

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. The Intelligencer.

THE PRICE OF LIVING.—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday (Sunday) discusses the prospects of labor and the price of living. It says that:

Business is steadily looking up, with good prospects for the coming summer; the cost of living has greatly decreased, and while the demand for labor is, perhaps, less active than it was before the panic year, it is, nevertheless, more than has yet been known since that time. As regards the prices of living the following figures are adduced by the Commercial to show that it is less now than formerly:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Sugar, granulated; Best Java coffee; Best tea; Best rice; New Orleans sugar; Flour, best grade; Potatoes per bush; Ham; Lard; Butter; Dried apples; Canned peaches; Canned tomatoes; Canned corn; Canned peas; Pickles, best English.

The above table does not show any material change for the better since 1873. As regards this market the figures given are too high. For instance, coffee is sold for less here than the above quotations, as is also the best flour. A fair quotation for potatoes in Wheeling is 50 cents. In regard to meats the Commercial says:

All pork products have become dearer. The retail prices of beef and mutton have remained in statu quo, for the variations of the wholesale markets seldom affect the retail trade of the butchers' stores. As regards restaurants and boarding houses, the Commercial speaks thus:

The nominal cost of living at restaurants has remained about the same since 1873, but the actual cost is certainly less. The price of a meal is just as high, but one gets more for his money. Many little relishes which used to be classed as extras, are now "thrown in" with the regular meal served. The hotels generally have made accommodations as they furnished during the last three years. There is, perhaps, a slight improvement in the excellence of hotel fare.

Boarding-houses have certainly somewhat reduced the price of board and lodging, taking the average all through the city. Several popular places, which in 1873 charged for day board \$4 50 per week and \$6 for board and lodging, now charge only \$4 for day board and \$5 weekly for board and lodging. A few well-established cheap boarding-houses maintain the old rates which have prevailed since the war, viz: \$3.50 per week for day board, and from \$4.50 to \$5 for board and lodging. But some of the oldest cheap boarding-houses have maintained the old rates for day board, maintaining the old rates when other accommodations are thrown in. Excepting, however, one or two large houses having an immense patronage, the boarding-house tables suffer considerably by a reduction from \$2 to \$3 per week for day board. American mechanics can not obtain really good day-board for less than \$3.50 per week.

It is in such things as dry goods and furniture that the principal reduction has occurred as regards the price of living. There has been a reduction of no less than twenty-five per cent in the cost of dry goods since 1873, and this reduction must of course affect the retail rates of clothing very considerably. "Furniture has also lowered in value since 1873 by at least twenty per cent, and all house-furnishing goods have come down in proportion. Sets formerly sold at \$30 and \$35 are now being sold at \$25. Carpets worth from \$1 to \$1.75 per yard in 1873 are now selling at 85 cents and \$1.25.

THE GLASS TRADE ITEMS.—It is reported that Mr. William L. Libbey, the Superintendent of the works of the New England Glass Company at East Cambridge, Mass., has tendered his resignation to the Board of directors of the company, and has been decided to leave the ostensible reason being a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages of all the workmen. Messrs. David McCutcheon, of Messrs. Davis & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., Wm. E. Baggs, of Belmont Glass Co., Belle, Ohio, and O. S. Baggs, of La Belle Glass Co., Bridgeport, Ohio, gave us a call on Saturday last. The above named gentlemen have just returned from a Western trip, where they met trade quiet, and the following clips are from the Pittsburg Gazette:

Agnew & Son have started two of their most important glass houses, and have plenty of orders. We understand that Mark Watson, President of the Pittsburgh Window Glass Association, has been requested to call a meeting of the manufacturers in Cincinnati on March 29, with a view to regulating prices. The loss sustained by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in consequence of the late terrible accident on the Valley railroad is estimated at over \$100,000, so it was suggested by the directors to say nothing of prospective damages for the terrible loss of life and limb.

A By-way to Health. (Tinsley's Magazine.) "Nobody ever repented of eating too little," was the sage remark of an old gentleman on the verge of ninety, next to whom the writer had the pleasure of sitting at a dinner the other night. The host was pressing him to take more, and urging in the usual phrase, "Why, you have eaten scarcely anything!" Now it is to be assumed that the old gentleman's words indicated one of the by-ways to good health along which he had traveled through his long life, and to which he owed his present remarkable condition; so it was suggested to him interrogatively that he had always been a small feeder. "Yes," he answered, "ever since I was two or three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly fellow enough, and I used to make the great mistake of trying to eat and drink as much as I could, in the hope of becoming strong. All my friends and the doctor backed me up in my error; but, fortunately I found it out in time, and 'knocked off'—as your modern slang has it—more than half my usual amount of food and stimulants. I gave up the idea of making myself strong, and merely strove to make myself well, and so I was contented with eating just as much as I could digest and no more. Of course it took a little time and experience to discover the precise limits, but I would not adopt the golden rule of always leaving off with an appetite, because I never began with one, but by persistently erring on the right side, I got hold of one of the great secrets of life—the secret of knowing when one has had enough, and the general market for spot lots is very strong."

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

GREAT FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.

An Entire Block on Penn Avenue Burned. PITTSBURGH, March 27.—A fire broke out about 11:30 last night in a large block on Penn avenue, midway between 10th and 11th streets, and despite the efforts of the fire department, it consumed the entire block. The building was owned by James Shoemaker, and valued at \$200,000. No insurance. It was occupied by B. S. Floyd, commission merchant, loss \$20,000; Henry Rice, commission merchant, \$500; R. F. Weddell, wholesale flour merchant, \$12,000; H. R. McClellan, broom maker, \$5,000; Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Company's office; Payne, Abbott & Tripp, oil works, \$10,000; A. McClure, paper warehouse, \$20,000; the office of the Coke and Connellville Coal and Oil Co.; James Graham, commission merchant, \$5,000; Alex. Moore, \$2,400. The north wall of the building fell in on the office of W. B. Lupton & Co., burying in the ruins two firemen, Charles Rice and Robert Miller, who are probably fatally injured.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY AN SPECIFIC ISSUE.

The rabble-ghab had a short and troubled life in the arms of the Pennsylvania Democracy. In 1874 they would have nothing to do with the infant, and insisted that it did not belong to them but was clearly of Republican parentage. Their State Convention at Pittsburgh last year, flat-footed hard-money-basis and speedy-resumption resolution. A year later, at Erie, they changed their minds under the influence of the delusion then raging among their brethren in Ohio, and embraced the suspicious creature with raptures. To prove the fitness of their affection for it, they went so far as to reject with derisive howls a proposition to recognize coin as a desirable basis for a paper currency. They were badly beaten in the ensuing election, as all the world knows, and specifically ticked off their folly. Now at Lancaster they repudiate their declarations of last year by resolving "that gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie as will result, without destroying the business interests of the people." This return to sound doctrine is certainly very gratifying, but what shall we think of the sincerity of a party that shifts its principles so readily? What claim to the confidence of men of honest convictions can it have when upon the leading issue before the American people it makes an absolute change of front twice within twenty-one months?

WASHINGTON.

Post-Trade-ships. WASHINGTON, March 25.—John H. Charles testified that he supplied goods to Durfee & Peck. When the firm was removed from several posts, he applied for, but failed to obtain, a license as a trader. To save his interests, he called on President Grant to help him, but the President said he had fixed the thing, and was not going to change it. The President, in making his reply, bit the words "I am a trader" out of his mouth, and called on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about the revocation of his license, wishing to have it renewed under the law. The Commissioner said: "You understand this matter as well as I do." The Secretary of War was a personal friend of his, but he said he could not help him, the Indian trade being out of his department. The witness also corroborated the testimony heretofore given with regard to Orville Grant having obtained some of the post-trade-ships in looking for business he had his attention called to the trade-ships at Fort Stanton, sold there annually. He was instrumental in having Murphy, the trader, removed, and Bliss appointed in his place. He was procured the appointment was this: He went to a man named Alexander Grey, a clerk in the Attorney-General's office, who was a friend of Senator Carpenter's, and told him Bliss had agreed to give him \$1,000 for the position; and the witness promised Grey that if he could obtain the place he would see that the \$1,000 were paid. Accordingly Grey saw Carpenter, who had the appointment made as a favor to Grey; and Bliss was appointed in his place. The commission was sent to Bliss, but he repudiated it, and witness had him removed. Then Charles Tracy said that he would give the witness \$5,000 if he would procure a place for him. So the witness applied to the Attorney-General, and Bliss was appointed in his place. Charles said he could operate through Senator Sawyer, as Sawyer was his personal friend. Witness promised him \$500 if he should succeed. Tracy's bargain with the witness was to give him \$1,000, of which Bliss was to receive \$500, and the witness was to give the balance to his friend. When Tracy went back on the witness the latter said he must go, and he did go, through the influence of Sawyer with the Secretary of War. Witness never held a post-trade-ship, and what he had said was a mere bluff. He had a post-trade-ship, and witness testified that post-trade-ships were procured from time to time, money, and the trader at Fort Bascom informed him that he had given \$1,000 for his place. He had heard that John Dent, brother-in-law of the President, controlled four or five such appointments. Witness was asked by Mr. Danford whether he thought such business as he had been engaged in was honorable. Witness replied he thought his business was honorable, but he never looked on post-trade-ships in a political light. Two other witnesses were examined, G. W. Felt and S. Cheney, who testified they paid nothing whatever for their post-trade-ships. The latter said that when he was asked by Fort Davis he paid \$100 for the political purposes to Senator Harlan.

THE TRIAL OF CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

CHICAGO, March 25.—In the Pohlman & Rush case this morning the counsel for the government rested their case without adding further important testimony. For the defense Mr. Storrs presented a note given by Pohlman & Rush to Becker for money loaned them by him. The Becker case was the first time Becker was introduced into the case. He was arrested on suspicion, and that last night a party of soldiers forced open the jail of Starr and killed one of the Mexicans and wounded two others.

PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The general trade of this city has shown some improvement during the past week, and it would have been more marked but for the "cold spell" we have had for a few days. The movement of the market, however, is less disappointing. Southern and southwestern jobbers have bought a fair quantity of cotton goods, prints, dress fabrics, etc., but buyers from the leading western cities were conspicuously absent. The market for the week has been quiet and near-by jobbers bought sparingly as a rule, although evincing a readiness to take hold of large lines of prints, etc. "Cutting under" and concessions in various forms (the usual features of dull trade) are more general than ever. The late fall of the weather, and a great temptation to consumers, and when spring fairly opens will prove to be a great stimulus to the trade. The supply of cotton goods in the hands of agents and at the mills is undoubtedly large, and higher prices cannot reasonably be looked for so long as production is continued at the present rate in the face of the lessened consumptive capacity of the country.

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NEW YORK.

Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, March 25.—It was ascertained this afternoon from an officer of the Erie Railway, that the result of the negotiations between the Erie Company and the English committee, consisting of Messrs. Fleming and Miller, was on a basis subject to ratification in London and here. The plan contemplates the funding of first mortgage bonds in alternate coupons for five years, and all of the second mortgage bonds, with an assessment of five dollars per share on the stock. The arrangements had nothing whatever to do with the shutting down of stockholders or the laying of a third rail. Fleming and Miller, having completed their labors, sailed this afternoon for England.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Crook's Expedition—Crazy Horse's Band Attacked and Dispersed—The Number of Indians Away from Reservations Exaggerated. CHICAGO, March 25.—The following telegram was received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters this morning: "Fort Reno, March 22.—We cut loose from the wagon train on the 17th inst., and scouted Tongue and Rosebud Rivers until satisfied there were no Indians upon them; then struck across the country towards Powder River. Gen. Reynolds, with part of the command, was pushed forward on the 19th inst. to the village of Crazy Horse, near the mouth of Little Powder River. This he attacked and destroyed on the 17th, finding it a perfect magazine of ammunition, war material and supplies. Crazy Horse had with him the Northern Cheyenne and some of the Minneconjoues, probably in all one-half of the Indians of the reservation. Every evidence was found to prove that these Indians were in co-partnership with those at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and that the proceeds of their raids upon the settlements had been taken to their agencies and a supply brought out in return. "In this connection I would again urgently recommend the immediate transfer of the Indians of those agencies to the Missouri. I am satisfied that if Sitting Bull is on the side of this Yellowstone, he is camped at the mouth of Powder River. We had terribly severe weather during our absence from the wagon trains. It snowed every day but one, and the mercurial thermometer on several occasions failed to register. "GEORGE CROOK, "Brigadier General."

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

Specie shipments to-day amount to \$300,000 in gold coin, and \$400,000 in gold bars.

RAIN AND SNOW STORM.

An almost tropical rain storm, with fog, lasting throughout the day, made a total eclipse of the sun, instead of a partial eclipse of the moon, which astronomers announced. In the neighborhood a rain and snow storm prevailed, and floods are threatened. The Hudson River Railroad trains were delayed by land slides, while those of the Harlem road and elsewhere are blocked by snowdrifts, in some places 15 or twenty feet deep.

DEFALCATION OF A BANK TELLER.

R. P. Rogers, receiving teller of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, has absconded as a defaulter to the extent of \$25,000. The officers of the bank publish a card saying that on opening the vault on the morning of the 15th inst., it was ascertained the receiving teller had stolen between \$24,000 and \$25,000 in currency, and that the bank had been notified. Rogers was many years in various banks in Brooklyn and Detroit.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY STORY ABOUT BRISTOL.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—A correspondent of the Courier-Journal, writing from Mayfield, Ky., tells a yarn about Bristol, Tenn., that is well worth repeating. The correspondent treats the matter lightly, but says Isaac C. Reeves, a stock raiser of Fleming county, stated at the Bancroft House, Mayfield, in the presence of credible witnesses, whose affidavits he had, that in 1867, while in Cincinnati, he was arrested by a United States Marshal on the charge of illicit distilling. He was taken to Louisville, where, after ineffectual efforts to secure a trial, he avers he procured a dismissal of the charge by paying \$10,000 to the United States Marshal of the District Court, the proceeds of one hundred fat hogs, amounting in all to \$2,700. Reeves is a strong Republican, but favors Grant for a third term, and was very particular in his statement that the hogs were fat.

TRIAL FOR CORRUPTION IN OIL.—Injunction Against a Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—To-day was commenced the trial of Harry Halloway, Superintendent of the Indiana Post-Office, charged with having received two thousand dollars from Wm. C. Mason for securing him a contract for repairing mail pouches at this point. United States Judge Gresham, to-day granted a temporary order restraining the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad from crossing the track of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad at or near Lafayette, as they had proposed to do.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, before the United States Circuit Court for West Tennessee, Judge Emmons has granted the receiver's order, and appointed J. B. Alexander receiver, upon his giving bond before the Clerk of this Court, and to take charge of all the property, real and personal, of the defendant, within the State of Tennessee, with like powers conferred upon the receiver in order to be granted by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS IN RELATION TO POST-TRADE-SHIPS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—A Republican special from Leavenworth, Kansas, contains the following: "James T. Legate, a prominent politician of this State, has been summoned before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. It is known that he has in his possession certain documents that were given him by Rev. L. S. Kallach, which will eliminate parties very close to the White House, as they tell very plainly how trade-ships were bought and sold."

FRAUD IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Charles H. Barth, transportation clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., in this city, who was arrested a few days ago, has been ascertained to have defrauded the Government to the amount of \$60,000, most of which he restored to the Treasury of the United States. He was ordered to confinement, but while taking a bath before starting to prison he escaped and has not yet been recaptured.

THE HEATHEN CHINKE.

A citizens' committee last night decided to hold an anti-Chinese meeting next Saturday evening. The State Grant announces its intention of circulating throughout the interior asking an expression of the public sentiment by the adoption of resolutions, to be forwarded to the committee. Governor Irwin has been invited to preside.

GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Yesterday afternoon the steamer Labrador arrived here from France, bringing a cargo composed almost entirely of works of art for the French department of the Centennial Exposition. The Labrador is probably the largest vessel that ever entered this port. The steamer Donati, from Rio de Janeiro, bringing goods for exhibition in the Brazilian department, also arrived yesterday afternoon.

AN EDITOR SENT TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

WATERBURY, CONN., March 25.—R. H. Smith, editor of the American, has been fined seventy-five dollars for contempt of court, for having written and published an editorial calculated to injure the dignity and efficiency of Judge Southwick, of the City Court. Smith refused to pay the fine, and was taken to the New Haven jail.

FRESHETS SUBSIDIZING IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 26.—The waters are reported to be running low on the Arkansas River, and the Government has decided to subsidize the freshets in Arkansas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli Censured. LONDON, March 25.—Leading newspapers censure and sharply criticize Disraeli for the statement in the House of Commons last Friday night, relative to Mr. Cave's report on Egypt's finances, also the Government, for agreeing to withhold facts, in consequence of which Egyptian securities suffered a heavy decline yesterday.

IRELAND.

The case of Charles Brent, charged with fraud on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, Kentucky, was called at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, but the absence of papers made necessary the remand of the prisoner till Tuesday next.

ITALY.

Episcopal Church Dedication. Rome, March 25.—Bishop Littlejohn, of the Diocese of Long Island, officiated at the opening of the American Episcopal Church, in this city, to-day. A large congregation of distinguished persons were present.

GERMANY.

Treaty with China Terminated. SPANGHAI, March 25.—The German Minister has given notice of the termination of the existing treaty of commerce between our State and China. TRANSFER OF STATE RAILWAYS TO THE EMPIRE. BERLIN, March 25.—A bill for transferring to the Empire the State railways, and the control of the private railways, was presented to the Landtag to-day.

CHINA.

HONO KONG, March 1.—The announcement that America, Russia and England support Germany in her claim on China for the piratical attack on a ship in the channel is received with surprise here, as it is well known that the Government makes every effort to stop such depredations, and has not in similar cases been held responsible.

EGYPT.

Prinze of Wales's Return. SEZ, March 25.—The British ship Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, en route for home from India, has arrived.

AFRICA.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, March 25.—Lieut. Cameron, who recently completed his explorations across the Continent of Africa, has sailed for Liverpool.

THE 7th REGIMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A gold medal valued at \$200 has been prepared for presentation to the 7th Regiment of N. Y., by ex-members of the regiment of this city, to be competed for by the members of the Regiment as a prize for marksmanship. It will be forwarded in a few days.

BUSINESS PORTION OF FERNANDIA BURNED.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—The business portion of Fernandina burned yesterday. Loss \$50,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Ex-Gov. James G. Smith, of Rhode Island, died Saturday morning. —The cattle disease is said to be spreading over the entire south of Japan. —There has been 536 deaths from yellow fever in the last fifteen days at Rio Janeiro. —Advance sheets of Gould's directory for this year put the population of St. Louis at 498,182. —Policeman Gallagher, who was shot by J. T. Dunbar, at Cincinnati, on Saturday, died yesterday. —Saturday was the anniversary of Emperor Don Pedro II., in Rio Janeiro. The day was observed as a public holiday. —T. S. Beckwith, an old and respected citizen, died at his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday evening. Deceased was the head of the firm of Beckwith, Sterling & Co., carpet dealers. —The new Italian military advocates an extension of the right of suffrage popular election of Mayors, abolition of local paper currency, and a system of compulsory education. —On Saturday Miss Mary Anderson closed the most successful engagement of the season at New Orleans. She left yesterday evening for Louisville in a palace car packed at her service by the citizens as a compliment to her genius. —Ferdinand Freelyroth was buried in the cemetery of Constadt, near Stuttgart, Germany, on Saturday, with great pomp and ceremony. Carl Mayer in the name of the People's party had the beloved dead farewell. —A reward of \$1,000 offered to the crew of a Japanese man-of-war for rescuing from total loss the United States merchant ship "Surprise," which had been abandoned at sea, was refused on the ground that it was against the rules of the Japanese service. —New York, March 25.—Arrived—The steamer Wyoming from Liverpool.