sensions Among the Leaders-General Condition of Affairs.

special correspondence from Havana, giving advices of the Cuban insurrection up to the 21st inst. By this we learn that there were, on November 5th, two or three insignificant district. vember 5th, two or three insignificant disturb-ances in Puerto Principe (which is a large terri-tory). It is but just to say that these disturb-ances have onsiderably increased for the last ten or tweive days, so much so, that the insur-gental forces, at a few leagues from the city, amounted at one time to perfuse two or three amounted at one time to perhaps two or tures thousand men, and greatly excited the fears of the population of both the country and city, It was greatly feared that the latter would fail

The troops of the Spaniards consisted of only 500 regulars and the 800 volunteers spoken of. Now it is not known whether this force of two Now it is not known whether this force of two or three thousand men (rebels) was raised in Puerto Principe district, or whether the forces or part of the forces down about Yunas and Port Minati had marched in this direction, so difficult is it to get correct information. The rabels intended, if they could, to take Poerto Principe and make that a base of operations, and then march on to Nuevitas—its port. Seizing upon that, they intended to claim at least beligerent rights. If not more.

rights, if not more. rights, if not more.

But unfortunately for them, the Count of Balmaseda arrived yesterday in ample time to
allay all such fears at the aforementioned city, aliay all such fears at the aforementioned city, and was, according to the accounts, received with great enthusiasm. The insurgents had published an order commanding the property of all the signers of the address to the Governor-General to be burned or destroyed, as the case might be, and the loyal men naturally felt a great interest in seeing their protectors come along. Five hundred insurgents came forward and claimed their pardon.

Balmaseda will immediately march, it is said, on toward Bayamo, as part of his forces are in that neighborhood, and he expects to capture a good number before his three columns shall have met. Campillo commands one, Lono another, and the remaining forces are under Balmaseda's own immediate orders. The whole amount to between 3000 and 4000 men. The

amount to between 3000 and 4000 men.

rebels of all the towns and villages in the insur-rectionary district alone hold Bayamo.

In a letter of the 14th instant mention was made of the Generals of the insurrectionary army, and also of the one who was looked up to as Commander-in-Chief and President, or head man. It does not seem that any government has been organized, or hardly attempted. And now comes the news in a letter addressed by, it is said, a very trustworthy party to the Diario de la Marina, that Agullera, so far from having come to Havana, as the rumor had it, and gone to New Yerk a few days since with bills of credit for \$200,000, has actu-ally written a letter to one of his commercial friends in Manzanillo asking him and the business men of that place to give their addesion to the movement, and instruct-ing in said letter that there was a discovering, in said letter, that there was a disagree-ment between Cespedes and himself. Their plans, it appears, could not be made to agree. Aguilera, it is said, is now, or was recently in the vicinity of Santlago de Cuba. But more— the rumor runs that several others of the chiefs wish to be at the head of affairs, and that there is a considerable split among thom. Further, that Cespedes has written one or more letters to Havana to some of his friends, who were to have got up a movement here, and to others who were to have operated in the West, accusing them of abandoning him, or what is equivalent,

of felling in their promised daty.

Now, you will observe that these are rumors, and in the absence of positive facts nothing more is known. There has been no movement in the West, except the affair at Calendaris, and that was sufficiented in a moment. Let it he said however in this place, that the insurbe said, however, in this place, that the insurrection extends over a large scope of country, and is a matter of serious concern. It will not do now to ridicale it as a small affir. To be sure, in one sense it is, as yet, but for all that it has caused an immense destruction of property, and the Government will have to employ strong means to crush it.

Colonel Lono lately made a march with his

column to Port Minati in order to get provi-sions for the troops at Tunas. His report is interesting. Marching out of the former place with his trains he was attacked at various points on the route, but invariably from be trees and busies. As soon as the insurgents fired they immediately left in baste. They did not stay to receive his fire. He sailled out at different times and captured parties, and some of their flags. Their banner is a sun on a white field, with stripes of different colors. Two or three only of his force were wounded, as the enemy shot, seemingly, without any attempt at accuracy. The rumor of the surrender of some 200 hundred Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba has not been confirmed.

Yesterday five Americans and one Creole who arrived in the Bienville were selzed by the before they got ashore. The proper information upon which this action was based had been received in advance of their arrival.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

