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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

JATEST 'FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

FRANCE.

Na poleon III and Europe in 1867. Web,ave received a copy of the pamphlet "Nap'sleon III and Europe in 1867," whose appear ance has been awaited with some anxiety. as IL, was supposed to proceed from an official or / semi-official source. The correctness of this su pposition has been semi-officially denied. a ad the pamphlet is supposed to speak for no

I. The mission of France is to pronounce the

being accomplished in Germany in all that re-lates to its internal organization, 2 Conscien-tious execution of the Convention of September 15, or the formation of an equivalent guarantee. 3. Progressive development of the liberal ideas contained in the letter of the 19th

of January, 1867. III. Germany is made, and the slightest breath may suffice to raise the wave which will place the sovereign crown of Germany upon the forehead of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern. IV The fact of this unity for from being the

IV. The fact of this unity, far from being the fortuitous result of spontaneous events, which more far-sighted skill might have frustrated, is, upon the contrary, the necessary, organic, inevitable development of secular causes, and, let us not hesitate to aver, of noble and legiti-mate aspirations. France might have relarded but compile not have presented this formation

but could not have prevented this formation. V. France coupt not and France cannot pre-vent the completion of German unity. She cannot because she must not be faise to her democratic and liberal mission. She ought not and she cannot, lastly, because she must not make what is illogical and aujust the pivot of her colley. her policy.

France, and more especially the France of the last eighty years, is in Europe the lighest expression of those two magical words to which expression of those two magical words to which belong in the fature, and even already at pre-sent, the empire of the world-Democracy and Liberalism. France, which, without directly desiring to do so, has so powerfully contributed to the unification of Germany, for beyond the Alps as beyond the Rhine, she recognizes, re-spects, and salutes with her most ardent sym-withing the word nationality.

spects, and salutes with her most ardent sym-pathies, the word nationality. VII. The philosophy of history shows with the clearest evidence that certain ideas prevail at certain epochs with a certain inevitable fa-tality. One of the ideas which has most im-passioned and still most impassions our age, is the idea of association. This magic breath which urges on to unity displays itself in its loftiest expression in political life, properly so called. There it calls forth, as one of the great realities, a future yet impossible to define is destined to see accomplished, great agglomera-tions by force of their nationality, i. c., by the force of a certain homogeneousness resulting tions by force of their nationality, i.e., by the force of a certain homogeneousness resulting at once from the origin of the language, from history, from religious ties, and lastly from raipable and practicable interest. The facts accomplished, or in course of accomplishment in Germany, are its most powerful expression. VIII. France must not, under penalty of prov-ing false to the principles that constitute her greatness and her strength in the world, inter-fere in the internal affairs of Germany. IX. What would be the probable and almost certain consequence of an interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany? 1. The whole o Germany, not only from the Rhine to the Main and the Inn, and from the Inn to the Danube, Northern Germany, and Southern

Danabe, Northern Germany, and Southern Germany, up to the frontiers of the empire of Aust is, and, perhaps, nay even probably Ger-many beyond those frontiers, on foot for a just cause; further (this eventually must also be con-sidered) in the second rank, Russia, which sidered) in the scoold rank, Russia, which would not probably allow to pass without pro-fiting thereby so favorable an opportunity fo having by the treaty of 1856 torn up by the hands of Central Europe. 2. The abandonment of the temporal papacy to Garibaldian dema-gogues, in order to purchase the neutrality of a Government whose active support would be in Government whose active support would be in any case of very slight use to as, but whose hos-tility might neutralize a portion of our forces. X. In a war between France and Germany, one battle and ten battles, gained or lost, would never bring about anything but ruses, falsely called treaties of peace. The imprudent hand that should desire to prevent Germany from remaining or becoming a nation would kindle a war totally destined to ravage Europe for an incalculable period by, so to speak, periodical a war totally destined to ravage Europe for an incalculable period by, so to speak, periodical hecatombs. Many generations yet unborn would only appear upon this earth to be, when arrived at adolescence, mown down upon the plains of Belgium, the Palatinate, or West-phalta. What a harvest for Death would there be in these innumerable battallons, represent-ing the gigantic shock of two great nations in arms, making generous victims pay for the fatal error of a day ! XI. The immense majority of the nation will bless the Chief of France for giving to the counbless the Chief of France for giving to the coun-try not only a peace which in no way offends our honor, but further and above all the cerour honor, but further and above all the cer-tainty of that peace. There exists, we are aware, among us a small minority which might blame the pacific tendencies of the Govern-ment. This minority is composed in part of turbulent and unreflecting spirits, who con-found vanity with dignity, bravado with cou-rage, the love of adventure with the wish of the country. The remainder is made up of th se who blame and always will blame every-thing at all times. thing at all times. XII. The German people, secured against all interference on our part in its internal affairs, is destined to become our most faithful ally. Even thing unites and nothing separates us, XIII. It is important to add that this pro-gramme, capable of giving to Europe a long era of peace and prosperity, can only become a reality upon three conditions: -I. That the Con-vention of September 15, or the equivalent we endeavor to substitute for it, shall be rigorously engeaved and that thus the Holy Father reendeavor to substitute for it, shall be rigorously respected, and that thus the floly Father re-mains in that full independence to the exercise of his supreme pastoral charge. 2. That France, satisfied at Rome, does not aspire to relieve herself abroad from h-r internal disquietude. 3. Lastly, that Europe, desiring peace like our-selves, shall give an irresistible and absolute guarantee of the fact at a Congress by acquies-cing in universal disarmament. XIV. The future and definitive solution of the Roman question can only be demanded by an Roman question can only be demanded by an agreement between all the powers who are interested in not seeing criminal attempts per-haps periodically renewed, preceded and fol-lowed by agliation as prejudicial to the peace of consciences as to the prosperous march of material interests, XV. France, reassured as to the fate of Papacy, turns her glance upon herself. The coun-try desires the liceral and complete execution of the letter of the 19th of January. The re-forms it contains will not deprive the Imperial Government of one of its old friends, and will give it numerous adherents in the ranks of the young and ardent generation which is free from all ties toward the Governments which pre-cided the popular votes of 1852. terial interests. an hes toward the Governments which pre-cided the popular votes of 1852. XVI. Satisfied at home, sympathizing in the development of the great German nation, an ever vialiant guardian of the Papacy, France may now give Europe a long era of peace. But, in order that this peace should not bean armed peace more fatal than war, it is necessary for Ecrope to join in the pacific views of France, and for a general disarmament to give the world a manifest piedge of universal appease-ment.

