TERRIFIC GALE.

The Atlantic in a Rage-Disaster to the Steamship William Penn.

The steamship Welliam Penn, from London and Havre to New York, with five hundred passengers on board, arrived in port on Satur-day, says the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, after a very trying voyage of seventeen days from Havre and twenty-one from London. She encountered a terrific storm in mid-ocean, which lasted for several days, doing alarming damage to the saloon cabins, and fatally injur-ing the boatswain of the ship. The crew behaved with great coolness and fortitude, and the Captain stood to his post unremittingly through the whole of the severe ordesi.

On Tuesday, the 10th of November, a storm of ward, with rain, set in from the northeast. During the whole of the day toe storm steadily increased in violence; but the ship was kept on her course under the most of her sails and the full power of her screw, and, except the occastopal tremendous plungings and rollings of the ship as she yielded to the force of the surging waves, she bounded merrily along with everything snug and all on board comparatively comfortable, but with more or less of apprehension

as to what the night might bring.

It was hoped that the storm might somewhat abate at sundown; but they were disappointed, and the night closed in, adding its thick dark-ness to already existing terrors. The officers and crew were all on duty, while in the nest and second cabin saloons-the former situated midships and the latter quite ait-subdued conversation among men, with sighs that bespoke the anguish of fear with a few of the women and children; and thus the night wore on tail 11, when all retired to their staterooms

in the cabins below.

Below these still were the 432 steerage passengers, that all the day and night had been kept there owing to the impossibility of moving sately on deck, amid the ceaseless ragings of the

At about 6 A. M. on the 12th, and before the passengers had left their berths, those of the first cabin were aroused from their vigils by a tremendous crash on the starboard side of the abip and the rush of waters down uson them. All, of course, was consternation and dismay until the extent of the injury or danger could be distinctly ascertained. They had shipped a heavy sea that stove in about ten feet of the dining saloon above, and the water flooding the floor, was making its way through the opening for ventilation and light to the cabin below. The cabin being a water-tight compartment of iron all around, except the companion way or ataircase, and where the water had gained entrance, it could not pass lower down into the ship or make its egress from the cabin. The only way to dispose of it was by a line of buckets up and down the companion way, and until this was done the water occupied the entire floor of the cabin of thirty-four state rooms and a ladies' enicon to a depth of from one to three feet. while the rolling of the ship would alternately throw up the water on either side to a much greater depth. Only strong men could stand up against this sway and current of water, so that all the women and children were obliged to take position in the upper berths until the water, in part at least, could be removed. As soon as men could do this it was done, and battens were nailed over the openings through Which the water had entered.

It was the intention speedily to remove the water from the cabin, rendering it fit for immediate reoccupation; but before this could possibly be done, and the storm still raging with unabated fury, a little before 9 A. M. another tremendous sea broke over the ship's side at precisely the same place as before. This time nearly ten yards in length of the saloon's side was smushed in. There was a crash of timbers, tables, and crockery, and a momentary smother-ing of steam and flying askes from the glowing stove as it went wairing from the saloon down among the debris into not less than three feet of water, which now covered the floor, and which, with every 10il of the ship, was surging into the cabin below. And now, as the cabin was deluged with a greater flood than before, another and a greater terror was presented to its occupants, and despair with some had taken the place of fear. The water was several feet deeper than before. The necessity was now presented of removing the women and children through the flood of waters up the companionway and along the deck of the ship to the aft or second cabin saloon. The strong men of the ship had this duty to perform, for few others could stand upon the slippery footing.
The first to leave the flooded cabin with his

was George E. Algar. He got to the foot of the stairway, holding to the hand rail, neck deep in water, with his wife upon his back. clinging to his neck. At the next roll of the ship they were out of the water and had gained the deck. At this moment there were those who, having no one to care for but themselves, seemed all the more anxious to be conveyed to place of safety, whilst others, full of true heroism, would not go until the more helpless were assisted out. This trait was particularly shown in the mother of nine little children; she ould not go and leave her children behind; they could not go together, for each must be carried singly. At last, when nearly all had gone, the mother consented to go if sne could take her youngest with her, and upon the romise of another noble-hearted woman, Miss Hannah Stevens, that she would remain with the other children till the last had left the cabin, Having reached the att saloon with her youngest child, she took her station at the open door and there stood counting her children-one, two, three-as one by one they arrived, until seven of the sine had been counted in, but sceing nothing of the other two, cried out, as bitter agony, "But where, oh, where are In a moment more and the twins the twins?" and their old grandmother, with the big-hearted weman who had stood by them to the ast, were all in, when the door was momentarily closed. And now of those who needed assistance the blind man and his wife were yet behind, not that he felt neglected, but he would not claim nor would he receive assistance until all more belpless than himself had been assisted out. He was the last to leave the flooded cabin. Early on the morning of the shipping of the

