THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 134. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Alsace and Lorraine.

Speech of Prince Bismarck.

The Times on the Washington Treaty

Germany and the War Indemnity.

The Butler Impeachment.

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

BISMARCK.

His Speech Upon the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

In the German Diet, on the 25th of May, the bill respecting the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to the German empire came up for discussion, when a Pole, Von Taczanowski, made a bitter attack against the measure. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, then rose and said:—

Have no fear, gentlemen, that I shall answer the previous speaker. (You will, with me, partake of the feeling that his speech requires no answer. (Very true!) If I refer to a portion of his distorted statements, it is only to defend an absent one who has no voice in these deliberations. This is, or rather these are, the French Ministers with whom I have concluded the peace. I can give the assurance that no secret provisions exist; the treaty has been concluded as it has been published. Besides, I feel the necessity of saying a few words to you, as I was not allowed to participate in the discussion upon the first and second readings of the bill, or particularly in the deliberations of the commission where I might have expressed myself unreservedly. I was glad to perceive from the result of the discussions that you have resisted the temptation to determine the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, in the present state of affairs, further than at present absolutely necessary. It is first necessary to reconnoitre the country. What we now have to give the Alsatians is the right of German citizenship, the privilege of free intercourse in Germany in commercial and social relations. We must come to a conclusion respecting the form in which we will give them this citizenship. Thereby it can only be a question whether Alsace should be annexed to one of the existing States of the Union, or whether it shall be a direct province of the Empire until it shall have become domesticated in the family. It has only recently come in question whether Alsace shall be given to Prussia or whether it shall be an Imperial province. I have expressed myself unconditionally for the latter alternative, as I regard it as more easy for the Alsatians to become friendly to the name of "German" than to that of "Prussian." It is our task to strengthen particularism in Alsace. The more they regard themselves as Alsatians the more they will be inclined to give up the French.

A second subject, in which I, in my absence, had the luck to have a vote of want of confidence, is the question respecting the debt. I do not know whether you can conceive of the peculiar impression made upon me, when I returned from the peace negotiations and learned that my person had been declared without credit. I am entitled to little credit for the great results of the war, but I can apply to myself the credit for the fact that Alsace is perfectly free from debts. Upon the negotiations I had it in view to make a very considerable instalment of the French war contribution to become payable at an earlier day than was provided for in the articles of peace. This was made possible by my declaring myself willing that a part should be paid in French bank notes on condition that the payment should immediately be made. The bank notes stand at par in Alsace, and consequently a week from to-day we will receive the first 40,000,000 francs in Mulhausen, Strasbourg, or Metz. I have also agreed that, of the second rate, which becomes due at the end of this year, a sum of 125,000,000 shall be paid, already in the course of the summer, 60 days after the capture of Paris. I think that thereby I am entitled to the gratitude of the country. However, you have declared to the Alsatians, We send you this Chancellor, but give him no money; we don't stand behind him. (Laughter.) It has never occurred to me to contract debts for the country, if the country itself does not desire it. I would regret in the highest degree, if you should adhere to your resolution. In that case I would in the Federal Council give to the bill a new character by which the personal co-operation of the Chancellor would be excluded. The Emperor can appoint another official. The power must be so conferred upon me that I can appear before the country and say:—I come with the full confidence of the German Imperial Diet, and I am quite ready to do you every service that the country can expect, but give me the possibility of doing this with pleasure. (Applause.)

In the discussion that ensued Herr Larker expressed regret that the Chancellor had misunderstood him. In the vote on the debt there was not the least expression of want of confidence; it was not the intention in any way by law to regulate the future condition of Alsace and German Lorraine. Prince Bismarck in reply said:—

The public acknowledgment is far beyond my merits. I have only said my efforts in favor of Alsace have not been recognized, for I could have come to another arrangement with the French. I cannot recede from my position—you want to fetter me with respect to the Alsatians. As to the results that would ensue if the law should not be enacted, I will express no opinion. If the article remains I will not take the resposibility—another will have to take it. I will request the Emperor to strike the article from the law and to appoint a Governor for Alsace and Lorraine.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

How it is Regarded in England.

