THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Mount Vesuvius in Volcanic Action and a Grand Eruption Imminent.

Important Cable News.

The Wonders of these Latter Days.

Terrible Hurricane in the Southern Por tion of Porto Rico-Two Hundred Lives Lost-The Island of Tortola Submerged-Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

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

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Volcano in Action-A Pillar of Fire Flaming Forth-New Craters Formed

Red Hot Stones and Lava Ejected and
a Grand Eruption Imminent.

Naples, Nov. 14.—Mount Vesuvius, on the cast side of the Bay of Naples, is in volcanic action and sending forth a piliar of dre, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue-in latitude 46:49 north and longtude 14:26 east—is also engaged. During the past night red bot stones were ejected in large quantities from the burning mountain.

The surrounding earth is in tremulous motion for a considerable distance; the lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow, and the general upheaving from the votcapo gives warn ing of a grand, unusualty grand eruption, from which we may look for very serious consequences, as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena from Vesuvius.

The first eruption of the more serious kind from Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79,

when the elder Pilny perished, and the then vast cities of Herculaneum, Pompeli, and Stabig were overwhelmed by the burning torrent, and buried in lava and ashes thrown from the crater. Forty-nine eruptions of Vesuvius occurred from that disastrous period to the year 1850, of which the most celebrated in history took place in the years 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1839, and 1859.

PORTO RICO.

Terrible Hurricaue in the Southern Portion of the Island-Crops Destroyed, and Two Hundred Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- Advices from Porto Rico to the 7th inst. have been received. A terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the cross. Two bundred lives were lost, and four thousand families are destitute. Provisions were to be landed duty free for two months.

TORTOLA.

The Island of Tortola Submerged-Ten Thousand Lives Lost.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Tortola, one of the smaller British West India Islands, between Virgin Gorda and St. Johns, containing an area of forty-eight square miles, has been com-pletely submerged by the flood following upon the great gaie of the 7th instant, and it is reported that ten thousand lives have been lost.

DESCRIPTION OF TORTOLA. Tortola, which a despatch by the Cuba cable announces has been submerged, with a loss of ten thousand perso is, is one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain situated between Virgin Go da and St. John' The length of the Island is twelve miles, and it breadth four miles. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation and in its north part encircling a harbor, on the west side of which is the town of Tortola. island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Tortols has its Governor, Council, and Legislative Assembly. It became a British possession in

ST. THOMAS.

The Late Hurricane—Loss of Spcice and Merchandise on the Liverpool Steam-ers—Burning of Unburied Bodies, HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- Subscriptions have been

opened in Havana for the relief of the sufferers The Liverpool steamers which were sunk

during the burricane carried down \$2,000,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the Steam-rhip Company, at St. Thomas will amount to \$12,000,000. \$12,000,000 Some five hundred bodies remaining unburied have been burned on the island.

HAYTI.

Popularity of the Imprisoned General Montes-A Court Martial to Try Him-Partisans of Geffrard Ordered Out of the Country.

HAVANA, Nov. 13 .- News has been received here from the republic of Hayti up to the

The news is important, as it shows that the cause of General Montes, now confined in a dungeon at Cape Haytien, has become universally popular, probably owing to the reaction in sen timent caused by the recent riotous proceedings at Port-au-Prince against the members of the House of Assembly when demanding of the Government its reasons for keeping him confined unconstitutionally, and without the beneat

A court-nurtial has been ordered to assemble instanter for his trial on the accusation of having headed a revolt, The leading Geffrardists have been expelled the republic.

VENEZUELA.

A new Cabinet had been formed.

The Rebellion Quelled-A New Cabinet Formed. HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- Advices from Veuezuela to the 25th uit, have been received. The rebellion had been quelled and the insurgents pardoned.

LOUISIANA.

