## FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Full Particulars of the Clerkenwell Explosion.

Financial Arrangements Between Austria and Hungary.

Napoleon III and the Roman Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- The Canard steamship Scotia, Captain Watson, which left Liverpool on the 14th at eleven o'clock A. M., and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th instant, arrived at this port at one o'clock this morning, bringing mail details of cable despatches dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

Miscellaneous Items. The English papers by the Scotia are filled with details of the Fenian funeral processions agitation in England and Ireland, the measures taken for their repression, and the Cierk-

enwell explosion. The London Times of the 14th instant, in an editorial on the Clerkenwell Fenian outrage, says:—"Ireland has suffered much at the hands other self-constituted representatives, and never

the world as the mother of assassins."

The Grand Jary at the Liverpool Assizes returned a true bill for misdemeanor against Mr. Charles Lee Campbell, of the film of Colin Campbell & Sons, cotton brokers, on account of the transactions between the control of the transactions between the most of the transactions and the control of the transactions between the most of the transactions are the control of the transactions and the control of the transactions are transactions and transactions are transactions are transactions and transactions are transactions are transactions and transactions are transactio the transactions between him and the National Bank of Liverpool, which have created so much A decree of the Portuguese Government abo-

list es the duties on cereals imported into Portugal until the end of June, 1868.

The Emperor of Russia has sanctioned the preposal of the War Minister for the manufacture of breech loaders for the Russian army, and both the Government and private gun factories are actively engaged in preparing the

new arm.

An imperial Russian decree fixed the intro-An imperial Russian decree fixed the intro-duction of a new fariff of customs from 1869. The Opinione, of Antwerp, a liberal Beigian journal, reports the withdrawal of MM. Frere and Rogier from the Ministry, in consequence of cisagreement in the Cabinet of Brussels as to the Conference on Education, the new ex-penditure for the fortifications of Antwerp, and upon the question of military organiza-tion.

AUSTRIA.

Financial Agreement with Hungary. At the sitting of the Lower House of the Ausrian Reichsrath the general debate came on upon the financial agreement with Hungary. Deputy Herbst defended the motion of the majority, and spoke in layor of the interests of the State creditors. After a reply from Deputy Skene and several other speakers the Finance Minister stated the part he had taken in the negotiations with Hungary for agreement. He new ministry would be appointed. The delegations from the Hungarian and Austrian Diets would co-operate in preparing the budget. The Cis-Leithan Budget for 1898 snowed an expenditue of 248,000,000 florins, and a revenue of 195,000,000, leaving a definit of 53,000,000, The present contribution of Hungary was 53,-000,000 against 54,000,000 in the previous year, and there was no doubt that the amount pro-mised would be received. The fina ciai world halled the agreement with joy. The rate of exchange had risen, and capital was flowing into railway enterprises. The increase in direct taxes amounted to 2,700,000 florins, and indirect taxes to 3,500,000 above the sums originally esti-mated. There was, upon the whole, an increase in the revenue of 31,000,000 floring over the pre-

ITALY. Debate in the Chambers-The Course of

Bispoteon Itl. The debate in the Italian Unambers of Deputies on the policy of the Government, which eventuated adversely to the Cabinet, was conthreed. Signor Bertani strongly condemned the policy of the Government; and, with regard to the intervention, said the French soldiers had been guilty of creelty to the wounded Garibaicians at Montano. The blood shed at Montana had severed the tie between the volunteers

and the monarchy.

Bignor Beriani concluded by proposing an order of the day affirming Rome to be the capital of listy, and the existence of a Pontifical State to be incompatible with that of an alien kinguom, and also declaring that the Chamber did not consider the present Ministry capable of carrying out such a programme. General Menabrea energetically protested against the expressions made use of by Signor Bertani relative to the monarchy, and respecting the alleged cruelly on the part of the French

The Paris Pressessys;— 'We are informed that the French Cabinet is about to issue a manifesto acquainting the powers that in accordance with M. Rouber's statement France has placed the territorial possessions of the Papacy under her guarantee.

e Paris Patrie of December 13 denies an as-The Paris Pairie of December 13 denies an as-sertion made by the Presse of Vienna that the Emperor Napoleon would shortly address a manifesto to Europe relative to a guarantee of the integrity of the Papal States. The Paris Elendard, speaking of the Italian Green Book, says M. Rouber must have expe-

rienced some surprise on seeing the use which has been made therein of confidential conver-sations. The accuracy of the version given of these conversations is assuredly debateable, and the course of proceeding adopted is altogether opposed to the traditions of diplomatic propriety.

THE FENIAN MANCEUVRES.

Details of the Explosion at Clerkenwell Prison, London-The Gunpowder Plot in its Maturity and Effect.

By the steam hip Scotia we have very interesting mail details of the Fenian movement, by guntowder explosion, against the Clerken well prison, London which was first reported through the Atlantic cable.

