THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 99. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PARTIES IN SAN DOMINGO.

A Letter from Davis Hatch.

The Commission Severely Criticized

General Grant in the West.

PARTIES IN SAN DOMINGO.

A Sharp Criticism of the United States Commission.

Mr. Davis Hatch writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post:*—

The report of our commissioners does great injustice to Cabral and his party, in calling their opposition to Baez "a guerilla warfare," and "animated by resentments purely personal." Cabral was elected President by the direct vote of the people, and the voting was as free as it ever was in this country. I was there at the time. Baez was chosen by a so-called National Convention, selected by his provisional government while he was in Curacoa. This our commissioners should have known, and yet they say they "did not find that there is any opponent of the present administration of that republic who has now, or who ever has had, any claim to the chief magistracy by a title superior to that of the present incumbent."

The report is equally unjust towards the people of Hayti. There is no deep animosity existing between the people of the two republics; neither any apprehension on the part of the Dominicans that Hayti will ever attempt to regain forcible possession of their country. There was a league between Salnave and Baez, fellow tyrants, usurpers, and conspirators, to support and protect each other, and hence Baez's pretended apprehension of trouble from Salnave's successor, President Saget, whose sympathies are naturally and properly with Cabral, and who no doubt winks at his supplies passing through Hayti. Who will say he has not a perfect right to do this, seeing the attitude of our Government towards Baez? Have the Haytiens not been provoked to this by the threats of our Government?

But the commissioners do great injustice to Cabral also, in asserting that the people enjoy as much liberty under Baez as they did under any previous administration. I was there during Baez's brief rule of less than six months in 1866, during Cabral's administration from September, 1866, to February, 1868, and more than a year of Baez's present term, and know that until toward the close of Cabral's administration, when it was known that an expedition, fitted out by Baez from Curacoa, had landed and started an insurrection against his Government, no one was molested for his political opinions, however openly expressed. This, like most of the information obtained, came from Baez, his officials and partisans. If they had called upon General Hungria—who started and carried through the insurrection against Cabral, by order and for account of Baez; carried on the Government for him more than two months, until he had courage to go over and take charge himself; and then his Minister of War until last October, and since then in the asylum of the British Consulate—they would have obtained much valuable information, though perhaps such as they would rather not make public. And they might have obtained reliable information on the state of the country, and how Baez is regarded among his countrymen generally, from the numerous political prisoners in the dungeons, if they really wished to hear both sides.

I know from letters received, written while they were there, that they were told of these things. They were keen to observe and swift to note, "muskets in the hands of prisoners having the Haytien stamp on them," but make no mention of those in the hands of Baez's men with U. S. on them, everywhere to be seen, as well as cartridge-boxes and belts with the U. S. plate. I saw many cases of muskets opened in Azua with our armory mark on the outside. Is it any greater crime for the Haytiens to furnish death-dealing missives to Dominicans than for us to do so? or does our superior strength give us a right to do so?

The country expected better things of Mr. Wade, from his great experience and previous history, than this rose-colored, one-sided, and altogether partial report. If the President is satisfied it is evident the people or the press are not—except in a few cases where an impartial verdict was not to be expected.

[*Extracts from the official organ of Cabral.*]

From the copies of the Dominican journals sent us by Mr. Hatch, says the *Post*, we translate and condense the following:—

"On the 7th of March the American Commissioners met Generals Alvarez and Travieso. The *official* interview between the Americans and the Dominican representatives having concluded, the former then asked the latter to give them confidentially their opinions on the situation of the revolution, and the views of those who sustained it. The Dominicans told them that if they would travel through the country they would be at liberty to inquire for themselves. They assured the Americans that, with the exception of the adherents of Baez, no one in the republic desired annexation; that the Domicans valued their own independence as highly as they (the Americans) did; and that Baez entirely misrepresented the facts in regard to public feeling in San Domingo.

"The Dominicans added that the vote taken by order of Baez in favor of annexation was illegal, as was proved by the revolution itself, by the prisons filled with eminent patriots, by the forests containing now many fugitives from persecution, and by the numberless Dominicans who had fled to foreign lands. Messrs. White and Howe admitted that they had met with several notable fugitives, and that at Port-au-Prince they saw among others who would not accept the annexation scheme, Angel Maria Caminero, brother of Caminero, the present commander of the armies of San Domingo, and the principal supporter of Baez.

