LATEST FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

End of the Papai Invasion— The Battle of MMontana - Defeat and Bont of the Garibaldians-Scenes at Coress and on the Road - Garibaldi's Conduct and Arrest-Notes of the Roman Republic-Admirable Behavior of the Volunteers -The King and the rope-What of the Future !

NEAR PASSO CORESE, Nov. 4, 1867 .- On Sun day, November 3, in accordance with an order of the day, issued by Menotti Garibaldi, the entire force started for Tivoli, leaving only a garrison at Monte Rotondo. Garibaldi had evidently considered that Tivoli was a stronger place than Monte Botondo; more difficult of access; more saie from both the Papal and the Italian troops. He thought that Nicotera was there with his band, and that a junction could be easily effected. A glance at the map will show the relative advantages of the two positions. But in this plan there were not considered. tions. But in this plan there was one fatal weakness, arising from the lack of proper watchfulness, proper vedertes, and necessary scouts and outposts in the Garibaldian army. Apparently, the Papal troops had not left Rome, but were still cooped up there, waiting to be at-tacked. Really, these troops had marched out so soon as the French arrived; had retaken Tivoli at the point of the bayoner, and were at that moment advancing to attack Monte Ro-

to attack about Rotondo on the very road that Garibaidi had chosen for his Sunday parade.

In previous letters I have described to you the utter lack of military discipline, soldierly sentinels, and warlike strictness in the Garibaidian camp. The camp was a military picnic; the march towards Tivoli was a holiday strell. He who calls Garibaldi a general singularly mis-takes the meaning of the term. Out of Monte Botondo the picturesque troop tramped, the brave General leading the irregular column. Garibaldi rode among the men. His two sons were at the head of their battalions. About forty extempore cavalrymen, in all sorts of uniforms and with all sorts of arms, were about the middle of the column, instead of scouring the road in front. The two pet field pieces, cap-tured at Monte Rotondo, were in the rear, ad-mired, as usual, by the men. The day was sunshiny and most pleasant. Everybody was in high glee. Presently the men began to sing the little Italian song adopted by the Garibaldians when they chose "Rome or Death" for their mistress. It runs:—

"M'hat chiamatoe son vennto,
E tho aspettatosino a tardi."

Garibildi himself joined in the singing, and his
followers were in costacies. "You have called
me and I come to you," the song may be freely
translated; "but I have wated long and it is
late." The Garibaldians sung it under the wails of Rome after the victory at Monte Rotondo, but Rome made no response. This fatal Sunday they were unconsciously serenading Death, who

came only too soon to welcome them.

Imagine, if you can, the thirty-five hundred joyous Garibaldians, happy at having their leader in their midst, singing along the country road, in the bright sunskine, near the tiny village of Montana, not many miles from Monte Rotondo, the varied uniforms and want of uniforms bewildering the eye, their bayonets glancing over the uneven ranks as they moved along in the most dellightful, but most unmili-sary disorder. Suddenly there came the roar of cannon, the crash of musketry, and then a fierce bayonet charge of sturdy zouaves. In many a throat the song ended in a death-rattle or changed to a shriek. In a moment Garibaldi or changed to a shriek. In a moment Garibaldi perceived the trap into which he had led his men so gaily, and he was nearly insane from fury. The Papal troops, marching in military style from Tivoli, with pioneers and skirmishers well in advance, had heard the approach of the singing Garibaldians, and had allently prepared for their reception.

The Antibes Legion had been deployed for a flank fire: twelve pieces of artillery had been

flank fire; twelve pieces of artillery had been placed in battery across the road, and the Zouaves were drawn up for a charge. The surprise was complete, the disaster irreparable. One hundred Garibaldians tell at the first fire, and most of these were Genoese veterans, each worth a score of new recruits. Garibaidi seven Zouaves were killed. Word was sent the rear; the Garibaldians deployed into the fields and on the hill sides, and the serious fighting began and continued for four hours. But, in truth, the fight cannot be called a battle. The Garibaldians had no chance after that first terrific volley, and most of them

Yet, imitating Garibaldi himself, who rode reckiessly up and down in the hottest of the fire, courting death, but wholly unburt, the Garibaldians performed prodigies of valor. All who were cowardly among them ran away at the first, crying "The French! The French!" and carried their story to Terni. Those who remained cried "Garibaldi!" and "A Roma!" and sealed their courage with the best blood of Italy. The two little field pieces taken at Monte Rotando served by incorporated artillerists. Rotondo, served by inexperienced artillerists, fired twenty-seven rounds, and were only captured after a succession of heroic struggles. Twenty-seven Garibaldrans held a line of fence against the whole Antibes Legion, and only gave it up when they were fairly swamped by numbers. Garibaldi, with one hundred and fitty men, faced the entire Papal force for one last effort, and had to be dragged away by his friends. The Papal Zouaves, too, fought with unexpected bravery. All the Garibaldians

acknowledge this.

