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THE BOURBONS AND FRANCE.

Manifests of the Count de Chamberd on the Condition of the Country-His Opinions on Napolson's Policy in Italy, Germany, Rome, and the Mexican Expedition-The Duty and Induence of

Prance, Etc. The Count de Chambord—head of the house of the French Bourbons, and heir to the throne of France, according to the order and rule of egitimacy and Divine right-lately issued a most important manifesto on the condition of his country and the position and duties of the people. The paper, of which we append a translation, is dated Frohsdorf, December, 1866, and addressed to "a friend." It is as follows:-

The year about to end, my dear friend, has not been a happy one for Europe, nor especially for France. The gravity of present circumstances shakes every mind; public opinion is roused; imperilled interests view the present with unessiness and the future with apprehen-Europe dreads further convulsions. In every direction people are arming, and preparing formidable engines of war and destruction. The events that have taken place in Germany and in Italy have overthrown all calculations, deceived all anticipations, roughly disturbed the European equilibrium, and no country has felt more keenly than ours the painful rebound of all those sudden blows

However, thank Heavn, in considering this state of things calmly and dispassionately, I find in it nothing that is irreparable for us; our preponderating influence has been profoundly shaken, but a firm policy, equally removed from temerity and weakness, may restore it. Yes, France, with her energy, her loyalty, her disinterestedness, prompt to take fire on behalf of every great idea, to devote herself to every just cause; with her army, too, admirable in its discipline as in its valor; with her powerful unity, the work of centuries, will always find herself leader of the nations. Her greatness is necessary to the order, the stability, and the repos- of Europe; but this is an additional reason for not neglecting the counsels of a far-seeing policy, for not accepting in silence what our forefathers were, in every age, strenuous in preventing, for not allowing to be formed at our doors two extensive States, one of which, at least, has command of an incontestable military force. Justly ealous of the bonor and dignity of our beauti ful country, we dread, on its account, even the shadow of a diminution of the influence which belongs to it. My thoughts naturally revert with melancholy to Kome, where, at this moment, we are permitting to be destroyed one of the great things that God has accom-plished through France—gesta Dei per Francos— I mean the temporal sovereignty of the head of the Church, that indispensable guarantee of his spiritual authority throughout the world. When, eighteen years ago, we raised up again that in-stitution of a thousand years, which for a moment was overthrown by the revolution, we loudly claimed as a sacred right the duty of defending it against new attacks; and so long as our soldiers have protected the Holy City the revolution trembled before them, but their de-parture is announced. What will happen after-

If different ideas had prevailed in the Government of our country—faithful to its natural traditions, and to its glorious title of the eldest daughter of the Church—France would have something more to offer to the Holy Father than a provisional and temporary support. Sus tained by her, Pius IX would have had nothing to fear from his enemies. He would have accomplished in peace his double mission of pontiff and king, and his subjects would long since have been indebted to him for improvements in which he nimself had generously and paternally taken the first steps. At present we are perhaps tending towards a catastrophe the consequences of which are incalculable. It is not the future of the Pontifical sovereignty which is alone in danger. Hitherto, it has been said (while the head of the Church was subjected to the spoliation of his temporal power) there has been no other purpose in view than to bring him back to the condition of the holy and honorable poverty of the apos-tolic age, in order that, relieved from all cares of worldly rule, he might be able to exercise his spiritual authority with greater freedom. It is in reality his spiritual authority which is aimed at through his temporal power; it is the principle itself of all religion and all authority that is assailed; and it will soon be demanded logically that the idea of God shall be made to disappear from our laws and our tribunals. will then be no other bond between men save that of interest. Justice will be reduced to a mere conventional term; no other means remain of attaining it except force; and the edifice of society, undermined in its founda-tions, will everywhere sink into ruins.

The interference of the Church in politics is repelled, not without reason, and it is required that the clergy should confine themselves to their sacred functions, and not meddle with things external; but how is it possible that they should not give attention to these when the government of the Church has been thrown into order from without? when its venerated head shall no longer be free, and shall be forced to leave Rome to wander without place of refuge, and having nowhere to lay his head?

No, the cause of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope does not stand alone; it is the cause of all religion; that of society, that of liberty; its fall must be prevented at any cost.