The Explosion,

Telegrams from London, dated Friday night, December 13, say:—Shortly after 4 o'clock this evening, and just as the shades of evening were failing, a terrific explosion was heard in the neighborhood of Cierkeswell Prison, where Colonel Burke was confined. In a few minutes it was ascertained that the explosion was caused by the placing of a barrel of gunpowder close to the prison wall, and communicating fire to it by a fuse, with a view, it is supposed, to level the wall and thus open a means of escape for Colonel Burke, who was wout to like exercise in the north yard enclosed by the wall. The wall was effectively breached to the extent of some forty feet, but Burke was at the time in another yard, and no escape was effected, and it seems no entry with a view to rescue was

wo houses opposite the wall were levelled to the ground by the concussion, and some thirty others were severely injured. The inmates were severely injured. The inmates were severely injured. Two men were instantly killed and one child, while sixty persons are all eady known to have been more or less injured, some of them severely and some mortally, but all required to be remeved to the hospital. Others who were slightly bijured were attended by the local surgeons. Some of the wounded in Bartholomew's Hospital are said to be dying.

The shock felt throughout the neighborhood was terrific. Windows were shattered at a considerable distance from the site of the explo-

sion. The district is new surrounded by a cordon of policemen, and one of the household regiments of Guards have been called out and posted at convenient piaces all around to sup-port the police. London is in a state of great excitement, and the most intense indignation is felt at the utter disregard of innocent lives manifested by the perpetrators of the outrage. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

ISECOND DESPATCH |

LONDON, Friday Night, Dec. 13—0 o'clock,—
About four P. M. two men and a woman
brought a barrel on a truck and piaced it against
the wall of the Clerken well House of Detention.
In Corporation row. They lit a fuse, and a tremendous explosion took place. The wall was
driven in, leaving a gap sixly feet at the top,
and narrowing to ten feet at the bottom. The
men and the woman ran away, but were arrested. The house opposite was destroyed, and
nearly thirty houses adjoining are more or less
injured, while in the adjoining street au immense amount of glass is broken. Forty persons injured, including women and children,
are in hospital; three are dying. Firemen are
working in the ruins searching for bodies.

A large body of poitce are in the prison yard,
and a detachment of guards in the prison. The
prison wall enclosed the yard where the prisoners take exercise.

There is little doubt that the object was to
liberate Burke and Casey, but to-day these
men were taken for a walk in another enclosed
space, consequently the attempt failed.

The report was heard at a great distance, and
the event has caused considerable excitement
and indignation at the reckless disregard of life [SECOND DESPATCH ]

he event has caused considerable excitement and indignation at the reckless diaregard of life and property. At 9 o'clock P. M. thousands of persons were attempting to get near the scene of the outrage. All the approaches are kept by the police armed with cutlasses.

The force of the explosion was so great that masses of briefs were horized property or sights.

asses of bricks were hurled seventy or eighty feet into the prison yard.

Full Particulars.

From the London Globe, fifth edition, Dec. 18. This afternoon about four o'clock the neighborhood at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was thrown into a state of great alarm in consequence of a terrific explosion taking piace, and which, for within a radius of balf a mile, sod which, for within a radius of half a mile, terrified the inhabitants. All the windows were shattered into pieces, and the greatest confusion prevailed at the time. This diabolical outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated to effect the release of the Fenian leader, Colonel Burke, who is confined in Clerkenwell House of Detention.

The cause of the explosion is now ascertained beyond a doubt. Before the catastrophe attention had been excited by the suspicious appearance of several Irish roughs, the type of the class which represents Feeranism, loitering on the outskirts of the prison. The detectives who had been engaged to watch the precincts of the prison since Burke's incarceration, and who for some hours to day watched the movement of the suspicious parties, did not fall to acquaint the officer injehenge of Burke, and the prison suthorities of the occurrence. Soon after 3 o'clock one of the police officers went to the prison with a witness to identify Burke, and on his attention being drawn to the suspicious The cause of the explosion is now ascertained prison with a witness to identify Burke, and on his attention being drawn to the suspicious aspect of affairs, though no danger was at that time apprehended, he at once despatched an officer for a body of constables to resist any possible attempt to rescue the Fenian, Burke, as that was at once presumed to be the object in view. Before, however, the staff of constables had arrived, the explosion took place, with effects even more disastrous, we lear, than above narrated. It is said that three persons were seen to pass up the lane carrying persons were seen to pass up the lane carrying a barrel, the appearance of which, however, created no suspicion as to its contents. The men were seen to place the barrel down, apparent of the contents of th men were seen to place the barrel down, apparently for rest, against the newly built piece of wall, where an entrance had lately been used for the purpose of enlarging the prison. One man went away, leaving the other in possess on of the barrel. No one seems to have seen what took place for a few moments, when a very violent shock was felt. A great portion of the north wail was blown up, and a block of poor dwellings, containing from twelve to fifteen houses, instantly became a heap of ruins. Fortunately the prison was uninjured, except the glass, which was mostly shattered, and thus the attempt to provide a means of escape for Burke proved futile. All the houses and buildings in the vicinity were shaken to their foundations; scarcely a pane of glass, of whatever thickness, carcely a pane of glass, of whatever thickness

remains entire.
People are reporting, some of them that they were thrown upon their backs, others that they were thrown upon their backs, others that they were frightfully shaken. A telegram from London, dated Saturday morning, Dec. 14, 10 clock A. M., reports:—Forty-two persons are now in the hospital and three are dead. It is understood that the police had some information of the attempt at rescue, and that one policeman on duty was carried insensible to the hospital. The two male prisoners declined to the hospital. the hospital. The two male prisoners decline to say anything. One of them states that his name is Desmond. Their female companion has attempted to commit suicide.