with my kingdom by the events of a great opoch. I renew with confidence the expression of my conviction that the inhabitants of those territories, inasmuch as I accept them with my whole heart as my people, will also on their part devote themselves with honorrable fidelity to me and to their extended fatherland. The full power which the national representa-tion conferred upon my Government to pre-pare the way for the entry of the new pro-vinces into the constitutional state of things existing in Prussia, has been taken advantage of to establish a preliminary equilibrium in those territories where it appeared to be absolutely required by the common interests of the State. In the new territories, after the views of the principal inhabitants had been ascertained, district and provincial constitutions. district and provincial constitutions, connected as closely as possible with the institutions already established, and which had become dear to the population, have been called into existence, Constitutions which on being carried out and further developed, will be calculated to revive the interest of the inhabitants in the regulation of their economical affairs, and to prepare the way for the much-to-be-desired autonomy of the inrger and communal cor-porations. While the military institutions of the North German Confederation have, by the Federal Constitution and by thelaw on liability to military service, been established on the ap-proved bases of the Prinstan institutions, the organization of the military forces of the entire Fatherland has been completed in its principal features. The ground for the united efforts of the representatives of my whole monarchy

leatures. The ground for the united efforts of the representatives of my whole monarchy having been prepared, our joint and, please God, unanimous exertions will succeed in making that ground fruitful. Honored Sirs-The work of national unity which the Prussian Parliament was called upon

which the Prussian Parliament was called upon to sanction by its vote has now become a mai-ter of fact. If you have consented to transfer a portion of your privilege to the North German Parliament, already does the testimony of his-tory bear witness that you have done the right thing at the right time. By the organization of the North German Confederation the Prus-sian people have acquired additional pledges of security, and an enlarged field for organic development, while at the same time conjunc-tion with our fellow-countrymen of the South tion with our fellow-countrymen of the South German States, the community of all social in-terests, and an effective protection of all the higher blessings of national existence, have been teresis, and an effective protection of all the higher blessings of national existence, have been secured. The treaties upon which the com-munity of interests rest, have recently at-tained a still greater importance from the fact that, while under discussion in the different Parliaments, the national spirit victoriously maintained liself. The relations of my Gov-ernment with foreign powers have not under-gone any change in consequence of the new conditions in which Prussia is placed in the midst of the North German Confedera-tion. With a friendly character of those relations, the personal interviews with the majority of; the religning sovereigns in Germany and abroad, the opportunity for which was offered me last summer, perfectly harmonize. The peaceful object of the German movement is recognized and appreciated by all the powers of Europe, and the peaceful endea-vors of the rulers are supported by the wishes of the peoples, to whom the increasing de-velopment and amalgamation of spiritual and material interests makes peace a necessity. The recent anxiety respecting a disturbance of peace in one part of Europe, where two great nations, both most amicably connected with us, appeared to be threatened by a serious complication, I may now look upon as having disappeared. It will be the endeavor of my Government as regards these difficult questions which in that quarter still remain unsolved, on the one hand to respond to the claims of my Catholic subjects and to evince my care for the dignity and the independence of their Church, and on the other hand to satisfy the duties which increases for Prussis in consequence of political interests and the inter-national relations of Germany. In neither do I see in fulfilment of the tasks which are isid before my Government any danger to peace, Let us, then, the more confidently undertake before my Government any danger to peace. Let us, then, the more confidently undertake the task of the solution of our internal develop-ment, and may your labors for the welfare of the State be richly blessed.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Additional Particulars of the Terrible Disaster at South Bergen-The Killed and Wounded-The Scene Yesterday-Preparations for the Coroner's Investigation.