"*El Pabellon Dominicano* of March 31 contains a violent article directed against the Baez government, giving the names of a number of its victims, who are designated as "martyrs," and inveighing against the annexation scheme as a '*job*,' which compromises both the honor and the interests of the United States and of the Dominican republic.

"'This is annexation!' says *El Pabellon*. 'An infamous speculation! A bargain! A fraud! A robbery! Such is the annexation projected by Baez and upheld by Grant.'"

GRANT IN THE WEST.

St. Louis' Entertainment of the President.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday says:—

Yesterday President Grant, carrying out his prearranged plan, rode out to his farm on the Gravois road, and returning he drove to Glen Kenneth, the country seat of Mr. W. H. Benton, where he partook of lunch, in company with a number of personal friends from the city.

In the evening he dined at the residence of Colonel Robert Campbell. Colonel Campbell was absent in New York, where he had been called to attend to his duties as member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The distinguished guest was entertained in an elegant manner by the accomplished hostess, Mrs. Campbell.

At 10 o'clock the President repaired to the residence of Mr. Benton, where a number of gentlemen were awaiting him. After congratulations, his Excellency, smoking a cigar, mingled with the groups and engaged freely in conversation.

The President this morning will go to Carondelet by special train, and a visit to the furnaces will be made. The time for the President's departure for Washington is fixed at 10 o'clock tonight. He will pass over the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Proposed Act for Placing them Under the Safeguards of Law.

The following is a copy of the bill presented in the State Legislature yesterday by Mr. Reyburn, providing for throwing the restraints of law around delegate elections in this State. It is based upon the law recently enacted and found to work exceedingly well in Ohio, and was framed by a committee appointed for the purpose by the convention recently held in this city to revise the rules of the Republican party:—

AN ACT to protect the elections of voluntary political associations, to regulate primary elections, and to punish frauds therein.

Section 1. In all elections hereafter to be held by any voluntary political association or party in this State, for any delegates or executive committee, or for the nomination of candidates for public office, the persons chosen to hold such elections, as judges and inspectors, or clerks and officers, or any person, in their absence or refusal to serve, assuming or chosen in their place, shall first be sworn or affirmed by some officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will correctly and faithfully conduct such election, protect it against all frauds and unfairness, and truly canvass all votes cast thereat.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the judges of such election to entertain objections made by any qualified elector, to any vote that may be offered, on the ground that the person offering it is not entitled to vote at said election, or that he has received, or been promised, directly or indirectly, any money, promise, or reward for his vote for any candidate, or that he has voted before at that place or some other on that day, in the same election; and it shall be the duty of the judges of election, if such objection be not withdrawn, to administer to the person so offering to vote an oath or affirmation that he will truly testify to all matters relating to his said qualification, or receiving, or being promised, directly or indirectly, any money, promise, or reward for his vote for any candidate, and whether he has voted at that or any other place on that day at such election. It shall then be the duty of the judges of election to interrogate the person so objected to, as to all the matters upon which said objection was made, and generally as to his qualifications. If the person so objected to shall refuse to answer such questions, after said oath or affirmation shall have been administered, or shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to reject such vote. But if such vote be taken, and such questions be answered satisfactorily, and not contradicted successfully by the sworn testimony of other witnesses, who may be called, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to admit the vote, having the word "sworn" noted opposite the party's name on the poll list.

Section 3. Any officer of said elections, and any voter thereat, who shall violate any provisions of this act, and any voter or person who shall offer or receive any money, reward, or promise for voting thereat, and any person wilfully making a false statement, on oath or affirmation, at any such election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Section 4. Any voluntary political association or party in any city or county may, by a vote of the executive committee thereof, elect to adopt the provisions of this act, or to submit the question of the adoption thereof to a vote of the members of such political association or party, and a certificate of the vote of such executive committee, or of the result of the vote of the members of such party, shall be duly certified and recorded in the proper office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city or county, who shall thereupon give notice by publication that such political association or party has adopted said act, and thenceforth this act and all the provisions thereof shall have full power and effect in and upon such political association or party in said city or county; but no expense shall be incurred to the county or State in the conduct of elections under the provisions of this act.