The Antibes Legion did not do so much nor so well. The Zouaves, always accused hitherto of being airaid to meet the Garibaldians hand to hand, charged repeatedly with the bayonet, and seemed to prefer that work. In the melee the papal artillery did immense execution, the men loading and firing as it on parade. The Papal and the Garibaldian forces were about equally matched as to numbers, but at no time after the first fire was there any considerable fluctuation in the fortunes of the day. An undisciplined mob against regulars, condemned muskets against the finest arms, twelve cannon against two field pieces—there could only be one ending to such a match,

At half-pa.i 2 o'clock the retreat of the Garioaldians became general, Garibaldi being led off by his own men. Ricciotti, who behaved with unsurpassed courage, and Menotti, who was slightly wounded in the leg, attended their father. The Papal troops, leaving a guard over the killed and wounded, followed in hot pursuit to Monte Rotondo, firing upon the fugitives, and shooting them down like game. But a brief hall was made at Monte Rotondo, the wounded in bospital there, and the numerous stores of pro-visions being left by the Garibaldians, who were chased down the hill to the main road, but who were now scattering and flying over the country in all directions.

The Papal troops did not advance far up the road towards Corese, having evidently received instructions not to approach too near the Italian troops on the frontier. Besides, darkness now began to fall. Those of the Garibaldians who had not thrown away their arms in the retreat, which had now become a complete rout, gave them up to the Italian regulars as they passed over the little bridge which has been described in former letters, and set foot ones more on Italian soil. As matters were regulated a little, the officers were allowed to retain their swords and the men their private arms. Some wounded were brought in, but most had to be left where they fell, or in temporary hospitals, to be expured by the Papai Zonaves. Out of thirty-aye

hundred Garibaldians it is estimated that nine hundred were killed and fifteen hundred wounded and taken prisoners. The Papal loss in killed and wounded was severe; in prisoners,

At Corese the confusion last evening was in-At Corese the confusion last evening was in-describable. Mo.t of the jugitives took at once to the road for Terni. The slightly wounded were attended to by their comrades and the surgeon of the Italian regulars. The officers of the regulars had a most difficult duty to per-form, but behaved with the utmost considera-tion and discrimination. I believe that they would have been willing to cross the frontier and hid the Cartbaldians had the first reports and aid the Garibaldians had the first reports that the French were in the fight been correct; but this error, circulated by iellows who ran away at the beginning of the combat, was soon corrected by those who had been near enough to see the Papal troops. Some of the French army may have volunteered; some of the Papal uniforms resemble those of the French, and some Garibaldians declare that they could hear the quick repeating fire of the Cassepot rifle; but, after consulting the best authorities here, I am justified in asserting that there was not a French regiment or company on the field. Garibalot was conveyed away from Corese by

a special train last night. His personal friends and his two sons accompanied him. Nobody was allowed to approach him after his arrival here; but it is said that he did not speak a word after leaving the battle-field until just before the departure of the train, when he begged his triends to let him take a thousand men and recross the frontier. He looks prematurely aged. In one day he seems eighty years old, and they think that his mind is affected. There are not one thousand Garibaldians left to accompany him anywhere. Except the small force with Acerbi, near Viterbo (which will retreat at once), not one is left on Papal soil, unless as a ner or a dead man. The invasion is over;