From the London Times, May 23.

An interesting constitutional point was mooted yesterday in the House of Lords respecting the recently-concluded treaty at Washington. Every one is aware that this treaty is one of the most important into which England has entered in our time. It purposes to conclude an international dispute which has engendered intense bitterness, at least on one side. * * * * * Now, Lord Russell has given notice of a motion on the subject in the House of Lords, which has been postponed until after Whitsuntide, and stands for the 12th of June. We learn from America that it is expected the Senate will ratify the treaty this week, and the consent of the President is understood to have been given. The text of the treaty is in the hands of the Queen's Government, and they also approve it. There is, therefore, nothing, so far as a member of either House of Parliament knows, to prevent the ratification being exchanged at once, say during the Whitsuntide recess; and the country would then be bound by an engagement of which it has no official cognizance, its only knowledge being, in fact, derived from our columns. * * * That the Foreign Secretary, Lord Grey, and Lord Cairns, are technically in the right admits of no doubt. The right of the Crown to conclude a treaty is like its right of declaring war. The Crown may declare war, but must come to Parliament for the means to carry it on. Theoretically, the Crown might plunge the country into war during the recess, maintain it for months, till funds became absolutely necessary, and in the meantime commit the nation to a policy which could not be abandoned. In practice, it is settled that hostilities shall not be declared without calling Parliament together. This is the "constitutional" practice—in other words, it is an established usage, the understanding on which successive Ministries hold office. It seems to us, in spite of the high arguments for the rights and dignity of the Crown which were uttered last night, that it would be well if an analogous principle were established with regard to the ratification of treaties. According to the Constitution of the United States a treaty must be approved by the Senate. Lord Grey urges that diplomacy cannot be properly carried on in large legislative assemblies; and it may be that to require the express sanction of a legislative body to every international act is in practice somewhat inconvenient. But we believe the principle to be sound that, in one way or another, the Legislature of a nation ought to have the opportunity of expressing an opinion before the nation is irrevocably bound. As our Constitution is a thing of understandings, it might be understood that no treaty shall be ratified until it has been officially communicated to Parliament, or, at least, made public in some way, so that Parliament may criticize it if so disposed. It cannot be denied that Parliament has a right to concern itself with treaties; it cannot be denied that criticism after the event is useless. The conclusion is inevitable that an interval before ratification is reasonable, and ought to be afforded. If we apply these considerations to the present treaty, their justice will, we think, be admitted. In our opinion, the treaty is a good one, and ought to be ratified. We believe that neither in the Lords nor in the Commons could any successful opposition be made to it. But it contains stipulations of the very highest importance and novelty, just such as may afford material for endless criticism, and encourage those purposeless motions which are brought forward all the more readily when they can lead to nothing, and only give the opportunity for ingenious cavilling. A hasty ratification is quite a mine of argument to the class of critics to which we refer, for they can always urge that Parliament would never have consented to that of which they complain, and that it now refuses to listen to their rhetoric only because the evil is irremediable. It is clearly better to have a thorough practical debate at once and have done with the subject. If a treaty lies on the table of the House of Commons for a reasonable time, and no opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then every one must admit that it has been accepted by the nation. If it is really objectionable, then Parliament has the opportunity of saving the nation from obligations it would always chafe under. For these reasons we are glad to find that, as a matter of fact, the Government will not be able to ratify the present treaty for some three weeks to come.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

How Germany Proposes to Dispose of the Money to be Paid by France.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows under date of May 20:—

APPROPRIATION OF THE INDEMNITY.