Let us say to the credit of our country that at no epoch, and under no circumstances, has it deceived itself respecting the character and bearing of what it has seen accomplished and in preparation; its good sense has never ceased to point out what was to be done and what avoided. Thus its first impressions respecting Italy, the expedition to Mexico, and the struggle ready to be begun in Germany, indicated beforehand, within the narrow limits allowed to their manifestations, the dangerous consequences of a policy persisted in in spite of reiterated warn-ings, and which manifestations facts have not failed subsequently to justify.

You draw an afflicting picture, my dear friend, of our internal condition. I recognize with you the protound evil which arrests in France the free development of our national destinies. You have long known what prayer my reason and my heart dictate for my coun-Need I again repeat them here? A powe founded upon hereditary monarchy, respected in its principle and in its action, equally removed from weakness and from arbitrary will representative government in its powerful vitality; the public expenditure subjected to a real control; the supremacy of the law; the avenues to public employment and honors open to all; religious freedom and every civil liberty maintained beyond reach of danger; the internal administration relieved from the impediments of excessive centralization; landed property restored to freedom and independence by the dimunition of the burdens which press upon it; agriculture, commerce and manufac ures constantly encouraged; and above all this, one great quality—honesty! Honesty, which is not less a duty in public life

than in private; honesty, which constitutes the moral worth of States as well as of individuals. Is it necessary to add that, the country baving been so long torn asunder, one of the greatest wants of France is union? The sole policy suita-ble to it is one of conciliation, which should bind together instead of separating, blot out the memory of all former dissensions, appeal to every devotion and every merit, and call upon all noble hearts which love their country upon all noble hearts which love their country as their mother, and desire to see it great, free, prosperous, and honored.

As for myself, it is my grief to witness from a

distance the evils of my country without it being granted to me to share them. But if in

distance the evils of my country without it being granted to me to share them. But if in the trials which she may still have to pass through, Providence should one day call on me to serve her, doubt not that you will find me resolute, in your midst, either to save or to perish with you.

You, my dear friend, who know me, are well aware that the views I have just expressed have always been mine: they are the views of my youth, which I still cherish, confirmed and ripened by reflection and experience.

I renew, my dear General, the assurance of

I renew, my dear General, the assurance of my very sincere and constant affection, HENRI.

FROM CUBA.

France Competing for the Gulf Coast Trade-Arrival of the First Steamer of the New Orleans and St. Nazaire Line-Movements of United States Steamers at Havana - The Entrepot Affair -British Brig Ashore - French Gulf Squadron, Etc.

New Orleans, January 30 .- The French mail deamer Guequane, the first of the line to run between St. Nazaire, France, and New Orleans, in connection with the mail steamers from South and Central America, the Guianas, and the West India Islands, arrived here to-lay. She made the trip in five days from Havana. A Havana correspondent, under date of the 25th,

The presence here of the United States steam-ships Winooski and Florida—the latter from Port au-Prince and Hayti on the 18th instantgives rise to much gossip in relation to the

A very important meeting of merchants was held on Monday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of attracting to Havana the warehousing and transit trade in cotton, which had been aban-doned in consequence of the order of 1847. It was resolved to memorialize the Queen in tayor of the revocation of said order of the exemption from tonnage dues of all vessels loaded with cotton, and of the abolition of the present duty of one and a quarter per cent. levied on all bonded cotton. The merchants ask the support of the mercantile firms of Barcelona, Malaga, and other ports in Spain in favor of the measures

The Winooski sailed on the 22d instant. Senor Don Luis de Arroyo, on an important and extraordinary mission from Mexico to the

United States, has arrived in Havana.

The British brig Harriet, from New York to
Trinidad de Cuba, got ashore on the reefs of Las Mulatas on the 19th instant, but will likely be

The Diario says that Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot has been ordered to Vera Cruz with the frigate Thomas. He is to take command of the French naval forces in the Guli.

South Carolina-The Cheves Plantation Trouble-A Collision with the Mills-

SAVANNAH, January 30. - There is further trouble on the Cheves plantation, South Carolina. The negroes will not leave the place, and still refuse to make any contracts for this year. A collision took place this morning, in which Lieutenant Lemon, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot in the left arm. He returned the fire, and killed the negro. It is reported that Captain Brandt is now held as a prisoner by the negroes. Colonel Sibley has proceeded with seventy men to the scene of action. Rumors of gagement are prevalent. A surgeon of the 16th Infantry has been sent over, gand we are now waiting for the arrival of the boat for further particulars.