Money Panic Probable in New Orleans-The German Citizens Rampant Over the Depreciation of the City Currency. New OBLEANS, Nov. 14 .- A money panic, and possibly a riot, is near unless Hancock arrives soon and reconstructs the city government. At a mass meeting of five hundred citizens, mostly Germans, last night, violent speeches and pro fane oaths were uttered, and a riot was openly hinted at. A committee was appointed to con-fer with Harcock, and a mass meeting will be held in Latayette square at an early day. The grievance complained of is the depreciation of the city currency from two and a half before military interference to eighteen per cent. It is not a political movement, it is noz populi.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

The Convention-Proposition to Confiscate a Portion of a Ratiroad-Debts
Accruing from the Sale of Slaves-The
Suffrage Question-Proposition to Pay
the Freedmen for the Time They Were
in Servitude After January 1, 1863.
Monroment, Nov. 14.—In the Convention

to-day Bingham offered an ordinance proposing to conuscate the portion of the Alabama and Mississippi Radroad from Uniontown to the Mississippi State line, and appropriate its future profits for the support of common schools. He urged as justification for this measure that this road was built by the Rebel Government, and could legitimately be conficated. The Convennon decided to act upon the ordinance this day

Mr Dykes offered an ordinance that all debts contracted prior to 1861, new remaining unpaid, shall be held valid and recoverable at iaw, except debts accruing from the sale of slaves.

Mr. Rapter (colored) offered an ordinance making all colored male persons citizens of the

Sta e of Alabama. The report of the Legislative Committee was presented. The report recommends the adop-tion of the articles of the old Constitution of the State upon the powers and duties of the legislative department, with a few unimportant modifications. The report was made the special order of discussion on Saturday next.

The Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage

made a motion that the further discussion of the report be postponed until Monday next, which after some debate was agreed to. The debate upon this question so far has dedeloped so great a difference of opinion among the delegates that the managers of the Convention have decided to settle the question in party caucus.

Mr. Strother, colored, offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Ordinances to in-quire into the expediency of passing an ordi-nance giving the colored people of this State a fair equivalent for their services from those persons who held them in slavery from the first of January, 1863, to the 20th May, 1865. This reso-lution was adopted by a test vote of 53 to 31.

OBITUARY.

James Montgomery,

We abnounce clsewhere the death of Mr. James Montgomery, a gentleman well known throughout this city and State. Mr. Montgomery was a cooper by trade, but he quit that business many years ago, and became a conveyancer. He atterwards commenced the publication of a paper called the *Delawarz Inquirer*, which, in 1860, was the organ of the Douglas Democracy in this State, and achieved a wide circulation and reputation on account of the fearlessness of its political articles. When the war commenced the paper gave its adherence to Mr. i incoln's Administration, and became a Republican journal.

Mr. Montgomery, besides editing the paper, contributed stories and verse to it, and also to some other papers. During the war he sold out the paper, and after a short term of service as captain of one of the companies in the 5th Delaware Regiment, he went back to the business of conveyancing, and was also engaged afterwards in the manufacture of a new kind of powder. He was a prominent local politician, and inti-mately identified with the Republican party ever since the beginning of the Rebellion. At the time of his Geath he was engaged with his brother-in-law, Mr. McManus, in the meat-packing business. His death was very sudden, and was caused by heart disease, from which he has been occasionally suffering for two or three years. His resolute and careest loyalty made him many warm friends, who sincerely mourn his sudden death. - Wilmington Commercial.

The Largest Grapevines in the World. The third, if not the second, largest and most productive grape vine in the world is on the premises of Mr. Joseph Buckel, who resides in this city. Having heard of this remarkable vine we called in jesterday to see it, and to test the quality of its truit. The vine is over forcy feet long, and the grapes of a dellcious flavor, rather more pungent than that of the Catawba The vine was planted in 1852, and is conrequently only fitteen years old, yet in 1865 it produced nine hundred bunches of grapes; in 1866 it produced one thousand three hun fred bunches, and this year it has produced one

thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. Mr. Buckel received the original cutting as a present from Professor Hast, who received it from parties just arrived from Italy. The grapes on this vine this year are larger and better than they have ever been before. This vine matures and ripens its fruit from year to year, and somehow has the luck to escape the mildew and blight which affects so many vines in this

We said that Mr. Buckel's grape vine is the second or third in size, and luxuriance in the world, so far as is on record. The first is the celebrated one in London, which has produced in one season 2600 bunches of grapes. But this vine is one hundred years old, is under a roof, and has had the nurturing attention of the best gardeners and men of science that could be procured. The one claiming to be the second in rank is in Ohio, and is fifty years old. Up to last season it has never produced over 1400 bunches. If it has done no better this year it must yield the palm to the Louisville vine. Louisville Jaurnal, 14th.

The New French Ministers. The cable informs us that the Emperor Napoleon has appointed M. Magne Minister of Finance, and that M. Pinard has been appointed Minister of the Interior. M. Magne was born at Perigueux, December 3, 1306. He was first a clerk to the Prefect of that city, then studied law at Toulouse, and returned, in 1831, to be-

come an advocate at Perigueux.