A plan for the appropriation of the French indemnity appeared simultaneously in almost all semi-official correspondence yesterday. The sums to which this plan applies are, first, the indemnity of two milliards and the interest to be paid on three-fifths of that sum, payable at later periods; second, the contribution levied on the city of Paris, amounting to 200,000,000 francs; third, the amount of taxes and imposts levied in France by the Germans, and not yet appropriated to military purposes. No statement is made of the exact figures of the latter amount, but it is considerable, and was originally to be deducted from the indemnity. Out of this fund 240,000,000 thalers will be assigned to a fund for the payment of military pensions, according to the new Pension law just passed in Parliament; 40,000,000 thalers will be formed into a common war treasure for the Empire, out of which all preliminary expenses of future wars will be defrayed, as far as the fund goes. This proposal does not meet with particular favor among the public. It is a perpetuation of the old Prussian policy of accumulating money in the State treasury, which must remain absolutely barren, depriving the industry and commerce of the country of the benefit accruing from the circulation of so much specie, and the exchequer of the interest of so large a sum. Government, in defense of the scheme, points to the effects of this State treasure in former wars, and especially in the last. The money was ready as soon as the declaration of war was delivered, and had only to be taken out of the cash-room. Notwithstanding this advantage the system is one of false economy. The same amount would have been forthcoming had the money been applied to trade. Our Liberal party eyes this unmistakable strengthening of the hands of the Crown, curtailing Parliament's constitutional power of the purse, with undisguised suspicion. Next to these first and chief items there is a fund to be created for the payment of all current expenses of the Imperial Chancellerie, which are thus likewise to be removed from the control of the national representatives. Next comes the money due to owners of ships and cargoes captured or injured by the French. Another heavy item is the compensation to be allowed to German and Alsato-Lotharingian cities for damages inflicted by French or German bombardment, cannonade, etc. Only the principal claims have as yet been made out, amounting to, altogether, 57,700,000 francs, viz.:—Strasburg, 50,900,000; Schlestadt, 2,500,000; Brisach, 1,300,000, and Thionville, 3,000,000 francs. Then comes the payment of military service by Germans and Alsato-Lotharingians. This includes requisitioned provisions, cattle, impressed services of horses, wagons, etc.

The Alsato-Lotharingian fortresses are likewise to be repaired and enlarged out of the indemnity. The plans for these works are very comprehensive, and consequently expensive, and almost promise to make the places impregnable. Finally, the Germans expelled from France will receive some assistance—compensation it cannot be called, because it must fall far short of anything like the actual loss sustained. A complete reparation for such losses is of course utterly impracticable. It was, however, expected that the Government would appropriate more than seven millions of francs—the amount now definitely assigned—to that purpose. A large amount of money will remain over after these various items have been disposed of, and that is to be distributed among the allied powers. It is not proposed to form it into a joint imperial treasure, because the war costs have been borne by the individual States separately, and the partial repayment ought therefore to be likewise made to the separate exchequers. The amounts due to each State will be regulated by the ratio of men and horses supplied to the common army, the half-monthly reports being made the basis of the calculation. North Germany, having comparatively the strongest army and most numerous landwehr, will receive the lion's share.

COMPENSATION FOR CAPTURED VESSELS AND CARGOES.

The regulations by which owners of captured vessels and cargoes are to obtain compensation have likewise been determined. The authority for awarding such compensation is to be a board of six deputies and four vice-deputies, which are to meet before the end of the present month, and to employ the greatest despatch in acquitting themselves of their duties. Half of this board are to be members of the Federal Council, the other half of the German Parliament. It will have power to require the presence of any person whose evidence is desirable, and to examine him upon oath. All damages included in the risks provided against by insurance, are *eo ipso* excluded from any claim to compensation. The value of vessels will be calculated according to their original cost price, a deduction being made according to a fixed scale for every year's wear. Owners will, however, be allowed, if able, to produce evidence to the vessel's higher value. Cargoes will be calculated at their value before shipping. Harbor expenses, notary's dues, loss of provisions, expenses for the sustentation and journey of the crew, and men to load and unload cargoes, and all similar actual outlays, will be recouped. Moreover, the loss of luggage and other private property to masters and crews will be repaired. A fixed tariff has been determined for such reparation, viz.:—To masters, 400 thalers; to first mates, 200 thalers; to second mates and equals in rank, 150 thalers; and to sailors, etc., 100 thalers.

NEBRASKA.

The Conviction of Governor Butler.

From the Omaha Republican.