first sea, when the ship was rolling fearfully, a ady sent one of the stewards in urgent haste to Captain Billinge, then on deck, desiring his immediate presence at her stateroom. He came at once, because it was at the request of a lady. I am a spiritualist, Captain Billinge," said lady. "I have had a revelation from a spirit the lady. "I have had a revelation from a spirit friend, who says, 'when signs arise, lighten the ship;' in other words, you must throw your cargo overboard to save the ship." The captain inquires, "Who is the spirit that proffers this advice? Was he a seaman?" "I must not tell yon, captain, who he was; but it is none the less true, you must throw your cargo overboard— you must lighten the ship." "And is this all for which you called me from my post of duty?"
asked the captain, "Yes, captain," "Then,"
said the captain, "tell your spirit friend that I
say he is a fool." There was no further converration on the subject and no cargo thrown over-

In the second cabin was another lady, an sneient maiden, who from the very commencement of the storm was sure all were to be lost and every roll of the good ship only served to convince her of its certainty; so she prepared for the event. First she put on her best silk bonnet, gathered up quite a package of her best apparel, filled a bag with other one things and hung it on her arm, and in one of her capacious pockets a half dozen small articles of table crockery, and finally, taking her umbrella in hand, sat anxiously waiting the sinking of the ship. On being a ked what she intended doing with her umbrells at the bottom of the sea, she eaid it was her intention to wade out if she had to go alone, and she might want it.

At about 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, two hours after the second sea was

FIRST EDITION | shipped, another came upon them at the port side, and, rushing aft, struck the second cabin saloon with great force, but doing no injury. | the hero of the Parisians and the Ascot visitors, and how the few words that were dropped at York proved the precursor of his Leger doom, On the inside of this saloon were both the first and second cabin passengers, ranged along on both sides of narrow tables that were bolted to the floor. There they sat, with arms stretched across the tables, helding to the opposite side, and thus supporting themselves against the action of the terrible and ceaseless rollings of the ship. About noon they had a gleam of sunshine that at fitful intervals reappeared till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind, the rain, the storm-cloud, and the hait had greatly lessened. At 8 o'clock in the evening the wind had nearly ceased, and a beautiful night of starlight succeeded.

A FAST PEER.

The Extravagance and Public Gambling of the Late Marquis of Hastings.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 11, "The Earl's year" has reached a sad climax in the death of its leading actor. The spider and the fly drama is ended. That poor coroneted youth who had crowded into six years more Corinthian excitement, and weightier turf cares, than many "last men" know in a lifetime, has laid down his weary load. He was only twentyeix in July, and he had frittered away family estates. Betting is said to be the touch-s one of the Englishman's sincerity, but with the Marquis a craving for the odds had really become a disease. He worshipped chance with all the arder of a fapatic. His wits were, he considered, worth to him in the betting ring at least £20,000 a year, and he sometimes threaded his way through the mazes of trials and public running with all the sagacity of a wizard His public coups were often so brilliant, that it was hardly to be wondered at that he believed in his own destiny and his power to break the ring. He cared little whether the draining or other improvements on his Donington estate were stopped, if he only got fresh supplies for another Newmarket campaign. The ring, on the other hand, had marked him for their own, and never left him. They would cluster beneath the Jockey Club balcony at Epsom, holding up their hands to claim his attention, and catching at his replies like a flock of hungry hawks. There he would stand smiling at the wild tumult below, wearing his bat jaunify on one side, a red flower in his button-hole, and his colors round his neck, and cool and calm while "the talent" made his horse a "hot favorite" at once, and a few slipped back to the ring to follow his lead. For a time he was a perfect Cocker; but he fell at last in the unequal strife, and the men who had "drawn" him most copiously were among those who set their faces most steroly against him

when he wished to see the Heath once again. The Marquis' taste for the turf was not an hereditary one. His father's heart was with the hound and horn. He loved to halloo "the red raccal" over the rides far better than watching the Leger horses close up round the Red-house turn. The men of the Midlands will speak of him as quite a representative sportsman with Will Goodall and the 'Sir Harry" whom they lost so early. He would hardly have stepped aside to see a race; but a scarcity of foxes in Charnwood Forest, or finding himself above twelve stone on the scales, would have sorely vexed his soul. His son cared for none of these things. Still he could not bear to see the Quorn without a master, and he stepped boldly the breach when Mr. Clowes resigned in '66. He wore the horn at his saddle bow for conformity's sake, but he never blew it, and he let the field go its own way, and hunted the country on no system. A bit of a gallop, a check, and then trotting off to sift a favorite gorse for a fresh fox, jumped much more with his humor than an old-lashioned hunting-run, where hounds had to puzzle it out. Often, when his hounds had to reach the meet, ten or twelve miles away he was headly out of had end he miles away, he was hardly out of bed, and he would turn up "on wheels," and occasionally from London by special train, and give Wilson the word to draw when half the field had gone No wonder that caricatures were drawn, and squibs flew gaily about, and that even Leicestershire said it would rather be bled in the purse-vein than have the country hunted gratis in such fashion. Satirical verses failed to sour him. He took the sting out of their tail by reprinting them at his own private press. and posted them far and wide. On the last day of his mastership he slipped quietly away to the station, and when they looked for him to give him a parting cheer he had been gone well-nigh

The honor of being "the man who belongs to the Duke, or the Earl, or Little Lecturer," was no burden to him. He took quite naturally to the turf from the first, enfolded under the wing of Danebury. In 1862 not six people at New market knew who the slim lad was on the grey cob; but the ring soon saw that he was a veritable Hampshire ambassador when he put down the money so unfluchingly on a Danebury pot, To John Day's suggestion that in his position he was merally bound to have a nice yearling or two of his own, he lent no ungracious ear. When the rivalry round the Hampton court and Middle park rings almost foamed into madness. and 2500 guineas and 2000 guineas were among the yearling prices of one atternoon, he was never tempted beyond 1650 guineas for King Charles and 1500 gumeas for Robespierre. Tuformer would have been dear at 50 guineas, and the latter won well in the colors of an-other. His two best horses, the Duke (500 guiness) and the Earl (450 guiness) were among his cheapest purchases. The late Al red Day first wore his colors on Garotter in the Althrop Park stakes at Northampton, and Sam Rogers won a maiden plate on that colt a few weeks afterwards. The first great victory for the "red and white hoops" was the Cambridgeshire of 1864, with Ackworth, which had been esteemed a dear two thousand purchase, Gradually his stable swelled to upwards of thirty, and about £70,000 were the spoils of six seasons. Catalogue was a great pet of his lordship's, and he did not eare how much he backed her for in selling sweepstakes, and how dearly he redeemed her. A cycle of barrenness fol-lowed one of profusion, and Mr. Padwick graciously allowed him, in 1865, to have Kangaroo at, it was said, £12,000, and he never won as many halfpence, while The Duke was useless, from influenza, till half the season was over. In 1866, which produced him a One Thousand Guinea winner in Repulse, and a Good wood Cup one in The Duke, the stable was once more at lead lock for a Cesarewitch horse, but Little Lecturer, a foal from the Sledmere sale, carried stone 3 lbs., and won, it was said, £40,000 for the Donnington party.

A winter's reflection convinced his lordship that Hermit could never win the Derby, and £103,000 was the price he paid for his thoughts. People were once wont to tell, almost below their breath, that "Davis, the Leviathan," had been known to pay away £60,000 on the Derby. The present age is capable of greater efforts, as before the Monday the bankers and solicitors had consulted, and the whole of the Marquis' losings were found for him. Tous the panic was averted from "the corner," but the fair lands of Loudoun passed from his band. At Ascot his lucky star rose once more. Lady Elizabeth and Lecturer were both in form, and his lordship kept backing them, and piling on the winnings again by a sort of geometric progression, gampling till he had won nearly half "his ain again." It was now the turn for His lordship rather fancied The Earl reverses. but the stable overruled him in favor of Lady Elizabeth. The flying filly came back with sadly chequered fame, a bad fifth for the Middle Park Plate, and yet the victress is one of the most wonderful of modern matches at 9 pound, with the three-year old Julius.

The Marquis had now fallen back again to nearly the same "agony point" in finance as when he saw the "ail-rose" handed home for the Derby. A weary winter followed, and he was so driven from pillar to post by money troubles and turf creditors that he lost his interest in turf matters and his head for calculations with it. The irritable Lady Bilzabeth wasted to a shadow in her training; and how the Earl was scratched, and then became

are all dark passages of turf politics, and not easily forgotten. We saw the last of the Earl when he was bought in as stout as a burgoma-ter for 3900 guineas at Tattersall's, and then he departed to Findon with a leg, upon whose chances of standing a preparation each man seemed to differ with his fellow.

The late Marquis had been abroad all the summer in his yacht, but no northern breezes

could fan him back to health. He came to Doncaster, from Norway, on crutches, and looking very ill and nervous, and well he might, as, instead of having a St. Leger winner, he had only the lean comfort of a veterinary certificate from Mr. Mayor. At the 1st of October he was on Newmarket Heath in a basket carriage, which he only quitted to say a worl to the pretty Athena, "which once was mare of mine," when she was led back a winner. As at Don-caster, he did not go beyond "a non;" or two, "Mind I'm to-have this paid," said the ring man when he booked it to him, and after that week they saw him no more. Nearly seven seasons had passed by since he first came a lad of nineteen fresh from Eton to Newmarker, and he left it a shattered man, only to die. He spent some time at Foikestone, and visited town for a ies days before he set out for a winter sojourn with his wife on the Nile. Some few friends dared to hope that he might come back a new man, and live quietly in his old country home, and train the foals by the Duke. It was not to be, "All the wheels were down," and now the fourth and the last Marquis of Hastings only lives in racecourse story.

PUNGENT.

An Irate Judge Delivers a Spicy Charge

toa Grand Jury. At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York, yesterday, Judge Bar-nard addressed the Grand Judge as follows:— Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: - I deem it not inappropriate at the present time to call your inappropriate at the present time to call your attention to three or four subjects that, in my judgment, the Grand Jury should look into. First, in regard to alleged frauds at electious; second, in regard to the alleged corruptions of the judiciary here; third, as to the action of certain newspapers in New York in perpetrating daily and hourly libels. I had intended, gentlemen, at the commencement of this term, to have gone over many of these subjects more fully than I can now; but I am led to-day not to delay it any longer in consequence of the annoyance I am subjected to by ne sspapers and letter-writers, not borne out, of all sorts of viti-fications and abuses for offenses of which l certainly know nothing, and see if the writers of some of these articles cannot be made to come before you and substantiate some among the many of the different allegations that they have made against the judge that now addresses you. In to-day's Tribune and to-day's Times, along with articles in the Jersey papers and elsewhere, are charges of the most atroctous character made against corruptions in interiering with the duties of electors, and charging the Judge with being in a combination in Wall street. Now, it is unnecessary for me to say to you that he never bought or sold or owned a share of stock in his life, and as for the large fortune of \$5,000, 000, which one of the papers charges him with being possessed of, he has not now, nor did he ever have, belonging to him, separate from his wife, a single dollar's worth of property, and is to-day dependent upon his salary as a Juige and the charity of his wife, and why these particular and atrocious charges at this particular time should be made with such boldness and audicity, is a matter I hope you, as Grand Jurors, whose duty it is, will look into, so that if you find them to be subsantial, or even a suspicion that they are true, that you will give the Judge a chance to resign. For infamy means one thing, and it ought to be ferreted out and if a man as a newspaper editor will sit down deliberately and make a charge without any proof, let us see whether the rigor terror of the law this thing in future. this thing in future. For eleven years this Judge has submitted to it without any notice, and now, naving arrived at a period of life when his usefulness is impaired by such charges, he deems it his duty, and yours, gentlemen, to look into the matter whenever you have leisure, and say whether a combination of thieves, scoundrels, and rascais, who have in-fested Wall street and Broad street for years and now quarrelling among themselves, shal be permitted to turn around and endrayor t hide their own tracks by abuse and vilincation of the Judge.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Alabama Claims, and How Lord Stanley Has Cajoled Our Minister. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes relative to the Alabama claims

settlement. Said Lord Stanley:"I Lave never concealed my opinion that the American claimants, or some of them at lea t under the reference proposed by us, were very likely to make out their case and to get their

It there be any doubt about the meaning of there words, there is a comment upon them and an interpretation of them in the speech of Mr. John Stuart Mill, on the same evening. Mr

Mill said:"I cordially welcome the hints thrown out by the noble Lord as to the probability of settling this question in some other way than by arbitration. Indeed, I do not see for what arbitra tion is specially required. I believe that there are few in this country at present who are dis posed to deny that we owe reparation in some sort or degree to the United States. It is quite clear that the noble Lord (Stanley) is of this opinion. This, therefore, is not a case in which arbitration is wanted. If we owe any thing, we must pay it, and what we want i one to say not whether we ought to pay but how much: and this would be the best de cided, not by arbitration, but by a mixed com-

Is not that plain? But it is followed by s declaration if possible still plainer. Mr. Mill went on to say :-"If negotiations were reopened on the basis

of an admission that we owed them reparation and that the object was merely to ascertain the amount, I cannot believe that there would be considerable difficulty in arriving at a settlement without going beyond the two dis-

That is Mr. Mill's exposition of Lord Stanley! meaning-immediate, complete, and decisive. It was spoken in Lord Stanley's presence, and whoever knows anything of the usages of the House knows that if he had been misrepresented by Mr. Mill, the correction would have been made on the spot. But there could be no correction. It was what Lord Stanley then correction. It was what Lord connecdermeant. He was at that time ready to concedermeant. He was at that time ready to conceder meant. the liability of England for the Alabams claims, go into a commission to determine the amount. Mr. Johnson's diplomacy has brought about a withdrawal of that cor cession, and a reference of the question o original liability to an arbitrator surrounded by English influences. Whether Lord Stanley had ever conceded it or not, the point is one or which the American people long since made up their mind. The first step to a closing of the Alabama quarrel is a frauk admission by the Eng ish Government of their liability for the Alabama damages. That made, the question of amount and proof may readily be submitted to arbitration. Of course, Mr. Johnson does no understand the feeling and determination of the American people on this point any better than he does in the matter of his associations with Roebuck and Laird. How should he? He

represents Maryland and the Confederacy.

It would be laughable if it were not pitiable to see the efforts of Mr. Johnson to escape the force of the crivicusm on his friendship with Laird and Roebuck. He cannot conceive that people at home should think it anything but an honor for their Minister to be admitted into such society. He believes they are dissatisfied

because they suspect the sincerity of Mr. Laird, or at most because of some sinister influence upon his negotiations. In his speech to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Johnson says: — "I have been somewhat criticised both here and at home for the manper in which I have met and returned the civili-ties with which I have been honored (!), but when the critics find that the civilities exhibited towards me, and the return which I have made to them, have not injuriously affected the negotrations which have been conducted between your noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs and myself, they will be satisfied that the one was as sincerely offered as I know that the other was sincerely reciprocated." In the sham speech sent by Mr. Johnson to the Times as an "authentic copy"-copy of what?—his statement is even more base: "Those who may in citizer country have criticised the conduct I have pursued in return for the civilities affered me, would not have done so if they had not forgotten that it was my duty to remove prejudices and enmittes." That is Mr. Reverdy Johnson's soper second thought, sent to the Times two days after he bad tasted the Lord Mayor's cup. He was sent here to remove the prejudices of Mr. Laird! I should think even Andrew Johnson would begin to wince when he sees his appointed Minister go down on his knees to that pirate-building enemy

of his country. I do not for a moment imagine that the abject and stupid diplomees of this mock-minis er will be ratified at home. The echo of the Liverpool dinner-which Mr. Gladstone, with his usual maladroitness in American topics, anticipatedhas come back to us. It is such advice as reaches even Mr. Reverdy Johnson's ears, and, dull as he is, he feels that there is indignation enough to endanger the success of his negotia-tions. The sound common sense of the people perceives that a Minister who has no idea of national honor is incapable of settling a question with which national honor has more to do than dollars and cents. The English may well lavish flatteries on this weak old man. Till he came they had no hope of settling the Alabama bustness without a humiliating admission of their guilt, and their complete responsibility. He steps in to relieve them from the shame, to put them on a level with the nation whom they wronged, and to send both parties on equal terms before an arbitrator who may decide that England is not liable for claims Foreign Minister has once admitted.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. An Important Order from General O. O.

Howard, The following order by General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is made

WAR DEPARTMENT-BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHING-TON, Nov. 17, 1868. —In compliance with the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, the operations of this bureau, excepting the educational department and the collection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sailors and their heirs, from the Government on account of mintary services, will be discontinued on the 31st day of Decem-

ber next. All officers of the military service will be relieved and citizen agents discharged, to take effect on that date, except such as may bereafter be designated to be retained in the educational department, and for the collection and payment

All property pertaining to this bureau, which may not be required in the educational department, or as office furniture for the use of dis-bursing agents, will be turned over to the disbursing officer of the State in which it is held, who will sell the same in accordance with the regulations governing the sale of public pro-perty, upon the order of the Commissioner. Property belonging to the Quar.erma-ter's or other supply department of the army will be turned over to the department to which it belongs. Inventories, in duplicate of all property to be sold or turned in, will be sent to

this office. Assistant Commissioners will at once cause to sold by the disbursing officer, at public auction, all 'Confederate States" property in their respective States he'd by this Bareau. The proceeds of the sale of the same will be turned over to the chief disbursing officer in this city. Should any portion of said property remain pusold on the 31st day of December, the same will be reported to the Commissioner. report will embrace a brief description of the

property, with its estimated value. All books and records, except those relating to the educational work and the payment of bounties, will be carefully packed and sent by express to the Commissioner in this city; invoices of the same will be sent by mail.

The order then states that an organization for the Educational Department, and Collection and Payment of Bounties, consisting of assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties: two agents for payment of bounties; three assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks, will be allowed in the following States:-Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Geor-gia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and the Di-trict of Columbia.

Assistant commissioners will, as soon as prac-

ticable, send to the Commissioner lists of officers and seents they desire retained in their repective States as assistant superintendents of schools, and agents for the payment of bounties, as allowed in the organizations stated above. Officers and agents familiar with the duties are to be preferred. In some cases the number of officers may be reduced by one agent's performing both the duties of assistant superintendent schools and disbursing agent.

Disbursing officers will at once settle all accounts due from the Bureau in their respective States. In cases requiring the approval of the Commissioner, or where there is any doubt as to the validity of the claim, or of the authority to pay the same, they will be immediately relerred to this office. They will see that no legal or just claims are left unsettled. Tuey will be prepared to turn over all public funds to the chief disbursing officer when the general operations of the Bureau are withdrawn, on the 3ist of December next. O. O. Howard, * Major-General, Commissioner.

0 U B A.

A Letter from Captain-General Lersundi. The following extract from a letter from the Captain-General of Cuba to a gentleman in New York city is published by permission: o in the name of my nation and of its Government I have to tender the most sincere thanks, and beg to express the security with which I apticipate the practical continuation of your good determinations, and I will leave no means untried to prove to the great American nation the gratitude awakened in the Spanish character for the noble manner in which it has strengthened the bonds uniting both countries by impeding adventurers and piratical expeditions against this island. The high principles which govern the relations of civilized countries to which I have done homage recently by expei-ling from this island General Santa Anna, when informed of his conspiracy against the Government of Mexico, although not in diplonatic relations with that Republic, are re-spected now, as they always have been, by the lovernment of the United States. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge it thus, and I shall eel it an bonor if able to contribute to the ustice due that great nation in the pages of history, and also to the blessings which men of all nations call down upon it.

I take advantage of this opportunity to offer

you the sympathy, appreciation, and considera-tion with which I subscribe myself your obshent servant, Francisco Lersundi, Havans, Nov. 14, 1868. dient servant,

-Bismark's estate covers 16,000 acres. -Henry A. Wise is writing his autobio-

The Alabama Claims-How they are Nearing Adjudication-Gen. Butler's Illness-Murder of a Noted Journalist.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims Negotiations—Sec-retary Seward Makes a Denial. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- With reference to the telegram sent from this city yesterday to the New York Post and other afternoon papers, setting forth that despatches had been received by the State Department giving a full account of the complete settlement of the Alabama claims, Secretary Seward authorizes the following contradiction:- "The despatch in question is entirely incorrect." Mr. Johnson, our Minister to the Court of St. James, only reports progress in his late despatches to the State Department.

The question of the peaceful adjustment of the Alabama claims is approaching settlement. and all things look favorable, but there has been no definite conclusion reached upon any important point, and up to this time Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley have not even settled so far as an agreement upon the protocol. There has been a good deal of correspondence between our Minister and the British Foreign Secretary, and a very friendly feeling pervades all this correspondence, but the only important fact yet developed is that the prospect for an amicable settlement is favorable.

It will not be wise for the papers in this country to rely upon and publish all rumors which leak out from the British Foreign Office, and are sent abroad through the columns of London journals as truth. Mr. Johnson has not been authorized from the State Department to vary in any particular from the instructions given to him on the eve of his departure to assume the duties of his official position at the Court of her Britannic Majesty.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Quotations of Last Evening. London, Nov. 23-P. M.—The Money Market continues quiet. Consols, 944 for money and account/United States Five-twenties quiet at 744. Stocks steady. Illinois Central 96; Erie flat

FRANKPORT, Nov. 23 .- United States Fivetwenties 734.
LIVERFOOL, Nov. 23-P. H.-Cotton opened firmer, but not higher. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to November 13, since the last report, are 5000 bales.

London, Nov. 23-P. M.—Sugar on the spot duil, and affoat declining.

London, Nov. 23-P. M.—Atlantic and Great

Western 394. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23 -P. M .- Cotton buoyant. Orleans 111@11id. The sales to-day reached 20,000 bales. Cotton at Havre is firmer at 138f. on the spot, and 123t. to arrive

Murder of an Editor.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24 .- H. Rives Pollard, editor of the Southern Opinion, was shot and killed this morning, at 10 o'clock, while passing near his office, by James Grant. The cause of the shooting was a publication in the Opinion reflecting on his character of a member of Grant's lamily.

General Butter's Illness. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Lowers, Mass., Nov. 24,-General Butler is not as ill as represented by the Boston papers of yesterday; and although he is very hourse and caunot speak loud, he is not confined to his bed.

The New York Money Market.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

There is a return of steadiness and buoyancy to the Stock Market as a consequence of the elimination of Eric. Prices yesterday maintained an equanimity in face of easy money which is an unmistantal sign that a healthier tone had been imparted to pusices by the disvasrous effects of the wild speciation prevailing within the past two months. Transactions to-day were cautious yet, active, out without enthaltisms. The question of striking the stock of the kine Railway Company from the stock list camp before the respective committees of each Bard, but was postponed to Wednesday next for further conditionation. The petition is still in circulation and has received a large addition of significant in the first came create a great deal of interest, and a romor is affoat to-night that the clique are conveying their papers and effects across the river to Jersey City. The earth a romor is affoat to-night that the clique are conveying their papers and effects across the river to Jersey City. The few transactions in it took place between 40% and 42%. The demonstrations against other stocks by the clique have falled through. When it became known that they were almost without money, and were unable to dispose of the load of Erie in their the boxes, the street was quick to perceive that they were poweriess to make any new movement, and consequently abandoned those stocks which were suppased to be on the programms for a corner. The favorable cardition of the money market, as shown by the bank statement, is stimucating spe ulation, and a buil market for itocks is prophesied. As yet this feeling is not ommensurate with the ease in stocks yearlength of a report of a regalar dividend hereafter. It declined later in the day to 14%. Hadson River was a favorite and was quoted as night as 115 on the strength of a report of a regalar dividend hereafter. It declined later in the day to 14%. Hadson River was a favorite and was quoted as night as 115.

Experies at all toos and adjustment of thei

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, There is no material changes to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6727 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 76210 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady, Government securities were a traction higher. 106; was bid for 10-49s; 115; for 6s of 1881; 112; for '62 5-20s; 107; for '64 5-20s; 108; for '65 5-20s; 110; for July '65 5-20s; and 110; for '67 5-20s. City leans were lower; the new issue sold at 102;, a decline of ;.

Railroad shares were the most active on the Camden and Amboy sold at 1284, a decline of i: Pennsylvania Railroad at 544, no change; Reading at 49±@49\$, a slight advance; and Minehill at 58, no change, 45\$ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 94 for Catawissa common; and

201 for Catawissa preferred. City Passenger Railroad shares were without

SECOND EDITION | change, 49 was b'd for Second and Third; 34 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth, and Fitteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Courter.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 60: and Penn Township at 57, no change; 239 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 314 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 42 for Consolidation; and 65 for Com-

monwealth. In Capal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 2 @284, no change; and Wroming Valley Canal at 31, no change; 10 was bid for Schurikill Navigation

common; and 20 for preferred do. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No 36 South Third Street:-1342 11 44 A. M. 1342 11 45 1347 12 24 P. M. 11:31 **

ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 115;@1151; old 5-208, do., 1122@113; new 1881, 1151@1151; old 5-208, do., 1121@113; new 5-208, 1864, 1971@1108; do., 1865, 1084@1084; 5-208, July, 1865, 1104@1102; do., 1867, 1104@1102; do., 1867, 1104@1102; do., 1868, 1104@1111;; do., 1868, 1104@1111;; do., 1868, 1104@1102; do., 1868, 11154@1151; do., 1862, 1134@1131; do., 1864, 1071@1108; do., 1865, 1084@1082; do., 1865, new, 1101@1104; do., 1867, new, 1101@1104; do., 1867, new, 1101@1104; do., 1868, 111@1111; do., 58, 10-408, 1064@1062. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1342@1342. Silver, 130@1312.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governg

Silver, 130@1313.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'slock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 11521154; U. S. 5-20s, 1852, 1124@1134; do., 1864, 1074@108; do., 1865, 1083@1084; do., July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., July, 1867, 1104@11 1868, 1704@1114; to-40s, 1064@1064. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-20. Gold, 1345@135.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILEDAD, connecting San Francisco and the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic lines, now nearly completed, and doing a large and remunerative way business, must speedily become one of the most important, and valuable lines of through traffic on the Continent.