Another Account. London Telegrams to Manchester Guardian.

The prisoners in the House of Detention are allowed extra privileges. Burke and Casey had in consequence, lately seen many visitors. These the police had watched, and they dis-covered that a house in the neighborhood was a Fenian rendezvous. A woman visited Burke and Casey early this afternoon. On leaving she was followed by two men who had been she was followed by two men who had been lunking about the prison. These men were seen to roll a barrel, now supposed to have been barrel of gunpowder, along Corporation lane, which has houses of two and three stories on one side and the walls of the House of Detention on the other. They fixed it against the prison wall, and one of them lighted a fuse, but the light went out. The other man then took from his pocket a box of lucifers. A match was struck, a fuse lighted. lucifers. A match was struck, a fuse lighted, and both ran off, followed by detectives. One detective had not ran far before he was blown down by the force of the explosion. The man he was after escaped. The other man and woman were captured, and a second man has sine been taken into custody, on suspicion. The prison wall is about twenty feet in height. The brison wall is about twenty less in height. The breach is about twenty yards at the base, to several times that width at the top. The debris fell into the yard in which the prisoners were known to take exercise. It was supposed they would be dolng so at four o'clock, but they happened to be locked up.

The two houses facing the breach in the wall

were literally blown to pieces. Out of the rains five bodies were taken within an hour. About sixty persons had their injuries dressed at St. Bartho omew's Hospital. Some were sent home, others remained in the house. The houses running out of Corporation ianeare Bloomer's Court & Bloomer's hyddings. At the back of the & Bloomer's buildings. At the back of the houses in Corporation lane is Rosamand street; adjacent are Sarah's place, St. James street, In these about two hundred houses are more or

Manouvres of the Anti-Fenians. THE PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST FANIAN PROCESSIONS.

From the Manchester Guardian, December 14. The proclamation issued by the Irish Privy Council, prohibiting the processions at Killar-ney and Kilkenny, state in reference to each case:—"Whereas, Fiscards of the said intended meeting and procession have been printed and circulated, stating that the said intended pro-cession is to take place in honor of certain men lately executed in Manchester for the crime of murder, and calling upon Irishmen to assemble in thousands for the said procession; And whereas, meetings and processions of large numbers of persons have been already held, and have taken place in different parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland under the like pretense, at some of which, and particularly at a meeting and procession in the city of Dublin, language of a sediulous and in-flammatory character has been used, calculated to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to create il-will and animosity amongst them, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the country as by law established; and whereas, the said in-tended meeting and procession and the object of the persons to be assembled and take part therein are not legal or constitutional, but are calculated to bring into batred and contempt the Government of the United Kingdom as the Government of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to impede the administration of justice by intimida-tion and the demonstration of physical force; Now we, the Lord Licatemant and Governor General of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, being satisfied that such meetings and processions as aforesaid, can only tend to serve be ends of factions, seditions, and traiterous persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby caution and foreward all per-aons whomsover that they do abstain from

sesembling at any such meeting, and from joining or taking part in any such procession. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preserva-

And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to ald and assist the execution of the law, in preventing the said intended meeing and procession, and in the effectual suppression of the same." Proclamations of a similar character will, says the Irish Times, be transmitted to every locality where it may be intended to make demonstrations resembling those of Dublin and Cork.

The proclamations against the intended funeral processions were hardly issued when the Attorney-General applied at one of the police offices for summonses against Mr. John Martin and the secretaries of the committee of the Dublin demonstration, Mr. J. C. Waters and Messrs. J. Scanlon and J. J. Laior. The Nation says: "Mr. Martin had left that evening for his residence, Kilbroney, Rostrevor, where the missive was sped after him; the other gentlemen were served with the document in the course of the night." The summons states: "You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear personally before us at our said court on Monday next, to answer the complaint of the Queen at the prosecution of the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and show cause why informations shall not be taken against you for that you and each of you did, on the 8th day of December instant, on Thomas state, in the city of Dublin, and at other places, take part in a certain illegal procession, and were part of an unlawful assembly then and take part in a certain lilegal procession, and were part of an unlawful assembly then and there, and at other places, gathered together, and did then and there, and at other places, in the presence of divers liege subjects of her Majesty, speak certain seditions and inflam-matory words with intent to disturb the peace of our lady the Queen, and to excite hatred and dislike of her Majesty's Government, as by law established in this realm."