the Papal victory is final. As was to have been expected, the sturdy fellows from Genoa, Venice, Milan, and Turin are conceded to have done the most of the fighting at the battle of Montana. I remember them well. Every one of them had one, two or three Gari-baldian medals on his breast, showing that he had served in former campaigns. Few, very few, are among the captives. The Tuspans, who were mostly boys, fled first and fought least when they were railied. As the men pass me I look in their faces, and it is sickening to find so few whom I recognize. Where are the dashing young fellows, so proud of their new costumes, who thronged the courtyard at Castel Giubeleo? Where are the gallant Venetians who had come so far to die so uselessly, and who, laughing at the filly miles tramp before them, trudged merrily away for the front only a week ago? Where are away for the front only a week ago? Where are the open hearted officers who shared their bread and cheese and the scanty half of their beds as freely with a stranger, it he were "a veritable republican," as if they had known him all their lives? Gone, and no record left but general eulogiums and indiscriminate admiration. In Garibaldi's army there were no muster rolls; his heroes may not even have the fame of a name spelt wrongly in the gazette; you can only tell who are dead by knowing who have not returned. From the outset this invasion of Rome has been a mad business conducted in a mad way, and it has ended terribly, May Heaven forgive those who are responsible for it, beginning with Garibaldi!

The Wounded and the Effect.

TERNI, Nov. 5.—This little old town has now been transformed into a Garibaldian hospital. The wounded who have succeeded in reaching Corese from the battle fields of Montana and Monte Rotondo are being brought up in special trains from Corese, and the footsore and weary heroes who come tramping in from over the hills, require care and attention almost as much. Father Gayazzi, who will be remembered as a lecturer in England and America several years ago, is here in charge of the hospitals. Mrs. Chambers is expected hourly. The authorities of the town have done everything in their power to furnish proper accommodations and provi-

The scenes at the station on the arrival of the trains of wounded are heartrending. Weeping women, waiting for their sons, husband, brothers, and fathers, fill the air with their cries when their loved ones are lifted out of the cars, or when they do not appear among the poor wan faces, and again the harrowing thought returns that perhaps they may be dead. Some of the best people from this part of Italy have gone with the Garibaldians. I saw one private in the ranks who owns an iron mine and a foundry. The regular soldiers who garrison this town are very good to the wounded Garibaldians, turning out in the middle of the night to carry them up to the hospi-The station is strongly guarded, but no-is interfered with. Garibaldi himself passed through Terni in a special train on Mon-day morning early, but was not arrested. Numbers of returned Garibaldiaus leave by every train for Florence. It is almost impossible to get a seat in the cars. The officers wear their arms and the men their uniform hats or shirts; but all the fight is taken out of them. They are

Foldiers no longer.
To-day the news has been received that Acerbi To-day the news has been received that Acerbi nas withdrawn his forces from Viterbo. This leaves not a single Garibaldian in the Papal States. It is reported that, before leaving, Acerbi sacked the the treasury chest of Viterbo, and levied a contribution upon the town in the name of the Provisional Government of the Roman Republic. If this be true, and everybody seems to believe it, at least one of the Garibaldians has adopted the policy formerly in vogue in Mexico, and has managed to make a little money out of his campaign.

a little money out of his campaign.

The Garibaldian leaders here assert, upon what I think to be excellent authority, that the King of Italy has been in correspondence with the Pope of Rome during the whole lavasion, and they denounce his Majesty with great rigor and threaten a revolution. I find no such feeling, however, among the people of Italy generally. If I wanted to make a revolution in Italy I would arm each man with a whitewash brush, and each woman with a broom; in a week no native would know the country. At Turin somebody has mutilated the statue of the king, breaking the sword in his hand and stoning the figure, and this incident is referred to by leading Garibaldians with immense unction. It may mean a great deal or nothing but the Government is preparing for eventual! ties, orders having been issued to-day to with-draw the troops from the Papal frontier, and station them in the various cities.

The Menebrea ministry has a policy, and is carrying it out boldly, and whether this policy be right or wrong, they deserve credit for enforcing it. In two days they stopped all the Garibaldians recruiting; within a week they have been able to disarm the Garibaldians at the frontier. The change seems to me like a dream; it is so sudden and complete. If France will trust this Ministry, and withdraw her troops from Rome, we may yet see Italy recover from her humiliation, and settle the Roman question peaceably, honorably, and satisfacto-rily. We have had no such strong Government since Cavour's time.

The End.

Figure, Nov. 5.—Garibaldi, his sons, and several of his officers, arrived here by special train from Corese yesterday morning. This is a small town within a few miles of Florence. small town within a tew miles of Florence. Upon his arrival a lieutenant-colonel of the regular army went up to the car and informed him that the Government had issued an order for his arrest, and that he was to be sent to Spezzia. Garibaldi got out of the car, looking quite demented, drew a revolven, and said:—"You see that I am armed; but I will not resist you. Only I will not surrender, except to force." His associates and friends entreated him to act calmly, but he persisted in his declarations, whereupon four of the soldiers

into the car. The train then started off, Gari-baldi being under goard. His sons will not

accompany him to Spezzis.