THE ILLINOIS HORROR.

The Murder of Mrs. Peters—Fifty Men Hunting for the Murderer.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 25th inst. says:—

Quite full particulars were published yesterday in regard to the horrible murder of Mrs. Christian Peters, near Centreville Station, in St. Clair county, Ill., on Saturday evening. We have ascertained a few additional facts. Anything bearing upon the fearful crime will be read with painful interest.

THE HUSBAND'S DISCOVERY.

When Peters returned to his home on Saturday evening, about six o'clock, he entered the house hurriedly by the front door. It was sufficiently light for him at once to see and comprehend the horrible situation. He was transfixed, for a few moments, with horror. Mrs. Peters was yet breathing or gasping, and the warm blood spirted from the three cuts in the left side of her neck. She breathed her last in about half a minute after her husband's arrival.

BLOODY HANDS.

The poor woman must have struggled desperately so long as reason remained. Floor and furniture were bespattered with the red life-current. After the murderer accomplished his work, he deliberately washed his bloody hands in a bucket of water which was setting in the room, giving the water a deep red tinge.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE MURDERER'S ARREST.

No organized effort was made on Saturday night to catch the murderer, but at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Deputy Sheriff George Vonderschmitt commenced active exertions, sending men to all the ferries leading to this side of the river. Over fifty men were on the hunt yesterday and the day previous, and the whole community betrayed intense anxiety to catch the brute. Should this desired end be attained, it is more than probable that

JUDGE LYNCH

will take swift vengeance in his own hand. If any human being ever merited punishment at the stake, the perpetrator of this great crime is the man. None can deprecate more than we the infliction of summary punishment, and in this case we would mildly suggest that the law should take its course, in case the miscreant is captured. If the citizens are determined, however, in the event of a capture, to take the law into their own hands, we would further suggest to them *to be sure that they have the right man.*

REWARDS.

In addition to the $200 reward offered by the sheriff of St. Clair county, the county court will probably add $300, and the family and immediate friends of the murdered woman and her husband may make the total $1000.

A GOOD LAW.

An Act to Prevent Trespassing on Railroad Cars.

The following is a copy of an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the object of which is to put a stop to the too prevalent practice of jumping on cars while in motion, from which many fatal accidents have occurred. It is entitled "An act to prevent trespassing upon railroad cars:"—

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any person wilfully entering in or upon any railroad car, whether the same be passenger, freight, coal or other car, contrary to the rules of the corporation owning the same, without paying fare, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district in which such offense is committed, for the use of said school district; and any constable or police officer having knowledge of the violation of this act may forthwith arrest the offender; and the magistrate shall proceed to determine the matter in issue, and if he shall convict the person so charged he shall proceed to pronounce the forfeiture against the person convicted; and if the person convicted refuse to satisfy such forfeiture immediately, then the magistrate shall commit the offender to jail for a period not exceeding ten days: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the prosecution and conviction of any person who may falsely personate another with a view of riding in any passenger car without payment of fare.

—At a recent revival meeting out West a collection for the preacher, a poor man from abroad, realized $1·95. Let us sing:—"I'm glad salvation's free."

A SCATTERED HAREM.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 22.

A little incident happened at the Grand Trunk Junction on Friday evening which gave a hundred passengers any quantity of fun and merriment, and resulted in the reclamation of three women who have for several years past been living in Salt Lake City in the capacity of wives to a Mormon elder named Coleman. It seems that Coleman left Salt Lake City some days ago for a trip to the East, having some church matters to see to on Long Island. What is a little unusual for Mormons to do, the elder decided to have his three wives accompany him, it being his intention, as is learned from one of the wives, to use them to assist in securing the conversion of other women. The party came along to Chicago, and there stopped for a day or two, taking a look around the city, and the elder making some purchases to send to friends at Salt Lake. They left Chicago on Friday, it being the intention to change off at the Grand Trunk Junction, and take that route through, the elder claiming that he had friends at Port Huron. The four occupied seats as near together as possible, and, to avoid remark or ridicule, each one was furnished with a ticket, thus seeming to be going along like ordinary travellers. At Chicago only one of the wives was registered as "Mrs. Coleman," the other two giving other names, and occupying a separate room, Coleman stating to the clerk that they were his nieces.