Later.-Colonel Sibley has returned, and reports all quiet now, but it was deemed necessary to leave a heavy guard to retain order.

Lost Daughters lu England. A few weeks ago, a young girl of fifteen was brought before the Thames Police Court, London, charged with insubordination in a workhouse. where she had been several weeks in the ward. The report of the case, published in the daily papers, attracted attention; and when she was next brought up, a host of persons in all parts of the kingdom, whose daughters, all about the same age as the prisoner, were missing, had written to the magistrate, to the chap lain, and to the master of St. George's work house, each hoping that the prisoner was the "lost daughter." There were two ladtes frem Laverpool in court, who had each lost a daughter fifteen years of age. The magistrate, at the close of the examination, remarked that e publication of that day's proceedings would sufficient answer to the numerous person

who had written him respecting lost children.
A London journal says:—"A source of irremediable sorrow on an extensive scale is thus revealed. The publication of a single case brings to light the fact that there are, at this moment, numerous persons—'a host of mothers—in this country mourning the loss of daughters of the age of fifteen, who have been kidnapped or entired from home."

"Love to Hatred Turned."

A singular scene occurred recently during a erformance at the theatres of Nantes, France. Mad'lle G., seated in the dress circle, was ob-served to be in a state of great excitement, and, during the interval between the first and second acts of Roland a Roncevaux, was seized with a nervous attack, and had to be removed to the saloon, where she recovered and then resumed her place. Her agitation, however, again came on, and as soon as the curtain had dropped for the second time she got up, and walking straight to a gentleman who was seated with his new! married wife in the same gallery gave him violent slap in the face. The wife maintained perfect composure during this scene, and after waiting until the excitement had somewhat calmed down, left the house, the police having, in the meantime, removed the assailant, who had been abandoned by the man.

Discovery of an Indian Graveyard mear Easton. The Express says: -"Messrs. T. & T. Miller. contractors of the Lehigh Company's Railroad. discovered a short time ago, about half a mile from Seigfried's Bridge, an Indian graveyard on the property of Joseph Kleppinger. Upon making an examination they found the remains of reventeen Indians, and with them a lurge number of beads, with which, doubtless, these ed men had one day bedecked themselves. A chief, evidently, was buried under an old apple tree. About his remains were found eighty beads of a large size, ninety rings, and about a peck of small beads, besides a medal, dated 1724, his pipe, in good order, made of clay, one pair of scissors, one knife, a number of arrow-heads, etc. The discovery created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and partie-from all directions visited the spot to gratify their curiosity by seeing what was to be seen.

Restoration of the Holy Sepulchre.—The Paris Moniteur says that nearly all the wood necessary to build the temporary covering to protect the Holy Sepulchre during the restoration of that holy edifice, has reached Jerusalem. It is intended to complete the work before

Proportions of Marriages - The country of Europe in which the greatest number of marriages takes place is Saxony, where the average is I yearly to every 117 inhabitants. The proportion in Spain is 1 in 126. In France the rate is 1 in 127.

HEAVY RUBBERY FROM A BROKER.

Forty Thousand Dollars in Gold and Gold Checks Stolen Last October-Recovery of the Money-Interesting History of the Case, Etc.

It will be remembered that on the 30th of October last quite an excitement was created in Wall street, which had about that time somewhat recovered from the monetary "scare" into which it had been thrown by the peculations of Ross, and certain other less accomplished and consequently less successful "gentlemen robbers," by the announcement that the firm of C. C. Parks & Co., brokers, at No. 34 New street, had been robbed of forty thousand dollars in gold certificates.

The facts of the case, as published at the time, were, that on the afternoon of the 30th of October last, just previous to the closing of banking hours, Mr. Parks sent a man named George Culvert, who was employed in the office of the firm as a general messenger, to Messrs, Charles Unger & Co., bankers, doing business at No. 48 Exchange place, with an order for \$40,000 in gold certificates. After waiting for the return of Calvert for about a quarter of an hour, one of the firm sent a young man to Messrs. Unger & Co.'s to ascertain the cause of the delay. On reaching the establishment of that arm, the messenger was informed that Calvert had been there and drawn the gold certificates, each of them bearing the denomination of \$5000.