It is said to-day that the English embassy at Florence has asked the Italian Government to treat Garibaldi with lenieucy, and that the Government has agreed to do so. The most ignient treatment would probably be his confinement in a lunatic asylum, for he acts com-pletely unlike his former self, and is now more dangerous to his friends than to his enemies. It was sad to see the wreck of so brave a man; but he has left many a fol-lower quite as brave, stark and stiff upon Papal territory after he knew that further fighting was useless. Italy has now but one danger to lear— the danger of revolution against the King. If that can be successfully surmounted, the Roman question will be settled by diplomatists, and Italy will secure her coveted capital after all; for it is impossible that France alone can sustain the Pope against the public opinion of the rest of the civilized world, when that opinion is pressed in a legitimate way, and not by gangs of guerillas. Let us hope that Garlbaldi's future may have that sequel.—N. Y. Berald.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Romance and a Wedding-A Belgian

Baron Marries a Treasury Clerkess. Washington, Nov. 21.—The monotony of social life in Washington was relieved to-day by an event of rather uncommon occurrence in these unpoetical times. In the Church of the Epiphany, an Episcopal place of worship, Baron Henri Van Havre, Secretary of the Belgian Lega-tion, was united in wedlock to Miss Camilla Webb. The history of the attachment which led to this happy consummation embraces a considerable degree of the romantic element. The Baron, who is connected with one of the most aristocratic and wealthy families of Belgium, came here a few years ago as Secretary of Lega-tion. He is about thirty years of age, tall and commanding in appearance, and an ardent lover of poetry and music. About six months after his arrival he happened to pay a visit to the Treasury Department, and in the course of his inspection of our financial machinery he became interested with the beasty of the lady to whom he was married to day. Miss Camilla Webb was a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. She was born in the southern part of Virginia, and came to Washington about five years ago. She was accompanied by her widowed mother, and though in comparatively poor circumstances, they were known to some of the most respectable society here. The Baron effected an introduction to Miss Webb, and considerable intimacy followed. About a year ago he returned to Europe and travelled extensively over the Con-tinent. After spending about five months there he resolved on coming back to this country, impelled by a desire to express his attachment to Miss Webb, having failed to find abroad any more attractive object. Three days ago the wealthy and aristocratic Baron, accompanied by his intended bride, Miss Webb, and attended by a party of intimate friends, proceeded to the Catholic church of St. Aloysius and had the nuptial ceremony performed. The Baron is a Catholic and his wife an Episcopa-Baron is a Catholic and his wife an Episcopalian. To-day the Episcopal ceremony of marriage was completed, in presence of a select and fashionable congregation. The bride, who is about twenty years of age, was dressed in pearl colored silk, and, with her wealth of golden tresses, bright blonde complexion, and delicately chiseled features, created no small degree of admiration. Among those present on the occasion were Baron Stoecki, Russian Minister; Mr. Cerotti, Italian Minister; Baron Gerolt and Baron Kusseraow, ot the Prussian Embassy; Miss Botts, Miss Anderson, and Miss Mary Webb, sister of the bride; Mr. Maurice Delfosse, the Belgian Minister; and Mr. Cantagalli, Secretary of the Italian Legation, acted as groomsman. The Rev. Dr. Hall performed the ceremony, after which both bride and bridegroom received the warm congratulations of their friends. the evening they left for New York, whence they

THE "STELLAR UNIVERSE."

will sail for Belgium .- N. Y. Herald.