1864, and finally Grand-Cross.

He beld a number of minor positions, but was introduced into public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud, and from a clerk in the Treasury, rose to be an under-Secretary of Finance in 1849, and Minister of Public Works in 1851. This office he resigned on Oct. 26, 1851, but on the 1st of December of the same year, on the very eve of the coup d'etat, he was reappointed to this position. He again resigned April 10, 1852, on account of some difficulties relating to the property of the family of Orleans. He, however, resumed his place five months afterward. In 1854 he again became Minister of Finance, which he did not leave until the end of November, 1860, He then became, with M. B lot, one of the first two Ministers without a portfolio. In March, 1863, he resigned, and was appointed by the Emperor a member of the Privy Council, M. Magne had been appointed a Councillor of State, with the title of President of the Section of Public Works, in January, 1852, and Senator in December of the same year. After being a Commander of the Legion of Honor from Octoer 29, 1857, he was made Grand Officer Angust

M. Pinard. a magistrate of France, was born at Auxerre in 1801, and studied law at Paris, being admitted to practise in the Royal Courts, in which be soon distinguished himself and became a member of the Council. He was made in 1848, successively, Advocate-General and Attorney of the Republic in Paris, and next year a counselor in the Courts of Appeal. He was decorated with the Legion of Houor in 1859, and made an officer August 12, 1862. M. Pinard has published two interesting works;-"Le Barreau de Paris." 1845, and "Le Barreau au XIX Siecle," in two volumes, containing ac counts of the principal lawyers of France. were his contemporaries up to 1864, besides "L'Histoire de l'Audience," in eight volumes,

INCENDIARISM IN SCOTLAND .- While all Engand is uneasy about the Fenians, Scotland is troubled by incendiaries, who have been unusually active of late. They seem to prefer to burn barns and haystacks.

THE METEORS. SECOND

Interesting Scientific Speculations Concerning Them-Observations Made at Haverford College Yesterday Morning.

Now that the time appointed for the grand meteoric shower has fully passed, from the results, imperfect and unsatisfactory as they were, we are justified in conceding a great triomph to the science of Astronomy. The full light of the moon was undoubtedly the cause of our witnessing only the more brilliant meteors, and the magnitude of these was greatly reduced by it. It the early morning of yesterday had been clear and dark, we are warranted in believing that the display would have been equal to those of 1833 and 1739. It is a been equal to those of 1833 and 1799. It is a noteworthy fact that the shower of stars reached its maximum at about half-past 4 reached its maximum at about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, which was two hours only after the time foretold by the astronomers. Whatever may be the true theory of these interesting phenomena, it is certainly a grand triumph for science that its devotees should be able to predict with almost absolute certainty the recurrence of an astronomical phenomenon whose period or cycle is thirty-four years, especially when the data on which their calculations were based were so imperiect, and the laws governing these wandering bodies and the laws governing these wandering bodies so difficult of interpretation. The theories which have been advanced to

The theories which have been advanced to solve the interesting problem of meteoric showers are various and conflicting. By the ancient Greeks, it was believed that the meteors were generated by vapors ascending from it earth, an hypothesis which has found many advocates until within a recent period. By other wise men of the olden time, it was claimed that they were projected to the earth from the sun. Kepler, who did much towards laying the foundations of modern astronomy, achered to the belief adopted in the Middle Ages, that they were in no definite way connected with our planetary system.

Careful observations prove conclusively, however, that they are not of atmospheric origin. It has been established by Brandes, Heis, Schmidt, Olbers, Hersenel, and Professor Newton, that the average height of shooting stars on their first appearance is 72 miles, while they disappear usually at an elevation of 52 miles from the surface of the earth. The arc described by ordinary shooting stars, of which about fifteen per hour can be seen by a careful observer at almost any time, is generally many miles in length, the stars moving over it at an average velocity of about 34 miles per second. The

length, the stars moving over it at an average velocity of about 34 miles per second. The periodic meteors approach the earth much periodic meteors approach the earth much nearer than ordinary shooting stars, are of gaseous material, and range between 100 and 13,000 feet in diameter. But at the altitude at which shooting stars usually appear, the atmosphere is too attenuated to support the vapors of which they are composed, if those vapors arise from the earth. Another theory, which has found much favor in times past—to the effect that these curious bodies have been projected from volcances on the earth and moon—has likewise been demolished by recent moon-has likewise been demolished by recent

observations.