In coming over the Central road, the four occupying two seats close together, Coleman went forward to take a smoke, positive that there was no such thing as losing his four hundred pounds of matrimony on a train running thirty miles an hour. He had informed them, previous to departing from Salt Lake, that polygamy was now a recognized institution in the land, and that Congress had sanctioned it. While they did not believe, they could not dispute, as none of them were ever allowed to read any other than Mormon publications. They determined to boldly refuse to proceed with him further than the junction, and to trust to the chivalry of the passengers and the law of the State to prevent maltreatment or being forced on. When the train arrived there the elder found that he must wait a couple of hours before connecting with the Grand Trunk. The quartette sat down in the hotel parlor, and the elder then proceeded to lay down a programme for the balance of the journey, telling his wives that the least show of insubordination would result in their arrest. They did not reveal their plan until the four were on the platform, and the train within a few minutes of starting. The oldest wife then plainly told him their intention in a quiet, even voice, and added that if he wanted to create a "scene" they were ready for it. Coleman was at first thunderstruck, and then gave way to a burst of rage. While thus excited, one of the women disappeared, and the other two walked into the ladies' sitting-room, filled with passengers, and sat down. He followed them in, threatening them with arrest, and then with instant death, if they did not immediately get aboard the train with him. Having taken the first step, the women were plucky enough not to back down, and defied him to do his worst.

Coleman saw that he was helpless, and was fairly white with rage. He tried to reason, offered money and promises, but the women were firm, and warned him that if he did not quit their presence they would expose him to the passengers, and secure his arrest. What could he do? Any white man would have mashed his head in a minute, especially if asked to by a female in distress, and Coleman saw that to use force would end in his arrest. Having said "they wouldn't," he felt quite sure that his wives would not go on, even though the trunks in the baggage car contained all their finery except what was being worn.

The game was up, and as the conductor yelled "All-l-l board," Coleman sneaked out and got aboard the train, not caring to lose the baggage and wives both. As for the women, they looked over their pin money, found that they had about twenty dollars between them, and determined to come to this city. The missing one was found in the woodhouse, where she had taken refuge, and the three walked to the street cars on Michigan avenue, and then rode in. One of them passed over to Windsor after dinner, and the other two were at an intelligence office on Woodward avenue during the afternoon to secure places as house servants, calculating to remain in the city until some better arrangements can be made.

A MONTH IN A BOAT AT SEA.

Fearful Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew—Many Days Without Water.

From the Fiji Times, Jan. 7.

We have to record one of the most miraculous escapes from death at sea in many forms that have ever been made public. The bark Dashing Wave, a successful China tea-clipper, is down as missing in the Sydney *Morning Herald*. Captain Vanderford was the master of the vessel, and from him we learn the following particulars:—He left Foochow on July 29, bound for Sydney; and on the night of August 31, the weather being thick and squalls coming down at intervals, Captain Vanderford took in the maintop-gallantsail at 10 P. M., and went below to lie on the sofa in the cabin; at 10½ he went on deck again, and was just in time to see a small island right ahead; he shouted to the man at the wheel to put the helm down, and the vessel had nearly come round when her keel touched on the reef which surrounds the island. Half an hour after taking the bottom the copper came over the weather-sides in sheets, and the foremast sunk eighteen inches; the mainmast was cut away, but the ship began to break up fast. The island proved to be Wake Island, small and uninhabited, surrounded by a reef, rendering it impossible to land if there is any wind blowing at all. Captain Vanderford says it is ten miles out of the position given in the chart, 10 deg. 30 min. north, 167 deg. east. The crew took to the long-boat, and Captain Vanderford secured a chart and nautical instruments, but strange to say no compass was saved; a case of colonial wine, a bag and a half of bread, and two buckets were put in the boat, but no water, and for thirty-one days the thirteen men were in the open boat without seeing land, or a ship, or receiving any assistance whatever. They left the wreck at 10 the morning after, and with sail made of blankets sewn together and fixed to an oar, began their weary journey in search of some inhabited island. Their sufferings may be imagined. For the first five days they had not a drop of water, and the Captain served out one bottle of Cawarra daily between the thirteen. That saved their lives. After that time they had rain and caught water, but except at the time it was actually raining, a half-pint of water each only a day was served out and a handful of bread. To the credit of the men and their commander there was no insubordination, no attempt to obtain more than their share of the scanty provisions and precious water; silently but resigned they passed day after day, the sun pouring down on their unsheltered heads. Every day Captain Vanderford got the boat's position by means of his instruments, but when the weather was dull they went in all directions, for want of a compass, especially on cloudy nights. It was the master's intention to make for the Kingsmill group, but the current was against them, and then a course was steered for Ascension Island, and had any of the party been able to row they might have reached it, but, weak as they were, all they could do was to keep their boat before the wind with the blanket sail. After thirty days of suffering, their mouths parched, tongues swollen, wet with grateful showers, scorched by a tropical sun, they sighted Strong's (Ualan) Island, the easternmost of the Caroline group. Here the castaways saw a canoe outside taking produce from one part of the island to another, and had they been able to get some provisions, Captain Vanderford would have kept on, and tried to make one of the islands of the Marshall or Gilbert groups adjacent.