Interesting Lecture by Professor John

LeConte. Professor John LeConte, of the University of South Carolina, delivered the first of a series of four lectures on the "Stellar Universe," at the Peabody Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant. In this lecture he restricted his attention to an exposition of the methods of deter-mining the parallax of the fixed stars, and consequently their distance from us. He showed that the methods used for measuring astronomical distance are not abstruse or mysterious; they are in some applications absolutely the same as the methods of ordinary land surveying, and are in other applications equivalent to them. In applying these principles to the de termination of stellar distances, the whole diffi-culty lies in the extreme minuteness of the an-gular quantities which are to be measured. It was shown that by successive refinements of methods and instruments, astronomers, after struggling with this problem for three hundred years, at last succeeded in pushing their triangulation across the "great guli" which intervenes between our solar system and the nearest of the fixed stars. Various illustrations were introduced to convey to the mind some idea of the vasiness of the distances which the progress of science and art has thus enabled us to measure. It was stated that a cannon ball maintaining an unabated velocity of 1760 feet per second would require more than two millions of years to reach the nearest of the fixed stars! A locomotive travelling incessantly at the rate of twenty miles per hour would require more than one hundred and twenty-two millions of years to accomplish the same journey! It would require four times as long to reach the Dog Star! The following illustration was used to give some idea of these sun from the earth by one foot, then the distance from the sun of Neptune would be thirty feet sun of a Centauri would be 424 miles; sun of 61 Cygni would be 1044 miles; sun of a Lyras would be 149g miles; sun of Sirius would be 170 miles; sun of Capella would be 849 miles. The stellar distances were also illustrated by the time it takes light to traverse the intervening spaces .-Battimore Sun.

CUBA.

Courtesies Extended to the Refugees from Mexico-Death of a Lady Aboard

the Columbia, Havana, Nov. 21.—A thirteen-inch gun, which arrived here recently, has been landed. The Prussian Consul gave a picnic yesterday in honor of Baron Magnus, Monsieur Eloin, the Prince and Princess Salm-Salm, and the Commander of the Austrian steam gunboat Eugabeth, Captain Groeller.

The new sugar is expected to be in market in about twenty days.

The wife of Mr. Jordan, American Consul at Porto Rico, died on the passage out here from New York, on board the steamer Columbia. The duty on agricultural implements and apparatus, machinery, etc., under Spanish flag has been decided to be one per cent. ad valorem. Under foreign flag it is one fifth more.

The royal ordinances as published for Cuba are now to extend to Puerto Rico, with but slight modifications.

An order has been issued regulating the Public Works Department. This branch of the service here is to comprise two hundred and thirty-four officials. In Porto Rico the same Depart-

four officials. In Porto Rico the same Department is to have but twenty-one.

The Spanish mail steamers are exempted from presenting any freight list on entry to port.

The American, Hall, is still confined in jail.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Why Congress Adjourned Over until Monday.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. Appointment of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Wreasury.

The appointment of Edmund Cooper, of Ten nessee, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Chandler, resigned, excites much discussion here. His confirmation by the Senate is very doubtful, as he is known to be a strong friend of the President, and a warm partisan. There is talk of abolishing the office altogether, if the Republicans cannot reach him in any other way. Mr. Cooper lives at the White House, and is on the most intimate and confidential terms with the President, being one of his family. His nomination was recommended by Secretary McCulloch, who will doubtless use all his influence to secure his confirmation by the Senate; but, even with this assistance, it is morally certain that Mr. Cooper will not get

Why Congress Adjourned.

The reason for the House adjourning yesterday over till Monday was on account of something having transpired which rendered it necessary for the Impeachment Committee to make some alteration in their report; but what that "something" was has not been developed. Representative Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Impeachment Committee, went among the Republican members and requested an adjournment till Monday, to give the Committee time to make the necessary alterations. There was a desire on the part of the more moderate Republicans to adjourn as soon as possible, to avoid the issue which has been made upon the legality of this "additional" session of the Fortieth Congress. This was opposed by those in favor of impeachment, as it would have been an admission of the correctness of the President's theory. But when the request to adjourn came from the Impeachment Committee, it was carried without difficulty. There will be little or no business done next week, for Thanksgiving Day intervenes, and both Houses will probably adjourn over from Wednesday till the first Monday in December.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Nov. 21-Evening.-Reuter's telegrams, containing the quotations of American securities in New York, have not yet been published, if received. U.S. bonds are quoted at 704; Illinois Central, 851; Erie Rallroad, 464. Consols closed at 94 5-16. The bullion in the

Bank of England has decreased £2500 sterling during the week. FRANKFORT, Nov. 21-Evening.-U. S. Five-

wenties, 761.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21-Evening.-The Cotton market closed quiet at 84d. for Upland middlings, and 84d, for Orleans middlings. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed steady and unchanged.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

Tolebo, Nov. 22 .- Weston arrived here at 2 'clock this morning. He leaves at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and expects to commence his fourth attempt to walk 100 miles in 24 hours. between here and Bryan, Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 22—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 85%; Reading, 96%, Canton Co., 45%; Eric Ratiroad, 71%; Cieveland and Pittaburg, 83%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Michigae Central, 111; Michigae Southern, 79%; New York Cattral, 114; Hilhols Central, 189; Comberland preferred, 129; Missouri, 48, 94%; Hudson River, 124%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108%; do, 1864, 105%; do, 1865, 106%; Ten-forties, 101%; Seven-thirities, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 100%. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 138%.