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possible quality, forbade any critical examina-tion. The killed and wounded were stated correctly in our report of yesterday, with these additions, Two boys named Foster ware involved in the catastrophe. Robert Foster was killed, the boy Edward escaping death, though severely in-jured in the leg and arm. Besides the foreman, Burns, who was completely annihilated, an-other man of the same name was slightly in-jured by the flying splinters. A woman named Scanlan, who was in a house adjacent, was severely injured in the legs by the window being blown in on her; while, singularly, two men, named respectively William B. Sim-monds and John Houlaghan, who were in the shed at the time of the explosion, escaped with comparatively slight injuries. Simmonds was hurt in the head by falling timbers, and is since stone deaf, while Houlaghan had his thigh and side lacerated, and may have sustained internal injuries. From the latter we get the following:--

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday I went into the blacksmith's shop for a bolt for the use of the switches, and spoke to Simmonds, one of the men there, giving him directions as to the description of bolt I wanted, telling him to make naste with it. Looking across to the opposite side of the fireplace from where I was I saw Burns with a large can of oll between his legs and a red-hot poker or iron bar in his hand. Simmonds said to me, "Oh, sure you're always in a hurry," and, catching me by the shoulder, shoved me towards the door, about three yards from it. I then took a step towards the door and immediately heard a report. The next I recollect is hearing Sim-monds say to me, "Oh, John, I am killed!" I answered him saying, "What did you strike me for?" I thought he had struck me. We were both up against an embankment. While I was in the shed a man named Kelly was at the fire and the helper at the bellows. The boy Foster was standing alongside. After I started to reach my house I was knocked down twice, I appose by falling timber. STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.



A Fiasco at Newark, Delaware, To-day.

The Sheriff Prevents a Meeting of the Men.

Another Place to be Selected.

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

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING RELIGRAPH NEWARE, Del., Nov. 27-7 A. M .- We left Baltimore in the 840 train last night for this place, with the noisiest crowd we have been in for years. They were singing and expressing great joy at the fight not being abandoned en tirely. The ground selected for the fight is about half a mile from the station. Collyer stopped over night at Elkton, Md., six miles south of Newark, and the fight will take place when the principals arrive.

with his posse, and has scattered the crowd. It will take a long time to get them together. It is quite likely that the fight will not take place in this State. The Sheriff came near catching Collyer last night at the Station, but the boys got Sam out of the way in time.

STILL LATER. There is no prospect of a fight yet. The Both men have gained much in weight.

in this place last night and to-day, and the most were greatly annoyed by the "pugs." The Washington House was entirely given over to the desperadoes, the clerks and guests generally leaving in terror. The fancy men declare that they will have the battle somewhere, as they have paid for the whistle pretty dearly, and have had quite enough disappointment. The authorities are on the alert everywhere, and the fight will be prevented, if possible.

Up to noon there was no fight in progress

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets,

LONDON, Nov. 27-Noon.-Consols for money opened at 045; United States Five-twentles, 705-18; Illinois Central, 852; Eric Railroad, 872; Livenpool, Nov. 27-Noon.-The Cotton market opens duik and unchanged. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs are irregular. Corn has advanced to 48s. 6d. California white wheat has declined to 18s. 6d.

Produce-Sugar is firm at 26s, 6d, for No 12 standard, Other articles are without change. Provisions unchanged in quotations.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Rimerant Puglilats-Rumors of Murder and other Orimes, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, NOV. 27.

There are no tidings yet of the prize fight between Collyer and Kelley, which was to have occurred near Newark, Delaware, carly this morning.

There are various rumors of outrages and ruf fianism by the crowd which left here last night to attend the fight, one of which is that John English, a noted Baltimore rowdy, was killed at Havre-de-Grace, and several others wounded. Also, that the behavior of the party was bad on the train Also, that the Delaware authorities have arrested the principal parties and stopped the mill.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23. - The steamer Golden City from Panama, has arrived. The French transport Eriville, from Tabiti, has arrived, bringing the mails of October 24th. Off Neckahierra Island, on the 25th ult., she spoke the whale-ship Petrel, of Nantucket, with 1100 barrels sperm oil. The same day she saw the whaler Martha Washington, of New Bedford. Redford The ship Sapphire, from New York, has ar-

rived.