The boat refused to trade with them, and went inside and were received by the King with the utmost hospitality; he took the captain and mate to live with him, and assigned quarters to the men in the town. After some days Captain Vanderford and part of the crew took the boat and tried to reach Kingsmill, and were fitted out by the King with sails, mast, and provisions of every kind, but met with a gale and had to return to Strong's Island. Altogether thirty-eight days were spent on the island, when the Orlii put in short of provisions, and they came on in that vessel and arrived on Thursday at midnight. Captain Vanderford desires to acknowledge the kindness of Captain Beatson to himself and his unfortunate crew.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

The Truce of Tuesday.

The Exodus from Paris.

Horrible Condition of Neuilly.

Streets Filled with Dead and Dying.

Attempt to Fire an English Convent.

Fighting Recommenced

Movements of the Prussians.

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

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

An Armistice on Tuesday.

PARIS, April 25—Noon.—The armistice is in force to-day, and there has been no firing. A committee of five members of the Commune have been appointed to preside over the entry of the sufferers from Neuilly, and to take steps for the accommodation of the homeless and destitute. All the vacant apartments in Paris have been put under requisition, and inventories taken of the furniture and seals placed on all portable objects. At an early hour to-day Portes Bivan and Ternes presented

Extraordinary Scenes.

Carriages, ambulances, and all kinds of vehicles were crowded with men, women, and children, rich and poor, all clamorous to leave the horrible city. Only persons possessing conveyances were allowed to leave. Some took up decent women who wished to go in search of relatives at Neuilly. There was great distress outside of the gates at the sight of the

Pitiable Nationals.

Many were drunk, and thousands of the poor were collecting remnants of their furniture. The ambulance corps were seeking the wounded. The houses had been torn open by shells, railing and lamp-posts ripped up, trees cut off, and horses killed at the barricades, where, in spite of the armistice, the Nationals were working.

The Devastation was Horrible.

At a point near the junction of Avenue Roniel and Rue Orleans, it was evident that nothing with life could have existed under such a

Storm of Iron Hail,

and many were the impromptu places of shelter resorted to. There was a strange mixture of ruins and magnificent furniture. The asylum for the aged and bed-ridden was full of wounded, and everybody was engaged in hurriedly placing the sick and dying in vehicles and their goods in vans before the slaughter should recommence.

In the Elysees crowds of persons were viewing the

Scenes of Destruction

or moving furniture. The Ottoman Embassy was being dismantled. Many distinguished persons were present. By 5 o'clock fifty thousand people had gathered at the ramparts waiting to see the first shot fired.

The Church of St. Croix is in Ruins.