On returning with this answer to Mr. Parks, On returning with this answer to Mr. Parks, that gentleman, doubtless supposing that Calvert had gone off elsewhere, but would soon return, delayed making any further inquiry for about half an hour. At the expiration of that time he became alarmed, and suspicious that Calvert had yielded to temptation. A clerk was therefore sent to the Sub-Treasury, where he was informed that two of the certificates, amounting to \$10,000 in gold, had been cashed a short time previous. Upon comparing the numbers furnished to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co. it was discovered that certificates Nos. 21,097 and 21,105 of letter A were the ones that had and 21,105 of letter A were the ones that had sen cashed.

Further information was soon after obtained that Calvert had been seen to enter the Sub-Treasury building by he Wall street entrance, and to leave it through the door fronting on Pine street. Beyond this, nothing could be learned of his whereabouts; and although unwilling to believe that Calvert had acted disnonestly, Mr. Parks was compelled to act upon the overwheming evidence of guilt that had been placed before him. Information of the robbery was then promptly sent to Police He dquarters, and Captain Young immediately detached Detectives McDougall and Gilford to hunt up Calvert. That this was no easy task, the sequel will plainly show.

the sequel will plainly show.

For several days the two officers were somewhat puzzled as to the best mode to be adopted in order to ferret out whereabouts of the absconder. The firm by which he had been employed knew very little, if anything, concerning him more than what they saw of him day by day while engaged as "gold runner" for them during the period of about twelve montas. Of the place where he resided what kind of comthe place where ke resided, what kind of com-pany he kept, or where he used to pass his evenings, the firmknew nothing, and the detectives were therefore left to work up the case from the outset without a single clue to guide

them in their manœuvrings.

Nothing discouraged, however, by the hopeless look of affairs, they went to work with a will, and after several days had passed without anything turning up that led them to adopt any certain course, they learned—how or by what means is now a detective secret—that on the day of the robbery he had visited a girl by the name of Emma Dumas, who was stoping in a house in Mercer street, and that she had packed up and made tracks for some other place. Shortly afterwards they were informed that she was in Troy, and then nothing more could be ascertained as to where she had gone.

During their ferretings about the Mercer street house they found out that Calvert was not the principal "lover" of Emma, but that a young man by the name of George Ricard was that layored individual. This once definitely known, McDougal and Gilford resolved to keep 'close down" on him, or, in less technical phrase, to watch his every movement, and fol-low him about wherever he went, they, by their experience in such matters, feeling tain that two persons entertaining so tender a regard for one another as did Ricard and Emma would some time or another communitogether by letter or otherwise. While keeping a strict watch over the former, unknown to himself, the detectives, for some reason or another best known to themselves, sent a letter to Montreal addressed to Emma Dumas, of course signed with a fictitious name.

A short time afterwards an answer was re-ceived from an interior town of Vermont, showing plainly that the writer had been in Montreal and had received the one addressed to her by the detectives. In the meantime George Ricard left the city. The detectives, on a venture, considered Montreal his destinction, and another letter was then despatched to that city addressed to Emma Dumas, giving her valuable (?) information relative to certain costly objects which had been left at the house in Mercer street for her, and asking her what disposition should be made of them. An answer was duly received very soon afterwards, stating that a messenger would leave Montreal immediately for this city to take charge of the "costly

On Thursday last the "messenger," in a person than that of George Ricard himself, came to the city, and proceeded to the house in Mercer street to look after the articles mentioned in the detective's letter. On entering the ouse he was arrested by the officers, who were waiting for him, end taken to the Police Headquarters, where he was searched, and on his person were found a bill of exchange on Bank of Montreal, and a policy of insurance of the Royal Insurance Company, of the same city, on a house and its furniture, the document being made out in favor of George Calvert. The beginning of the end was reached at last. Of that the detectives now felt certain, and every method that could be thought of Ricard to divuige what he might happen to know of Calvert's whereabouts and doings were resorted to, but without avail, he preferring to keep his own counsel on the subject. Meanwhile, so that Emma Dumas should not, from her regard for Ricard, grow too uneasy about him and her uneasiness, perhaps, change to suspicion as to the real cause detention, a telegram was sent to her by the detectives, purporting to be from Ricard himself, by which she was informed that he had arrived safely in the city, had transacted all the neces sary business concerning the "costly objects," and would start for Montreal the next day (last Friday), by the train which would leave this city at a quarter past twelve. By Friday moruing Ricard came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to get out of the clutches