The ship Sapphire, from New York, has ar-rived. The schooner Kate, from Honolulu to Vic-toria, has put into this port in distress, having encountered heavy weather. A Colima (Mexico) letter of the 13th instant, states that Raymond Vega has been re-elected Governor. All business was paralyzed by the late increase of maritime duties, which raised the tariff schedule 170 per cent. The importers have also to pay 50 per cent on the duties levied by the Imperial Government. The foreign merchants will be victimized until driven out of the country. Corona is still at Guadaloupe, trying to faise an army to fight Lazerdo. The merchants of Colims decline to send for-ward a conducta, for fear that its safety will be jeopardized.

The merchants of comms decline to safely will be jeopardized.
There is much dissatisfaction with Juarez and his vacillating policy, and a revolution is shortly expected.
BAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The opposition steamship Arizona, for New York via Panama, sailed to-day, carrying 1820 bbls. flour, the first steamer shipment this season.
Advices from Arizona give the particulars of the campaign of Colonel Prior, Major Clendennin, and Lieutemant Wells against the Holorissa Indians.
The country of the tribe was overrun by the expedition, their ranches and winter stores destroyed, and thirty Indians killed and seventeen taken prisoners. Colonel Price proposed to drive the Indians from point to point, until they become, quiet, or fear of extermination.
The steamer California, from Victoria via Portland, brings \$206,000 in treasure.
The barque Loyal Sam from Glasgow has arrived.

rived. Wheat is firm at \$2:60@2:65; sales on Saturday of 200,000 ancks at these figures:—Flour quiet at \$7:50@8; Legal-tenders, 72 The whaleship Aurora, from the Arctic Ocean has arrived with 650 barrels oil and 100,000 lbs.

Bank shares were in good demand far invest-ment at full prices. 51 was bid for Commercial: 104 tor Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; 41 for Consolidat.on; 69 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union. Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30, an advance of 1; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 215, an advance of 4; 114 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 88 for Morris Canal preferred; 114 for Susque-hanns Canal; 45 for Delaware Division; and 37 for Wyoning Valley Canal Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1393; 11 A. M., 1395; 12 M., 1395; 1 P. M., 1595, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening: -The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-

-The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-

"Money is easy on call at 7 per cent, and stock houses make up their accounts readily. Merchant bills sell slewly at high rates. Hest can be had at 7% (9, and second grade at 100012."

-The N. Y. Herald this morning says:-

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

Silver, 133@1344.
Mesars. William Painter & Co., banker s No. 38 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :-- Gold, 1394@1393; U. S. 68, 1881, 1124@1134; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1074@108; do., 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., July, 1865, 1074@108; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., July, 1865, 1074@108; do., 1014 1867, 1074@108; 5s, '10-40e, 102@1024; U. S. 7-30e, 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@ 1054; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1194; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; Sep-tember, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1154.
—Mesars, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern.

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@1134; old 5-20s, 1074@108;7 new 5-20s, 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 106@1064;1 do., July, 1074@108;1 do., 1867, 1074@108; 10-40s, 102@ 1024; 7-30s, June, 1054@1051; do., July, 1054@ 1055. Gold, 1394@1395.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 77.-Bark-The offerings are small, and for Quercitron the demand is steady; small sales of No. 1 at \$55 \$ ton. The Flour Market is devoid of life, but there

LATER. The Sheriff of Newcastle county arrived here

betting stands one hundred to forty on Collyer. There was an immense amount of rowdyism

disgraceful scenes were enacted. Several roughand-tumble rows occurred, and the citizens

and the crowd of roughs has been separated, and the Sheriff is watching the roughs. It is understood that the "mill" is to come off somewhere this afternoon, but nothing is known of thematter positively.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] NEWARK, Del., Nov. 27 .- Two trains left Baltimore last evening crowded to overflowing with

NORTH GERMANY.

Opening of the Prussian Legislature-Speech of King William,

Speech of King William, BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Prussian Champers were opened to day by the King of Prussia in ferson. His Majesty delivered the following speech from the throne:— Tilushicus, noble, and 'honored gentlamen of both Houses of the Dick.—To-day I salate, for the first time in this place, the representatives of the new territories which have been united

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Another Proclamation by Mazzini. M. Mazzini has issued the following address

M. Mazzihi has issued the following address to his fellow-countrymen:--Italians:--Is there a spark of honor in your souls? Any sense of dignity? A remnant of old Italian pride? A remembrance of the faith which made your fathers feared, and made them great? If there

your fathers leared, and made them great 7 if there is, prove it, and prove it quickly. You are in one of these moments which either make or mar the future of a nation. Your acts will either bid Europe regard you as a people of cowards, or hall in you the Italian nation, risen again to teach the world the lesson of civilization, of liberty, and of iron strength or will. Choose; now or never more. The situation is clear, incontestable, and visible to all.