The conviction of David Butler by the High Court of Impeachment of the State of Nebraska, and his consequent removal from the office of Governor, has occasioned a shock even in the minds of those who believed him most deserving of punishment. He will not fail to realize the full force of the stunning blow, for David Butler was an ambitious man, and aspired to still higher honors. It has been assumed by the friends of Governor Butler that the charges made against him were the inventions of malice and jealousy, and that he was really guilty of no wrong towards the public. These pretenses have served their purpose, in raising him up apologists and defenders during the recent trial, but it is quite safe to dismiss them henceforth. That he converted to his own use nearly $17,000 of the school moneys, without securing the State, when he ought to have paid them into the public treasury, is now undeniable; and it is equally clear that on the stump and to the Legislature he misrepresented the facts connected with that transaction. It is also in proof that he accepted large sums of money from parties who were favored with State contracts; and there cannot be a doubt that he repeatedly bartered the influence of his official position for his own private emolument. It has been said that Governor Butler's "services" in helping to create the city of Lincoln on the virgin prairie, within a period of three years, and the erection of large public buildings, without taxing the people, should excuse his slight deviations from official rectitude. That he has been energetic and enterprising is doubtless true; but when we look at the character of the public buildings—the want of care in the selection of material, the wretched architecture (if we except the University), and the enormous sums expended—we fail to see the cause for gratitude towards Governor Butler and his self-sacrificing partners in those enterprises. David Butler is no longer Governor of Nebraska, and his disgraceful fall should be a warning to all other officials in this young Commonwealth. The time has come to inaugurate a new era. We have had enough of peculating and speculating in official positions. Fortunately a Constitutional Convention is soon to sit, which can arm the people with the power of selecting new agents to manage their affairs. Let them make a clean sweep and start anew on a higher plane of official responsibility.

THE DOOMED CITY.

The Fever Renewing its Ravages in the City of Buenos Ayres—Sudden Reappearance of the Plague with Redoubled Malignancy.

Recent advices from Montevideo represent the condition of affairs in the stricken capital of the Argentine Republic as not only not having improved, but having grown alarmingly worse. The last advices from Buenos Ayres by a Brazilian steamer to Lisbon, and telegraphed here, as already published, report the number of deaths at seven hundred per diem. A gentleman by the North America, direct from Buenos Ayres, estimated that at least 25,000 had died of the loathsome disease out of a population of 250,000, and that there were 15,000 sick, the most of whom would doubtless never recover. A more deplorable picture could scarcely have been conceived than is given of the misery and suffering endured by all, both high and low, within the fated limits of one of the most beautiful cities on the southern continent. Since the reception of the above sad information, the arrival of the steamer Humboldt brings, if anything, still sadder news. About the 1st of May the fever seemed as though it was gradually but slowly abating.

ALL HOPE BANISHED.

Like the mysterious workings of the dread cyclone at sea, an ominous lull, succeeded by a low moaning sound as if the very ocean bewailed its lashing, the wind waved through the graceful branches of the stately palm and bore on its bosom a surcharge of infection. In the night the fell destroyer was among them again more merciless than ever. One by one of those who had lately considered themselves so fortunate in escaping the disease were stricken down and in a few hours were borne to their last resting place. A panic seized all, and in the terror of the moment little was thought of the means, so that the flight was made secure from a death which in its horrible attendants can never be equalled. The fever raged and the flight continued. Business was again suspended, and the government was about being moved to the city of Rosario when the gentleman who brought the above information left for Montevideo.

A PICTURE OF GLOOM.