of the detectives without unnecessary delay. Being in bad health from a disease of the lungs, and this being known to the detectives, he was induced by McDougal and Gilford to write a letter to Emma Dumas, telling her what had happened to him, and begging her for his sake to do what she could to further the efforts of the detectives in putting a successful end to the whole case, as if he were left in confinement for any length of time, he would certainly never recover from its effects. Taking this letter with him, and accompanied by Mr. C. J. Osborn, one of the firm of C. C. Parks & Co., Detective Gif-

ford took the quarter-past 12 train for Montreal They arrived in that city on Saturday at

eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the first two persons they met at the depot were Calvert and Emma Dumas, who had evidently come to meet Ricard. Mr. Gilford and Mr. O-born were fortunately not recognized, the former taking the precaution of throwing a shawl over the latter's

shoulder, so as to completely conceal his iden-tity. Without delay the detective proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police, and informed him as to the nature of their business; but he, though willing to assist them by every means in his power, refused to act in the matter without

his power, refused to act in the matter without tile necessary authority.

This was soon afterwards obtained from Judge Coursol, who took Mr. Osborn's affidavit, and ordered the Chief to go and bring the parties before him. On reaching and entering the house, which is in Catheart street, they found Emma Dumas taking lessons on the piano from her music teacher. They informed the young lady of the nature of their visit, and Gilford produced Ricard's letter, which had the effect of making her willing to give them all the intervalue. of making her willing to give them all the in-tormation they required. Calvert was not in, they were informed, and they sat down to wait for him. They had waited about twenty minutes when a splendid horse attached to a sleigh drave up to the door, and out jumped Calvert. On entering the door Chief Penton told him that he was a prisoner, at the same time informing him of the cause of shis arrest, and introducing the New York detective and Mr. Osborn. "I don't know any of you," he exclaimed, and looking towards Emma Dumas, "Why did you let all these people in the house?" He was searched, when \$370 in gold were found on his person. He was then taken to the Station House, Detective Gilford remaining behind with a Montreal detective. At the instance of Emma Dumas, who told them that if the money they were in search of was trunk up stairs, the two officers proceeded to search the trunk, where they found five \$5000 and five \$1000 gold vertificates, and a bill of exchange for \$5000.

Calvert's case, as it is alleged, not coming strictly under the Extradition treaty, and he seeming to be aware of this fact—as, according to Ricard, a Montreal lawyer told him he could not be taken to the States—he refused to recognize Mr. Osborn at all, and at the suggestion of one of the detectives, offered to settle the affair by receiving \$5000 in gold, Mr. Osborn to take the remaining \$30,000. This offer was rejected, and the lawyer was sent for to draw up attachments on the money held by the absconder as well as on his house and furniture; but before arrival Calvert concluded to settle by being

allowed to keep the house, the furniture, and the horse and sleigh, besides \$400 in gold. Thus was the whole affair ended. Mr. Osborn and Mr. Gliford arrived in this city on Monday, the former very well satisfied with the turn things had taken, and the latter not less conented over the success of the plans so well laid himself and Petective McDougal.

Calvert is between twenty-five and twentyeight years of age, has small piercing eyes, good front teeth, and a Celtic-looking face. His beard and hair are of a light brown color; the beard grows over a great portion of his face and throat, and he speaks with a slight Irish accent.—New York Herald.