Italians do not agai, we are their uncontested masters?" No, by the soul of Pier Cappoal. Oh, Italians! les the tocam sound, and let that sound proclaim a ma-tional war to the invaders. Let anything be said of you save that which sinks a nation in the mire-in Italy both army and people are cowards. But in order that the war may be havional, in order to have arms, ammunition, money, horses, volunteers, sol-diers, bases of operation, and isaders of proved fidelity, daring, willing, and capable, you must first make your country your own, and free yourself from the Goverameat which disbubors and betrays you. The war most epring from the issurrection. In the face of existing facts, all self-deusion is sin or foily.

ily. r monarchy might have had the initiative starting

It would not. Our army might have preceded the French to

But did not. Our monarchy allowed our volunteers to form in nufficient strength to begin the struggle; then pre-ented them from forming in sufficient force to con-

insufficient strength to begin the strugglet then pre-vented them from forming in sufficient force to con-quer. Our monarchy twice imprisoned Garibaldi as a Rebel; it chose the moment of foreign intervention to form a semi-clerical ministry, headle to all liberty; it discolved the Committee of Aid. It passed the fron-tier only to render up to the Papai Government those populations who had invoked Italy through the plebische; it witnessed unmoved the slaughter of our lialians; it retired from the positions it had occupied upon the advance of the Freuch: it has denied Rome, italy, and the nonor of our flag. Is there one among you who would share-our enter-prise with the monarchy? No, a monarchy which begins by yielding up the sepulchre of its ancestors to the forearner, and ends with Lissa and Castozza, can bring upon you noach but evil, periddy, and shame. Heaten, if you truly set your country stalvation, to separate your fate from it. Freemen now delivered from distrust, and fraring no betray al, throw yourselves resolutely into the truggle, and conquer. We republicans bad nought on our side but Rome. We republicans bad nought on cur side but Rome. We republicans bad nought on cur side but Rome. We republicans bad nought on cur side but Rome. We when for two long months we held thirty thomand French solders do not represent France: they repre-sent a despot who has reaching the score they repre-sent a despot who has randing descending the steep of ruin. France is burning to revoit, in fact, they were resisted, and who he randing descending the steep of ruin. France is burning to revoit. There is a the bap-waiting your resistance to enable her to deal him the insel how. These invaders do not represent France they repre-sent a daspot who has randing descending the steep of ruin. France is burning to revoit. There is the bap-ing how.

awaiting your reasons to Rome! Therein is the bap-liaitans, to Rome! to Rome! Therein is the bap-tism of our nation. There, when this flag of victory is planted or the Capitol, shall an Assembly, the elect of the people, dictate the pact destined to put an end to the lingering crisis brought upon you by the moharoby. JOSEPH MAZZINI, November 8.

Launch of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamer Alaska, of four thousand tons burthen, built for the Facilie Mail Steamship Company, by Henry Sheers, of Green Point, was launched this morning. The Alasks is intended to run between this port and Aspinwall, and will be ready for sea in April, 1888.

reach my house I was knocked down twice, I suppose by falling timber. A number of the residents of South Bergen and others visited the scene of the disaster yes-terday, and were not sparing of their denuncia-tion of what they termed the culpable negli-gence exhibited in the storage of this terribly destructive agent in the immediate neighbor-hood. In a shed near by, the door of which it is said was unlocked, and one side of which was only nertially how ded was stored some airteen said was unlocked, and one side of which was only partially boarded, was stored some sixteen or twenty cans of nitro-glycerine, each one con-taining fifty pounds, sufficient almost to blow the entire State of New Jersey into or out of the Union. As this material is equally liable to explosion from concussion or compression, as well as under heat or ignition, some idea of the danger may be inferred from its exposure thus to stray missiles or the blundering interference of people ignorant of its nature.—N. Y. Herald.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Important Letter from Hon, R. J. Walker-He Recommends Immediate Resumption of Specie Payments-He also Advises the Abolition of the In-ternal Revenue System-How Taxation Can be Reduced.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, former Secretary The Hon. Robert J. Walker, former Secretary of the Treasury, is preparing, at the request of his friends, an elaborate letter upon the na-tional finances. It will be remembered that Mr. Walker advocated Secretary Chase's na-tional banking and financial system in 1863, and after that became a law he weat to Europe, by request of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase, as the financial agent of the Government, and caused our loans to be taken, mainly in Germany, to our loans to be taken, mainly in Germany, to the extent of several hundred millions of dol-iars. It is believed that he will in a few days publish this letter, which we learn is to em-

tiable credit, and prevent a collapse. Gover-nor Walker is opposed alike to paper expansion and contraction, as both necessarily leading,