In the grand old cathedrals and churches, the organ peals were stifled by the heavy, dark atmosphere of the fevered precincts, and instead of the melodious swell of a symphony, a low dull moan, in striking consonance with the wail of the dying, resounded upon the ear as requiem upon requiem was chanted for the dead. A veritable pall seemed to have been thrown over the once lovely capital of the Argentine Republic, and the imagination could easily ascribe the intense feeling of oppression which prevailed to a universal death doom to all within. The air, loaded with contagion, had a suffocating effect, which even extended to the remarkably deep-toned bells so peculiar to the churches of all Spanish-American cities. The chimes, once so sonorous, gave forth a cracked, death-like clank as they tolled cortege after cortege from the sanctuary to the cemetery. In the commercial quarter, the marts were deserted and the busy hum silenced; for the merchant, with all his eagerness to accumulate wealth, had long since fled before the fatal march of the malady with those much dearer to him than all his gold. The gloom, the sadness were all-pervading; even the shipping that lay in the glassy stream in front of the city, though not infected with the disease, looked dull, motionless, and lifeless as they rode idly at anchor, with their huge sails dangling languidly against the masts, giving evidence of the panic and wholesale desertions from on board.

In the suburbs, recently embowered in bloom and floral loveliness, the shrubbery and plants appeared to have partaken of the surrounding ghastliness, and languished and died where once they grew in such rank luxuriance.

ALL IN DOUBT.

As stated above, all communication had ceased between Buenos Ayres and the outer world, consequently there is no information in regard to the mortality among the American and other foreign residents. It is however reported that Mr. Samuel F. Lafone, an eminent English merchant, had been carried off by the malady. Through the commendable zeal of Mr. Edw. F. Davison, the Consul-General of the Argentine Republic at this port, and the munificent charity of a number of merchants, the last steamer to South America carried out nearly $5000 to aid the sufferers in Buenos Ayres.

It is hardly possible, it is now said, that the fever will abate until the frost appears, which is never very heavy in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, and there is little doubt but by that time the South American city of Buenos Ayres will be in truth a city of the dead.

A STREET SENSATION.

Mad Bulls in the Streets of Hoboken.

Unusual excitement prevailed in Hoboken on Sunday, owing to the escape of eight mad steers from the slaughter-house in Grove street, Jersey City, which ran furiously along Ferry street. They suddenly turned into William street, and entered the large square just as the large congregation were leaving St. Mary's Church, near by. The terror of the people became indescribable. Men, women and children rushed frantically down the side streets, many of them falling frequently in their flight. One of the animals raced towards a man crossing the square, but the latter fortunately fell, and the steer swept over him without injuring him. Three of the beasts took different courses, and one of them was set upon by citizens and despatched with knives and clubs. Another was hemmed in at a lumber yard and killed with a carving knife while he was pinned to the ground. The five steers hurried through Washington street towards Weehawken, spreading consternation on all sides. The pedestrians took refuge behind the fences and trees, while policemen pursued the animals. The latter faced towards Hoboken again, but by the time they reached Seventh street they were either exhausted or killed.

SECOND EDITION

TRIALS OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Vendome Column Restoration.

Letter from Vice-President Colfax.

His Account of His Illness.

A Floating Battle Field.

Frightful Affray on Shipboard.

Colored Laborers' Strike.

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

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Elections Void.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—The municipal elections at Marseilles and Tarascon are declared void.

Twenty-five Women were Killed

and fifty injured by a railway accident near Paris yesterday.

Restoration of the Vendome Column.

All the pieces of the Column of Vendome are found, and the monument will be exactly restored.

The Bank of Holland.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3.

FLORENCE, June 7.

Signor Robilante,

appointed Minister to Vienna to replace Signor Dlocchi, is now in Egypt for the purpose of establishing an Italian colony.

Triumph of Ashbury's Yacht.

LONDON, June 6.—Ashbury's yacht Livonia won the Harwich regatta, beating the Gwendolin, Halcyon, Flying Cloud, and Volante.

Andrew Arcedeckne, Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Squadron, died last week.

The Bank of France.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

Lyons Quiet.

Rotunde, Procureur-General, says the report of the disturbance in Lyons in false.

The Trial of Communist Leaders

held here as prisoners will commence at once. The first one tried will be M. Assi.

Louis Blanc has written a letter to the *Figaro* denouncing the Commune.

Arrests of Communist leaders continue. Lullier has been secured. Pyat is still at liberty.

It is said Jules Ferry will be Minister to Washington.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91⅝; for account, 91¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 6—Evening.—U. S. Bonds closed at 96⅜ for the issues of 1862.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 7—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and account.