Proclamations by the Mayor and Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpeol, and the Orangemen - Counter-Proclamations

by Fenians. On the 13th of December the Mayor of Liverpool issued the following proclamation:—

Borough of Liverpool.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of certain placards having been posted on the walls of this town, addressed to the Irishmen and women of Liverpool and the surrounding towns, announcing that a "Monster" funeral procession will take place in this town on Sunday next, the 15th instant; and it also having been intlimated to the Mayor that in the event of such procession laking place, a counter-procession will be formed; and information on oath, having been given to the magistrates in meeting assembled that a breach of the peace would be likely to take place if the intended processions are allowed. I do therefore hereby order and direct the head constable, and all constables of the said borough, to prevent such processions On the 13th of December the Mayor of Liverthe said borough, to prevent such processions taking place; and do hereby caution all persons from joining in such processions, or in any way forming part thereof—as all such persons will be immediately taken into custody, and punished with the ulmost rigor of the law.

EDWARD WHISELEY, Mayor.

Town Hall, Dec. 11, 1867. Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, has also issued a proclamation call-ing on the members of his flock not to join in

The Orangemen of Liverpool who had proposed a counter demonstration as a mark of respect to the murdered police sergeant had likewise issued the following:

To the Orangemen of Liverpool.—Brethren;

To the Orangemen of Liverpool.—Brethren:—Your deputation having received the assurance of his Worship the Mayor that the procession of Fenian sympathizers proposed to take place on Sunday next for the purpose of showing their sympathy with the murderers of Sergeam. Brett, will not be allowed, you are hereby requested not to assemble, as was intended for the purpose of holding demonstration, and also to absent yourselves from the propose i meeting place of the Fenians, except you are called upon by the authorities to act as special constables to assist in preserving the peace of the town. By order,

JOHN EVERETT, D. G. M.,

JOSEPH BALL, G. T.,

GRIFFIFHS THOMAS, G. S.,

RICHARD JERVIS, C. G. C.

December 12, 1867. The above documents were succeeded by th

The stove documents were succeeded by the following, from the Fenian leaders:—
God Save Feland.—Funeral procession in honor of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, the three Irish patriots executed at Manchester on Saturday, 23d November, will take place in Liverpool on Sunday next, 15th inst. The procession will assemble at Shellroad, and start from thence between land 20 clock in the afternoon. No party employed, etc. will be allowed. The processionists to wear crape, tied with green ribbon, on the left arm. Irishmen! assemble in your thousands, and show, by your quiet and orderly demeanor, your sympathy with the fate of the executed patriots, Irishwomen! you also are requested to show your sympathy by your presence. The commit-tees carneatly desire that all who take part in the procession will refrain from giving the slightest offense to any one, and strictly to ob-serve the rules laid down for their guidance. The bands will cease to play whilst passing any place of Divine worship. The procession to place of Divine worship. The procession to keep outside the borough, so as not to infringe

on the law. By order of the committee. A. J. O'SHEA. Liverpool, December 12. On the 13th the county magistrates in the vicinity of Liverpool, resolved that no procession should be permitted outside the boundaries of the town—and thereupon the following letter was addressed to the Liverpool jour-

Sir, the Committee for conducting the pro-Sir, the Committee for conducting the pro-cession on next Sunday have been waited on to day by several of their countrymen, long resident in this town for whose opinions they entertain the highest esteem, and, in deference to the strongly expressed wish of those gentle-men, they have abandoned the idea of having a procession either in crout of town. Will you please kindly make this known through the columns of your paper, and oblige you On behalf of the Committee, Liverpool, December 13, 1807.

Admiral Farragut at Gibraltar. The Gibraltar Chronicle of November 30 says — We announced the other day that Admiral Farragut had landed from his flagship, the Franklip, under a salute from our batteries, and paid an official visit to his Excellency the Governor, at the Convent, which was immediately returned by Sir Richard Airey, attended by his Siaff, at the Club House Hotel, the temporary residence of the distinguished Admiral. On Wednesday he was accompanied by Colonel Maberly, commanding the Royal Articlery, to the various sights of luterest on the rock, and yesterday paid a visit to Tangler, return-ing to the garrison in the course of the evening. Admiral Farragut and staff will dine this evening with the others of the Royal Artillery, and he was compelled owing to a previous engagement to decline an invitation to dine with the officers of the 2d Battalion, 15th Regiment, to-

morrow evening.

These hospitalities are pleasant and agreeable in themselves, but they have a wider than an individual bearing. The personal distinction of a guest no doubt, as in this instance, enhanced them as well as gives the opportunity for the manifestations; but these courtesies partake also of an international character; they tend to promote that good feeling between the two countries which is so desirable. Admithe two countries which is so desirable. Admiral Farragut will leave this very shortly for Nice. He will carry with him the best wishes

Christmas in New York.