In it was found a young man much emaciated, who had lived in the cellar three weeks. Last week the Nationals came to the place and demanded the plate and money, and the following day the priests removed to the English convent next door. On Friday last the Communists returned, visited the English convent, and demanded the priests. The concierge attempted to save them, but those who could be found were seized and bound, and taken to the Mazas Prison. The Nationals attempted to set the convent on fire. To-day

The Batteries at Porte Maillot

are repairing by 300 persons. Every person going out is forced to carry a sack of earth to the work, and any one refusing is arrested. Three members of the Commune, accompanied by a brilliant escort,

Attempted to Approach Versailles,

but were driven back by the Versailles troops, who were stern and uncompromising in appearance. At 4·30 the people were hurrying home, and at 4·50 there was a general stampede towards the portes, and at 5 o'clock the Versaillists had withdrawn behind the barricades, where they had been fraternizing with the Communists. There was no firing from the Neuilly side till 6 o'clock.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—The bombardment of Fort d'Issy continued all day, and a breach is distinctly visible.

The Prussians

permit the Versaillists to erect batteries between the forts, but if the insurgents approach they will fire. An attack upon Fort d'Issy is arranged.

Important Movements.

LONDON, April 27.—A *Daily News* special from Versailles says six thousand troops from the Versailles army have executed some important movements north of Paris. The situation of the insurgents south of Paris is said to be good. M. Thiers announces in a circular that

Active Operations Recommenced

yesterday. Forts Vanvres and d'Issy were fired upon, and it is presumed the latter will soon be silenced. The insurgent battery on the Trocadero has been moved. There was some fighting at Asnieres yesterday. The Versailles forces made an attempt to cross the bridge over the Seine to Clichy, but were unsuccessful.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* says the Prussians have ordered the arrest of the cure of the Church of St. Denis. The cause is unknown. Seven

Cannon in Fort d'Issy

have been dismounted. Fort Montrouge is an utter wreck. The Prussian General Barnackow and staff have arrived at Dieppe, where General von Goeben, commander of the German forces in the north of France, is expected.

PARIS, April 27.—The southern forts are badly damaged. The Versaillist projectiles fall inside the ramparts of the city. A great many people have been killed and wounded. The *Mot d'Ordre* says the Communists will

Blow up the Forts

if it should become necessary. The Commune claim to have silenced the Versailles battery at Meudon, captured a barricade at Neuilly, and dismounted five guns at Courbevoie.

The Communal Council

now holds sittings with closed doors, and none but members and attaches are admitted.

Parisian Sight-seers Visiting the Battle-grounds—The Combatants on Friendly Terms.

LONDON, April 26.—The armistice occasioned a holiday to half of Paris, and numerous sight-seers visited Neuilly. Many of the inhabitants, all too poor to remove, choose to remain in the disputed territory. The destruction is complete.

The Commune decrees that all merchandise, except flour, arms, and munitions of war, shall be permitted to be exported from Paris.

The Parisians are very energetic, and expect an attack to-night. Every precaution has been taken; mines have been laid in front of the barricades, and forty cannon are kept in reserve.

Yesterday Dombrowski's headquarters were struck by sixteen shells. Several soldiers of the line deserted during the armistice. In many places a narrow line separates the Parisians from the regulars, both of whom appear to be good friends. Many of the shells from the Government side, which failed to explode, have been used again by the Parisians.

Strict orders were given at the barricades, in my hearing, not to begin the firing before 5 o'clock, but to reply vigorously if attacked.

Porte Maillot is still passable; the troops there have received strong reinforcements. The Parisians are ready to march to Neuilly to-night. Assy has again been arrested.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firmer; uplands, 7⅛@7⅜d.; Orleans, 7⅞@7¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 2000 bales.

LONDON, April 27—12 M.—Consols 93¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92¾; ten-forties, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 26—Evening.—U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at 96⅞@97 for the issue of 1862.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—1·30 P. M.—Cotton (unofficial) firmer. Sales to-day estimated at 14,000 bales. Tallow, 42s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 27—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low barometer, with threatening weather, which was central on Wednesday morning in Nebraska, has extended eastward to the Alleghenies and Lake Ontario. Heavy rains have continued to fall in Tennessee, and thence northward to Lakes Erie and Ontario. Light rains are reported from Virginia to New York. The barometer has risen somewhat on the Gulf and South Atlantic, and still more on the Middle and East Atlantic, with decided increase of temperature in the latter States. Brisk southeast and southwest winds are now reported from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. It is probable that a northeast gale has prevailed on Lake Superior, although no reports have been received from that region. No reports are received from the Pacific coast.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will fall rapidly in the Eastern States and on Lake Ontario. Brisk winds, followed by clearing-up weather and high westerly winds, are probable for Thursday night on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Clearing-up weather in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Railway Train Runs Into Barnum's Circus—Three Men Killed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 27.—The 7 A. M. train from Plainfield, N. J., for New York, struck one of Barnum's circus wagons this morning near Cranford, killing three men outright and dangerously injuring two others, while a sixth was slightly injured. All belonged to the circus. A wagon loaded with provisions, dishes, etc., was totally demolished. Two mules were carried over two hundred feet and left dead in a heap. The driver's body was found seventy-five yards from the crossing.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—Senate met at 10 A. M.