LONDON, June 7—1·30 P. M.—Beef, 100s.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Letter from Vice-President Colfax.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Vice-President Colfax in a letter to Whitelaw Reid, dated South Bend, June 5, says:—

"I am glad to tell you that the journey from Washington made me stronger, and that here, in the quiet and happiness of family and home, I am regaining strength, which shall be guarded in future more than in the past. I think I have studied out the causes of the attack which prostrated me so suddenly on the 22d of May. A bronchial affection of several years' standing, caused by over-much speaking in the open air, had been aggravated this spring into a severe bronchial catarrh, accompanied with a slight bilious derangement.

"When the President convoked the Senate, I left for Washington in such impaired health that I told my family it was the first time in twenty years that I had gone to a post of duty with reluctance, but if I stayed at home it would surely be attributed, though unjustly, to hostility to the pending treaty of peace and reconciliation. Although occupying the chair every day of the session, I was under medical treatment the whole time, and so far from the statement being true which has been so widely published, and credited to the New York *Sun*, that I smoked five or six strong cigars that day on an empty stomach, I smoked but one just before breakfast, six hours before the attack. I have had three previous attacks of vertigo, two while speaking, and have been warned by medical friends of the peril of more dangerous attacks, but have failed to heed the warning for the past ten years. Certainly since first elected to preside in the House, eight years ago, when my constituency became wider than a single district, I have never risen in the morning here or at Washington that I have not felt that I had twice as much work to do that day as there was really time for. A correspondence of all conceivable inquiries, and all kinds of business, etc., often extending to hundreds of letters per week, I have attended to myself, in addition to official duties, always in hours stolen from rest and frequently in hours stolen from sleep. The very day I was attacked, having felt the oppressive atmosphere of the executive session more unpleasantly than usual, I left it, and going to my room wrote a large number of letters to catch up with arrears of correspondence, returning to the chair at 4 P. M. The blow fell ten minutes thereafter. It is the old story of mental strain without relaxation; but after this serious warning I intend to mend my ways, and to recognize that there is a limit which even the strongest constitution will not allow to be exceeded.

"Let me, in conclusion, correct another erroneous statement that I was not able to talk for a week after the attack. Every day I conversed with my physicians and attendants, but, feeling the necessity of quiet, I declined conversing with nearly all others who visited my room.

"Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX."

West Point Cadets.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Among the cadets passed at West Point was a son of Brigham Young, and the new colored cadet, Napier. Twenty-one were rejected.

The Mutiny on the Brig Bowen.

The brig Bowen, about whose fate apprehension was felt on account of mutiny, arrived in the Narrows last evening. The following is the report of Captain Sleeper, who succeeded to the command when Captain Amsbury died:—"While stowing the anchors on the 2d instant, at 4 P. M., one of the crew disobeyed orders, and on being spoken to by the first mate, he and Captain Amsbury, who went forward at that moment, were set upon by the crew, six in number, all negroes, and Captain Amsbury was struck on the head with a capstan bar and fatally injured. The mate had his shoulder dislocated, and also received two severe wounds on the head with the capstan bar, from the effects of which he was disabled three days. The second mate and steward were also seriously injured; got the captain aft, but all efforts to save him were unavailing, and he died the same day. The mutineers were taken ashore last night, and locked up."

Return of Mr. Greeley.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Hon. Horace Greeley arrived at the *Tribune* office at 10·20 this morning, on his return from his Southern tour.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Colored Laborers' Strike.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The colored laborers were gathered in various places to-day in small groups, but with apparently a less aggressive spirit than yesterday. A number of the strikers are anxious to resume work, but fear violence. The Board of Public Works, with Governor Cooke at their head, have decided that $1·50 per day is as much as the tax-payers can afford to give, and as little as the laborers can afford to take.