Burning of Chambersburg, Penua,-Early's Statement in Relation to it.

rom Gen. Jubal A. Karly's "Last Year of the War." While at Martinsburg, it was ascertained be-yond all doubt, that Hunter had been again indu/g-ing in his favorite mode of warfare, and after his return to the Vailey, while we were near Washingreturn to the Valley, while we were near Washing-ton among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. Andrew Hunter, a member of the Virginia Senate, Mr. Al exander R. Boteler, an ex-member of the Confederate as well as of the United States Congress, and Edmund T. Lee, a distant relative of General Lee, all in Jefferson county, with their contents, had been burned by his orders, only time enough being given to the ladies to get out of the

A number of towns in the South, as well as private A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been purned by the Federal troops, and the accounts had been heralfed forth in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over by their readers, walle they were received by others with apathy. I now came to the conclusion that we had stood this mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to its enormity by an example in the way of religition.

ample in the way of retaliation.

I did not select the cases mentioned as having more merit or greater claims for retaliation than others, but because they had loccurred within the limits of the country covered by my command, and were brought more immediately to my attention. I had often seen delicate ladies, who had been plundered insulted, and rendered desolate by the acts of our most attoclous enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet, in the anguished expression of their features, while narrating their misfortunes, there was a mute appeal to every manly sentiment of my bosom for retribution, which I could no longer

The town of Chambersburg, in Penusylvania, was selected as the one on which reta inton should be made, and McCausiand was ordered to proceed with his brigade and that of Johnson and a battery of artillery to that place, and demand of the muni-cipal sutborities the sum of \$100,000 in gold, or \$600,000 in United States currency, as a compensa-tion for the destruction of the houses maded and their contents; and, in default of payment, to lay the town in ashes, in reta lat on for the burning of there houses and others in Virginia, as well as for the towns which bad been burned in other States. A written demand to that effect was sent to the mu-nicipal authorities, and they were informed what would be the result of a failure or refusal to comply

With it.

I desired to give the people of Chambersburg an opportunity of saving their town by making compensation for part of the injury done, and hoped that the payment of such a sum would have the desired effect, and open the eyes of the people of other towns at the North to the necessity of urging upon their Government the adoption of a different policy. McCausland was also directed to proceed from Chambersburg towards Cumberland, in Maryland, and levy contributions in money upon that and other towns able to bear them, and, if possible, to destroy the machinery at the coal pits near Cumberland, and the machine shops, depots, and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as practicable.

On the 29th of July McCausland crossed the Poto On the asin of Sury McCausiand crossed the Poto-mac near Clear Spring, above Williamsport, and I moved with Rodes' and Hamsear's Divisions and Vaughn's Cavairy to the latter place, while Imboden demonstrated with his and Jackson's Cavairy to-tion from McCausiand.

breckinridge remained at Martineburg, and continued the destruction of the railroad Vaughn drove a force of cavairy from Williamsport, and went into Hagerstown, where he captured and de-stroted a train of cars loaded gith supplies. One of Rodes' brigades was crossed over at Williams-port, and subsequently withdrawn. On the 80th, Mctausland being well under way, I moved back to Martinsburg, and on the 81st the whole infantry force was moved to Bunker Hill, where we remained

on the lat. 2d, and 3d or August.

On the 3d of August McCausland reached Chambersburg, and made the demands as alrected, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves, the paper sent by me. The demand was not complied with, the people stating they were not afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal was autoraching.

afraid of having their town burned, and that a Federal force was approaching. The policy pursued by our army on former occasions had been so lement, that they did not suppose the threat was fa carnost this time, and they hoped for speedy relief.

McGausland, however, proceeded to carry out his orders, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. For this act, I alone am responsible, as the officers engaged in it were simply carrying out my orders, and had no discretion fielt them. Notwithstanding the lause of time which has occurred, and the result of the war, I am perfectly satisfied with my conduct on this occasion, and see no reason to regret it.

Jews and Vaccination -A Jew was summoned before the Sheriff at Glasgow recently, for ne-electing to get his child vaccinated. He pleaded that, being of the Jewish persuasion, it was contrary to his religion and his conscience to allow such an operation to be performed upon his child. The Sheriff, who fined him, in pronouncing sentence, remarked that such a de-fense might be a good reason for the Legislature to take into consideration, but the act of Parliament contained no exception,

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA AT HALIFAX

The Threatened War in Europe.

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

HALIFAX, January 31. - The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th, and Queenstown to the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax at 8 o'elock this morning, en route to Boston.

England.