in his judgment, to repudiation. 2. An immediate restoration of the Union and the reduction of our expenditures to a and the reduction of our expenditures to a peace basis. These expenditures thus reduced, including the payment of interest on the pub-lic debt and a very small and gradual reduc-tion of the principal, he thinks ought not to exceed \$220,000,000 a year in gold. The payment of the Government expenditures in gold, in-stead of paper, would be equivalent at once to 30 per cent. reduction of those expenses. Thus, immediately resuming specie payments and reducing the expenditures to a sum not exceed. immediately resuming specie payments and reducing the expenditures to a sum not exceed-ing \$220,000,000 a year, he thinks finat a tariff of revenue would bring at least \$200,000,000 a year, increasing every year with our angmented wealth and population. S. The immediate abolition of our whole in-ternal system of laxation, including the income fay the tay on value starmo, tay and all other

a. The infineeriale abolition of our whole in-ternal system of laxation, including the income tax, the tax on sales, stamp tax, and all other internal taxes, except the excise on wines, for-mented and spirithous liquors, and tobacco. Without reducing the taxes on these articles, or surrendering their proceeds to frand and rascality, he believes that at least \$120,000,000 a year could be realized. This would make the total revenue \$320,000,000 in gold per annum, which would leave a very large margin, far more than he thinks is required. Should it yield much more than is wanted, he would still further reduce the taxation by taking off the duties on sugar, tea, and coffee. Fhould there still be a large surplus, he is in favor of still further reducing or repeal-ing all duties on the necessaries of life not pro-duced in this country. Should there still remain a surplus he favors devoting it to great national works of internal improvement. He thinks, as he always has, that the ray material of domestio manufactures should be duty free, and exempt from excise or taxation. 4. The national banking system should be

om excise or taxation. 4. The national banking system should be . The national banking system should be sustained and improved upon, repealing the monopoly clause, and leaving all perfectly free to establish banks who will comply with the laws of Congress, thus giving all sections of the country as large an amount of substantial cir-culating medium as their interests require.

roughs and others interested in the projected fight between Collyer and Kelely. On their arrival here there was much disorder, conse-quent upon the sudden irruption of so many quent upon the sudden irruption of so many strangers, and numerous fights occurred grow-ing out of quarrels regarding the two cham-pions. The Sheriff made two attempts to arrest Collyer, but his friends managed to get him off, and he and Kelley went to Elkton, where they spent the night. A portion of the crowd took possession of the Washington Hotel, where they sheltered themselves during the night. The residents shut up their houses; and the mob were unable to obtain quarters, and great humber spent the night lying about under the numbers spent the night lying about under the fences and in sheds and outhouses. Early this morning the crowd assembled at the spot selected for the fight, about a mile from the railroad station, but the Sheriff appeared with his posse and caused a scattering, so that it is doubtful whether the principals can obtain an doubtful whether the principals can obtain an opportunity to maul each other.

The Match Between Coburn and McCoole

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Joe Coburn has been very kindly treated by the sports in this city since his arrival, and to-night had a grand ovasince his arrival, and to-night had a grand ova-tion during a sparring exhibition, at which Mike McCoole was also present. Naturally comparisons herefavor McCoole. He is gigantic alongside of Coburn, but many bets are made already that the latter will winthe fight, Coburn states publicly that John C. Heenan wished to respond to McCoole's challenge, and offered \$500 for the chance. McCoole says if he whips Coburn he will accommodate Heenan next time. McCoole starts South on a visiting but time. McCoole starts South on a visiting, but not sparring, tour next week. He is very con-fident of defeating Coburn, and wishes to double

Mysterious Murder of a Colored Man-The Oyster Trade of Virginia-Changes

sent. Some persons arege that williams was bothering Mrs. Prentice about the rent of the house, while others are of the opinion that they were living together as man and wife. Be that as it may, Williams' body was found in front of the house occupied by Mrs. Prentice in a shock-ing condition. His face was frightfully dis-figured, and looked as though the deed had been done with a dull are

figured, and looked as though the deed had been done with a dull axe. It is said that blood was found upon the floor of the house occupied by Mrs. Prentice, and also upon some of her clothing; but she claims to have been sound asleep the entire night, and to have known nothing whatever of the affair until this morning. She has been arrested on suspicion, and will be held until further de-relownents show who was the real perpetrator

until this morning. End has both sirvest of suspicion, and will be held until further de-velopments show who was the real perpetrator of the horrible crime. The three small steamers for the use of the Oyster Inspectors of this District, which are being built in Richmond, are rapidly approach-ing completion, and will be ready for use in a few days. These boats are each slixly feet in length, with a beam of thirteen feet, and have a depth of hold of five and a half feet. They are forty tons each, thirty horse power, and the wheels are five feet in diameter. The boats are said to be models of neatness, and are named the Tredegar, William F. Taylor, and Virginia, and will be commanded by the chief inspector and three deputies, William H. C. Lovitt, Esq., Captain Spotiswood, of Norfolk, and William Feed, of Accomac.

Feed, of Accomac, The oyster trade is a wast source of revenue to the Stale, and her interests will be well protected by these gentlemen. It is estimated that an average of lwenty thousand bushels of oysters are daily shipped from Norfolk alone, and as the weather becomes cooler this business will increase

The following changes have been made at the Gosport Navy Yard:-- Assistant Surgeon George B. Fife has been detached from the sloop-of-war Fortsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Third Assistant Engineer E. P. Howell has resigned. Midshipman C. L. Phillips has been ordered to the Placetaona

bone. October 16, spoke the Eagle, with 1000 barrels oil and 10,000 lbs. bone, and the Ohio with 460 barrels oil and 6000 lbs. bone, both bound to Honolulu.

Markets by Telegraph.

WEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 66; Reading, 96; Canion Co., 44; Erie Railroad, 71; Cleveland and Toledo, 162; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 63; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Michigan Ceatral, 116; Michigan Southern, 80; New York Ceatral, 116; Hilnols Central, 131; Camberland preferred, 130; Virkinia 68, 45; Hudson River, 1255; U. S. Five-twentien, 1862, 197; do. 1884, 1055; do. 1885, 166; Ten-forties, 1025; Seven-thirties, 1055; Starling Exchange, unbhanged. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 1395;

The New York Mayoralty Election.

The election for Mayor of New York occurs next Tuesday. Mr. John H. Anthon, candidate next Tuesday. Mr. John H. Anthon, candidate of the Democratic Union party, has withdrawn In favor of Hon, John T. Hoffman, the present incumbent. The tickets are as follows:--Hon. John T. Hoffman, Tammany Democrat; Hon. Fernande Wood, Mozart Hall Democrat; Hon. William A. Darling, Republican. It is hard to guess who will be elected, but as the conserva-tive Republicans will probably vote for Wood, his chances seem to be the best at present.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce.-William Stall was charged with assault and battery upon Henry Keller. The defendant was in strend-snce; but the prosecutor fild not appear. The law rewards the diligent. The bill was submitted with-off evider ce, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. George H. Springer was acquitted of a charge of the inrcent of a watch. This case was similar to the pre-ceding, and, the law rewarding the diligent, the bill was submitted without svidence. Edward McCaffery was acquitted of a charge of the inrcent of §14 belonging to Creighton Sloan. The prosecutor sol appearing, the bill was submitted with-out evidence. George Rotherham was charged with furious driv-ing. Dr. Kameriy tenified-That one day recently, as he was driving at an ordinary rate up fifth street, above Hace, having the right of way, the defendant dashed into his buggy with a heavy four-seated wagon, taking off a wheel of his buggy, to see what him into the street; without stopping to asse what

wagon, taking off a wheel of his buggy, and dropping him into the street; without stopping to see what injury he had done, he dashed furiously up street, and was arrested at Third and Green streets. The act of Assembly under which this charge was made incodes only the drivers of public vehicles for the conveyance of passengers; and, therefore, the defendant's wagon not having been proven to be such a vehicle, this case fell to the ground, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. David Myers was acquitted of a charge of larceny as helles. There was no evidence to support the charge.

as balles. There was no evidence to support the charge. DISTRICT COURT-Judge Hars.-O. Wilson Davis, to the use of Lewis Audenreid, vs. The Hope La-surance company. An action to recover \$5300 on an insurance policy, for the less by fire of the steamer Meteor, at Chester, in November, 1865. Sefore re-ported. On trial. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judge Allison.-Monigomery vs. Grant, Before reported, On trial. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - Judge Cadwalader.-The United States vs. Barreis, etc. Marcus Marks, claimant, An information of the for-relture of property for violation of the Revenue iaw in conducting the liquor business contrary to its pro-visions. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING THESERAPH,]

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867, } There was very little disposition to operate in tooks this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government loans were in fair demand 10-40s sold at 102, no change; 7-30s at 1054, no change; and '45 5-20s at 106, no change. 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1074 tor '62 5-20s; 1054 for '64 5-20s; and 107 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1011@1013, a slight decline; and old do. at 971

no change. Rauroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 50, no change: Lehigh Valley at 51, an advan coof 4; Minehill at 57, no change; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 251, no change. 23 was bld for Little Schuyl-kill; 64 for Norristown; 483 for Reading; 324 for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Catawissa pre-

for Norsh Febhoyivana, at for Catawissa pre-ferred; and 42 for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 72 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for for Tenth and Eleventh; 184 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphis; and 304 for Bestonville. Seston ville.

steam y; amail sales of No. 1 at \$55 a ton. The Flour Market is devoid of life, but there is a very firm feeling, and some holders are un-willing to operate at present quotations; the de-mand for shipment is extremely limited, and the home consumers purchase sparingly; sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.5068:50 for super-fine; \$8.5069:50 for extras; \$10611 for Northwest-ern extra family; \$1161275for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do.; and \$13614 for fancy brands, ac-cording to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8:5069 % barrel. Brandywine Corn Meal is selling at \$8.75. The stock of Wheat is light, with correspond-ing receipts, and the demand for prime is fair; sales of red at \$2.406250. Rye is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.70 and Southern at \$1:6061 65. Corn is lower; sales of yellow at \$1:40, and Western mixed at \$1.36. Oats are in mode-rate request; sales of Southern and Pennsylva-nia at 756376. Nothing doing in Malt. Seeds-Cloverseed sells at \$7:37.3638 % 64 pounds, and Fiaxseed at \$2.456250. Whisky is without improvement. Whisky is without improvement

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nutling. Schr Pathway, Haley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, Go. Schr Minnle Kinnie, Sprague, Providence, Biakiston,

Schr M. A. Weeks, Hickman, Providence, do. Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Providence, Hammett & Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, Providence, Hammett & Schr Jas. H. Seguine, French, Washington, Bulkley

& Co. Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Washington, Rathburn, Stearns & Co. Stearns & Co. Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, New London, J. C. Scott

& Sons, Schr H. Simons, Godfrey, Salem, Rommel & Hunter, St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ABRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, vith cotton, etc., to Philadelphis and Southern Mail teamship Co. Brig Benl. Carver, Myers, 15 days from Bangor, with umber to captain. Schr C. Comery, Knhn, 14 days from Hallowell, with

Behr C. Comery, Kuhn, 14 days from Hallowell, with stone to capitala. Schr T Ciyde, Bcull, trom Boston, Schr Fathway, Haley, from Boston, Schr J. H. Segulue, Freench, from Boston, Schr E, B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston, Schr E, B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston, Schr E, B. Wheels, Hickman, from Boston, Schr E, B. Emery, Young, from Boston, Schr E, B. Emery, Young, from Boston, Schr E, B. Emery, Young, from Boston, Schr E, B. Graham, Smith, from Boston, Schr D, S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston, Schr D, S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston, Schr G, R. Murney, from Boston, Schr G, R. Murney, from Boston, Schr G, R. Murney, from Boston, Schr H. Elmons, Godfrey, from Balabury, Schr H. Elmons, Godfrey, from Balem, Schr M. Einnis, Sprague, from Providence, Bisamer Diamond State, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. B. Buoff.

Baltimore, with mose, or an analysis and the sector of the Philadelphia Eschange, LEWES, Del., Nov. 25-6 P. M.-Brig Charlotte, lumber laden, for Philadelphia, passed in the Capes yesterday. Wind SE., and loggy. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

TOSEPH LAFFTLA. MEMORANDA. Bip Tameriane, Curtis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool Isth inst. Barque Ormus, Feitingill, hence, at Marseilles lith inst. Barque A. D. Gilbert, Noall, hence for Landon, at instein in the inst., with loss of and. Brand A. D. Gilbert, Noall, hence for Landon, at Feine oth 14th inst., with loss of and. Brand A. D. Gilbert, Noall, hence for Landon, at Feine in R. Muller, M. H. Stockhaugerphia, at New and A. Bartleit, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday. Bether H. R. Muller, M. H. Stockhaugerphia, at New York yesterday. Bether A. Failsenburg, from Horoutene for Philadel-Beth A. Failsenburg, from Boston for Philadel-Beth A. L. Vankitz, from Horoutene for Philadel-Beth A. L. Vankitz, from Harweich for Philadelphia, Beth E. A. Const. Nov. F. – The Is steamathing Towards Konston. Nov. F. – The Is steamathing Towards and the steamon, Nov. F. – The M. steamathing Towards and for Liverpool, direct. DOMESTIO PORTR

DOMESTIO PORTS. New Yons, Nov. 12 - Arrived, steamship Peansyl-mis. Lewis, from Liverpool. Resemble Europa, Oralg. from Giasgow. Ship Record, Filiner, from Liverpool.

the stakes. He will not go into regular train-ing before the 1st of April. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

in the Gosport Navy Yard, Etc. In the Gosport Navy Yard, Etc. FORTERES MONROE, Nov. 25.-A colored man named Jack Williams was murdered last night, in Hampton, under very mysterious circum-stances. As near as I can ascertain, the facts of the case are as follows:-Williams keeps an ent-ing saloon, and has a house which he rents to a family named Prentice. Williams' wife is jiving with a family in Baltimore, while Mrs. Prentice has a husband, who at present is ab-sent. Some persons allege that Williams was bothering Mrs. Frentice about the rent of the