The board yesterday recommended the contractors to suspend work, for fear of violence, but now promise to protect the just interests of all, and will not yield to violence or countenance any attempt to intimidate or interfere with honest laborers by mobs or gangs of armed men.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 7—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains unchanged west of the Missouri river. The area of lowest pressure has moved northeastward, and is now central in Upper Canada, whence the pressure increases towards the Southeast and Southwest. The rain which on Tuesday morning prevailed from Missouri to Lake Superior is now followed by clearing weather. Cloudy and threatening weather is now reported from Lake Ontario eastward. The temperature has risen in the Eastern States, and fresh southeasterly winds have continued to prevail there, as well as on the Middle Atlantic coast. Northwesterly winds with clearing and clear weather are now reported from Lake Ontario and Lake Superior, and southward to the Gulf.

Probabilities.—Westerly winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for the rest of the day from Lake Ontario southward and westward. Cloudy and clearing weather are probable from Vermont to Pennsylvania. The threatening weather of the lower lakes and Canada will probably move northeastward. The light rain in Northern Florida will probably not extend to any considerable distance.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—Wheat steady. No. 1, $1·30½; No. 2, $1·29¾. Receipts, 80,000 bushels; shipments, 183,000. Freights—sail, 5c.; steam, 9c.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	29·87	74	S. W.	10	Brisk.	Cloud
Boston	29·82	70	S. W.	4	Gentle.	t strm
Cape May	29·84	67	S.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	29·87	80	S. E.	1	....	Fair
Chicago	29·84	65	W.	11	Brisk.	Clear
Cincinnati	29·89	72	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Detroit	29·66	65	N. W.	10	Brisk.	Fair
Key West, Fla	29·94	81	E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	29·90	78	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·95	47	W.	30	High.	Cloud
New York	29·82	72	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Norfolk	29·90	73	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Omaha	29·92	61	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Oswego	29·57	67	S.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia	29·84	78	S. E.	..	....	Cloud
Pittsburg	29·89	74	N.	6	Gentle.	l. rain
St. Louis	29·94	72	N. W.	1	....	Clear
Washington	29·84	72	S. W.	7	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	29·92	81	S. W.	3	V. gent.	Fair

THE PITTSTON CALAMITY.

A Strange Presentiment.

The Scranton (Penna.) *Republican* tells the following sad story of one of the victims of the late Pittston disaster:—

"William James expired about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the Tuesday following the catastrophe, and was the last added to the list of those upon whom the death-angel laid his hand in that awful havoc. He was a Welshman, and had been in this country about seven months. On the morning of the dreadful day in question he had taken his breakfast, and his wife had made ready his dinner and set the pail beside him. For some time he sat wrapped in thought, his arms folded, his eyes fixed vacantly upon the stove, and a deep melancholy apparently brooding over him. He was aroused from his reverie by his wife telling him that his dinner was ready, and that he would be late, as the bell had rung. He started to his feet, and gazing upon her for a moment with a look full of tenderness and significance, said to her, 'If I should not come back alive, would you be in such a hurry getting me out?' The wife answered 'No,' but remarked that 'if he was going at all it was time he was gone.' He lifted his pail without saying a word, and after kissing his wife, kissed his four little children, who were sitting playing on the door-step. When he had got about fifty yards from his home he returned again, and kissed his wife and children once more with great fervency. His wife noticed that he was the victim of gloomy forebodings, and as he turned away she was about to entreat him not to go to work if he apprehended any danger. But hope and courage and the pressing necessities of their family overcame her intention, and she let him go. She stood in the door and watched him on his way to the fatal pit. When at a point where he turned out of her sight, he paused and cast a wistful look toward his home and little ones, and seeing his wife, waved with his hand a last adieu. He parted with his loved ones forever."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, June 7, 1871.

Yesterday and to-day there has been a decided improvement in the demand for speculative loans, but it is not yet sufficient to effect any material change in the supply and demand. There is still a large amount of capital seeking temporary and steady employment, and loans are freely advanced at 4 per cent. subject to demand, with good collateral securities, and at 5@6 per cent. on time contracts. At the banks depositors in good credit obtain all they want at these figures.

Gold is quiet and weak, the sales ranging from 112@112¼, opening at the latter and closing at the former.