Mr. Gladstone, in a circular dated Florence, calls on his supporters to assemble on the opening of the ression of Parliament, and it is said that, on his arrival in England, a conference of the heads of the Liberal party will be held under his auspices, relative to reform and other

The ice catastrophe in Regents' Park continued to absorb the public attention. The number of bodies found is about forty, and the search is still progressing.

Another of the West India mail steamers, La Plata, had arrived at Southampton with the yellow fever on board. She had sixty-one cases during the voyage, of which twenty-three proved

The weather continued to be very severe throughout Europe, and travelling is greatly impeded. The mails are in arrear in many directions. The postal service between Lyons and the Mediterranean is suspended owing to the snow. In some parts of Denmark even the telegraph wires were buried in snow, which in some places is fourteen feet deep.

France.

Lat France Igives a formal contradiction to the rumors of the alleged movements of Russian and Austrian troops towards Galicia.

Several of the evening journals attach credit to the rumors of a modication of Government organization, that the Ministers would be allowed to defend personally before the Chambers measures connected with their own de-

The address, in reply to the speech from the throne, was to be suppressed, and the Chambers' right to put questions is to be restored. Also some change in the existing press negotiutions.

The Paris Bourse, on the 18th, was firm; Rentes closed at 691. 40c.

Italy.

Signor Scialoga had made his financial statements to the Chamber of Deputies. The total deficit for the present year amounts to 185,000,000 of livres. Of this he proposes to cover 85,000,000 by various financial reforms. The remaining 100,000,000 must be made up by extraordinary means, a loan being impossible under the present circumstances. Therefore, the State must have recourse to a tax to the amount of 600,000,000 of livres, which will cover the annual deficit until 1880, when the budget will be in equilibrium. The revenue is still increasing, and the expenditures decreasing.

The expenses of the War Ministry have been

reduced to 140,000,000. The Chambers of Prussia,

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 178 to 106, passed a bill introduced by two private members, providing that the delegates to the German Parliament should be remunerated. The Government had previously declined to take part in the debate on the bill.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Mortgage bill. It removes the limitation! to the legal rates of interest and loans on real estate, with the view of facilitating the raising of capital upon the security of landed property. Russin.

Prince Dadlou, of Mugrelia, has, in his own name and that of his successors, voluntarily ceded his sovereign rights to Russia in consideration of a million rubles indemnity.

Beigium. In the Chamber of Representatives an amend-

ment to the penal code bill for the abolition of the death penalty has been rejected. Spain.

The Governors of Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, and other provinces have arrived in Madrid.

Danubian Principalities.

The decree of the Hospodar authorizes the Minister of Finance provisionally to collect taxes on the basis of last year, in order to carry on the public service.

Brazil.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, with Rio Janeiro dates to the 25th of December. Coffee is quoted at 6.100@6.300 for good firsts. Stock on hand, 90,000 bags. Exchange, 234@

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, January 19.—The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 501,250 bales, of which 163,500 bales are American.

LONDON, January 19 .- The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £158,000 sterling. The Chilian loan, introduced by J. S. Rurgan t Co., is proving a great success, the applicaimes greater than was required.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERWOOM.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, January 31. Removal of a Wreck.

The President has approved the joint resolu tion providing for the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship Scotland, now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the harbor of New York. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for that purpose.

Office Declined. General Custis, who was lately elected to the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, has declined the position.

The contract is to be given to the lowest bidder.

From Aspinwall and South America.

NEW YORK, January 31 -The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, with California dates of the 10th, arrived this morning. She brings Panama dates to the 23d, and \$1,072,175 in treasure from California.

It was probable that Mr. Burton, our Minister o Bogota, would receive a suitable apology from that Government for the offensive language used by one of the President's generals,

The allied fleet was at Valparaiso. The Brazilian army had gained an advantage over five or six thousand Paraguayans. The revolution in Mendoza has not spread

to any of the other provinces in the Argentine Republic. There was nothing of importance from Peru. The Honduras papers state that the Govern-

ment of Honduras has entered into a contract with the French Government to construct an inter-oceanic railroad across the republic. A party of engineers, under Mr. Davidson.

sent out by the United States Government to make a more complete survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus, were in Panama preparing for their work.