The Speaker presented a protest of Philadelphia Councils against the bill authorizing the sale of the Lazaretto.

Joint resolution fixing a special session in August for the consideration of the report of the coal commissioners; Senate supplement to the several acts relative to the State Treasury and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; House bill authorizing the State Printer to sell Bates' "Military History;" Senate bill to provide for the sale or exchange of the State securities for the payment of the public debt, and House bill providing for the completion of the Marine Hospital at Erie were all reported negatively.

Senate bill to exempt gunpowder stored by Philadelphia city from payment of storage fees was reported as committed, as also was one giving Elizabeth Troup, of Harrisburg, six hundred and fifty dollars for payment of damages by property destroyed by troops in 1863.

Bill extending the act of March 17, 1869, for the payment of damages to certain agricultural societies to the Harrisburg Park Association was reported amended so as to include the Berks County Agricultural Society and Michael Haak of Reading.

Mr. Brooke introduced a bill to incorporate the Knap Fort Pitt Foundry of Chester.

Mr. Turner, one to incorporate the Wyoming Mountain Water Cure and Hospital.

Mr. Connell one incorporating the American Exchange Bank in Philadelphia; also, one incorporating the Manayunk Bank; also, one incorporating the Chesnut Hill Savings and Loan Banking Company; also, one relative to the duties upon sales of foreign merchandise made by auctioneers. This bill provides that the tax or duty upon such sales shall be no greater than upon larger sales of goods of American growth or manufacture.

Mr. Nagle one authorizing the Sailors' Boarding House to select from their regular members in good standing one person to act as shipping master for the association, his duties to be prescribed in the by-laws.

Mr. Buckalew one relating to the distribution of moneys raised by Sheriff's sales.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it does so to meet on Monday at 7½ P. M.

House.

Mr. Wishart introduced a bill repealing the charter of the Eclectic College.

On motion of Mr. Miller, a bill vacating a certain lane through John Adams' property, Philadelphia, was killed.

Bill repealing act of 1869 for the protection of contingent interest passed finally.

Senate supplement to an act to consolidate, revise, and amend the laws of the Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, approved March 31st, 1860. This bill provides that it shall not be necessary, in indictment for involuntary manslaughter, to set forth the organ or instrument by which deceased came to his death. Passed finally.

Senate joint resolution directing the Attorney-General to cause to be issued a writ of scire facias against the Erie Railway Company to compel them to build a bridge over the river Delaware, in Pike county.

Senate bill changing the terms of the Supreme Court for the Western and Northern districts of Pennsylvania to the third Monday in September, in the former to last for ten weeks, and to the first Monday in September in the latter, passed finally.

House joint resolution instructing four Congressmen against the present income tax law passed finally.

House joint resolution requesting the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to take such action as will speedily put in use the plan suggested by Oliver Evans Woods for securing the safe delivery of letters from foreign countries was postponed.

Senate supplement to the act of April 4, 1868, relative to the formation and regulation of railroad companies, allowing any three persons, who must become stockholders, to form a railway company for operating not more than five miles, passed finally.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, April 27, 1871.

To-day there is less demand both for call and discount loans than yesterday, but there is still quite an active demand for money from the brokers, to further the speculative movement going on at the Stock Board. The supply of money available is quite ample for all purposes, and the general tendency of the market is to expand. Call loans are easy at 5 to 6 per cent., according to the collaterals offered, and good commercial paper of two to six months range from 6 to 7 per cent. The most noticeable feature to-day is the fact that the 5-20s, for the first time since their issue, have reached par in gold. This is an event in our history worthy of record. When the Treasury purchased its $2,000,000 yesterday at 110·79 gold was selling at 110·75, so that the bonds were bought at a small fraction above par.

