whom there were twelve or fourteen in the boat, if there was an officer there. They said no, when I got into the boat and gave orders to cut away all the fastenings, and for a man to stand by each fall, ready to lower away when the order was given. During this time the steam whistle was blowing continuously. I kept my eye on the strange vessel and she seemed to be rapidly leaving us.

The Oneida meanwhile had come up to the wind, and was heading towards the shoals on the left shore, and I was in hopes that she might get into shoal water, as the propeller was still revolving and the vessel moving rapidly. A little while afterwards Robert Dyer, coal-heaver, got into the boat. He told me that he had been sent by Mr. Senter, engineer of the watch, to report to the officer of the deck that the fires were put out.

He added that when he left the engine-room the water was within a foot of the platform, and pouring forward in a perfect flood. Almost immediately afterwards George W. Kauffman, landsman, jumped into the boat. He informed me that they were trying to get the first cutter off, that there were forty or fifty men in her, and he did not think they would succeed.

A gun was now fired. At this time the ship commenced to roll from side to side, as if settling, causing the boat to be thrown violently against the side of the ship, and threatening to break in her side. I looked on board and saw that there was not an officer or man abaft the mainmast, the deck forming an angle of about thirty-five degrees. I waited a moment to see if any one would come, and seeing no one, I gave orders to lower away and hang on by the falls. As the boat touched the water I noticed that the stern of the ship was almost on a level with the surface. At this moment the men in the boat called out that there was a junk sailing close by, and demanded to chase her and bring her alongside.

The after-fall, by which we were hanging, got jammed, and the coxswain cut it with his knife, leaving the boat free. We put after the junk, but sailing free she soon left us out of sight. We then turned towards the ship and found she had disappeared. Not more than three or four minutes had elapsed since we left.

We pulled towards where we thought she had been, but could make little headway against the head sea. After remaining some time in the vicinity and seeing and hearing nothing we turned towards the shore, and after an hour's pull landed near a Japanese village. We immediately proceeded to a house, and, after a few minutes' conversation, procured three guides, and with them started immediately for Yokohama, which place we reached after a most fatiguing walk over the mountains of eight hours, at 4 A. M. of the 25th instant.

On arriving at Yokohama I called at Mr. Carroll's, who kindly put his house boat at my disposal and accompanied me on board of the Idaho, where I reported the loss of the Oneida to Lieutenant-Commander Mullen at 5 A. M. The collision occurred at ten minutes to seven, and about twelve minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Oneida.

It is my opinion that if the Bombay, the steamer which sank us, had come to our rescue when the steam-whistle was blown, or even when the first gun was fired, all or nearly all hands on board of the Oneida might have been saved.

Not Eligible.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Several weeks ago General Butler nominated for appointment to the Military Academy, as a cadet, a colored youth named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Mass. The nomination was referred to the proper officer in the War Department, who, ascertaining that the youth is aged only sixteen years and four months, instead of seventeen years, the minimum required by law, accordingly notified General Butler that the candidate is, for the reason of being under the prescribed age, ineligible.

FROM THE WEST.

Indian Affairs.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Private advices from Cheyenne are to the effect that Governor Campbell disapproves of the starting of any expeditions to explore the lands reserved by the Government for the use of the Indians, as opposed to the Indian policy of the administration, and a violation of our obligations. It is new stated that the Bighorn expedition does not design to encroach on the Indian lands. This subject is exciting interest in the West, and it is thought the influence of Governor Campbell and of General Augur will be sufficient to keep the leaders of the expedition within bounds.

Another Lie Nailed.

The assertion of the outside papers of New York and Philadelphia that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* had joined the American Press Association is without foundation. Mr. Holdwin, the proprietor, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press, and knows that the American concern has neither merit nor means to keep it up long.

Eminent Tax Payers.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—President Grant pays taxes on $110,000 and General Sherman on $23,500 in this county.

The Tobacco Tax.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—At a meeting of the Tobacco Association, and others interested, on Saturday, a memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted, protesting against an increase of the tax on smoking tobacco.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Excitement Over Mr. Cullom's Bill at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, March 27.—A very respectable meeting of merchants and professional men was held in Masonic Hall last night, to adopt a memorial to the Senate of the United States, praying for the expurgation of those sections of Mr. Cullom's bill which punish by fine and imprisonment the continuance of the patriarchal family relations. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kelsey, Harrison, Stenhouse, Marshall, Jennings, Shearman, Tullidge, Chislett, Walters, and Lawrence, who argued that a liberal policy towards the offenders of the past would be of advantage to the government of the whole country, and that such action would arrest polygamy in the future.

The meeting was addressed by a Federal officer, and by an apostate Mormon named Gordon, who wanted the fullest application of the law. The Federal officer was respected for his manliness, but Gordon was treated with contempt.

Messrs. Robertson, Marshall, Carter, Hussey, Kahn, Walker, and Hollister, non-Mormons, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be telegraphed to the President of the Senate. The interest on this subject here is intense. If the Senate passes the House bill in its present shape the Territory of Utah will become a desolation.

THE STORM.

Freshet Expected in the Delaware.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 28.—The heavy rain which commenced here yesterday morning still continue. The Delaware river has risen about five feet, and is still rising. A freshet is looked for.

The Coal Regions Not Damaged.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 28.—The rain storm here has not been very heavy. The river is a little higher, caused chiefly by the melting of snow, which has nearly all disappeared. No damages reported in the Coal Regions.

The Schuylkill Rising.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., March 28.—A large amount of rain fell here during yesterday and last night. The river is seven feet higher than usual and still rising.

Eight Feet Rise at Norristown.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 28.—The river has risen eight feet at this place and still rising.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Republican Sheriff in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—The Republicans now claim the election of Curry, their candidate for Sheriff, by a small majority.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do., 108¾; do. do. new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108⅛; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 24½; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99½; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192; Western Union Telegraph, 31½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Cotton firm at 22½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·23@1·30; Maryland, $1·35@1·45. Corn active; yellow, 95c.; white, 94@96c. Oats dull at 55c. Rye, $1. Mess Pork firm at $27@27·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky dull at 96@97c.

THE FURY OF THE GALE.

A Young Woman Dashed to Death by the Whirlwind.

Miss Ellen Creed, an interesting young woman of nineteen, residing with her parents at No. 102 North Sixth street, Williamsburg, met with a sudden and extraordinary death last evening. She stepped out on the stoop of her residence to see the state of the weather, when she was taken off her feet by a gust and dashed against an adjoining stoop. When found she was partially insensible, but lingered two hours, when she died from congestion of the brain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following cases were decided this morning:—

Samuel Kellum vs. Calvin Hewitt and wife. Errors to the Common Pleas of Bradford Co. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Agnew, J.

Wartman vs. Kapper. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Tilman vs. Tilman. Error to the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Stecknel's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Decree reversed. Sharswood, J.

The lists for Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Potter, and Sullivan counties were called.

The case of Hammett vs. The City was argued to-day. The case grew out of the paving of Broad street with Nicolson pavement, and involves the question of who shall be liable for the expense, the city as paying for a public drive for the benefit of the whole community, or the property owners in front of whose places the pavement is laid. Suit was brought in the District Court to recover the expense against certain citizens, and judgment was given for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense. A writ of error was taken, bringing the question before the Supreme Court, where it was decided by a divided bench that the city was responsible, Judge Read dissenting from the majority. At the application of the city a reargument was granted before a full Court, which is the present proceeding. The argument is confined to the single point that the Court below, the District Court, erred in not deciding the act of Assembly and ordinance of Councils authorizing the paving of Broad street unconstitutional in delegating a power to impose upon a few a heavy expenditure that should be borne by the public at large.

The District Attorneyship—The Case Not yet Dead.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges, Allison, Ludlow, and Peirce.

In the matter of the petition that was filed, shortly after the decision of the contested elections by this court, for a recount in correction of certain arithmetical errors alleged to have been made in Judge Brewster's count, which has since been pending, counsel for Furman Sheppard, Esq., in whose behalf the petition was filed, came into Court, and asked that the argument of the questions raised should be heard, in order that there might be a final determination of the case. Mr. Mann, who had hitherto represented Mr. Gibbons throughout the contest for the District Attorneyship, was in Court, but Mr. Gibbons himself addressed the Judges, saying that he had never received notice from the petitioners of this matter, and he thought he was entitled to notice before the argument was proceeded with.

Mr. Mann stated to the Court that he had learned of the steps taken on behalf of Mr. Sheppard by communication with his counsel, and had constantly apprized Mr. Gibbons of them as his client, though of course not in writing.

Mr. Gibbons said this was true, but he had never received written notice from the other side, and he only wished the Court to make an order that notice be given him, as he did not wish to seem to appear voluntarily in this matter, but upon intimation and order of the Court.

The judges said they would have to make their record up according to the facts. They had always considered this petition for a recount as pending before them, and that its disposition was necessary to a final decision of the contest for the District Attorneyship.

Mr. Mann, as counsel for Mr. Gibbons, had been notified of the petition, had filed an answer to it, and was told that a day for argument would have to be fixed. A day was fixed by consent of counsel on both sides, and by such consent was continued until the present time. If Mr. Gibbons now wanted more time his application would be heard

Mr. Gibbons still insisted that it was due to him to have the written notice from counsel on the other side.

Mr. Biddle, who represented Mr. Sheppard, said he had constantly communicated with Mr. Mann as Mr. Gibbons' counsel, and that gentleman would complain of surprise. It had never been his practice to deal individually with a client when he was represented by counsel.

Mr. Gibbons said he had no counsel in this matter.

Mr. Biddle replied that he had always been under the impression that Mr. Mann was counsel in the matter.

Mr. Gibbons said Mr. Mann was not his counsel in this case. He had not yet employed counsel, and consequently had no one to represent him in court. He would prefer not to argue his own case, but if forced to it by the court, would have to proceed.

Mr. Mann expressed himself astonished at this, for he had likewise fallen into the error of supposing that he was Mr. Gibbons' counsel until now.

The Judges concluded to postpone the case until Friday next, when they will hear the whole argument.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, March 28, 1870.

Money matters continue to run very smoothly in our city, and no disturbing element is probable at this period, or for the next two weeks, which heretofore have been a very exciting time in previous years. Five per cent. is usually paid for round sums on call, with Government or other good collaterals. In the discount line rates are steady and easy at about 7 per cent. for well-known signatures backed by good endorsements. There is only a moderate supply of business paper offering to-day, and some competition exists among the brokers for its possession.

Gold is as dull as it can well be. The transactions are entirely of a business character, and the premium fluctuates between 111½@111⅝.

Government bonds are dull, and prices are about as quoted at the close of business on Saturday.

The stock market was quiet, but the feeling strong. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 103¼. City 6s were steady; sales of the new issue at 102@102⅛. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88.

Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 48·44. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet, with sales at 57. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54⅞. Camden and Amboy Railroad at 117½. Northern Central Railroad at 48; and Minehill Railroad at 51¼. 34¾ was offered for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The balance of the miscellaneous stock list attracted but little attention. The only transaction was a small sale of Manufacturers' Bank at 30.

—We understand that Messrs. Elliott & Dunn, in addition to their foreign exchange business, have arranged to issue travellers' letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, and on Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, available throughout Europe. We need scarcely say to travellers on the Continent that their selection of Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co., of Paris, is one to insure a large share of patronage, combining, as that establishment does, all the essentials in its arrangement calculated to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of travellers. This is a desideratum much to be desired. From the circular of Bowles Brothers & Co. which has been furnished us we learn that that firm, besides its regular business, is now prepared to receive valuables of any kind on safe deposit; to effect fire, marine, or life insurance; to receive, sell, purchase, and deliver goods in any quantity; to store or forward baggage or express matter; to secure passage, without charge for so doing, by any line of travel; to receive, deliver, or forward mail matter or telegrams; to receive subscriptions or advertisements for American journals; to supply general information upon American affairs, through its reading rooms and registry records; and otherwise to attend to anything pertaining to the systematic care of American interests abroad; all of which advantages can be enjoyed by American travellers.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New	102	200 sh Reading...ls.s	48·44
$200 do.....	102½	100 do.....b10	48·44
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....	103¼	100 do.....b10	48·44
$1000 Leh Con L.....	78	200 do..s30wn.	48¾
$6000 Leh Gold L.ls.	88	100 do.....b30.	48¾
$6000 do....s5.ls.	88	100 do..s30wn.	48¾
10 sh Manuf Bk....	30	2 do.....	48¾
104 sh Leh V R...ls.	54½	20 sh N Cent R....	48
8 do.....c.	54⅞	63 sh Minehill..ls.	6.
19 sh C & Am R.ls.	115	10 sh Leh N St....	39⅝
37 sh Penna R..ls.	57	6 sh Ch & Del Stk.	39¾
100 do....b60.	57	7 do.....	40
100 do.....ls.	57	100 sh Ins Co N Am.	23
95 do.....	57		

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109¼; do., 1864, 108⅛@108½; do., 1865, 108⅛@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅛@107½; do. do., 1867, 108@108¼; 1868, 108⅛@108½; do., 10-40s, 105@105¼; Cur. 6s, 112½@113½. Gold, 111⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; do., 1862, 109⅛@109¼; do. 1864, 108⅛@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅛@109; do. new, 107⅛@107½; do. 1867, do. 108@108⅛; do. 1868, do., 108⅛@108¾; 10-40s, 105@105⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅞@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅛@111¾; Silver, 110½@111½. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109¼; do. 1864, 108⅛@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅛@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅛@107½; do., July, 1867, 107⅛@108⅛; do. July, 1868, 107⅞@108⅜; 5s, 10-40, 105@105¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112¼@114. Gold, 111⅛@111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111½	11·40 A. M.	111⅜
10·20 "	111⅜	11·55 "	111½
10·30 "	111½	11·59 "	111⅜
10·35 "	111⅜	12·00 M.	111½
11·02 "	111½	12·20 P. M.	111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 28.—The Flour market continues extremely dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only 700@800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5@5·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·62½ per barrel.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and the only sales reported were 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·18 for fair up to $1·25 for prime. Rye cannot be quoted over 91c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request, and prices are unsettled. Sales of 4600 bushels yellow, in the cars and from store, at 98c., and some at $1. Oats are unchanged; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 55@56c. In Barley Malt no sales were reported; 6000 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1·07 and 1000 bushels New York at 88c.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, with sales of 200 bushels at $8·12½@8·37½ for fair and $8·25@8·37½ for prime. Timothy is held at $6@6·25.

Whisky is steady, with sales at 99c.@$1·01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 28.—The receipts of Beef Cattle were extremely light last week, and this, coupled with an active demand, has caused a firmer tone in the market. We quote choice at 9½@10c.; prime at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 7½@8c.; and common, 6½@7c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 795 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
33 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8@10.
46 A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
17 Dennis Smith, Lancaster co., 7½@8¾.
60 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
46 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9.
30 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@10.
50 James McFillen, Lancaster county, 7½@9.
36 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.
60 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@10.
160 Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8@10.
55 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 8@10.
45 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@8½.
22 H. Chain, Chester co., 6½@7½.
16 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 9½@10.
25 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@8¾.
50 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@8¾.
32 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 8@8½.
12 A. Kimble, Chester co., 7@8½.

Cows and Calves were in steady demand at full figures. Sales of 100 head at $45@65. Springers sell as wanted at $40@60.

Sheep—The market was quite brisk at an advance of ½c. on last week's figures. Sales of 4800 head, at the Park Drove Yard at 7@8c. for fair, and 8½@9c. for extra. At the Avenue Drove Yard 400 head changed hands at the above rate.

Hogs—The market was moderately active at former quotations. Sales of 2286 head at $11·50@12·50 for slop and $13@13·50 per 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Arrived, bark Winifred, from Rio for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer No. 35, Mershon, Hartford, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, 47 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. Susan Vittere, Cole, 39 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, 21 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada. 20th inst., lat. 35 32, long. 73 02, fell in with schr Isaac Baker (of Boston), Purvere, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, dismasted and in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, eight in number, and brought them to this port.
Schr W. E. Barnes, Arey, 15 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Olive Hayward, Arey, 15 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Emily and Jennie