Disposal of the Body-The Feeling in Richmond-Bearing of the Murderer, The body of Mr. Pollard, says the Richmond State Journal of Wednesday, was placed in a metallic coffin yesterday evening, and borne to his place on the Grove road. It was accom panied by a number of his friends and admirers who mourn his early death and remain true to their devotion to him in life. The scene assassination was of special interest to the people all day yesterday, and up to a late hour of the night. The blood-spots upon the bricks of the the people sidewalk, and the marks of the scattering shot on the bricks of the office, and the open window opposite whence came the messenger of death were gazed at by the curious with morbid wonder. There must have been from thirty to forty buckshot in the discharged barrel of the gun, as the side of the house where Mr. Pollard ell was marked by half a score of indentations fee strong feeling in this community against Mr. Pollard has been the legitimate consequence of the course he pursued in his paper which he had prostituted to the vitest purposes of signder and abuse. No man or woman in the community, high or low, felt secure against its assaults for a moment, and many very worthy ladies and gentlemen have, week after week been assalled in a most shameful manner when they were entirely innocent, as in this case, of even a shadow of guilt. Mr. Hanna, who is supposed to have been the real author who is supposed to have been the real author of the article which was the cause of the murder, although Mr. Pollard was responsisie, had a very narrow escape; for if, instead of lagging behind, he had been walking by the side of his friend, the scattering shot might have lodged in his body instead of against the wall. He may congratulate himself that he walks a little be had a presentiment that something would happen to Mr. Pollard; and it was only the night before last, as they were riding out on the Grove road together, while passing by a ionely place, he remarked to him, "Are you not afraid somebody may attempt your assassination to your lonely drives one of these nights?" His reply was that he did not think any one would attack him without warning him of such intention. The presentiment was soon fulfilled. Young James Grant passed the night in the Young James Grant passed the night in the private office of the thief of Police, and was well provided for from Zetelle's. He was cheerful but reticent in regard to the crime of which he stands accused. He was arraigned this morning before Mayor Chahoon on the charge of feloniously shooting and killing H. Rives Pollard, and was committed to jali for examination on next Friday. When we left the police station this morning the prisoner was in con-sultation with his counsel. The crowd in the court room was very large, and all seemed to feel a deep interest in the prisoner. Hundreds continue to visit the scene prisoner. Hundreds continue to state to gaze of the tragedy on Fourteenth street, to gaze upon the blood-stained sidewalk and the half-opened casement of the house on the other side opened casement of the house on the swift-winged of the street, whence came the swift-winged messenger of death. We reported yesterday that Messis, Ould, Crump, and John S. Wise had been retained as counsel for Mr. Grant. It should have been Colonel Robert Ould, Colonel Marmaduke Johnson, and John S. Wise, Esq. The explanation by Miss Grant, whose ab-

FIRST EDITION

| Sence in Philadelphia was the groundwork of Habba's defamatory article, for which Pollard was filled, is that she had expressed a wish to visit Miss Duncan, the daughter of her father's correspondent in Philadelphia, and that the family withheld their consent. She determined to go, and left last Saturday night week, on the Richmend, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad train. Her father received a despaten on Monday, that she was at Mr. Duncan's, sick. Mrs. Grant and her brother James went to Philadelphia, and as soon as she was able to Philadelphia, and as soon as she was able to travel, brought her home.

HEIRLESS.

The End of the Ancient House of Hastings. By the decease of the young Marquis of Hast-

ings, the elder branch of an old historical house ceases to exist. The young Marquis died heirless. The London Athenaum says:-

The line dates from Henry the First, who made his steward Hastings a baron. In 1875 tue last baren of that line, a minor, was slain at a teurnament at Woodstock. More than four centuries and a baif had elapsed, when the Queen, in 1841, restored this barony in favor of bir Jacob Astiey, a descendant in the feimale line. But another barony, that of Hastings of Hastings, was created in 1461. The first lord of this branch, the lord whom Richard the Third beheaded, was a male descendant of Hastings, steward to King Henry. His grandson George was, in 1529 created Earl of Huntingdon, a title which had often been con-terred on Scottlish kings, and once on a foreign ucen, in 1841, restored this barony in favor of erred on Scottish kings, and once on a foreigner, Guiscard d'Angle, for his life. It was also held by other remarkable persons. It was resigned by one; and, in the fifteenth century, William, Earl of Pembroke, surrendered that dignity for this earldom of Huntingdon, It was on his death that the coveted earldom was made over to George Hastlang. When was made over to George Hastings. When a thousand masses had been said and sung for the soul of George, in St. Martin's, Leicesfor the soul of George, in St. Martin's, helpes-ter, his son and successor, Francis, mar-ried the lady who brought with her the blood of Piantagenet, namely, Katharine Pole, daughter of Sir Richard Pole and his wife Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, which Margaret was sole daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third. This blood so Fourth and Richard the Third. This blood so exalted the house of Hastings in the estimation of a foreign sovereign, Ivan Vassilovich, Czar of Muscovy, that he sought the hand of Mary, the daughter of Francis. The lady declined, on hearing that the Czar could put away his wife with or without reason. But the memory of the hear was been used. with or without reason. But the memory of the honor was kept up in the house by a portrait, still existing, of Lady Mary Hastings, with a crown at her feet. It was to her brother Henry, the next Earl of Huntingdon, that Queen Elizabeth gave the manor of rienley-on-Tnames, calling him her "beloved kinsman." He was once spoken of as that Queen's successor, and thus a Hastings came within the shadow of the throne. His namesake, who was Earl of Huntington from 1604 to 1613, was the heavy man at warm woman flang tages. was Earl of Huntington from 1604 to 1613, was the happy man at whom women flung themselves for his acceptance. In 1634, there were two ladies bidding for him. "The one," says Garrard, in 'Strafford's Letters' "the day she is married will lay him down upon a table £20,000, which she will freely give him. The other offers £500 a year during his life, and £6000 in money, to go to church and marry her; and then at the church-door to take their leaves and never see each other after." Such honor never see each other after." Such honor was it accounted only to bear the name of Hastings! The Earl, however, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Derby. Their son was the learned and lovable, yet bachelor Lord Hastings, at whose death ninety-eight elegies Hastings, at whose death ninety-eight elegies were published under the title of "Lachryme Musarum," and among them was the estilest essay in poetry made by Dryden. In 1789 this line became extinct at the death of Francis Hastings, the tenth Earl of Huntingdon. His sister Elizabeth (their mother was the famous Selina, the pious Countess of Huntingdon) inherited the ancient barony and married Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira. Their son was the Lord Moira who, by desire of his patron, the Prince Regent, was made Marquis of Hastings, and, to enable him to pay his debts, was made Governor-General of India. When a boy, he had been at a commercial school at Hackney, where another pupil named Shore taught him bookkeeping. Haif a century later, the school fellows met again, when the stately school-fellows met again, when the stately Marquis of Hastings called on Shore, Viscount Teignmouth, and ex-Governor of India, to take a lesson in governing, as he had done before in double entry! The young Marquis who died on Tuesday was the Governor-General's greatrandson. To enumerate his titles only full this column. He was, for instance, three times an earl and tweive times a baron, besides baving a host of other titular dignities. Princes, scholars, soldiers, statesmen, and gallant cavallers and gentlemen were of his ancestry; and few nobles ever began independent lite with a more splendid fortune. It is only five years since he first came before the pubbeing convicted for fighting a main of cocks in his drawing-room on a Sunday, when six cocks were crueily killed; and the Marquis was fined £5. In the following year there went to him for wife a lady who was afflauced to another lover. Since then ruin beset his path. Possession after possession fell away from him. His company and course were poor lilustrations of the maxim Noblesse oblige. The scratching of the Earl" was the last Inclient of his life which engaged public attention. His house was desolate. He died with all his household gods shettered around him; and with this hapless lord the elder branch, of the line of H stings has ceased to exist.