The most sensible and satisfactory theory which has been advanced, is that the solar sys which has been advanced, is that the solar system contains numerous zones or clusters of matter which revolve around the central sun of the system in regular orbits, the same as the earth and other planets. At certain periods, the earth, in the course of her path, enceunters these zones, sometimes barely grazing their edges, and at other times passing fairly through them. When the earth chances to be in that portion of her orbit which intersects these meteoric zones the masses of matter are ignited meteoric zones, the masses of matter are ignited meteoric zones, the masses of matter are ignited by the friction of the atmosphere, and thus become visible, the smaller and more irregular ones being termed snooting stars, while those of larger dimensions, and those which appear in immense numbers at stated intervals, are denominated meteors. At times, these wandering masses are so large that the heat generated by their passage through the air is insufficient to vaporize the whole of their substance, and they fall to the earth as aerolites, their composition being found to be metalic and magnetic iron, the exides of tin, silicates of various metals, iron, the oxides of tin, silicates of various metals,

olivine, etc.

The periods at which the earth encounters several of the meteoric zones have now been ascertained with a tolerable degree of certainty; and one of the most remarkable facts established is that the different streams of meestablished is that the different streams of me-teors follow the track of certain comets. It is believed by astronomers that those which ap-pear in the months of August follow the path of the great comet of 1862, whose period is 142 years; while the November meteors follow a minute telescopic comet known as T. 1866. There are five different orbits which they could pursue, and appear at regular intervals of 33 or 34 years. The observations of the meteors which appeared in Europe and Asia last year. have established the fact that the orbit of the November stream is very elliptical, and that in the interval between one display and the next they travel out to the remoter portions of the solar system, past Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, to the neighborhood of Uranus, 1,800,000,000 of miles from the earth. In January, 1866, it is supposed that the comet which travels in their vanguard crossed that point in the earth's orbit which the latter reached on the 14th of November, and that the host of diminutive comets, or meteors, followed closely after it. Hence the earth on that day last year plunged into the meteoric stream, which is 40,000 miles in thickness, and swept along it at the rate of 1600 miles per minute. It is probable that, in November, 1883, the corth intersected the train of meteors following in the wake of the comet, at a point very near that body, thus accounting for the magnitude and brilliancy of the display of that

year.
Some interesting and valuable observations of the meteoric display of yesterday morning were made at Haverford College, near this city, by Prefessor S. J. Gummere and Mr. Benjamin V. Marsh, with a number of Assistants. The latter observed and mapped the path of the first mateor at 29 minutes 7 seconds past 11 irst meteor at 29 minutes 7 seconds past 11 o'clock, mean time, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 13th, By 20 minutes past 2 on the morning of the 14th, be had timed 64, and mapped the exact path of 36 of them. His observation showed the point of radiation to be servation showed the point of radiation to be the centre of the space enclosed by the "Sickle" in the constellation of Leo, a circumstance agreeing precisely with the observations of the showers of previous years. The exact point of radiation was in 148 degrees of right ascension, and 24 degrees of north declination, near the star x. This point is directly over the point in space towards which the earth was moving at the time. After 2 30 o'clock the meteors increased in numbers so greatly that, by 4 o'clock, it was found im-possible to trace their paths, and nothing so greatly that, by 4 o'clock, it was found impossible to trace their paths, and nothing could be done except to count them, About 430 ene of Mr. Marsh's assistants counted as many as 30 within a minute, and, as he could see but one-fifth of the hemisphere, this would render the whole number which appeared during that time about 200. Professor Gummere counted about 1000 previous to 4 o'clock, and mapped out the course of a large number; but they were then making their appearance at the rate of from making their appearance at the rate of from 180 to 200 per minute, and it was impossible to count them any longer. About Fo'clock, an observer at Cressonville counted 103 within two minutes, which would make the number ap-pearing in the whole hemisphere about 200 per

The observations made in and near this city, taken in connection with the results attained at other points, will doubtless enable astronomers to settle, with greater certainty than heretofore, the laws which govern the phenomer the phenomer than the contract of the heretefore, the laws which govern the phenomena of shooting stars. Previous to 12 o'clock last night, several meteors of more than ordinary brilliancy were observed by persons on the streets, and also during the hours succeeding that time; but the shower reached its maximum yesterday morning, and those who sat up to watch for the shooting stars were not as amply rewarded this morning as they were vesterday.