Gold is quiet but steady at 110⅝@110¾, closing at the latter.

Governments are quiet but a fraction higher.

Stocks were active and steady, in the absence of excitement. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 104¼; City 6s, new, at 102¼; and Lehigh gold loan at 91⅛@91¼.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with small sales at 55 3-16; Pennsylvania sold at 66⅛@66⅜; Camden and Amboy at 126; North Pennsylvania at 47; Northern Central at 43½; Catawissa preferred at 48½, s. o., up to 48¼, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52½@52¾, an advance of ¼.

The balance of the list was firm but inactive. Sales of Commercial Bank at 61½; Central Transportation at 46½; and Hestonville Railroad at 21¾.

In Canal shares there was a steady demand for Lehigh, with sales at 35⅝@35¾, the latter b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102⅛	200 sh Leh Nav St..	35⅝
$1000 Phil & E 6s...	92¼	200 do.....b30.	35¾
$1000 Pa 6s 1 se....	104¼	600 do.....b30.	35¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s..	99⅞	100 sh N Pa R.....	47
$500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt bds....	97½	100 sh Read R.b5.55	3-16
$10000 Pa R 1 mt 6s.	101	100 do...b30.55	3-16
$1000 Leh gold L...	91¾	100 sh O C & A R....	52⅛
$5500 Pa & N Y C 7s	96½	400 do.....	52⅜
19 sh Com'l Bk....	61⅛	200 do.....b60.	52⅜
119 sh Cam & Am..	126	28 sh N Cent.....	42⅞
10 sh Penna R....	66¾	100 sh Hestonv'e.b60	21¾
7 do.....	66¾	100 sh Cata Prf.b60.	48⅛
		100 do.....s60.	48¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New	102⅛	50 sh Penna R.....	66¼
29 sh Leh N	35¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@116¾; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1865, new, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1867, do. 112⅝@112¾; do. 1868, do. 112⅝@112¾; 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115¾; Gold, 110⅛@110⅞; Silver, 106⅛@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 88⅛@89⅛; Central Pacific Railroad, 99⅛@100⅛; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81⅛@81¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅞; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅞; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅞; do., July, 1865, 112⅝@112⅞; do., July, 1867, 112⅛@112⅞; do. July, 1868, 112⅛@112⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115¾. Gold, 110⅛@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M....	110⅝	12·03 P. M.	111
10·07 "	110⅝	12·06 "	110⅞
10·45 "	110⅝	12·07 "	111
11·54 "	110⅞	12·13 "	110⅞
11·55 "	110⅝	12·14 "	111
12·00 M.	110⅞	12·16 "	110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 27.—Seeds—Cloverseed is inactive, and sells in a small way at 10c. per lb. for prime down to 8c. for inferior quality. Timothy is nominal at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market continues dull with a tendency for a lower range of figures. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin extra family at $7; Minnesota do. do. at $7·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Also, 1200 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·75.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices are depressed. Sales of 1400 bushels good Indiana red at $1·60@1·65; 1400 bushels good Ohio do. at $1·60. Rye may be quoted at $1·10@1·15 for Pennsylvania and $1 for Southern. Corn comes in freely, and is in better demand; sales of 3500 bushels yellow at 74@75c. and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 71@72½c. Oats are less active but steady; 6000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern sold part at 63@63½c. and part on private terms.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is firm at 92½c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....58

SUN RISES..... 5·5 MOON SETS..... 1·6
SUN SETS..... 6·50 HIGH WATER..... 7·19

(*By Cable.*)

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship Prussian, from Portland, touched at Moville yesterday.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., April 27.—The vessel reported ashore on Middle Ground is the schr W. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, from New Haven for Alexandria. She has no cargo, and does not require assistance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 27.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Yamoyden and brig Red Wing, from Rio; brigs Evening Star, from Arroye; Water Witch, fm Mayaguez; Mary Givan; and Mystic.

Sailed, brig Jabaoto, for New York.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards,