FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Our Relations with England-The Alabama Claims - Two Despatches from Lord Stanley in Reply to Mr. Seward-What England Will and Will Not Consent to Do.

The Alabama Question.

The London papers of December 4 publish the following despatch from Lord Stanley in answer to another from Mr. Seward, concerning the Alabama claims:-

"LOED STANLEY TO MR. FORD. "Foreign Office, Nov. 16, 1867.—Sir:—In my despatch to Sir. F. Bruce of the 10th of September I confined myself to a mere statement of the substance of a despatch from Mr. Seward which Mr. Adams had communicated to me in reply to my despatch of the 24th of May, respecting the claims arising on either side out of the events of the late civil war in the United of the events of the late civil war in the United

States, "Her Majesty's Government having since the date of my despatch fully considered the terms of Mr. Seward's despatch, I will no longer delay acquainting you, for communication to that Minister, with the impression it has made upon

"Her Majesty's Government observe that the President of the United States considers the terms used in my despatch with reference to the so-called Alabama claims to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depradaall the claims of American citizens for deprada-tions upon their commerce during the late Re-bellion, which have been the subject of com-plaint upon the part of the Government of the United States: those terms being, to quote the precise words of my despatch of the 2th of May, applicable to this class of claims, and which, in substance, repeals those that by me in my despatch of the 3th of March, that the question on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbi-tration was, whether, in the matters connected tration was, whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted upon its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make seed either in whole or in part, the lesses of good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens.'
"In the same and in the previous despatches

It will be found that, while agreeing to this limited reference as regards the so-called Alabama claims, I have repeatedly stated that her Majesty's Government could not consent to refer to a foreign power to determine whether the policy of her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation took place. After referring, however, to the terms of my despatch of the 24th of May, Mr. Seward goes on to say that, in the view taken by the United States Government, that Government would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the Bri-tish Government, its officers, agents, and sub-jec's towards the United States in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels as they occurred dur-ing that Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of; just as in the case of the general claims alluded to by me, the actual proceedings and relations of her Ma-jesty's Government, its officers, agents, and jesty's Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, in regard to the United States, in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out

of which those general claims arise. "The language thus used by Mr. Seward appears to her Majesty's Government to be open to the construction that it is the desire of the United States Government that any tribunal to be agreed upon in dealing with the so-called Alabama claims or with the 'general claims' might enter into the question, whether the act of policy of her Majesty's Government in recog-nizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the recognition was made—a construction which, after the distinct and repeated avowal of her Majesty's Govtended by Mr. Seward that the passage in his despatch should bear.

despatch should bear.
"But to prevent any misapprehension on this subject, her Mojesty's Government think it necessary distinctly to say, both as regards the so-called Alabama claims brought forward by the citizens of the United States, and as re-gards the general claims, that they cannot depart, directly or indirectly, from their refusal to refer to a foreign power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not

states as a beingerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made.'

"As regards the so-called Alabama claims, the only point which her Majesty's Government can consent to refer to the decision of an arbiter is the question of a moral responsibility. of her Majesty's Government, on the assump tion that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States; and on that assumption it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government as a neutral in the observance, legally or morally, or any duties or relations towards the Government of the United States as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Gov-ernment to make good losses of American citi-zens caused by the Alabama and other vessels

of the same class.

"As regards the general claims, the question of moral responsibility on the part of her Majesty's Government does not and cannot come into dispute at all.

into dispute at all.
"Mr. Seward rightly supposes that her Majesty's Government contemplates two tribunals for the adjudication, one of the Alabama claims, the other of the general claims—the one being, in the first instance, at all events, the tribunal of an arbiter, who would be called upon to pronounce on the principles of the moral responsibility of the Britsh Government, and on the nature of whose decision would depend the question of the appointment of a mixed commission for the examination in detail of the several claims of citizens of the United States to which that decision applied-United States to which that decision applied—namely, those arising out of the depreciations of the Alabama and other similar vessels, and the adjudication of the sums payable in each ease; the other, in its commencement and to its close, a purely mixed commission for the examination of the general claims of the subjects and citizens of both countries arising out of the war, and the adjudication of the sums payable by either country in each case. payable by either country in each case.

payable by either country in each case.

"The distinction between the two classes of claims is clear. The one may never come before a mixed commission, and therefore may not require the assistance of an arbiter to decide differences of detail arising between the commissioners—the other, though originally brought before a mixed commission, may possibly require the intervention of an arbiter in case of a difference of opinion among the mean case of a difference of opinion among the mem-bers of the commission which could not be otherwise reconciled, and for which case pro-vision would be made in the ordinary way in the convention for the settlement of the mixed ciaims by the insertion of articles in regard to the selection of an arbiter.

the selection of an arbiter,

the selection of an arbiter, as well as an arbiter for a like purpose in the other mixed commission, for which provision would have to be made to meet the contingency of the so-called Alabama claims coming eventually under the cognizance of a mixed commission, would have nothing in common with the functions of the arbiter to whom the question of principle involved in the last mentioned class of claims would be referred.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot but apprehend that, if Mr. Seward really requires unrestricted arbitration as applicable to both classes of claims, and that the tribunals in both classes of cases should proceed upon the same principles, and be clothed with the same powers, he has not fully considered the wite and inevitable distinction which exists between the classes; and, in directing you to submit to the consideration of Mr. Seward the expisitation and observations contained in this mit to the corsideration of Mr. Seward the Ex-planations and observations contained in this despatch, I have to instruct you to express the enriest hope of her Majesty's Government that the Government of the United States will, on further reflection, accept without hesitation

the proposal made in my despatches to S'r F. Brace of the 9th of March and of the 24th of May, both of this year—namely 'limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called Alabama claims,' and 'adjudication by means of a mixed commission of general claims."
"You will furnish Mr. Seward with a copy of this despatch. I am, etc., STANLEY."

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS. The London Daily News remarks that the difficulty raised so gratuitously by Mr. Seward, on Lord Stanley's accession to office, still obstructs a settlement. Lord Stanley cannot accept the proposition to refer to any tribunal the policy of Her Majesty's Government, in recognizing the Confederate States as a bellirecognizing the Confederate States as a belingerent power. In any reference of the Alabama claims to arbitration, it must be assumed that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States. That point being conceded, it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such fallure on the part of the British Government in its duties as a neutral, as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good losses of American citizens caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same class. This is the purport of Lord Stanley's despatch.

The Daily News expresses a hope that the question between the two countries may be settled before the Democrats—the bitter enemies of England—come into office at Washing-

mies of England-come into office at Washing

The Great Cyclone in Bengal

A Calcutta telegram of November 9 says;— On the night of Friday, the 1st instant, a cyclone raged in Bengal, extending, according to present information, from the Bay north-ward to Serazum, westward to Midnapore and Burdwan, eastward to Burnsaul and Dacca.
The rice crops throughout the track visited by the cyclone are greatly injured. In many places it is estimated that not one fourth will places it is estimated that not one-fourth will be saved. Many buildings have been destroyed, as also boats on the inland rivers laden with jute and grain. Large quantities of the growing jute have also been destroyed. Great damage has been done at Port Canning.

A storm-wave nearly six feet high carried away a portion of the river bank jettles; the rallway is much injured and the station destroyed.

At Calcutta the cyclone lasted nearly eight hours. It is estimated that it has done more damage to the city than the great cyclone of October, 1864. In the city suburbs more than 000 lives have been ascerlained to have been ost, and 430,000 native huts destroyed. Tugs and other vessels have been wrecked at Saugor. Several vessels are missing, and numerous ships are returning disabled. More than six hundred native boats have been destroyed. The steam transport Euphrates has put in at Colonita to refit greatly injured.

Calcutta to refit, greatly injured.

At Burdwan, much distress has been occasioned among the native population. The tele-graph line along the Ganges has been thrown down. In Bengal, great distress is reported. The Bengal Government is actively engaged in taking measures for the relief of the sufferers; the Board of Revenue is co-operating with it. The Famine Relief Committee are collecting

The Commerce of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN A GAINER BY THE LATE WAR. Some interesting facts are furnished in a report by the British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, on the trade and navigation of Copenhagen for the year 1866. He says:-"The number of ships of all nations that en-

year 1866 was 4802, carrying 150,307 commercial lasts of merchandise. On the other hand, 4748 ships, with 37,873 commercial lasts of cargo, left Coper hagen for foreign parts during the same period. Nearly 10,00 sailing ships of a collective tonnage of upwards of 114,000 commercial lasts, cleared in and out of this port during the year, engaged in the inland trade. Steamers to the number of 2200, with about 40,000 commercial leafs of merchandise, also cheered in and cial lasts of merchandise, also cleared in and cut, likewise engaged in the inland trate. "The Danish merchant marine, in 1866, con-sisted of 3649 ships, of a burden or 80,139 commer-cial lasts. The trade between Great Britain and Copenbagen is larger than that of any other. The number of English vessels that entered the port of Copennagen during the year 1866 was 70%, of a tonnage of 145,000, of which the greatest number arrived direct from Great Britain. On the other hand, 142 ships, of 25,000 tons, cleared from Copenhagen. Their cargoes consisted of coals, sugar, and general cargoes. The provision trade with Great Britain was

formerly almost entirely monopolized by the Altona and Hamburg houses, but since the war it appears to have become localized in Since the severance of the Duchles from Denmark, and the interruption of the intimate commercial relations existing between the latter and the great German marks of Altona and Hamburg, the tendency of the Danisa com-merce in general has been to centre in Copenbagen, which is now the only place in the kingdom offering those facilities, both local and financial, so necessary to the healthy de-velopment of industrial enterprise. In these respects, therefore, Copenhagen has been a de-cided gainer by the late war, and is rapidly incressing in importance as a commercial empo

Oxford, the Pathoy.

After twenty-seven years of continement in a criminal lunatic asylum, during which his conduct has been exemplary, and no traces have appeared of mental aberration, Oxford, the potboy, who shot at her Mejesty in St. James' Park, bas been liberated. During this time many appeals have been made in his behalf by influential persons who have had the epportunity of watching his demeanor and gauging his charwatching his demeanor and gauging his char-scier. His own story has always been, and was consistently from the first, that the pistol which he fired was not loaded. It will be remembered that no bullet was ever found. He attributes the criminal act which he has explated by long immurement, and which, under a less merciful Government, must have cost him his merciful Government, must have cost him his life, to inordinate vanity, fostered by a variety of trivial circumstances in his domestic life and training on which we need not dwell, and which led to a senseless desire to attain notoriety by some mesns, and this foolish and criminal impulse led to his lamentable crime. He has occupied his time in a certain amount of self-education, of which the means have been granted to him at Broadmoor and in the asylum in which he was formerly confined, and has become a tolerable linguist. He has also taught himself and practised "graining," which he does sufficiently well to earn allving. He has been mercifully released, but has been very properly prohibited from remaining in or very properly prohibited from remaining in or visiting England. Whether directly insane at the time of his oflense, or led by a miserable love of notoriety, it is very right that the per-son of the Sovereign should be protected from the vanity of a man who, at however distant a period, could commit the cowardly ou rage of which he was the perpetrator.—British Medical

How Lord Rosse's Great Telescope was Made.

The London Guardian, speaking of the great telescope of the late Lord Rosse, tells how it was

"Lord Rossee's speculum is six feet in diameter, and its focal distance—that is to say, the distance of the point at which the reflected image is formed—is fifty-three feet. This necessitates a wooden tube of rather more than that length, and at least seven feet in diameter. Let the reader figure the difficulty of suspending such a tube, heavily weighted at one extremity with four tons of metal cast into the shape of a mirror, provided at the upper end with the movable galleries for the observers, and the whole capable of smooth though limited motion, and he will have some notion of the eastest part of the problem which Lord Rosse had to solve. For by far the most difficult part was the casting and polishing of the mirror itself. These four tons of tin and copper, mingled in definite proportions, had to be east into the shape of an exact paraboloid, and the whole surface raised afterwards to a faultless polish. Three huge iron crucibles, in three separate Three huge iron crucibles, in three separate furnaces, held these vast masses of fusing metal, which, after three hours' exposure to the heat, were lifted out by huge craues, and poured into

a sight fit only to be described in the 'song of the Eell.' It took place at night. 'Above'—we quote from Mr. Weld's picturesque description in his 'Vacations in Ireland'—'the sky crawded with stars seemed to look down auspiciously on the work; below the farnases poured out hage

columns of nearly mono chromatic yellow finmes, and the ignited crucibles, during their passage through the air, were fountains of red light, producing on the towers of the castle such accidents of color and shade as might almost transport fancy to the realms of enchantment.' And when the crucibles discharged their seething contents, 'for several minutes the metal rolled in heavy waves like those of heating quicksliver, and broke in a sort of fire on the sides of the mould.'

the space. The bouse is twenty-five feet wide by forty-five in depth. The rear apartments are contrived as counterparts of those in front, and each comprise sitting-room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms. The house is substantially built, and is unobjectionable on this score.

As the visitor mounted the dingy stairway he had fearful evidence of the destructive nature of the death-dealing heat and smoke

quicksilver, and broke in a sort of fire on the sides of the mould."

'This, however, was only the first process. For sixieen weeks the moulded metal was left in the annealing oven, and when it was withdrawn it had still to undergo the delicate and hazardous operations of grinding and polishing. These were successfully effected by a small stem-engine, imitating, with the utmost nicety, the light touch of the human hand—the only instrument which had hitherto been thought capable of this work. Not even yet, however, had the speculum passed all its dangers. The construction of the framework, which was to support it, was a problem of no small difficulty. The slightest strain or flexure is sufficient to distort the image of a star. It was necessary to support the speculum by a was necessary to support the speculum by a pressure which should tell with exact equality on every portion of its surface. A most inge-nious contrivance of a system of triangles, carplous contrivance of a system of triangles, car-rying at their angles eighty-one brass balls capable of revolving freely, supplies this want. On these balls the speculum reposes, with an absolute uniformity of pressure, through the changes of direction communicated to it by the universal joint by which the whole vast appa-ratus is connected with its foundation in the

"This is a brief sketch of the many difficulties which had to be overcome and the many prob-lems which had to be solved in the construction lems which had to be solved in the construction of this great telescope. We have enumerated them in order that due meed of fame may be assigned to the genius, perseverance, industry, and munificence which triumphed over all. All this was done by Lord Rosse himself. The powerful and delicate machinery required for all these nice and difficult operations was conceived and matured in his brain. The work-men who executed it were trained by his care and worked under his own eye. The whole vast expanse was defrayed from his own re-

ANOTHER TENEMENT HOUSE HOR-ROR IN NEW YORK.

Woman, Five Girls, and a Boy Smothered to Death-Five Other Persons in the Hospital-Supposed Incendiarism.

From the New York Papers of to-day. Great disasters are, if not a consequence, a concomitant of modern civilization; but as everything is noticeable only by comparison, a succession of astounding events has so prepared as against surprise that matters of great import

frequently pass our observation unnoticed and unthought of. Occasionally, however, something happens so sudden in its nature and fearful in its effects that the most callous imagination is appalled, and the most backneyed mind arrested in contemplation. Of such a nature was a disaster in Second avenue yesterday morning. In a tene-ment house not differing from the ordinary plan of buildings of that character, the various families occupying apartments there retired at the usual hour, in the full vigor and strength of health, many of them to wake no more. No doubt, fatigued from the recreation they had indulged in the previous day, and looking for-ward to a week of toll, slumber visited them without much wooling, and dulled their sense; to all outward perception. tered that port from foreign ports during the year 1866 was 4802, carrying 150,397 commercial

The never-ceasing current of departing time The never-ceasing current of departing time rolled its increasing moments into hours, and midnight found the occupants of this dwelling wrapped in peaceful slumbers. Some three or four young ladies, boarders, who had in the true spirit of feminine coquetry adorned their persons in the expectation of seeing, probably, a preferred friend, exhibited even in their uncreases along of the task which that had been considered as a superior to the constant of the con consciousness signs of the taste which had been were sed in their tollette. One o'clock struck exercised in their tollette. One o'clock strack, but awaked no echo in the ears of those who slept here; two o'clock passed, but had not long registered its testimony of departing time upon the silence of the night, before a cry rang out sharp and clear in the early morning air, "First First" "First first" was repeated inside in smothering accents, and forms were seen at the windows in frantic gesticulation, and fearful efforts visible on the part of the inmates to escape from what seemed inevitable doom. No fiame was to be seen, no spark, no sign of fire, but pouring from every conk and crevice and loophole dense volumes 'smoke broke forth thick and menacing, go and harrowing testimony to arriving witnesses of what was being endured inside. In this house, and from suffocation, thus caused perished Mrs. O'Meara, aged fifty; Eliza, aged nineteen; Mary Jane, aged nin aged sixteen, and Catharine, aged thirteen, her anoghters; Ellen Murphy, aged seventeen; Mary, aged fourteen; and Thomas, aged ten. Besides these Cornelius O'Meara and Rosanes. Murphy are now in hospital in a very critical No. 596 Second avenue, the scene of this cala-

No. 506 Second avenue, the scene of this calamity, was occupied as follows:—Basement and first floor, bakery and residence of Maximillan Miller and wife. Second floor rear (front being unoccupied), Jacob Campbell and wife, with two boarders, Emma Eldridge and Alice Davis. Third floor front, John O'Meara and wife, three daughters, and one son; rear, Mr. Thos. Kelly, wife, and two children. Fourth floor front, Lawrence Cunningham, wife, and four children; rear, Patrick Murphy, wife, four children, and Ellen Duffy, a boarder.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. As near as can be ascertained the fire broke out very soon after 2 o'clock in the morning, when all the immates of the upper portion of the house were wrapt in profound slumber. At that time the attention of the police was At that time the attention of the police was stracted to the vicinity by piercing shricks, and by cries of "Fire" and "Murder." The slarm was sounded, and a number of the Twenty-first precinct force hastened to the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-third street. For some moments they were unable to ascertain the precise locality of the fire, the strong northwest wind which was prevailing at the time keeping the smoke from issuing

into the street. At length the frightened faces and agonized voices of persons in the house directed them to the fated No. 506.

Bursting in the hall door, an effort was made to extricate the endangered tenants; but the stifling smoke rendered all attempts at entrance futile until the fire engines had succeeded in subduting the flames in the basement. ceeded in subduing the flames in the basement. During this interval the occupants of the back room behind the store, as well as several of the tenants up stairs, succeeded in making their way to the street. A portion of the police force mounted to the roof of the adjoining building, and by means of ropes extricated the family in the front room of the top floor by bedily heisting each person to the roof through the windows. How far the loss of life might have been lessened had it not been for an unfortunate accident at this time, is a matter of surmise. One of the occupants of the upper story procured the ladder leading to the skylight, and placed it in position for an exit upon ight, and placed it in position for an exit upon the roof. He had ascended only a few steps when it broke in pieces beneath his weight and precipitated him to the floor. A subsequent xamination of the ladder showed that it was

a most frail affair.

The wood forming the sides had been cut bias to the grain, and it is a wonder that it had not heretofore proved its weakness. As it was, the weight of the ascending man had snapped it across in two places. It did not break. The wood split, owing to the grain being at an acute angle to the length. An investigation of the basement showed the woodwork charred to such an extent that one of the girders had broken and fallen asiant to the floor. The fire, however, was entirely confined to this portion of the building. It did not even make its way above the ground-floor, except in the vicinity of the staircase, where it burned up the surrounding woodwork. In the front of the basement was the oven of the bakery and in the rear was boarded off a small apartment used by rear was boarded off a small apartment used by the journeyman of the bakery as a bedroom. A dead light opened out into the yard, and a narrow atone stairway at the front, covered with a wooden door, led into the street.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMISES. The scene of the fearful tragedy is a four story brick tenement house of what is known as the second or third class. The ground floor is a store, with sitting-room in the rear. The upper three stories are contrived for tenement occupancy. In the front, on each floor, is a little parior, embracing two of the windows, with a kitchen taking in the third, and two dark bedrooms in the middle of the bouse, occupying the space between the wall and the hallway, both opening into the parior. The width of the house enabled this very comfortable division of

As the visitor mounted the dingy stairway he had fearful evidence of the destructive nature of the death-dealing heat and smoke that had asceaded from the burning basement. The yellow or greenish paint on the walls was shrivelled and accorabed, while in many places its color had been blistered to a different hue. How so much heat could accompany the all-penetrating smoke is one of the most remarkable if not mysterious features of the disaster. ble if not mysterious features of the disaster. The interior of the house, from what was apparent to the spectater, must have been as hot as the furnace of a foundry. In the front room, on the third story, evidences were plainly visible of the unexpected calamity which had so suddenly visited its immates. The apartment was the comfortable home of a working man and his family, who had retired calmly to

A little boy's sled was in the corner, while a jaunty jockey hat, with a red flower, and the coll and comb of a chignon, laid aside from a female toilet, told how unlooked-for at the time of retiring was the terrible visitor death. Even the morning's meal, ready for cooking, was set apart on a tray. The fearful fright and confusion which ensued when the danger was discovered was too truly portrayed in the scattered garments and general disorder of the room. Into this cut de soc, when the alarmed inmates opened the door, rushed the death-laden strocco of smoke, stiffing in an instant those who in-haled it, and bistering and discoloring the paint on the woodwork, and even the varnish on the furniture. Everything was imprognated with its pungent, creosote-like odor, and the smell haunted the nostrils of the visitor long after he emerged into the open air.

FINDING THE BODIES.

Immediately upon the arrival of the police and firemen an effort was made to give succor to the unfortunate people who it was known were inside of the building. Captain Aliaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was early on the ground, and Deputy Engineer W. W. Rhodes, essayed to mount the stairs, but were forced back by the volume of smoke which alled the entire passage way. After much persistence, however, they finally succeeded, and, having reached the third floor, a sad spectacle was presented to their view. The three girls, Eliza, Mary Jane, and Catharine O'Meara, were on the floor in the last agonies of dissolution, their mother being quite dead, while their father, Cornellus, was struggling with the most fearful muscular effort against suffocation. In this connection a very touching circumstance was observable. Immediately upon the arrival of the police

was observable.

The girls were, of course, in their night clothing, but one of them still bore in the arrangement of her hair evidence of the feminine instinct, which had probably on the previous day induced her to "frizz" or curit, or otherwise dress it in anticipation of a visit from some admirer, in no expectation of its being her last toilet. Having removed those bodies, and sent them to the hospital, in hopeful desire that some sparks of life might remain, the police and firemen penetrated to the fourth floor, where, in the back room, they found three more dead, Ellen, Mary, and Thomas Murphy. The mother of these (Mrs. Rosanna Murphy) was removed in an insensible condition, being almost suffocated, and is still in an extremely critical state, while their father, was observable. extremely critical state, while their father, Patrick Murphy, having escaped from the building by jumping from the window, was likewise seriously injured.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVORS. The circumstances under which some of the

The circumstances under which some of the inmates of the building escaped are truly remarkable. Patrick Murphy, who occupied the fourth floor rear, out of the simple instinct of self-preservation, jumped from the window, but has no recollection of the manner of his exit. The Cunningham family—the parents and four children—who occupied the fourth floor front, were rescued by Officers Corgan, Slatterly, and Carroll, who, passing a rope to them, hauled them through one of the windows on to the roof. Officer Clarkson was instrumental in rescuing the girl Ellen Duffy. The third floor rear was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and two children. Mrs. Kelly was rather seriously injured by jumping out of the window. The others escaped uninjured.

A FORTUNATE ACROBAT. But by far the most remarkable escape was that of Jeremiah Murphy, aged thirteen years, whose acrobatic display in endeavoring to insure his own safety was worthy of a profes-

sional. Finding his retreat cut off by the door, and being entirely opposed to perishing from suffocation, this little fellow, with a courage most admirable, swung himself out of the window, and catching hold of the gutter running along the edge of the roof above, by sheer exercise of muscle or will drew himself up to a THE CONDITION OF THE SURVIVORS.

Apart from the spectacle of the seven corpses, which formed such a sad attraction at the Morgue, nothing has more calculated to give an impression of the intense horror of this disaster than a visit to the bedsides of the various injured parties in the hospital. Num-bers of the philanthropic of both sexes per-formed this work of mercy yesterday, while the friends and relatives of the hurt hunted the friends and relatives of the hurt hunted the wards and passages in uncontrollable anxiety respecting their condition. In ward No. 28 Julia Kelly and Honora Murphy hovered on the confines of that unknown world from which no messenger returneth, so afflicted that but little aid to determine their status could be gained even from the best medical skill. Mrs. Kelly showed most signs of improvement in her condition, being, although much reduced and seemingly very weak, in an encouraging and seemingly very weak, in an encouraging

state of convalescence.

Her companion in misfortune was, however, in a most critical state, and exhibited but scant in a most critical state, and exhibited but scant signs of possible recovery. In ward No. 7 Cornelius O'Meara struggled in almost death-throes. It was painful to watch the agony of a man struck down in his strength, gasping for breath, panting and writhing with convulsive energy to overcome the influence that had prostrated him. It is extremely doubtful whether he survives or not. The others injured, Patrick Murphy and Mary Ann Gorry, are doing well, and are in a fair way of recovery. THE ARRESTED PARTY.

The baker, Maximilian Miller, in whose pre-The baker, Maximilian Miller, in whose premises the fire originated, was seen, it is alleged, on the street, fully dressed, about the time of the first alarm. The appearance of the fire and other circumstances induced the Fire Marshal to cause his arrest, and he was apprehended by Captain Allaire and lodged in the station-house. His wife, who rushed out into the street in time to escape the dangers of the smoke, was also arrested, but was subsequently discharged by the Coroner. Miller, however, is discharged by the Coroner. Miller, however, is still held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. Mrs. Miller, who speaks Eng-lish imperfectly, says she was awakened by the smoke, and called out to her husband several times, but received no answer, and rushed out

times, but received no answer, and rushed out into the street.

Miller bought out the previous proprietor in September last, and has since carried on the business, with the aid of a journeyman, until last Saturday, when he latter left his situation. The bakehouse was not in operation on the morning of the fire, which fact heightens the mystery of its origin. Miller was married about four months ago, and, as stated above, entered into business in September. On being taken to the Station flouse he was searched, when two silver watches, about a hundred dollars in green backs, some letters, and a memorandumgreenbacks, some letters, and a memorandum-

book were found upon his person. By direction of the Fire Marshal he was prowented from communicating with anybody, so that the public are for the present deprived of his statement of what he may know concerning the origin of the fire. He had an insurance of \$1500 upon his stock and furniture in the Baltic Insurance Company, and his loss will amount to about \$200. The building is owned to the Courte Hoffman, and is insured for \$4000 to by Charles Hoffman, and is insured for \$4000 in the Eagle Insurance Company. It is damaged to the extent of about \$500. The loss to the tenants by damage to furniture will not exceed

\$300.

Whether the fire was the work of an incendinty remains a matter for the investigation of the Fire Marshal.

mont, will be completed this forenoon. The train leaving here and Toledo this afternoon -A street rathroad is talked of in Lafayette,

CLEVILAND, Dec. 17.—The repairs on the rall-road bridge ever the Sandusky river, at Fre-

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Case of Commodore Meade-The Whisky Convention Rumors-General Grant and the Clerks, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. The Clerical Advance of Salary.

The subject of the 20 per cent. additional ompensation to the clerks in the Departments, compensation to the clerks in the Departments, and its partial defeat yesterday, in the House, excites a great deal of diacussion to-day in all circles, for not only the clerks, but many of their creditors, are deeply interested. Many of their creditors, are deeply interested. Many of the clerks bitterly denounce General Grant for withdrawing his letter of recommendation, and if a vote were taken to-day, Grant stock in the Departments would be found at a discount. However much he loses in popularity, he on that account will be more than balanced by the approval of the country for his efforts in favor of retrenchment. Having cut down expenses heavily in the War Department, he could not consistently recommend the payment of a million and a half of dollars as a gratuity to clerks who are now well paid for five or six hours work daily. It is asserted, too, that his withdrawal of his former letter, recommending the twenty per cent, increase, was induced by the discovery that the Committee from the clerks who waited on him to secure his recommendation, misrepresented or secure his recommendation, misrepresented or misstated some important facts to induce him to give the letter; but Grant, on finding he had

been imposed upon, took the earliest opportu-nity to withdraw it. The clerks nad based much of their hopes of success on Grant's recom-mendation. The Whisky Convention.

The sensational despatches from here to some Northern papers, representing that the distillers have a fund of a quarter of million dollars or more to corrupt Congress, the press, and the different Departments, are all moonshine, and are believed to be instigated by parties who want to blackmail the distillers, to scoure their silence. The firms represented has weak in the silence. The firms represented last week in the Convention here were among the most respectable and wealthy of any in the community.

They came from all parts of the country, and resorted to no improper means to advance their interests; but after deliberating and agreeing pron certain reforms which their average of the country.

agreeing upon certain reforms which their exagreeing upon certain reforms which their experience suggested would be benedical for the Government to adopt, they waited on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and submitted their views to the House Committee of Ways and Means, who gave them a respectful and patient hearing, as they would any other important industrial interest which might claim protection at their hands.

The Case of Commodore Meade. General Meade is here trying to have his brother, Commodore Meade retained on the active list in the navy. A short time since Commodore Meade was before the Examining Board, who recommended that he be placed on the retired list. General Meade is understood to have appealed to the President to have the action of the Board set aside, and his brother continued on the active service list.

LATEST BY THE CUBA CABLE.

Arrest of a Ship Captain at St. Thomas-Severe Fire in Demarara.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Advices, without date, reserved here from St. Thomas report that a ship captain (of the Tider?) had been imprisoned at that port, charged with not having reported the death of one of his sallors from a choleraic attack when out some days from Havana. He was soon released, however. We have news from Demarara which states that a terrific freecourred there. The previous report of earthquake shocks at Martinique and Guadaloupe are contradicted:

CUBA. The Prohibitory Duty on Foreign Cattle. HAVANA, Dec. 16.—In accordance with the new orders, the prohibitory duty that was imposed on all cattle imported into Cuba cannot posed on all cattle imported into Cubs cannot be enforced now until four months' previous notice has been given. Said notice has, as yet, not been published by the authorities. The steamer Blasco Garay sailed hence to-day for the Island of Porto Rico, with money and provisions to relieve the suffering inhabitaris.

FRENCH ANTILLES. Terrific Fire on the Island of Gauda-loupe-No Earthquake at Martinique. HAVANA, Dec. 16 -We have the confirmation of my previous despatch announcing the fact of a terrific fire having taken place on the island of Guadaloupe, but no particulars have reached me. The report of an earthquake at Martinique is now contradicted.

ST. KITTS. Earthquake Shocks and Upheaving of the Sea.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Later advices from the land of St. Kitts have been received at San-lago. Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced there on the 18th and 30th of November, the sea rising several feet on each oc-

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets. London, Dec. 17-11*15 A. M.—Consols, 92 11-16; United States 5-20s firm at 71; Illinois Central, 89§: Eric Railroad, 50§. FRANKFORT, Dec. 17—11-15 A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76g.
Liverpool, Dec. 17—11-15 A. M.—Cotton quiet

and steady. Sales probably 8000 bales. Bread stuffs quiet. Wheat firm, LONDONDERRY, Dec. 17-11-15 A. M.-Steamer Moravian arrived out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1867.

-The vote in the House of Representatives yesterday on the motion of General Butler to suspend the rules in order that he might have an opportunity of offering his resolution in favor of the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, may be considered a pretty fair test of the opinion of the House on that important topic. It developed the fact that eighty-three members were opposed to and fifty five in favor of the motion. The vote was not a political one, each party being divided on the question. We do not think that those in favor of the motion were all in favor of the bill. Some of them voted for it out of courtesy to General Butler. Of our Philadelphia delegation Judge Kelley voted aye and Myers, Randall, O'Neil, and Taylor nay. It will be seen, by the comparative strength, that the party in favor of this infringement on the spirit of our national contract is in a helpless minority. It is a matter of no small difficulty to determine as to what is the sentiment of the House on various important questions, by reason of the prevalence of the previous question rule, which virtually cuts off all debate. But judging from the vote, we would opine that a large majority oppose contraction and favor the payment of

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. '65 5-20s sold at 107\(\text{o}\), no change: 100\(\text{i}\) was bid for 10-40s; 111\(\text{i}\) for 6s of 1881; and 104\(\text{i}\) for June and July 7-30s. Clty loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 98\(\text{i}\), a tlight decline, and old do. at 954, no change.

Hauroad snares were the most active on the list. Lebigh Valley sold at at 501, a slight advance, Camden and Ambay at 1264, no change; pennsylvania Railroad at 491, no change; and

Rending at 47%, no change. 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57% for Minebill; 32% for North Pennsylvania; 23% for Catawissa preferred; and 28% for Philadelphia and Eric. City Passenger Kailroad shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 27: and Spruce and Fine at 26. 181 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for

West Philadelphia: and 111 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 30, no change; Mechanics' at 291, no change; and Commercial at 53, no change. 130 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 30 for Western; 70 for City; and

614 for Commonwealth. Caual shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 304@304, closing at the former rate, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Delaware Division at 484, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navi-

gation common; 88 for Moris Caual preferred; and 12 for Susquehanns Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10g a. M., 134; 11 A. M., 135; 12 M., 134; 1 P. M., 134; a decline of j on the closing price last evening.

The New York Herald this morning says:—
"Money was in abundant supply, and loans were made freely to first class stock houses at six per cent, on mixed collaterals, although seven was generally asked by the banks. The transactions at the lower rate were, however, more numerous than at the higher one. The discount line felt the effect of the favorable bank statement to some extent, and strictly prime names were rated at 765% per cent, on the street, will the banks showed increased willingness to discount on a limited scale for their customers at the legal rate. Inferior grades of paper were nevertheless out of favor, both at the banks and among private discounters. The Sub-Treasury began the disbursement of the semi-annual interest on the June seven-thirty notes this morning, and also the redemption of the December compound interest notes. The prioripal of the notes for five thousand dollars and upwards was paid in three per cent, certificates or correspor, at the option of the holders. Those of smaller denominations were redeemed in currency exclusively."

—The N. Y. World this morning says:— -The New York Herald this morning says:-

The N. Y. World this morning says:—

"The Gold Room opened rather dull at the last quotation of Saturday, 134@131%, and some sales were subsequently made at 147@1332 per cent, but by 12 o'clock the turn of the market was upward again, and the afternoon sales were at 13.001.00%, closing at 131% per cent, at 3 o'clock. The short interest in the Room is believed to be on the increase, the preponderating opision among the speculators being in the direction of lower flavores before the New Year. The magnitude of the short sales, however, and the firmness in the foreign Exchanges, have created in the last few days a pretty strong counter-interest, and several of the German houses are buyers for the advance, The cash gold is less abundant and the balances held for the Bull account are either lent out free of interest or carried over at from 2 to 5 % cent, interest, according to the terms agreed upon between the borrower and lender. Bills on London for the Boston steamer are quoted at 1101.401014 for 60 days and 1094.401094 abort sight."

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

"Money is abundant at a per cent, on call upon mixed collaterals. Commercial paper passes more readily, but rates are unchanged. The best is quoted at 7½ (69), and second grade at 10 (60) Iz per cent.

"Congress shows no appearance of hasty financial legislation, and nothing will be done until after the holidays, Contraction is for the moment as dead as impeachment, and the Treasury has all it can do in meeting its maturing obligations, without reducing the volume of United States notes.

"As there are still \$255.500,000 of 7.30s to be funded into gold-bearing stock within the next seven months, it is not probable that the money market will be made stringent until this task is accomplished. The necessity for an easy money market has no er been greater than now, so far as funding short debt is concerned. On the 15th of January, 1835, the last coupons of the 7.20s mature, when a general desire will be shown to fund them.

"B'lls at 60 days on Lordon are quoted at 109½ (109½ for commercial; 110@110½ for bankers; do, at short sight, 10½ (2010); Paris, at 60 days, \$15.055, 12½; do, at short sight, 10½ (2010); Paris, at 60 days, \$15.055, 12½; do, at short sight, 5:12½ (20 - 11 fambure, 30½ (2030); Amsterdam, 41(41)½; Frankfort, 41(441)½; Bremen, 79@79%; Prussian thalers, 71½ (272½.")

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY -The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-

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

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

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1112 change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1114; do. 1862, 1084@1081; do., 1864, 1044@1042; do., 1865, 1044@1051; do., 1865, new, 1074@1071; do. 1867, new, 1074@1071; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1001@1001; do. 7:30s, June, 1044@1042; do., July, 1044@1042; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 119:40; do., December, 1864, 119:40; do., May, 1865, 117@1174; do., August, 1865, 1164@1164; do., September, 1865, 1154@1154; do., October, 1865, 1154@1154; do., October, 1865, 1154@1154; do., Silver, 128@1294. Silver, 128@1294.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111@1111; old 5-20s, 1081@1081; new 5-20s, 1864, 1044@1044; do., 1865, 1044@1054; do., July, 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; 10-408, 1004; 1004; 7-30s, June, 1044@1044; do., July, 1044@1044; Gold, 1344@1344.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17-Bark .- The stock is light. and No. 1 Quereitron is in good demand at \$56

ESceds-Cloverseed is scarce, and commands \$7@775 \$ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling to the crushers at The Flour Market is remarkably dull; but

The Flour Market is remarkably dull; but prices, particularly of good family brands, are well maintained. The nome consumers operate sparingly. The sales foot up 400 barrels, including superfine at \$7.50@8.25; extra at \$8.50@9.25; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@10.75; Pennsylvania and Onio do. do. at \$18.75@12; and fancy brands at \$12.75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in small way at \$8.50@8.75. barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, which is scarce, and held firmly at full prices; but common grades are neglected. Sales quality, which is scarce, and held hranty at the prices; but common grades are neglected. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania red at \$2.55@2.55. Rye is in steady request, with sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.72@1.74. Corn is moderately active at a further advance. Sales of 1960 bushels old yellow at \$1.42; and 6000 bushels new Western mixed at \$1.30@1.35, the latter rate for choice dry. Oats are dull. Sales of 2000 busbels at 68@73c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Whisky-Nothing doing.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 17.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 2 days from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Steison & Co.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Barley & Co.

City Ics Boat, Schellenger, from New Castle, having towed thereto brigs Herald and Benl, Carver, where they remained last evening. From New Castle down there was no los in sight. The Ice Boat is coallogs and will leave again to morrow morning.

Barque Tejuca, MEMORANDA, at Queenstown ath inst.
Barque Lord Byren. Embericos, from London for Philadelphia at Deal 4th inst.
Brig Royal Charlie, Eddridge, hance, at Brouwershaven 78th alt.
Brig Fidelia, Kinds, hance, at Brouwershaven 30th ultimo. Brig Fidella, Kinda, hence, at Brouwershaves such utilize.

Schris R. M. Smith, from Providence; R. S. Miller, Schris R. M. Smith, G. Godfrey, Batchelor, from Boy-Anderson, from de.; G. Godfrey, Batchelor, from Boy-Internation and C. Elensie. Woodruff from New Bedford, all ton and the Chemister, Woodruff from New Bedford, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

The State of the Communication of the

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Roskell, from Liverpool. Steamship Nebraska, Merry, from Aspinwalk Steamship Lodons, Hovey, from New Orleans,