-Sir Richard Mayne, C. B., the Chief Commissioner of the London Police, has at last made up his mind to have the principal police stations connected with his office in Whitehall by telegraph lines. Also to have telegraphic communication established with the principal station of the Fire Brigade. Thus England moves-but slowly.

Increase of Gold in the Bank of France.

The European Markets To-Day

Wreck of the Steamer Oneota

Pollard-Wise Case in Baltimore. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The China Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15 .- The steamer China, from Boston via Halltax, has arrived.

Increase of Gold in France. Paris, Nov. 15 .- The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,000,000 francs. Noon Report of Markets.

London, Nov. 15-Noon.-Consols for money, 244; United States Five-twenties, 704; Eric Railroad, 474; Illinois Central, 842.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15 .- United States Five twenties, 75%.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14 - Noon,-Cotton - The sales for the week have been 60,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and 2000 for speculation. The market opened dull, and prices have declined |@|d. The quotations are as follows:-Middling uplands, 8id.; middling Orleans, 81d.

The stock of cotton in port is 528,000 bales, including 117,000 American. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Produce are un-

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Internal Revenue Matters-Report of Commissioner Wells. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. The freport from the Hon. David A. Wells, United States Revenue Commissioner, on Taxation, Revenue, etc., will be completed and laid before Congress before the middle or close of December. It is understood he will recommend the repeal of the tax on cotton, and a reduction of the tariff duties on imported cotton and woolen goods.

His report will also suggest some changes in the present system of collecting the revenue, which will secure greater accountability on the part of revenue officers, diminish the expense of collection and the temptation to fraud and corruption; but how this is to be brought about has not yet been disclosed. The present laws governing revenue officers are stringent enough and abundantly sufficient to prevent corruption where they are really enforced; but it is all nonsense to expect any improvement while the power of controlling such officers is nominally placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, while in fact the President can appoint and remove them over his head, which effectually nullifies the powers which should be exercised exclusively by the Secretary.

There are plenty of men in office to-day in whom the heads of departments have no confidence, but as they are friends and parasites of the President, any attempt to bring them under discipline would be visited with their hostility upon the Secretary who would dare to interfere with them.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Meteoric Shower - The Pollard-Wise Imbroglio-Doings of the Mayor and Council, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Nov. 15 .- There was a handsome display of meteors here between four and five o'clock yesterday morning. Some who witnessed the display assert they saw fifteen hundred to two thousand. They were of various hues, sizes, and colors-many large and brilliant. Persons from the sursounding [country also report having witnessed the display to great advantage.

Edward A. Pollard, who was shot yesterday by the Wises, is suffering intensely from his wound, and lockjaw is apprehended. The Wises, after giving \$3000 security each,

to appear for trial, went home to Richmond, The witnesses go before the Grand Jury immediately. Smith & Wills are Poliard's counsel assisting the prosecution.

The Wises are defended by Mesers, Marshall, Teackle, McClure, and Griffith, all able lawyers. There is no doubt of an indictment being found. It was John S. Wise, the ex-Governor's son, twenty years old, who did most of the shooting, and hit Pollard. Our City Council has authorized Mayor Banks

to suspend further issues of the five hundred thousand dollars Union Railroad bonds, endorsed by the preceding Mayor and City Council.

Minnesota and Wisconsin Elections-General Sherman.

CRICAGO, Nov. 14 .- The latest returns from Minnesota make the Republican majority 5600. The Legislature will stand as follows:-Senate-Republican, 15; Democrats, 7. House-Republican, 33: Democrats, 13. Negro suffrage is carried.

Latest returns from Wisconsin make Fairchild's majority 5213.

General Sherman and staff, General G. M. Dodge, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Hon. B. Cook, and Hon. W. D. McIndoe, all bound for Washington, were in this city yesterday.

From Nashville-Horrible Crime. NASHVILLE, Nov. 13 .- Major Work, an old and ormerly wealthy citizen of Nashville, lately resident in Bowling Green, Ky., committed suicide yesterday in this city. He cut his throat with a razor. Pecuniary embarrassment was the cause.

Wreck of a Steamer.