Government bonds are quiet and steady at last night's closing prices.

At the Stock Board there was a good business done, and prices show a further advance. No State or city securities were sold.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but stronger, selling at 58·81; Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 62@62⅛, and allotments at 61¾; Camden and Amboy changed hands at 127¾@128; and Minehill at 54¾. Catawissa preferred attracted attention, and sales were freely made at 48⅝@48¾.

Canal stocks were quiet, with trifling sales of Lehigh at 38¾ and Morris preferred at 124¼.

The balance of the list was strong but inactive. Mechanics' Bank sold at 33 and Central Transportation at 49⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 N Penna 7s	100	100 sh Read R	b30. 58·81
$1000 Leh gold L	93¾	41 do	s5. 58·69
$4000 do	93⅞	100 sh Cam & Am	127¼
$4200 Sch N 6s, 82	81	7 do	127⅞
$1000 Leh R L	92¾	3 do	128
$100 Leh 6s, '84	88¾	50 do	128
$300 C & A m 6s, 89	95¼	1 sh Minehill	54
28 sh Mech Bk	33	200 sh Cata Pf	s60. 48¾
69 sh Penna R.R.	62	400 do	.2d. 48¾
4 do allot.	61⅞	12 sh Leh Nav St	38¾
17 do allot.	61⅞	18 sh Cent Trans	48⅝
350 do.receipts	61¾	10 sh Mor Cl pf	194¼
150 do	62⅛	15 sh Leh Val R	62¾
10 do	62⅛		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1867, 114⅛@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114⅛@114¾; 10-40s, 110@110⅛. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅜@115¾. Gold, 111⅞@112⅛. Market firm.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 6s of 1861, 117¼@117½; do. 1862, 111⅝@112¼; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114¾; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114¾; 10-40s, 109⅞@110⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115¾; Gold, 111⅞@112⅛; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91⅞@92⅜; Central Pacific Railroad, 102⅛@102⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 86⅞@87¾.

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

10·00 A. M.	112⅛	10·30 A. M.	112
10·15 "	112⅛	12·15 P. M.	112⅛
10·45 "	112⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—The Flour market is dull, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases comprise small lots of superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·87½; 2000 barrels spring Wheat extra family, on private terms; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do. do. at $6·50@6·75, the latter rate for fancy; 200 barrels Indiana and Ohio do. do., at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is without improvement, the demand being limited to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·35@1·45; amber at $1·68@1·70; and white at $1·70@1·84. Rye is held at $1·12@1·15 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive, with considerable offering. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 73@74c., and Western mixed at 72c. Oats are quiet at the recent concession. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 67@68c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal; Flaxseed is scarce, and wanted by the crushers at $2·25.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 20 bbls. Western iron-bound at 94c., and 50 bbls. Pennsylvania wood-bound at 92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....95

SUN RISES..... 4·31 | MOON SETS.....11·50
SUN SETS..... 7·26 | HIGH WATER..... 5·11

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 7.—Steamship Weser, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

Steamship Assyria, from New York, was off Moville to-day.

Steamship Bavaria, from Aspinwall for Hamburg, touched at Southampton yesterday.

Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, is at Queenstown to-day, disabled.

☞ Bark Giuseppe Prata, Captain Mazella, from Philadelphia March 31, at Cork, reports having shipped a sea which carried overboard the master, one mate, and several sailors, all of whom were drowned.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 7.—Arrived, steamships Alexandria, from Glasgow, and Helvetia, from Liverpool.

Steamships Moro Castle, from Havana, and San Francisco and Fahkee, from Bermuda.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. B. Watson, Baer, Chester, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Brig Velocity, Darrell, Demerara, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, Charlestown, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Newport, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Providence, do.
Schr Alex. L. Massey, Donelly, Norwich, do.
Schr Maria Rexana, Palmer, Warren, do.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Danversport, do.
Barge Eleanora, Kantil, New York, do.
Barge Edward Davis, Kelly, do. do.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig George E Prescott, Buckminster, from Vinal Haven, with granite to Lennex & Burgess.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, from B