HOW THE PEOPLE AMUSED THEMSELVES. The Times furnishes the following statement of receipts at the various theatres for the day and evening:-(Mad'le Jahauschek ak Altrianse Barnun's Musecum — (Pantomime and Menagerie.)

Banyard's Musecum—No report. — Fifth Avenue Theatre — ("Ye Grand Queen Hess.")

New York Circus — New York Theatre — ("Under the Gaslight.")

Niblo's Garden — ("Basek Grook.")

( Binck Crook.") 1825100 4100'00 (Oratorio of the "Messiah.") Theory Pastor's
Theatre Comique
Wallack's Theatre
"The Double Gallant.")
Broadway Theatre—Refused
("Lady Audley's Secret.")

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Masquerade Ball at Kirkwood's-Action by the Conservative Army and Navy Union-The President's Organ on Southern Distress-Gen. Ord's Stroke of Policy,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The first masquerade bail of the season took place last night at Kirkwood's, and numbered about seventy couples. Their costumes comprised everything that taste and ingenuity could devise. The ball commenced with masquerade dances, in which the whole company participated. At midnight the masks were thrown aside, and the party revealed themselves in the radiance of beauty and fashion.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union last evening unanimously passed the following resolution:-

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the proprie-tor of my two papers, both daily, for his gratui-tons advertisement of the action of the Associa-tion in regard to delivequent members; and we regret that his title of Colonel was not bestowed for devotion to the Union, either for service in the field or at home, and his idea of loyalty so at variance with the laws and Constitution of our country, that we cannot express our thanks in a more tangible form."

The President's organ this morning whines hypocritically, in a three-column editorial, over the destitute condition of the Southern people and accuses Congress of causing all the wretchedness there, including the failure of the crops in many places. By a singular paradox it represents the negroes as being fat, dressed in uniform, and marching about the country armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, while the poor white planters, who own all the capital and the land, are in a sorry plight, begging for bread for their wives and children.

Yet these same planters in the Gulf States are forming combinations for the purpose of regulating the price of labor and the general business of employing freedmen. They propose to pay twelve dollars a month and rations to first-class

hands. The arrival here of General Ord's embassador-

General Gillem, is regarded as a stroke of policy on Ord's part to gain Presidential favor. Some talk had commenced about the probability of Ord being removed from his command, and this mission of Gillem is one of concilliation and submission to the powers that be to avert threatened decapitation. Ord is a shrewd diplomat, and looks a long way ahead.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Brutal Murder-A Drunken and Dis-orderly Christmas.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Dec. 27 .- A man named John McNamara, residing in the suburbs of Baltimore, murdered his wife Ann, by beating out her brains with a boot-jack, on Christmas night-Drunkeness was the cause. He has been arrested.

There has not been so much drankeness seen here for many years as disgraced our recent Christmas anniversary. A good deal of it was kept up during yesterday and last night, with considerable rowdyism. Several fatal and painful accidents resulted from the same cause.

Commodore Hollins, of Steam Ram memory, hus received tidings of his son's death at sea. The weather is mild, the ground muddy, and rain threatened. Business is dull.

European Commercial News. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 26-Evening.-United States Five twenties closed firm at 724. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased since the last report only £300. FRINKFORT, Dec. 26-Evening.-United States

bonds 762@764.

Fire at Boston. Boston, Dec. 27 .- The large furniture manufactory of A. G. De Laporte & Co., in South Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$50,000; insured for \$8000.

Markets by Telegraph. MRW YORK, Dec. 27.—Stocks dull. Ohlcago and Rock Island, 99%; Reading, 96%; Canton Company, 51; Eric. 73;; Cleveland and Toledo, 85%; Cleveland and Flusburg, and Fort Wayne, \$100; Michigan Cestral, 197%; Michigan Southere, 85%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, \$100; Michigan Cestral, 1975; Hillinois Central, 131; Cimberland York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 131; Cimberland preferred, 138; Missouri 88, 83%; Hudson River, 122%; U. R. Pive-twenties, 1823, 183, 4 do. 1885, 165%; do. 1885, 165%; Ten-forties, 1913; Seven-thrites, 1942, Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 195%; Gold, 184.

New York, Dec. 37.—Cotton steady at 15%c. Flour oulet; 3000 barrels sold; State, 8540%,1078; other quota-

unlet, 5000 barrels sold; State, \$8,400,10 95; other quota-tions unchanged. Wheat dub. Corn firm. Oats quiet at \$45%. Barley quiet Beef quiet. Pork firm; naw mess at \$20.95. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

Mississippi Mud-Lumps.

The New Orleans Picayune has the following: 'The examination of the mud-lumps on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippt, lately made by Professor Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, under the authority of the Smithsonian Institution, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fontaine, of this city, was in part laid before the Academy of Sciences at its last meeting by the latter gen-tleman. These cones were found in various conditions, in various portions of the bar, from the outer edge to the inner, formed generally in clusters, and were found to be the only earth which seemed to be firm, These cones, when tresh and new, were thought to be a species o volcano, throwing forth salt water, though located in the midst of fresh, and gas. The lat ter was caught and burned with readiness. There were craters formed upon and within them as clearly as in the lava-omiting volcanie mountains. When these craters ceased to be active, the cones disintegrated and fe I away, waiting to form others. The products of the cones and their component parts are to be the subject of chemical and microscopical examinations.