On Sherman as a Candidate for President.

From the La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat. And such a candidate! Sherman-William Tecumseh Sherman-Vandal Sherman-Sherman of the torch and ax-Sherman, prince of band of bummers, thieves, vagabonds, and ruf-flans—Sherman, whose "march to the sea" would have damned to all eternity a legion of pirates and freebooters—Sherman, the lackey, tool, leftenant of the Sangamon brother of the Devil, the obscene, brutal, and boorish Lincoln—Sherman, whose hands are red with the blood of thousands of American freemen-Sherman, whose most glorious acts can be written in two words—"Atlanta" and "Columbia!" This mushroom of civil war, blood-watered, rank with the corruption and wickedness engendered in the hellish crusade for the enslavement and degradation of white men, and the triumph of niggers-this thing a Democratic candidate for the honors which, as s party, we have conferred upon Jefferson, Madi-on, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, and Buchanan! Proposed by a Kentuckian, from a sovereignty thousands of whose sons rest in unballowed graves, slain for the love of liberty by Sherman's minions! Great God! that a Democrat should so disgrace himself and humi-liate that grand old party!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—The Delaware River and Fairmount Park Passenger Railway Company va. Thomas B. Wattson, guardian of John B. and Fanny Wattson, to the use of Frederick F. Barmister. A feigned issue to try the validity of a mortasee On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Finatruck vs. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Finatruck vs. and the Pennsylvania Railroad, An action, by the widow the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was killed giveer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was killed on the 4th of April, 1866, to recover damages. On trial.

on the 4th of April, 1860, to recoverier.—The argu-ORPHANS' COURT—Judge Browster.—The argu-ment list was still before the Court this moraing.

COURT OF COMMON FLEAS—Judge Allison.—
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General Shoppard C. Leakin. General Sheppard C. Leakin died at his residence, Spring Hill, near the Relay House, on the Northern Central Rallway, yesterday siternoon, in the 78th year of his age. He was seized with paralysis on Saturday last, and although attended by four eminent physicians, it was found impossible to prolong life. General Leakin served as Mayor of the city in 1838 and 1839, a position which he filled with much credit. He was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, and subsequently held various positions in He was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, and subsequently held various positions in the Maryland militia. In early life he was a printer, and afterwards conducted a bookstore in this city. For many years General Leakin was one of the proprietors of the Baltimors Chronicie, in connection with his relative, the late Samuel Barnes, at that time published in North Gay street, adjoining Christ Church. In politics he was formerly an old line Whig of the Henry Clay school, but of late years has not meddled with public affairs, living quietly at his country residence, where, as well as in the city, he was much respected. General Leakin city, he was much respected. General Leakin was the father of the Rev. George A. Leakin, of the Protestant Episcopal Church .- Ba'limore

Richard O'Gorman, Senior. The European mails by the steamship Cuba bring intelligence of the death of Richard o'Gorman, Sr., isther of the death of Richard O'Gorman, Sr., isther of the Corporation Counsel of New York, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, at his residence, near Dublin, Ireland, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. O'Gorman was a member of an ancient and broadly landed family in the county of Ciere, and was uncle to the O'Gorman Mahon, for some time a formidable political rival of O'Connell's, and for many years member of the British Parliament for Ennis, the capital of the county of Clare. Mr. O'Gorman was, in the highest and noblest sense, a patriot Irishman. In the early struggles for religious freedom, which culminated in the Emancipation act of 1829, and which fills so remarkable a page in Irish history, he bore a conspicuous and energetic part, and with eager hand and enthusiastic heart contributed time, intellect, and money to the promotion of the national cause.

Mr. O'Gorman was a true and firm friend to O'Connell, and was present on the Curragh of Kildare on the occasion of the momentous duel in which the then young agitator shot his formidable challenger, the fire-eating D'Esterre. Mr. O'Gorman retired from active political life soon after the death of O'Connell. He died as becomes such men, loved by many, respected by all, full of years and honors, and with his name enshrined in the hearts of all who reverence the land he loved so deeply and so well.—N. F.

KENTUCKY.

Distress in Louisville on Account of the Scarcity of Coal-Closing of Manufactories.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21:—Several large manufacturing establishments in this city have recently closed on account of the great scarcity of coal, and great distress is apprehended among the employes thus thrown out of work during the winter months. The Louisville Rolling Mill has wisely reserved a sufficient quantity of coal to protect their late employes until a further supply can be obtained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }
The Stock market was excessively dull this

morning, and prices were without any material 1014 was bid for 10-40s; 1054 for 7-30s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 108 for '62 5-20s; 1054 for '64 5-20s; 1064 for '65 5 20s, and 1074 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold

Rairoad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 254@254, a slight advance; Reading at 483-16, a slight de-cline; Minehili at 564, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 1253, an advance of 3. 494 was bid for Pennsylvania Radroad; 20 for Little Schuylkill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 49‡ for Lehigh Valley; 21‡ for Catawissa preferred; and 411 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Bailroad shares were unchanged. 75% was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 63 for West Philadelphia; and 10% for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 90 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics; 90 for Western; 304 for Manufacturers; 71 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

solidation; and 60 fergunion.

In Canal Ishares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30@314, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21, no change; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 11t for Susquehanna Canal.
Quotations of Gold—10t A. M., 138t; 11 A. M.,
139; 12 M., 139t; 1 P. M., 139, a decline of to the closing price last evening. -The New York Tribune this morning says:

"Money was in sharp demand at 7 per cent on call, and commission added, in numerous cases. Commercial paper is made more difficult of sale by the recent heavy failures. and the unsatisfactory statements of dividends to be made by the failing mercantile houses which stopped recently. Banks and private lenders alike shun long engagements, and use their capital in call loans secured by collaterals available at short notice. The drain from the banks to the Sub-Treasury, thus far in the week, has been severe, and is not represented by the has been severe, and is not represented by the gain in the Sub-Treasury balance, as published. The statements of the Assistant Treasurer give little information of value, and need such reformation as makes them show the actual amount of currency and gold on deposit, and what part of it is to the credit of disbursing offices." -The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday says:-

"Business in financial circles was generally very quiet to-day, though one or two of the discount houses reported that the packers and grain dealers were checking more liberally. grain dealers were checking more liberally. The shipments of currency were reported much larger—mostly to interior points in lowa for the purchase of hogs. Money is quite easy, and some of the banks complain of a scarcity of first-class mercantile paper. We hear that some loans were placed to-day at 8 per cent. The general bank rate is 10 per cent., and any less figure is purely exceptional. The Union Stock Yard Bank went to protest this afternoon. We have no further particulars. It is generally understood that the concern large business in buying exchange on Eastern large business in buying exchange on Eastern large business in buying exchange on Eastern large business in buying exchange on hand, points. No currency was ever kept on hand, points, and the management refused to give anything and the management refused to give anything and the management refused to for anything and the management refused to give anything the checks on the correspondent in the city save on checks on its correspondent in the city and the management refused to give anything a The shipments of currency were reported much

-The Boston Journal, in an elaborate article, The Boston Journal, in an elaborate article, shows that the countries which will be compelled to buy breadetuffs between the present time and next harvest are Great Britain, France, Beigium, Portugal, Spain, Switzeriand, Italy, Algeria, Tunia, and Morocco; while the countries which will have grain to sell are the United States, Canada, Chill, and some of the other

South American States, Russia, Turkey, and the Danubian Principalities. It adds:—

"The stocks of old wheat in Great Britain and France have not been so low since 1861 as they am as the present time. Large purchases of wheat have been made for some time past on Franch accounts in the Fastern ports. The French Government has intimated to its citizens that large purchases of breadatoffs would be expedient. For many years past, the imports of wheat in Great Britain have stepdily increased. This has been owing to the increases of population, the improvement in the rate of wages, and the more liberal expenditure of the people; and to these causes is now added the necessity of supplying the deficiency caused by the partial fallers of this year's crop. The following are the amounts of wheat imported into Great Britain since 1865, taking periods of five years together:—

From 1846 to 1850.