New York, Nov. 15 .- The steamer Nightingale, arrived from New Orleans, reports falling in with the steamer Oneota disabled. All hands were taken off, and the wreck abandoned. When last seen the Oneota was rapidly breaking up. The crew arrived here on the Nightingale, The Oneota was fell in with 40 miles off Cape Lookout on the 12th Instant. She had been dis-

Marine Disasters.

abled in a gale at that time prevailing.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Nov. 15,-Schooner E. S. Berns, of Albany, with sand and lumber for Taunton, Mass., has sunk off Orient Point. She is a total loss and all hands were saved. Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Stocks open very strong. Chicago and Rock Islands, 1834; Reading, 37%, Can on Co. 44%; Erie, 71%; Cleve and and Toledo, 103%; Cleveland and Pitaburg, 83%; Pitaburg and Fort Wayne, St. Michigan Central, 109%; Michigan Scathera, 81%; New York Central, 114%; Lilinois Central, 70%; do Dreirred, 114%; Pennsylvania Coal, 20%; Camberhald preferred, 22: Miasouri 63, 25; Hudson River, 125%; Five-twenties, 1822, 103%; do, 1836, 105%; do, 1836, 105%; Ten-forties, 1923; Seven-thirties, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 105%. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140%; Baltinone, 105%. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140%; Baltinone, 105% and unchanged. Wheat the Michigan Piour duil and unchanged. Wheat the Grades of the Country and unchanged of the Country and Country and unchanged of the Country and unchanged of the Country and Country and Unchanged Octated the Country and Unchanged Octated the Country and Country and Unchanged Octated the Country and Unchanged Octated the Country and Country and

Naw York, Nov. 14.—Cotton quiet at 85c. "for midding Uplands. Flour quil and 5@ loc. lower; sales or 8.00 barreis—State, \$5.50@ 10.40. Onlo. \$5.50@ 13. Western, \$5.50@ 12. So. \$10.40. Onlo. \$5.50@ 13. 12@ 13.55. Wheat dull. Coro dull; 74,000 busnels soud; mixed Western, \$1.55/6@ 13.95. Oals quiet at 78.5. Barley dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess \$20.76@ 22. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

DEAR BREAD IN FRANCE .- At the council held a few weeks since at St. Cloud, the question of the price of food in France was considered. It is said that the Emperor was especially concerned about the matter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Petros—
T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Autorney,—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Wilson, charged with assablt and battery upon William Moore, at the election poil of the Tenth Division of the First Ward, before reported, the jury said they could not agree upon a verdict, complained that the jury room was cold, and were discharged from a further consideration of the case.

Lydia Robinson, colored, was charged with the larceny of ciothing and household goods, valued at \$41, belonging to Julia Reese. The defendant took the articles from the house No. 1927 Filbert street to wash them, she being in the employment of Mrs. Reese from week to week as wash woman, and pawned them with a broker for \$2. When she was arrested she contensed, and stated that she had intended to redeem them. The goods were recovered. Verdict guilty.

redeem them. The goods were recovered. Verdict guilty.

John Dobbs was charged with the larceny of a coat belonging to Jacob Hunter. The prosecutor, who keeps a store on Frankford road, testified that about 7 o'clock one evening a week or so ago, the derendant and a companion entered his store, both in their shirt sleeves, and asked to look at some coats. The companion, unknown to Mr. Hunter, and as yet at large, first donned a coat, and it fit him beautifully. The the defendant tried on one and was also well pleased. While he was taking about the price his companion neaked away.

first donned a coat, and it it him beautifully. Then the defendant tried on one and was also well pleased. While he was taking about the price his companion enesked away.

Mr. Hunter, as soon as he saw the game these men wanted to play, shut the door and kept the defendant in until a policeman was produced. The defendant, when taken before the Alderman, said the coat was his, he having bought it in Shippen atreet so ne two months before that. But when the Alderman asked him how many colors were in the coat he could not tell. The coat was of many colors, like Joseph's of old, and therefore the Alderman committed him. Ellen Murphy was convicted of a charge of assanlt and battery upon Simon Smith and Mrs. Smith. She was a servant at Mr. Smith's house, No. 184 Shixth street. On last Friday, while she was ironing, she called for Mrs. Smith. That lady went to her, and the defendant struck her on the breast with an iron. Mr. Smith, hearing the noise, rushed to the rescue and he also received an iron on the tace. She was at the time fighting drunk, and left that she could whip her weight in wild cats.

John Barry was charged with assanlt and battery upon Policeman David Kemble. The officer testified that on October 20th he saw the defendant and another man going along Montgomery avenue, near Tenth street, both drunk, and saying they could whip anythedy to the street. He advised them to go home, and they replied they would not, and that he could not arrest them. He arrested Barry's companion and Barry then struck him several times.

He then drew a black jark and struck Barry on the head with ft. Another officer came up, and the arrest was effected. Wo other policemen testified in the case, one saying that Barry at uck Kemble on the chin, and the other that he singek him on the breast. The defense offered evidence to prove that the two men, were going along possessiv when this policeman arrested Barry's companion. Barry offered to take his friend home, and entreated the officer not take his friend home, and entreated the

ant, when drunk, was very troublesome. On trial, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AD MIHALITY.—Judge Cadwalader.—Homer vs. Tus Steamer Stars and Stripes. A libel for damages for injuries antalned by the defendants running into the Madonia in the river Delaware last June, and

the Madonia in the river Driaware last June, and sinting ber.

The steamer was then in the hands of a licensed piot and the question involved is whether, when a licensed pilot is engaged to take a vessel into port, though optional with the master, yet if it is right to

though optional with the master, yet if it is right to do so that pilot if not as much responsible for injuries done by the vessel through negligence or otherwise, as when the master is compelled by law to take a pilot. Under argument.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—The Vulcan Oil and wining Company vs. Simons and Weeks. Before reported. The decense set up that they made no false representations about the lands, that they explained everything about them truthfully to the plaintiffs, and that the latter purchased the lands knowing all the lacts, and giving freely the required price. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Nov. 15, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in

Stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled Government loans were firmly held. Registered 10 40s sold at 1012, no change, and 67 5-20s at 1075, a slight advance. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1052 for June and July 7-30s; 1082 for '62 5-20s; 1052 for '65 5 20s; and 1072 for July, '65, 6-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1012 @1012;

a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, Pennsylvania sold at 50, no change Philadelphia and Erie at 24#@25, an advance of f: Camden and Amboy at 125, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; North Pennsylvania at 32, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$: Catawissa preferred at 194@20, a decline of \$; and Reading at 484, shight decline on the closing price last evening.

City passenger railroad shares were un changed. Hestonville sold at 10; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth Fifteenth: 24 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Ches put and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; and 264 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ments at full prices. Manufactures sold at 30s, no change; 102 was hid for Seventh National; 95 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics; 55 for Girard; 91 for Western; and 71 for City. Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Naviga tion sold at 30@314, an advance of 24 on the closing price last evening. 94 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; and 46 for Dela ware Division.

Onotations of Gold—104 A. M., 141; 11 A. M. 1402; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 1414, an advance of on the closing price last evening. -The New York Heraid this morning says:-

"Money was to lighter demand than yesterday, and lenders had some difficulty in employing their funds at seven per cent. Loans were, therefore, made in not a few instances to firstclass houses at six per cent., without regard to the class of collaterals, provided they were good. On Government securities the rate was six per cent., almost without exception. There is a little less distrust of mercantile credits at the banks, and the latter are disposed to accom-modate their customers with discounts of the

best grade of paper at seven per cent. but out side of the banks it has still to submit to 8200 per cent. The prospect is favorable to an easy

per cent. The prospect is favorable to an easieven per cent, market during the remainder of the year, allowing for the drain southward to move the cotton crop."

- The Chicago Tribune of Monday says:

"Bush ess was very dull in all circles to-day, and at the banks there was no exception. The demand for money was very moderate, and had it not been that the packers were checking with it not been that the packers were checking with more liberality, the volume of business would have been exceedingly small. Money is working easier for all legitimate operations, and nesteasier for all legitimate operations and mat-class paper is readily passed at 10 per cent. Speculative borrowers are treated gingerly, as the banks are anxious to have the property now held here shipped to the seaboard before navi-ration closes. Exchange was scarce and firm at 40c, premium between banks. Many of the dealers are shipping currency. The counter-rates are strady and firm at 4@1-10 discount-buying, and 1-10 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BOA RD.

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-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers
No. 36 S. Third street, report the following
rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock; - Gold, rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock :— Gold, 140\[\] @141\[\] U. S. 6s, 1881, 112\[\] @113; U. B. \[\] & 0.20s, 1862, 108\[\] 108\[\] to 0., 1864, 105\[\] \[\] \] @105\[\] ; do., 1865, 106\[\] 106\[\] 106\[\] 108\[\] ; 6s, 10-40s, 102\[\] \[\] @102\[\] ; U. S. 7.30s, 2d series, 105\[\] \[\] \[\] @105\[\] ; 3d series, 165\[\] \[\] \[\] \[\] 105\[\] ; 3d series, 166\[\] \[

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@113: old 5-20s, 108@1084; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., July, 1074@108; do., 1867, 1074@108; 10-40s, 1024@1024; 7-30s, June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1064@1054. Gold, 1404@141. 1004. Gold, 1405@141.