-Fourteen out of two hundred girls employed by a dry goods firm in Boston were recently taken the same day with the small pox, supposed to have been contained in imported goods.

-Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, was married in Chicago on Friday to Mary Warren, daughter of the treasurer of McVickar's Theatre, and niece of the Mayor of Chicago.

THE BURNING OF THE RALEIGH. Description of the Steamship-Origin of

the Fire-Loss Sustained - Insurance -Probable Safety of Thirty-one Persons. From the N. Y. Evening Telegram of yesterday.

The sidewheel steamship Rateigh was a sister ship to the steamers Hatteras, Rapidan and Albemarie, belonging to the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs, Livingstone Fox & Co, are the principal owners and agents.

Livingstone Fox & Co, are the principal owners and agents.

These vessels were built by Mesars. Lawrence, Foulks & Co., of New York, in the year 1865; their dimensions of hull, character of machinery, and fittings, similar in every respect, are as follows:—Length on deck, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet; number of decks, 2; draft of water, 10 feet 6 inches; hull of white oak and hacmatac, square fastened with copper and treenalls; vertical beam engine, one cylinder, 44 inches in diameter by 11 feet stroke; fitted with fine bollers, schooner rigged, and 585 tons burthen.

The Raleigh had a fire risk of \$75,000, the greater amount in insurance companies of New Orleans. There was no sea risk upon her, the company being their own insurers in this re-

Orleans. There was no sea risk upon her, the company being their own insurers in this respect. In character of fittings and security and provision against fire, her owners assert that no wooden vessel ever left this port her superior, as independent steam fire and blige pumps were on board, hose, boats, and all else in this regard in excess of the law.

Captain Marshman, who was in charge of the vessel, has been in command of first-class steamships running from the ports of New York and Philadelphia since the year 1851, and had, in every respect, the confidence of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company and of the underwriters. Her official rate was:—Class 4, rate All, security and provision against fire indifferent—a rate similar to all first-class American wooden steamships.

wooden steamships.
At the office of the Company yesterday afternoon it was asserted that two of the lifeboats,

containing respectively eighteen and thirteen persons, that left the steamer at the time of the dire calamity, had been heard from.

The loss by the accident is not accurately known, but is estimated at \$325,000. The vessel alone was worth \$125,000.

alone was worth \$125,000.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

Mr. McManus, the purser of the Raieigh, reports that at noon on the 24th instant flames were discovered issuing from the engine room of the vessel. At this time the steamer was about twenty miles off the South Carolina coast, and in five minutes the fire had made such progress that the officers of the vessel took immediate steps for the provision of means of escape for all the passengers and crew. This gentlemen confirms the report of the safety of the two boats with the thirty-one persons alluded to above. alluded to above.

alluded to above,

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERS OF THE BALEIGE.

No. 85 Liberty Street, New York, Dec. 26.—We are without definite information as to the cause of the fire by which the Raieigh was burned nor have we received the names of the saved. The ship's complement, including captain and officers, was forty-live, and there were on board some three cable and finieen steerage passengers, and the ship was provided with lise-boats to carry a much larger number of people, so that we trust the loss of life may yet turn out to be very small, finded there is any.

The Raieigh (notwithstanding the very general insulation to the contrary in the editorial columns of the Herald this morning) was a first class vessel, built at Williamsburg in 1865 by Lawrence & Fonike for this company, was urrelabed and fitted in siriet accordance with the law, and commanded by an able for the company, was urrelabed and fitted in siriet and experienced captain, with officers and engineers of well known capacity.

We are unable to give the names of the crew, but append those of the officers and passengers.—

. officers.—C. P. Marshman, Captain: T. Mc Manus, Purser; C.W. Bartiett, First Officer; G. Gordon, Second Officer; D. B. Ruce, Chief Engineer; John Brooks, First Assistant Engineer.

Cabin passengers.—J. Parker, Morgan, J. Short, C. F. Whitbam, F. C. Haberstein, R. Ad an and son, H. Romen, F. Maitral, A. Neuman, F. W. Moody, A. Garigaro, J. Garrigaro and three children.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO, [It will, perhaps, be remembered that the Raleigh is the vessel which research the

[It will, perhaps, be remembered that the Raleigh is the vessel which rescued the passengers from the Philadelphia steamship Tioga, destroyed by fire not long since. It then was under the same officers as of late,—ED. Ev.Tel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather former. Government loans continue in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 101; no change; and '64 5-20s at 105; no change. 104; was bid for June and July 7-30s; 112; for 6s of 1881; 108; for '62 5-20s; 105; for '65 5-20s; and 108; for July, 65 5 20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99@994, an advance of 4.

and old do, at 95½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48½@48½, an odvance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 5½@5½½, an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½. a slight advance; 127 was bid for Camden and Ambov: 264 for Little Schuylkill: 64 for Norris-town: 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 414 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Eimira Pre-ferred; 234 for Calawissa Preferred; and 424 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19, no change; 44 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut, and 10 for Heatonville.