tember, 1865, 115\$; October, 1865, 115\$.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Ce. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{ell}\$13\$\frac{1}{2}\$; old 5-20\$\text{ell}\$108\$\frac{1}{2}\$; new 5-20\$\text{ell}\$1864, 105\$\text{@105}\$\text{i}\$; do., 1865, 106\$\text{@106}\$\text{i}\$; do., July 107\$\text{ell}\$\text{@107}\$\text{i}\$; do., 1867, 107\$\text{@107}\$\text{i}\$; 10-40\$\text{ell}\$, 101\$\text{ell}\$\text{@101}\$\text{i}\$; 7:30\$\text{s}, June, 105\$\text{@105}\$\text{i}\$; do., July, 105\$\text{@105}\$\text{i}\$. Gold, 138\$\text{ell}\$\text{@139}\$\text{i}\$.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Baltimore:—Lendon 50 days alght, 108\$\text{@109}\$\text{@109}\$\text{ell}\$\text{ol}\$

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.-The Flour Market is dull? but holders are firm in their views: The demand for shipment is limited, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8.50 for superfine; \$8.50@9 50 for extras-\$10@11 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@1276 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$8.50@8.75 % barrel. 1000 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private

The inquiry for prime Wheat is good, and prices are well maintained, but common grades are neglected. Sales of fair and prime Red at \$2*40@2*55. Rye is unchanged; sales of 1300 bush, Pennsylvania at \$172. Corn is unsettled. Sales of 2500 bush, yellow at \$1*4691*9. 2000 bush, old Western mixed at \$1*40@1*42; and 700 bush, new do. at \$1.35. Oats are scarce and in fair demand; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c. Nothing doing is either Barley or Mait.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$7@8 \$ @ pounds. Timothy is neglected. 200 bush. Fiax seed sold at \$2.50.

Bark is steady at \$55 \$ ton for No. 1 Quer citron.

Provisions are exceedingly dull, and price are drooping, Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Pages PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 38: STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Morning Star, Ryder, Antwerp, J. E. Barley & Co.
Brig Angella. Brown, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Srig Mailida, Dix, Bath. Rommel & Hunter.
Bohr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Charleston, SC., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Rappshannock, Corson, Richmond, Andenriedj.
Norton & Co.
Schr Rappshannock, Montgomery, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Richmond, & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, Co.
Schr Chas, H. Muller, Brown, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. chr D. V. Streaker, Hewitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boaton, Castner, Stickney & Weilington,
Schr W. H., Dennis, Lake, Fall River,
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, Rommel &
Hunter,
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Wareham,
Schr Transit, Rackett, Fall River,
Schr A. V. Burgin, Thompson, Washington, Bothermel & Shaner,
St'z W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Russe.

mel & Shaher.

St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Rang.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Rlaing Sun, —, from Hallimore, with guand to More Philips.

Schr A. V. Bulgin, Thompsen, from New York, Schr A. V. Bulgin, Thompsen, from New York, Schr J. Hay, Habbsway, from Warsham.

Schr J. Hay, Habbsway, from Warsham.

Schr L. S. Howell, Dole, from Leechylle, Schr Rappahannock, Corson, from Norfolk, Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Boston, Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Boston, Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston, Schr C. Rorson, Corson, from Salem, Schr Transit, Rackett, from Salem, Schr J. M. Broomail, Douglass, from Salem, Schr J. M. Broomail, Douglass, from Pawtucket, Schr E. English, Sippie, from Previdence, Schr M. Haley, Haley, from New Haven, Schr D. V. Streaker, Hewitt, from Dighton, Steamer F. Franklin, Flazzon, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Frank, Plerce, 21 hours from Rew York, With mose, to W. M. Balrd & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Birene, Hermans, for Philadelphia, at Rot-terdam 6th inst. Barque D. Nickels. Devereaux, for Philadelphia; cleared at Bangor 19th inst. Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, hence, at Boston yes-terday. terday, Schr Eva May, for Philadelphia, cleared at Port-land 20th 1984. Schr Reading RR. No. 50, hence, at Norwich 19th instant.
Schr Ocean Pearl, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.
Schr A. Wooley, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New London 10th inst.
Schr R. G. Weidin, Mossick, hence, at Providence 20th inst.
Schr R. Rellie True and Lady Ellen, hence, at Boston yesterday. yesterday, Schr E. J. Raynor, from Newport for Philodelphia, at New London 20th tust.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived, steamship Hibersia, from Glasgow. Sizamship Wm. Penn, from London.

BOMESTIO PORTS.

REW YORK NOV. IL—Arrived, steamship Baltic,
Rogers, from Bremen.

Bresspanip Min; Mau. Arm Liverpool,