—M. Schultz & Co. No. 18 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of New York: — Lendon, 60 days sight, 1085, 60, 1294; do. 3 do. co., 1095, 61095; Paris et do. d., 51,183, 631, 19; do. 3 do. do., 51,185, 651; Adv. do., 51,183, 651, 19; do. 3 do. do., 51,185, 651; Adv. do., 71,186, 19; do. do. do., 51,184, 651, 19; do. do. do., 11,186, 19; do. do. do., 40,186; do

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15 .- Bark is in good demand and the stocks are light; sales of 16 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at \$55 28 ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales at \$6.75@7.87½ \$64 pounds. Timothy may be quoted at \$2.40@2.65. 200 bushels Flaxseed sold at \$2.50.

The aggregate transactions in Flour are small, but there is no disposition to make concessions.

The demand from the home consumers is regu-lated by the immediate wants of the trade; sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8.50 for superfine; \$8:50@9.50 for extras; \$10@10.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12.75 for Penn-sylvania and choice Ohlo do, do; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flor is selling at \$8 50@9 p barrel. Nothing doing i

orn Meal. The Wheat Market is quiet, but the recar ndvance is well maintained; sales of comme and prime red at \$2 20@2 55. Rye is steady wi sales of Pennsylvania at \$1 60 Corn—The id sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.50 Corn—The id quiry is moderate, with sales of 3000 bushe yellow at \$1.38@1.38, affloat and in the cars, at Western mixed at \$1.38. Oats are held firmly with sales of 1500 bushels Southern and Penn Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page: PORT OF PHILADELPHIANOVEMBER 15.4812 P. M...... 80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Mira, Dix, Cork, for orders, J. E. Banley & Co.
Brig John Good, Crowell, Bremernaven, Workman Schr Island Home, Carver, Barbados, H. L. Gill, Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Cheisea, Van Dusen, Loch-man & Cs. Schr E. Sinnickson, Winamore, Boston, Sinnickson & Lewis Chester Jackson, Savannah, Merchant & A. Willis, Young, Chincoteague, B. Haney, Port Royal, Adams, Washington, Borda, Keller & Nutting. Schr Wide World, Hildreth, Charleston, J. C. Scott & Schr A. M. Lee, Lee, Richmond, Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, Pawtucket, 60, St'r W. Whilldin, Biggans, Baitimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. J. Erricksen. Smith, from Newbern, with old fron to A. Whitney & Sens.

Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, 2 days from New York, with sait to W. Bumm & Son.

Schr Lamartine, Hill, 3 days from New York, with respect to Capitaly. mdse, to captain. Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston. Schr E. Sinnicksch. Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr L. Chester, Jackson, from Boston.
Schr J. Ponder. Hodson, from New Haven.
Schr C. E. Young, Hatey, from New York.
Schr Paugnaset. Waples, from New York.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to J. D. Buoff.

Ship John Clark, Latournau, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, hence for New Orleans was spoken sto inst., lat. 25 50, lon; 72 40.
Schr H. Blackman, Stillman from Roston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday,
Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Danversöt, instant. schr E. Nickerson,, for Philadelphia, cleared at ioston lath inst, Schr Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at Providence 18th

Schr Kelly, Kelly, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

Bohrs S. L. Crocker and C. L. Herrick, from Taunton for Philadelphia sailed from Newport 18th 18st, Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence, at Pawinoket 18th 18st, Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, from Gioncester for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 12th 18st, Schr E. W. Collins, Randall, hence for New Haven, at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, hence for Portland, sailed from Newport 12th 18st, Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Gioncester 18th 18st. lith inst.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, for Paistmore or Philladelphia, salled from Providence 1sts last.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taimton for Philadelphia, at Kewport 12th Inst.
Bebr Hagleton, Long, hence for Pawineket, at New
Schr Hagleton, Long, hence for Pawineket, at New York yesterday. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, salled from Newport 12th last.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamship Only of Cork, from Liverpool. Steameble Georgia, from Vera Crus. Steameble Nightlegale, from New Orleans,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW Your Nov. 14 - Arrived, steamship Matsas. Ryder, from Charleston.

Escaluship Saratoga, King, from Richmond,
Barque Nineveh, Baker, from Bordeaux,