The first mortgage bonds issued thereon, having a lien superior to that of the United States, are now widely known and esteemed as among the safest, best, and most profitable corporate securities for investment. A limited quantity will be sold at 163 and accrued interest, in currency. Principal and six per cent interest payable in gold. Government bonds received in exchange at full market rates, allowing the difference in cash. difference in cash,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 24.-The Flour Market is firm and for good family grades there is a fair home consumptive inquiry, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. About 500 barrels were taken at \$5.50@6.50 for superfine; \$6.75@7 for extras; \$7.25@8 25 for spring wheat extra for extras; \$7.25@8 25 for spring wheat extra family; \$8.75@10.75 for winter wheat do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.25@7.50 % bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat, but other descriptions are neglected; sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2@2 10, and 3:00 bushels amber at \$2 15. Rye may be quoted at \$1.50@1.55 for Western and Penpsylvania. Corn is only

Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is onto but firm; sales of 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1-20, and old yellow at \$1.23@1.25. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 68@70c.

No change to notice in Barley or Malt. Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quereitron t \$42 50 % ion. Whisky is seiling at \$1-05@1-08 % gallon, tax

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIANOVEMBER 21.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, Portland, Hammett & Felli.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Chase, Boston, do.
Scor A. M. Aidridge, Robinson, Providence, John R.
White & Son,
Schr W. Waiton, Reeves, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutring. Chr S. Washburne, Cummings, Taunton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, Sag Harbor, L. Auden-Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, Sag Harbor, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Norwalk, Weid,
Nagle & Co.
Schr Corneits, Carroll. New Haven.
Schr Corneits, Carroll. New Haven.
Schr A. Waiter & Co.
Schr A. J. Bentley. Bunnell. Washington,
Echr Conassett, Gibbs, New Bedford.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whiriwind. Geer, 28 hours from Providence, with modes, to D. S. Steison & Co.

Br, basque Providence, Coasines, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Echr A. M. Aidridge, Robinson, from Boston, Schr W. Waiton, Keeves from Boston, Schr B. F. Reeves, Braunin, from Boston, Schr M. Reinhart, Hand from Salem, Schr S. Washburne, Cucomings, tr. m. Tannton, Schr S. Washburne, Cucomings, tr. m. Tannton, Schr A. J. Bentley, Burwell, from New York, Schr Reading J. R. No. 42, Bartlett, from N. Haven, Steamer W. C. Pierrepoot, Shrosable, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Nov. 22—Ship W. H. Moody, for Cork;
barque Siel a Lodge, for do; and brig Wm. Weish, for
Bordeaux, went to sea 20th inst. Spip John Barbour,
for Antwerp; barques James 'cambbell, for Havre;
Scud, for Marseilles; and schr Thomas Holcomb. for
Matsnzas, went to sea this morning, all from Philadelphia. During the gale on the night of the 20th inst., sohr

During the gate on the night of the 20th last, sohr W. & B. Bougnas, from Middietown, with granite for Philadelphia ran on the Breakwater, and will be a total loss, except some sails and rigeing; orew saved, Same night, sonr Henry Parker, from Alexandria for New Haven, parted one of her chains, and dragged on the bar opposite this place, where she remains light, and will be got off in a few days if the weather is moderate. is moderate.

Schr Oliver Ames from Alexandria for Providence,
was struck by lightning which passed in to the cable
and injured both the captain's feet (he was sitting
with his reet against the stove); the vessel apparently
received no serious injury, and proceeded on her voy-

age this morning, after medical assistance was ren dered the captain. The following vessels remain at the Breakwater;— Ship Germania, from Antwerp; schra Snowliske and James Hoyt, from Virginia for New York; A. D. Scull; Montana: Oceanus; F. L. Porter; H. N. Squire; F. Durfee; John Tway.
Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barques Linda Wickes, and Lakemba. Rood, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Schra American Eegle. Shaw and Bonny Boat, Relly from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York with the control of the 22d inst.

Schr Hattle C Simpson, Blake hence for Boston, at
Holmes' Hole 20th lost.

Schra R C. Thomas, Crockett, hence for Boston;
Harriet Baker, Webber, do. for Portland; and Marshall Perrin, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 21st Hatant.
Schra Windward Reeves. and James S. Buckmas-ter. McHenry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore fist just. 21st inst.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova. Little. salled from Fernan-dina, Fia., 18th inst., bound north.

NEW YORK, Nev. 24—Arrived steamships Germania, from Southampton, and Russis, from Liver-POOL.
FORTHWSS MONROW, Nev. 24.—Passed up for Norfolk—Brig Mountain Earle, from New York. The
schr Kate Wentwerth put jato Norfolk in distress,
having lost her mainboom and sails in the gale of
Friday.

CURENSTOWN Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from New York.
Southampton, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamship America, from New York.