# FIFTH EDITION FIRST EDITION

Important Financial Views of Secretary McCulloch, Etc.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Report of the Postmaster-General. The report of Postmaster General Randall has been completed, and will be printed next week.

Since Mr. Cooper of Tennessee has taken up his quarters at the Treasury Department, informally acting as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, has been a daily visitor there, and it is considered a settled thing that as soon as Mr. Cooper gets fairly on the track, after Chaudler goes out, that Patterson and the White House party will run the Treasury Department to suit themselves. Some of the radical clarks are already shaking in their boots at the prospect of being onsted as soon as the White House clique gets fairly at work, Designs of Assistant Secretary Cooper.

Secretary McCulloch on the Finances. Secretary McCulloch was overrun this morning with Senators and Representatives anxious to ascertain what will be the complexion of his

to ascertain what will be the complexion of his forthcoming report; whether he will favor contraction, or modify his views in that respect.

Among those who called was Senator Fessenden, who had a long interview upon the financial situation. Secretary McCulloch yesterday and to-day assured those who called upon him that he saw no reason to change the opinions advanced in his former reports concerning the currency question. Opposition to a Resolution.

The resolution introduced on Thursday, in the House, by Representative Pike, of Maine, requesting Secretary McCulloch to furnish the names of all the detectives, special agents, and officers engaged in ferreting out frauds upon the Revenue, meets with considerable opposition at the Treasury Department, as it would be equivalent to exposing the secrets of this branch of the Department for the benefit of smugglers and others engaged in defrauding both the Customs and Internal Revenue Departments, and it is likely the information asked for will not be given, as it will be incompatible with the interests of the public service.

### The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bu-reau of the Treasury, for the week ending to-day, amounted to \$544,000.

day, amounted to \$544,000.

The amount shipped was as follows:—To the United States depository at Buffalo, New York, \$37,000; to National Eanks and others, \$314,970. General Spinner holds in trust for National banks, according to the official report for this week, \$378,681,700, of which \$340,682,750 is security for circulating notes, and \$3,300,950 for deposits of public moneys. The amount of National bank currency issued during the week, was \$19,120-90, and the total issue to date, \$204,535,671. From this is to be deducted the currency returned including worn out notes, etc., amounting to \$5 237,755, which leaves an actual circulation at this date, \$299,298,076. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was \$512,846.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, William H. Green was arraigned upon the charge of forging the name of Franklin Voorhees, who keeps a tavern at No. 256 N. Front street, to a check for \$200 on the Bank of Northern Liberties. The defendant was held for a further

Patrick Burk was charged with stealing a og. He was held in \$600 ball to answer at

TTELMBOLD'S EXTRACT EUCHU.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine proves it to be the most perfect remedy ever discovered. No lauguage can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of

Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Prostration. Indigestion, Non-retention or Incontinency of

Urine, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, and all Diseases or

Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, Women or Children, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

These irregularities are the cause of frequently re curring disease; and through neglect, the seed of more grave and dangerous maladles are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses appetite, the bowels are constipated, night-sweats come on and Consumption finally ends the pa lent's career. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine proves it to be the most perfect remedy ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost mirasulous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled

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Prostate Gland. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, and all Diseases or

No. 504 BEIGADWAY, N. Y.

A flectic ne of the Bladder and Kldneys and Dropsical weilings existing in Men, Women, or Children. WELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKEY

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. For sale by all Druggiste. Prepared by H. R. RELMBOLD, Druggist,

WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT BY SUBMARINE CABLES.

The Eruption in Mount Vesuvius.

Later from Cuba and the West Indies.

Ste., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Volcano Still in Action-A Grand Eruption-Seven Streams of Lava. NAPLES, Nov 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced with fearful grandeur on the 14th instant, as reported in the despatch of that date, continues. The mountain is still sending forth pillars of fire from the old and newly formed craters, and the display is magnificent. There are seven streams of lava in full flow.

JAMAICA.

Negro Disturbances and the Question of Their Suppression-Immigration from America-Treasury Deficit.

America—Treasury Deficit.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Faimouth, on the north side, between the negro soldiers and the new police force organized under the order lately issued by the Government. The blacks are on trial. The Government fears to adopt the step of calling out the militia to end the agitation, a step which appears necessary. Exciovernor Eyre's method of suppressing insurrection by military force may be adopted.

It is said that the plan of immigration from the Southern States of America will be approved by the Executive. The Treasury returns exhibit a deficit of several thousand pounds sterling.

### PORTO RICO.

Terrific Shocks of Earthquake. HAVANA, Nov. 22.—We have dates by the steamer Danube, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, to the 18th instant. Two appalling shocks of earthquake had been felt on the 18th instant, and the consternation among the whole people was terrible. Whether any damage was done by the earthquake was not ascertainable when the Danube left.