Batk shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 556, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Common wealth at 62\$\rightarrow{1}{2}\$\rightarrow{1}{2}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 130 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 29\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Meshanics'; 92 for Western; 31 for Manufactures.

e3e', and 70 for City.
Quotations of Gold—10g A. M., 134; 11 A. M.,
134; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 134.

The New York Herald this morning says—
"There was a very moderate demand for money
from the Stock Exchange, and loans were made

in nearly all cases at six per cent., the exception being at seven. Some of the country banks are drawing down their balances here in preparation for their quarterly returns as well as to meet Government drafts upon such of them as are public depositories; but no distorbance whatever from this source is probable, or we might say possible, in view of the present condition of monetary affairs at this centre. The discount line is quiet. First-class commercial paper is in limited supply, and rated at 7@8 per cent, on the street, and the banks are accommodating their customers to a moderate extent at the legal rate. The indications point to a still cheaper and more abundant supply of loanable funds after the opening of the new year. Speculation on the Stock Exchange will therefore be encouraged, however dull and depressed the general business of the country may To-day the stock market was somewant be. To-day the stock market was somewhat dull, as usual, at this season, but, not-withstanding securities were quietly bought up in large amounts by strong parties, and prices advanced, and an active buil speculation is generally looked forward for by the brokers and other professional speculators, who make it their business to go with the tide. At the commencement of business the stock market was steady at the closing ness the stock market was steady at the closing prices of Tuesday, Pacific Mail excepted, which was active and weak, the price declining at the early session of the open Board to 108, under a pressure to seil, influenced to some extent by the un'svorable constructions placed upon the report of the President of the company, just published. At the first regular Board-there was a moderate amount of specula-tive business transacted, but there was no special activity in any stock on the list.
The tone of the market was firm,
and Pactic Mall recovered on the second call to
100%; Milwaukie and St. Paul advanced to 49: Erie was quiet at 72f@721. The shares of the associated express companies were steady, and Wells & Fargo advance 1 12. Erie closed a lower than at the same time on Tuesday, Reading i, Michigan Southern j, Cleveland and Pittsburg j, Cleveland and Pittsburg j, Cleveland and toledo j, Northwestern j, Pacific Mail 1j. Erie was j higher, Rock Island j, Fort Wayne j, Milwaukie and St. Paul 2, do. preferred f, Western Union Telegraph f. ernment securities were duli. Conpon twenties of 1864 closed | higher, Seven-thirties The State stocks were steady and quiet."

-The New York Times this morning says:"The sales in the Gold-room were at 134@
134]@133] per cent, The settlement of the day

at the Gold Exchange Bank reflected a searcity of the cast gold, and a small consideration was paid for its use until to-morrow. No doubt a good many sales have been made of gold to be collected from the Treasury after the New Year and the cash gold borrowed for delivery in the meantime. The export demand this week the meantime. The export demand this week has absorbed thus far all the gold and silver bars received by the last California steamer and over a million in American gold coin. Bills on London are generally held for 110½ at 60 days by the regular bankers, and 110½@110½ for short sight. As money continues cheaper in London and Paris at 2 per cent, a year, the short sight rates here are comparatively easier than for 60 day bills. The shipments of specie by the Russia yesterday were \$1,082,000, and by the Bremen and Southampton steamer Union today short and Southampton steamer Union, to-day, about \$1,000,000."

The Chicago Republican of Monday says:—
"Fusiness at the banks to-day ruled dull in
consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather. Currency, however, remains close, and the market is still stringent. Prime paper is passed at the banks at 10 per cent. per annum, but in erior grades are discounted on the street at rates equal to 1@2 per cent, per month. Business during the week has been more active, chiefly owing to the demand by the country nerchants for holiday goods. The dry goods trade has been particularly brisk for a few days past, and there is a visible improvement in nearly all other branches of mercantile business."

-The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says:-"There was a brisk demand for money on Saturday, and whatever amounts bankers had to loan were readily placed with their depositors on the best of paper, at the current rates, 9@12 per cent, while there was considerable pressure cent, while there was considerable pressure from outside parties of good paper at 15@18 per cent. The surply of currency is gradually increasing, and the working of the market is easier, although rates of interest are fully sustained. The depositories were called upon by the Government for remittances, the policy of the Treasury Department being evidently to keep down the balances in the National Bank depositories."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

\*\*Sab Leb V R sc...... 40

--Meears. William Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 S. Third street, report the following
raies of exchange to day at 17 o'clock:- Gold,
134@1344; C. S. 6s, 1881, 1124@1124 U. S. 6-20s,
1862, 1084@1084; to., 1864, 1054@1055; do., 1865,
1054@1054; do., July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., July,
1867, 1084@1084; 5s, 10-40s, 1014@1014; U. S.
7-30s, 2d scries, 1044@1044; 3d scries, 1044@
1044; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864,
119-40; May, 1365, 1174@1174; August, 1865, 1164
@1163; Seytember, 1865, 1164@1154; October,
1865, 1164@1154.

--Meears, Jay Cooke & Co., quote Govern-

—Mesars. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881 1124@112½; old 5-20s, 108@108½; new 5-20s, 1844, 1054@105½; do., 1885, 1055@105½; do., July, 1084@108½; do., 1867, 1084@108½; 10-40s, 101½@101½; 7'30s, June, 1444@104½; do., July, 1044@104½. Gold, 133½@134.

—Mesars. De hisven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112; @1124; do. 1862, 108@1084; do., 1864, 105;@ 105; do., 1865, 105;@105; do., 1865, new, 108;@ 108; do., 1867, new, 108; @108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1012; do., 1867, new, 108; most in the following rates of the fo 1014@1014; do. 7:30s, June, 1041@1044; do., Compound Interest July. June, 1864, 119'40; do., July, 1864, 119'40; do., August, 1864, 119'40; do., October, 1864, 119'40; do., December, 1864, 119'40; do., May, 1865, 117@117;; do., August, 1865, 116;@116;; do., September, 1865, 115;@116;; do., October, 1865, 115;@115;. Gold, 133;@134;. Silver, 128@1294. Silver, 128@1294.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27 .- The Flour market continues excessively dull, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly; sales of 500 barrels, including superfine, at \$7 50@8 25; extras at \$8 50@9 50; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$10.75@12; and fancy brands at \$12.75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8.50@8.75. Nothing doing in Corn

The Wheat market is quiet, and there is less The wheat market is quiet, and there is less inquiry for prime, the offerings of which are small; sales of 1200 bushels red at \$2.55@2.55.

Rye is unchanged; \*ales of Pennsylvania at \$1.75. Corn is without change; sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at \$1.40; 1800 bushels new do, at \$1.10@1.20; and 800 bushels old Western mixed at \$1.33. Oats are held firmly, with sales of 2000 bushels Pebusylvania at 78@80c.

of 2000 bushels Pebusylvania at 78@80c.
Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.
Seeds—280 bushels Cloverseed sold at \$5 \ 64
lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed
sells at \$2.45@2.50. Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... DECEMBER 27. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque John Matthews, Ingham, Guantanamo, G. W.

Bernacou & Bre.

Brig Albert Dewis, Dewis, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Workman & Co.

Brig Ruth, McLearn, Barbados, John R. Rue & Son.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cornwallis, Allea 39 days from Liverpool, with mose, etc., to Peter Wright & Soos.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 20 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.,

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Deunis, 20 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Queen of Scots, hence for Antwarp, is ashore on Maiden Island, above Chester. It is thought she will have to discharge part of her cargo (petroloum) before getting off. Rarque Neversink, Gibson, hence, at Antwerp 11th Barque Augusta, Klendtworth, hence, at Havre 10th

instant.

Barque latria, hence, at Liverpool 12th inst.

Barque Sommeren. Andersor, for Philadelphia,
cleared at London 12th inst.

Barques Luigi, Graf. and Kous. Carl. Kundemen, for
Philadelphia entered out at London 12th inst.

Barque Royasia. Tonicer, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Plymouth 12th inst.

Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, hence, at Maianzas 12th inst.

Ess 12th inst.

Brig Angelia Brown, hence, at Trinidad 12th inst.

Brig Rifleman, Smalt, hence, at Giorattar 3d inst.,
and ren alred 5th, waiting orders

Brig Serene, Hermanns, rom Rotterdam for Philadelphia with a general cargo, was ashore near Calais
12th inst. and an attempt to low noroff did not succeed. Sike was making much water, and was discharging. Barging,
Brig Venus, Bent, hence at Flushing 12th inst,
Schr C. E Eimer, Haley, hence, at Cardenas 17th

instant.

Schr Rebecca Shepberd, hence for Rotterdam, at

Brouwershaven inh inst. leaky and with loss of foreBrouwershaven. mast.
Schr amanda M. Flanagan, of and from PhiladelSchr amanda with coat, which arrived at Newport
This for Reston with loss of mainsall, etc., was towed to Prodense of Friday. She was anchored below and
vidence of Friday. She was anchored below and
vidence hadly, and would be towed to the railroad
wharf at high water and discharged as soon as pos-

NEW YORK, Dec. Y. - Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from London. PORTLAND, Dec. II.—The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry Dec. 13, has arrived.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, Watson, from Liverpool.

Steamship Fagie. Greene, from Havana.

Steamship Bienville. Baker, from New Orleans, Bhip Patrician. Robinson, from Calcutta,

Barque Mosart, Julicher, from Genoa.