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph. New York, January 31.—Stocks active and better. Chicago and Rock Island, 984; Reading, 1084; Canton, 42; Cleveland and 10 edo, 118; Cleveland and Pitisburg, 77; New York Central, 98; Titisburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 944; Michigan Central, 1064; Michigan Southern, 69; Eric, 544; Himois Central scrip, 1124; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 126; Five twenties of 1862, 1074; do, 1863 1054; do, 1864, 1054; do, 1865, 1044; Seven-thirties, 1944; Money at 7 pc cent; Sterling Exchange, 1082; Exchange at sight, 94; Gold, 1354. New York, January 31.—Cotton quiet at 34c.

sight, 9½; Gold, 185§.

New York, January 31.—Cotton quiet at 34c.
Flour dull at a decline of 10@26c, with sales of 4500 barrels; State, \$9 10@11 60; Onio. \$10 20@13 30; Western, \$9 10@12 25; Southern \$11 25@16. Wheat dull, with the quotations barely maintained. Corn dull, declined Ic. Rye, and Oats dull and drooping. Provisions quiet. Beer quiet. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

Thursday, January 31, 1867. The Stock Market was inactive this morning. but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were without any material change, July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104½. 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 104½ for 7.30s; 107½ for 6s of 1881; and 107½ for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 180½, and old do. at 963.

at 96].
Railroad shares continue the most active on

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51 56 100@514, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, no change; and Norristown at 614, a slight decline; 314 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 554 for Minehill; and 614 for Lebigh Valley.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly beld. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 194; 68 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 514 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philladelphia; 26 for Girard College; and 11 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at

vestment at full prices. Commercial sold at 56. 107; was bid for Fourth National; 233 for North America; 1523 for Philadelphia; 160 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; and 66 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common. eferred do.; 544 for Lehigh Navigation; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 124 for Susque-hanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1344; 11 A. M.,

135: 12 M., 1359: 1 P. M., 1351. PRILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 135 @135\(\frac{1}{2}\); Silver \(\frac{1}{2}\)s and \(\frac{1}{2}\)s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1864, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., December, 1864, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., May, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 101; do., October, 1865, 10.

—Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1074@1074; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1074@1074; do., 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1044; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 994@994; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1044@1044; do., 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@1044; Compounds, December, 1864, 13560144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 31 .- The market is very poorly supplied with Cloverseed, and prime quality is in fair request; but common grades are neglected. Small sales at 87.75@8 50 \$7 64 lbs. Timothy is scarce, and sells in a small way at \$3.75@4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at 82 90@2 95.

There was no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchased very sparingly, only taking a few hundred barrels to supply their immediate wants, at \$8@8 75 P barrel for superfine; \$9@ 10 50 for extras; \$11@12.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$12@14 for Pennsylvania and Obie do. do.; and \$14.50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Eye Flour is firmly held at \$7.25 \$7 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, there being no demand, except for prime tots, which are very scarce. Small sales at \$2.75.23 10; Southern do. at \$3.10.23 20; and white at \$3.20.34 40-500 hyshels Kentucky sold at the latter rate. A small lot of Penasylvania Rye so d at \$1.26. Corn is in fair request, and 3000 hushels new joliow sold at 980.281. Oats are steady at 57.25 88.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal -Here is one of the gems of the last London

burleque. "Tomasco" says "Gianetta" is the apple of his eye, and she retorts—
"One of them-that's very likely, since

His apples are not pears

Tomasco.—How so?

Gianetta.—He's quince." -Punch announces as the latest and best London conundrum—"If you saw the Great Khan of Tartary laughing fit to kill himself, why might you be sure he wasn't a Tartar? Because he would evidently be A merry Khan. -It is stated that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is about to sue the *Independent* (Theo-dore Tilton) for publishing his Plymouth Church

ermons and lectures, contrary to his (Beecher's) advice and wishes. The question of supplying sea it a to the inland waters of Massachusetts, wew Hamp-hire, and Maine is still in agitation. The Legislature of the latter has the supject now before it. -A cargo of wheat was lately sent from San

Francisco to Philadeiphia at a less rate of transportation than the same amount of grain can be taken from Chicago to Philadelphia. -Mr. Bayard Taylor's letters to the Tribune, descriptive of Western travel, are to be pup-

lished in bookform,