ST. THOMAS. Safety of Passengers and Specie at St. Thomas—The Steamer Couway Safe— Tortugas Island Suffers from the Hur-

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The steamer from St. Thomas has arrived with news to the 18th inst. The passengers and specie by the Solent had not been transferred to the Southampton steamer when the late hurricane set in, and consequently are safe. Only the island passengers had been transferred.

The steamer Conway is safe, as she has been got off Tortola, where she had got aground in the blow. The steamer Rhone was lost on leaving Peter's Island. The steamer Tamar left St. Thomas on the 14th inst, for Southampton. The island of Tortugas was washed over by a heavy sea during the hurricane.

CUBA.

The Authorities Quarrelling Over the Existence or Non-Existence of Cholera Good Weather.

HAVANA, Nov. 20 .- The terror-striking contrivances of the authorities have been discon-tinued here. The public are convinced of the any epidemic. rumors of a scandalous scene at the hall of the municipality between the Governor and the presiding officer of the Health Inspectors. The latter is reported to have been dismissed. The weather here is superb, and the health of the city unsurpassed.

The Row Between the Governor and Health Inspector-Riotous Scenes. HAVANA, Nov. 21.—A consultation was held in the town hall on the subject of the public health. Old Dr. Bustamente boldly contended with the civil Governor over the existence of cholera in Havans. This discussion led to an altercation, when the doctor's immediate arrest was ordered. He was, however, released at the instance of Dr. Zayas Landero.

An open cart was discovered steering towards the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recoved to be a second as the cartestary with what recovered to be a second as the cartestary with what recovered to be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with what we will be a second as the cartestary with the cartestary will be a second as the cartestary will be a sec

the cemetery with what proved to be six empty coffins. It was followed by a mob that kept hooting all the way.

No Demonstration to be Made in Honor of Maximilian's Remains at Havana. HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The Austrian steam frigate Novara is expected to put in here to coal. sd-miral Tegethoff had communicated with the Cuban authorities, requesting them to avoid any demonstration on the arrival of the late

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War in Paraguay-The Paraguayans Defeated in Another Battle.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 26.—In spite of the strenuous efforts of the British officious Secretary;
Mr. Gould, in bringing about peace between
Lopez and the allies, the war goes on, and now
with better prospect of an early termination.
Villa del Pilar, reported in my last as probably abandoned by the allies, is, on the contrary,
still held by them, and is to serve now as a basis
for new operations, which, if successfully carried out, will soon place the allies in Asuncion,
and drive President Lopez to the mountains or
out of the country. All preparations are being
made by the Brazilians to penetrate to the very
centre of Paraguay by this new route, leaving
only a corps of observation in front of Humaita,
and the fleet to watch the enemy from Curupaity to Tuy-a-cue, and from this place to

humaita.

For the present but little is known of this new movement, and the army cantinues esten-sibly the besieging operations around Hu-mails, while the fleet keep up a bombardment, which, if not effective in silencing the enemy, is at least useful in keeping off, for the time being, the thick swarms of guats and mosqui-toes that infest the river at average of the swarms.

toes that infest the river at every change of the wind to the north.

The fighting on the 24th ult., reported in my iast only a few minutes before the Marmion left for New York, resulted in a loss to the Bra-zilians of five hundred men hors de combat and

solishes of five hundred men hors de combat and part of their train of provisions, ammunition and cattle. Elated with this success, the Paraguayans again attempted, on the 3d instant, a coup de main against the extreme right of the allied position at San Solano. But the Brazilian commander being on the alert, and riding at once to the threatened point, succeeded, after different movements, in drawing the enemy into a general engagement, which very naturally resulted in a complete victory for the allies, with a loss of not quite 100 men of the 2000 they had engaged, while the Paraguayans had 5000 men killed, besides a large number of wounded and 200 prisoners, out of a force of nearly 500 men, with which they commenced the attack. Since the 3d, no other movement of importance has been made; Lopez is incessantly moving from point to point, reviewing his troops and superintending everything, while the allies are busy hauling artillery to the front and receiving supplies of provisions and ammunition from this city and Montevideo, horses from the river Parana, province of Rio Grande do Sul.

The battations of allied troops, stationed on

formes from the river Parana, province of Rio Grande do Sul,

The battaliens of allied troops, stationed on the western bank of the Paraguay, maintain the communication free with the tron-clad feet. Coals, provisions, ammunition, powder, etc., have to be taken in carts and on mule back along this route, which, though not extensive, is a difficult one for the important

time lost and the enormous expense to the Brazilian Treasury.

An Argentine paper, commenting on the several reports that have been current lately about the dissolution of the alliance, and which were set on foot by the mission of the British Secretary of Legation to Paraguay, says:—The mission of "Gould," with all its ostentation, was perfectly sterile; it only succeeded in bringing from Paraguay five or six women, leaving the British subjects it went for. The British Legation little knows what is going to happen. Some of those unfortunate creatures have to die; possessing Lopez's secrets, which he will nover consent to being divulged, they will not escape the fate which is reserved for them.

Some are answerable with their persons, and while not as secure as Lopez wants them, they will be kept in the horrible position in which they are. It is not known whether Mr. Gould saw them, or whether, being so much preoccupied with the negotiations for peace, he gave up his estensible mission, or whether Lopez probibited his seeing them. If the documents relative to this mission are not published, the country cannot help believing that its purpose was, and is, to dissolve the alliance and give Lopez the triumph which ne hopes to obtain by this means.

Rumors have been affoat here for some days past, that important modifications were to be made in the Brazalian diplomatic corps, and as far as can be ascertained, it appears they are the following:—Baron de Penedo, his secretary, Costa Motta, and a son of the Baron, attache of the legation in Paris, are recalled, and the baron substituted by Senor Aranjo Ribeiro, now in Berlin; Baron de Itamaraca is to be sent to Belgium, and his place in Lisbon to be taken by Senor Magathaos, returned a month since from the United States, and who has been using all his influence not to go back to Washington, on the ground that it is too expensive to live in the great republic at present.

Of political or local news there is nothing of importance to mention. Trade, as a natural consequenc importance to mention. Trade, as a natural consequence of the war, is dull, and gold at 25 per cent. premium.—N. Y. Herald.

THE COTTON TAX.

Report of Special Commissioner Wells to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 21, 1867.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir.—As the question of the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax now levied upon raw cotton is likely to be brought to the attention of Congress at an early day, I have thought it expedient to anticipate to much of my annual report as relates to this subject, and accordingly herewith submit to you the accompanying statement, with the request that the same, if approved, be transmitted to Congress.

To this statement there is appended the report of the Committee of the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition, to whom was referred the consideration and examination of the samples of cotton there exhibited: a document which it has seemed desirable should be made public at the present time rather than to allow the same to be delayed until the complete publication of the reports of the Commissioners.

When the laternal Revenue tax of three cents per

ent time rather than to allow the same to be delayed until the complete publication of the reports of the Commasioners.

When the Internal Revenue tax of three cents perpound was imposed upon raw cotton, by the act of July 15, 1856, the average price of "midding" cotton in New York for the preceding twelve months had been in excess of forty cents per pound, and for the twelve months next succeeding was in excess of twelve months next succeeding was in excess of twenty-five cents per pound; at which range of prices the tax in question was undoubtedly less burdensome than the taxes imposed and still maintained on other forms of domestic industry.

At the same time it has been generally assumed in almost all previous reports and debates on the subject, that the tax on cotton was a temporary measure, called for and only to be defended on the ground of the necessities of the nation, and to be repeated at the earliest moment, when its continuance seemed l'kely to prove a sectous impediment to domestic production, or an undesirable stimulus to the friego cultivator. That these conlingencies are now imminent, and that the time has arrived when the policy of raising revenue from a tax upon cotton should no longer be adhered to, will, it is believed, appear evident from the following facts and statistics:

The principal competitor to the United States in the production of cotton is India, and the price of Indian cotton has been materially advanced during the past years through two agencies. First, by improvements in machinery for its mannfacture; and, secondly, in consequence of an improvement in its quality, due to increased care in handling; to the use of excite seed, and to the transfer of native seed from districts which have beretofore yielded the best staple to those where the production has been inferior.

It is to this latter agency that the recent marked

staple to those where the production has been inferior.

It is to this latter agency that the recent marked improvement in India cotton is, perhaps, more especially to be attributed than to any other. But be the causes what they may, it may be affirmed that where India cotton formerly bore the relation of one-half to two-thirds the value of American, it now bears the relation of two-thirds to three-quarters, while a portion of the crop is fully equal to middling uplands for the manufacture of heavy fabrics.

Evidence exists tending to show that the present tax of two and a half cents per pound on American cotton is equal to a premium of at least fifty per cent, upon the cost of raising cotton in India, and by some authorities it is alleged to be even greaver.

The tax, therefore, could with propriety be imposed only while the aggregate supply of cotton was less than the demand, and the price consequently far above the normal rate. The largest consumption of cotton in Europe in any one year was in 1859, when it amounted to 4,321,600 bales, equal to 1,844 700,000 pounds, of this amount the United States furnished eighty-five per cent., and there can be but little doubt that a turplus of cotton goods was produced in that year, even with the stimulus which the low cost of the staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to consumption.

In the year 1866 Europe obtained a supply of 4,513,922 bales, averaging 1862 bounds each good to

staple then prevailing undoubtedly afforded to conaumption.

In the year 1866 Europe obtained a supply of
4,513,622 bales, averaging 182 pounds each, equal to
4,513,625 bales, averaging 182 pounds each, equal to
4,633,74,626 pounds, of which less than forty per cent,
was from the "United States, But this quantity,
although somewhat less in pounds than the aupply of
1866, was too great for the demand for consumption
at the prices ruling, and about 300,000 bales were added
to the stock on band in European markets, which
stock, on the 1st of January, 1567, the close of the
European cotton year, was as follows:—In Great
Britain, 581,570 bales; on the continent, 160,000 bales;
total, 741,570 bales.

If we estimate cotton at 400 pounds to the bale (as
has been the custom in the United States in the returns of the census), the comparative supply will appear as follows, subject to a slight variation, from the
fact that the cotton year of Europe is made up to the
list of January, and that of the United States to the 1st
of September, in bales of 400 pounds each:—

CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE IN 1860,

CONSUMPTION OF EUROPE IN 1860.

American, about. 

Other varieties 2,483,284

Total 2,483,284

The consumption of Europe in 1862, the year of smallest supply and of the highest prices, was 750,500,000 pounds, or in bales of 400 pounds, 1876,230, The proportion of American cotton in this year was somewhat larger than at a later date; but in 1884 it was less than eight per cent. of a total of over 2,500,000 bales.

The crop of 1856 in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1897, is estimated to have been from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 bales, out of a total delivery of over 2,000,000 bales—the surplus being old cotton; but while this product was far more than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of free labor, the crop in question was in reality a failure, it having been cut short by a season more untavorable than almost any hereto forse experienced.

The season of 1867 has, however, proved most propitions, and the amount to come forward is estimated by few commercial authorities at lens than 2,600,000 bales of 40 pounds each, and may even reach an aggregate of 3,000 000 bales.

In considering the subject of the production of cotton in the United States, with reference to the infineace of the tax, it is desirable to take a large rather than a small estimate of the present crop; and we as ume, therefore, the product of the year to be 2,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. If from this we deduct 1,000 006 hales for home consumption and for an addition to the small domestic stock to be held over, we have 1,750,000 bales available for export, or 2,125,000, estimated at 400 pounds each. If now, other countries shall produce as much cotton as in 1656 (and there is no evidence as yet of appreciable drorease), the quantity from other countries than the United States, estimated in bales of 400 pounds each. Will be 2,485,000, making a total available corton supply to Kurope of 461,000 bales. Such a supply will be equal to that of the year lefon. United States will now formish less than 47 per cent, instead of 86 per cent. In the year lefoned. When

Though its export in annual average had been only about 400,000 bates, and much of that to China, when the American war made its auden call for cotton, in 1861-2. India contributed more than 1,800,000 bales that season. There is no evidence that there was

any larger or more successful planting that year than previously; only that price called it out, and the stock left for home use was by so much less. Doubtless, in the succeeding years, cotton planting in India was increased, as elsewhere, by the stimulus of wonderfully remunerative prices to the producers and forwarders.

warders.

It is, however, safe to assume that there has always (at least in modern days) been a latent capacity in that country to throw upon the market an extra and, perhans, enexpected half million of bales of cottou in any year when the price should offer andicient inducement; and an equal capacity to consume at home the whole production, when at so low prices that it could not be exported to Europe or Chica. Since the recent completion of many hunfred miles of radiways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased.

Since the recent completion of many nunired miles of railways in India, that power of adding promptly to the world's supply of cotton has been greatly increased.

It therefore becomes evident that low prices for cotton must be anticloated for a considerable period, during which the domestic production should not be discouraged by the continued imposition of a direct tax. But with the relief that will be afforded by the prompt removal of the existing tax, the Commbesioner fully believes that the United States will speedily regain the control of the cotton market, and again supply by far the larger portion of the total domand of Europe for consumption.

In this opinion, moreover, he finds himself austained by what may be regarded as the best authorities on cotton in this country, and particularly by the late Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, Hon. E. R. Middge, of Massachusetts, to whom, as chairman of a committee, the subject of the future supply of cotton was especially referred for investigation, by 1s colleagues on the Commission. The conclusion of the report of this committee, not heretofore made public, are as follows:—

Having carefully observed what has been done and is doing by other nations, the Committee present the following conclusions—

1. That if burdened with a tax sufficient to be worth to the Treasury the cost of its collection, it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully prosecuted.

3. That, already familiar to our people in all its details, it is the only industry immediately available and practicable to the great body of the laboring population of the South for the profusiol of some thing salable and exchangeable, whereby wealth can be regained; and

4. That the importance of a large production of control, as the chief export of the country, in adjusting balances of trade and exchangeas, and especially in its bearing upon the experion of the proble debt, so argely beld and 'a be held abroad, cannot well be overnated and so far transcends the value of the prosential

of the present cotton year, september 1, 1866.
If a repeal of the tax, to take effect immediately, should be enacted by Congress, it is important that one contingency should be effectually provided against. Contracts, it is understood, are proposed, and possibly aiready made, for the purchase of cotton, tax unpaid, to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus insuring to the speculator or exporting buyer again equivalent.

ion, lax unpaid, to be held in store until the repealing legislation of Congress has taken effect—thus insuring to the speculator or exporting buyer again equivalent to the amount of the tax.

It seems desirable, therefore, that the act of repeal should be so worded as to relieve from the payment of the tax only so much cotton as at the date named to the act remained unsold by the producer, all cotton having passed out of the hands of the producer to pay the tax, it it has not already done so. Only in this way can the relief go where it is intended, viz., to the impoverished cultivato.

It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the Commistee of the Commissioners of the Paris Fxhibition, assisted by B. E. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, have collected, and caused to be suitably airranged, a series of samples of cotton from nearly all the cotton-growing districts of the world; which collection they profier to the Government, with the suggestion that it be placed, for preservation and reference, in one of the public offices at Washington: in which suggestion the Special Commissioner cordially concurs.

I am, Sir, yours, most respectfully.

Special Commissioner of the Revenue,

A Whole Family Roasted Alive. The following extraordinary and lamentable

occurrence is recorded in the Montreal Wilness on the 17th:-A family of four, on Saturday night, perished in the flames of their own building, which along with themselves, was burned under the tollowing circumstances:—At about 12 o'clock, a two-story wooden dwelling-house, standing on Forfar street (a new street leading from the river to the G. T. Works, Point St. Charles) was discovered to be on fire. The tenants on the ground floor were a person named Shaw and his lamily—the latter consisting of his wife and two young children. The light from the burning premises was greater than usual, and guided by it, the fire brigade rapidly arrived from the Central, Chaboillez Square, and other stations. Streams of water were turned on, and while the firemen were playing upon the house, a neighbor stated that a family were being burned

within it. On hearing this Mr. Alfred Perry and others strove to enter, but were driven back by the flames. At length, the fire having been somewhat subdued, Chief Bertram and Assistant Chief Patton, with several firemen, their way in, but not until it was too late to save life. On entering the small apartment they found that a bed which it contained had been burned until it now rested on the floor. Between the head of this bedstead and the wall was a wooden chest, and on the lid lay the body of a grown-up person, who proved to be Mrs.
Shaw, the mother of the family. At her feet
was the body of a child, seemingly about three
years of age. These were carried out, and on the men returning and making further search, amid the smoke and fire, they found among the debris under the bed the body of an infant of some nine months old.

The body of Shaw, the father, was still missing, and though a lengthened search was made for it, it could not be found. A person at length came up and said he had seen Shaw running along the street to give the alarm. This proved to be a mistake, but the firemen, acting thereon, gave up the search, and after having more thoroughly extinguished the fire, returned to their respective stations. They had not been gone very long before the flames broke out persons, named Fisher and again, but two persons, named Fisher and Stavely, who lived near, extinguished them with a few buckets of water, and, while doing so, saw the leg of a man protruding from the rubbish of a wall, and, on clearing it away, Shaw's body was discovered. Shaw was, we believe, a pattern-maker, employed at Mr. Bartley's engine works. It is stated that he was of intemperate habits, and that he and his wife returned home on Saturday night under the influence of layor. on Saturday night under the influence of liquor.

A Barbarous Ordeal. The Bombay Gazette has the following:-Nagjee Sewjee, a native of Morbee, having his

banking shop at Jamnuggur, sent treasure amounting to 8000rs. on Magh Shoodh 11th in Savunt 1920, on a camel, in charge of its driver named Chakee Soomar, accompanied by a sepoy named Sabhoy. On the same night the treasure was plundered on the road between Veerpur and Sunnara. The karbhatee (agent) of Morbee at this time was Tirrultichund Vukutchund, who conducted the affairs of the State. Narjee Sewjee, the sowcar, was a relative of this kurbbares, and taking advantage of this circum-stance, brought a charge of theft against the stance, brought a charge of theft against the camel driver, Chakee Soomar. The karbharee, without consulting the chief, resorted, at the instigation of Naglee, to the rude and barbarous test of putting his hands into boiling oil to try the innocence of the camel driver. The moment the chief of Morbee heard of this he not only reprimanded the karbharee, but was about to vieit him with stronger marks of his displeasure but for his death, which took place within only a fortnight since. The camel driver rightly complained against the ordeal to which he was subjected to the agency at Rajcote, and for this act of inhu manity on the part of the late karbharee, the chief of Morbee exacts from Naglee harce, the chief of Morbee exacts from Naglee Sewjee, and pays to the camel driver, the life pension of 100rs. per annum,"

### FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

FROM EUROPE BYCABLE.

Noon Report of Markets,

LONDON, Nov. 23-Noon.—Consols for money opened firm at 94; United States Pive-twenties, 734; Illicois Central, 854; Erie, 464.
Liverroot, Nov. 23—Noon,—Cotton opens heavy at 84d, for upland middlings, and 84d, for Orleans middlings. The sales are estimated at 8000 hales. 8000 bales.
Breadstuffs are quiet.
Refined Petroleum has declined to 1s. 4d.

The Virginia Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23-Noon.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 9th inst., ar-

rived here to-day. Two o'clock Market Report. LONDON, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—Consols for money 94%. United States 5-20s, 70 11-16; Illinois Central, 85%; Eric Railroad, 47.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady, though rather more doing. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. Lard, 51s. Bacon, 48s. Provisions and produce unchanged.

48s. Provisions and produce unchanged. FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Speech of Lord Lyons on Presenting his Credentials to Napoleon-Reply of the Emperor-Particulars of the Defeat of Garibaldi, Etc.

Garibaldi, Etc.

New York, Nov. 23.—The steamer America has arrived, with European dates of the 12th.

Lord Lyons, in presented his credentials to the Emperor Napoleon, said "that the cordial relations existing between France and England have powerfully contributed to the welfare of the two countries and to the happiness of the whole world. The instructions of the Queen especially prescribe to me to spare nothing to maintain and strengthen those relations."

The Emperor replied:—"I ampleased with the seutiments which you have expressed in the name of the Queen. I appreciate their full value, and, for my part, I respond to them by sincere attachment to her person and family. From the commencement of my reign one of my most constant objects has been to maintain with Great Britain those friendly relations which have aiready borne so many fruits. I doubt not you will exert yourself to maintain the relations are resealed to the progress of civiling the relations are resealed to the progress of civiling the relations are resealed.

which have aiready borne so many fruits. I doubt not you will exert yourself to maintain the relations so useful to the progress of civilization and the peace of the world. The remembrance of your father, and your personal qualities, assure to you the warmest welcome by us."

It was believed that between two hundred and fifty and three hundred lives were lost by the colliery explosion at Ferndale, South Wales. The troops sent against Garibaldi consisted of three thousand Pontifical troops and two thousand French, acting as a support and turning on two flanks. The French loss was two killed and thirty-eight wounded. The Pontifical loss was twenty killed and one hundred and twenty-three wounded. The Garibaldian loss was six hundred dead left upon the field and wounded, in proportion with 1600 prisoners taken to Rome and 700 sent to the frontier. The Chassepot rifie did wonders.

Weston the Pedestrian.

Toledo, Ohio. Nov. 23.—Weston reached Stryker, Onio, fifty miles, at 2:20 this morning, and commenced his fourth attempt to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours, but abandoned it in consequence of a discrepancy in the distance given by his card and actual distance, which he found considerably greater than was supposed. He leaves Stryker at noon, and expects to commence his fifth attempt from a point between Rome and Ligonier, Ind.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 21.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 395; Reading, 95%; Canton Co., 40; Erie Railroad, 70%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Michigan Central, 109%; Michigan Spothero, 79%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Central, 129%; Cumberland preferred, 27%; Illinois Central, 129%; Cumberland preferred, 27%; Missouri 63, 94%; Hudson River, 124; U. S. Five-twenties, 1882, 108; do, 1884, 1053; do, 1885, 106%; do. 1867, 107%; Ten-forties, 101%; Seven-thirties, 105%. Sterling Exchange, 109% 109%; Money 7 per cent. Gold, 139%.

New York, Nov. 23.—Sotton quiet at 17%c. Flour dull, with a decline of 100@20c; sales of 4500 parrels; State, 48@16; Ohio \$940@1275; Western, \$3511; Southern, \$978@14; California, \$11\*30@13/25. Wheat declining, Corn dull; sales of 29,000 buncles mixed Western, \$1\*33@136. Oats quiet; Western, 79C. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$20.65. Lard dull, Whisky quiet.

The Late Fitz-Greene Halleck.

The Hartford Courant closes an obituary notice of the late Fitz-Greene Halleck as fol-

"For many years Mr. Halleck has led a very quiet life in Guilford, with a beloved sister, occasionally visiting New York briefly, and noting its marvellous changes. Few ever equalled him in the arts of conversation, and his humor and genial courtesy of the old school were charming indeed, even in his latest years. A letter written to a friend in this city a few weeks ago is a model of graceful expression and kindly feeling, and the age of the writer could not be suspected from its firm and legible penmanship. We saw him last September in the streets of Guilford, walking erectly and easily, and as of old, remembering to say only pleasant words. He remarked that he had been writing autographs, 'for,' said he, 'every year or two some friendly paragraph about me takes a run in the papers, and it is always followed by requests for my autograph, in language more or less flattering to an old man, and though they do not always think of the return postage, it gives me pleasure to comply.' And with a salute that would have well be tited the elegant young poet of society in 1820, on Broad-way, he passed along."

Judge Chase's Conservatism-A Remi-

The newspaper discussion touching the alleged conservatism of Chief Justice Chase reminds us of a remark made by the Rebel John C. Breckinridge. The writer of this was at C. Breckinridge. The writer of this was at Frankfort, Kentucky, to eketch the inauguration ceremonies of Beriah Mayoffia, Governor of Kentucky several years before the war. We were talking with Mr. Breckuridge in front of the office of the Frankfort Youman, and the name of Mr. Chase was mentioued. Mr. Breckinridge promptly responded that he was a man of great ability, and was in reality "one of the most conservative men in the country. By most conservative men in the country. By organization and temperament he is a conser vative. It is impossible for a man of his intel-lect to be otherwise." We asked, "Why, then, do you denounce him on the stump as a fanati-cal, radical abolitionist?" "Oh," replied Mr. B., with a peculiar sbrug of the shoulders, "that's quite another thing. That's politics," Mr Breckinridge's judgment of Chief Justice Chase was undoubtedly correct.-Dayton Journal,

THE LORD MAYOR'S STAGE COACH .- Mr. Wilson, Alderman of London, has just made a speech to persuade his colleagues "not to be parties to so suicidal an act as the abolishing any part of the ancient ceremonies of the corporation of London, or to relinquish the use of so imposing a symbol of its honor and dignity" as the state coach.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The "Aliaire Will Case"-The Jury Bis-The "Aliaire Will Case"—The Jury Biaagree and are Discharged.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—Justice Smith.—
Francis W. Hoe et al. vs. Calicia A. T. Aliaire, executivity, etc. This case, the details of which have been heretofere fully reported in our columns, was summed up to Wednesday and Thursday, and the jury charged on Thursday, and directed to bring in a scaled verdict as Friday morning.

The point in the case to be decided non whether the

will of James P. Allaire, deceased, formerly the well-known proprietor of the "Allaire Works," in this city, was shained from him by defendant, his second wile, by undue influence, to the prejudice an ideriment of plaintiffs, the surviving children by Mrs. Allairs' first wife.

The property in question, bequeathed, is variously estimated from as low as \$50,000 to as high as \$500.00, Counsel for plaintiffs, Mr. James T. Brady, in summing up, contended that there was nothing in the evidence warranting the presumption that Mr. Allairs would have made this will, leaving the bulk of his property to his second wile and his son by her, unless andue influence had been used by this second wife.

Counsel for defendant, John Sibham, contended that the evidence showed that Mr. Allairs was illiteated by the children by his first wife (plain/iff); that he had good reasons for making the will as he did; that it was made eight years before his death, sand frequently shown by him, during those eight years, to many persons, to whom he said it was his will, and that he had good reasons for making such a will.

The jury, after being out all night, came into Court to use their best endeavors to agree, as the coars was important, and this war, second trial. The lury then retires again, but about noon came into Court again, and, after stating their inability to agree, were discharged.

The jury asond, nine of the opinion that no undue influence had been used, to three of the contrary opinion—a somewhat remarkable contrart to the opinion of the jury on the former trial, the jury then achieved the contrary opinion—a somewhat remarkable contrart to the opinion of the jury on the former trial, the jury then achieved to three of the contrary opinion.—X, Y, Com, Adv.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Saturday. Nov. 23, 1887.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were unchanged: '64 5-20s sold at 1054; 1124 was bld for 6s of 1881; 1064 for '65 5-20s; 1074 for July, '65, 5-20s; and 108 for '62 5-20s. City loans were dull and lower; the new issue sold at 1014@1014, a decline of 4.

Rauroad shares, as we have noticed for sometime past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Raulroad sold at 494, no change; Reading at 48, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 502, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 1254, no change.

1254, no change, and Camden and Amboy at 1254, no change.
City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 184 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 264 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 104 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates. Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices Mechanics' sold at 304, no change. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 105 for Northern Liberties; 54 for Girard; 904 for Western; 304 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 294 (230, a slight decline.

In low-priced Coal shares there was more doing. New York and Middle sold at 24, and Fulton at 44; 24 was bid for Green Mountain, at 34 for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1394; 11 A. M., 1394; 12 M., 1404; 1 P. M., 1394, an advance of a on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

8 sh C & Am R......(125)/2

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers?
No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139/@140/; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112/@113/; U. S. 6-20a, 1862, 107/@1684; do., 1864, 105/@105/; do., 1865, 106/@106/; do. July, 1865, 107/@107/; do. July, 1867, 107/@107/; do. July, 1867, 107/@107/; do. July, 1867, 107/@107/; bs, 10-40s, 101/@101/; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105/@105/; 3d series, 105/@105/; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119/@119/; May, 1365, 117/@117/\*; August, 1865, 116/@116/; September, 1865, 115/@116/; Octo-116 @116; September, 1865, 115 @116; October, 1865, 1151@1154. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern' ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@1134; old 5-20s, 106@1084; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., July, 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1014@1014; 7-30s, June, 105@1054; do., July, 105@1054. Gold, 1394@1394.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, Nov. 22.—The Flour Market presents of new feature. There is a limited inquiry for shipment and 6 0 barrels St. Louis winter Wheat sold on secreterms. The home consumers purchased a few hus dred barrels in lots at \$75608 56 for superfine, \$550 7 50 for extras \$10611 for Northwestern extra family. \$1160 1275 for Pennsylvania and Onio do, do., and \$137 14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour. Is searce and duil. We quote at \$5506875 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel. Corn Meal is held at \$675 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel for Brandywine.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and the demand for this description is fair at yesterday's quotations. Isaies of 150c bushels red at \$555 for prime. By is steady, with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at \$175. Corn—The demand has somewhat fallen off, and prices are not so firm. Sales of yellow at \$175, and winter mixed at \$140. Oats are in moderate required, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 756676c. Barley is quite active. Bales of 10,000 bushels Western, a straight lot, at \$1100. Barley Matt is unchanged.

Bark—A small lot of No. 1 Quercitron sout at \$125. changed. Bark—A small lot of No. 1 Quercitron sold at \$65 P

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Provisions are dull, and prices favor buyers. Whisky-Nothing doing.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......NOVEMBER 23. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING. & Co.

Barque Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Gibraltar, L. Westergard & Co.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Clenfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.

Schr S. Wilson, Novell, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr Marion Gage, Shoppard, Barbados, J R. Ras&Co.

Schr Wide World, Hildreth, Churleston, Scott & Sons

St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig George Ames, Ward, 22 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, 4 days from Providence, in ballist to captain.

Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Providence, Schr N. E. Clark, from Fawtocket.

Steamer Diamond State, Robinson, 18 hours from Baitimore, with mass, to J. D. Ruoff.

Baitimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruon.

Brig Quintero, for Philadelphia, salied from Matanmas previous to 22d inst.
Schr J. A. Crawford, from Gloucester for Philadelphis, at Newport 20th inst.
Schr H. McFadden, Sharp, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Baltimore 11st inst.
Schr S. Flah, Davis, hence for Boston, at Holmes
Hole 20th inst.
Schr Mary Emily, Adams, from Chowan River for
Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 21st inst.
Schr J. N., Griffin, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.
Schr Margaret, Bamson, hence, at Galveston 14th
instant. instant.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, for Philadelphia, cleared as
Georgetown, D. C., Zint inst.
Bohrs E. N. Perry, Ramilton, from Portland, and
Aid. Smith, from Balem, both for Philadelphia, at
New York vesterday. Georgetown, D. C., Ziat inst.

Behrs E. N. Perry, Hamilton, from Portland, and Aid. Smith, from Salem, both for Philadelphia, and New York yesterday.

Behrs L. Hunter. Berry: M. M. Weaver. Weaver, B. & F. Cornon, Brower; M. Reinhart, Hand; W. U. Bartleit, Bartleit; J. Ricordo Java, Farrell: M. Riser, Riley; J. W. Vannaman, Sharp; T. J. Trainen Taiper; R. Shaw, Shaw; A. Garwood, Godfrey; Vaint Sharp; I. & A. Esbeccek, Smith: W. Wallans, Smill; Sharp; I. & A. Esbeccek, Smith: W. Wallans, Smill; Sharp; I. & A. Esbeccek, Smith: W. Wallans, Smill; Sharp; I. & A. Esbeccek, Smith: W. Wallans, Smill; Sharp; I. & A. Esbeccek, Smith: W. Wallans, Smill; Sharp; I. & A. Esbeccek, Smith: W. Wallans, Smill; Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford that list.

Behr M. L. Vankirk, Halsy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket sist inst.

Behr M. L. Vankirk, Halsy, for Philadelphia, cleared Schr Eva May, Richards, for Philadelphia, at New York, New Yor