another branch has curiously revived. When the Earldom of Huntingdon became extinct, in 1789, no one supposed that there could be an heir to the honor. Nevertheless, one was found. There happened to be in the barraoks at Equis-killen a storekeeper, Mr. Hans Francis Hastwho became an object of intense interest to a lawyer, Mr. Nugent Bell. Mr. Bell had perhaps heard of a Rev. Theophilus Hastings, who had married a nurse in the Hastings family, in fulfilment of a rash promise that he would do so if he was ever appointed to two livings, of which he ultimately became the incumbent, much to his surprise. This old olergyman was said to be the next heir, but he would prefer no claim. "I won't make Betsy a Couniess," he used to say, Now, the Enniskillen storekeeper was his nephew. Mr. Nugent Bell's study of him resulted in making out that Hans Hastings was a descendant of a younger son of the Earl Francis, who wedded with a Plantagenet, and that he was in the line of male succession. Mr. Bell offered to pursue the claim, and to be paid his fees only if he esta-blished it. In this he succeeded. The military storeks eper was admitted to the House of Peers 1819; his son, Francis Hastings, the present Earl of Huntingdon, has worthly borne the title since 1828, and has a married son, through whom this branch of the old house founded by he steward of Henry the First is likely

The London Spectator says:-Not to speak of the Marquisaic, which was unimportant, Lord Hastings, twentieth or so Baron Grey de Ruthyn, and fourteenth or so Earl of Loudoun. with a fortune nominally of £30,000 a year, and really of about £18,000, had, at twenty-one, a position which can be equalled only in the United Kingdom, youth, health, wealth, dis-tinction, and political power. Every society was open to him, any marriage easy to him, any form of life possible to him, and, to crown all, in the effort to attain any position in the State he was from the first where other and successful men are at forty-five. He must have had some brains, too, originally to have succeeded as he did for two years and a courage which, wretched; as it was used, it is difficult for Englishmen no wretchedly to admire, a courage which we may call reck lessness, but which was, externally at least very like the fortitude under adversity better men, and which in any line of life wo have doubled his powers. He chose the "excit ing" III-, found it a bore, tried to escape cunul by plunging deeper, found that a bore too, and fied at twenty-six without having even achieved success in his own poor walk, without having won the stake, without having achieved the blue ribbon of the turf, without having earned the poor right to popularity among tur-men. Six years of extremely little enjoyment -for he cannot have enjoyed his own clously vulgar lavishness-ended in the total uin of a great house as old as the dynasty. The London Saturday Review has the follow

ng comments; The lesson to the English Peerage is so plain hat it were impertment to enlarge upon it With every chance in their favor, for the most part the Peers of our own days have creditably availed themselves of that packing of the cards in which they are the honors. Few political pedants grudge the Peers their place, so long as they fill it with such general credit, and sometimes distinction, as they do. The English Peers, for the most part, know and show

that, as none of us are simply our own, so an English nobleman almost less than anybody else can insult and defy public opinion, which, after all, is but public morality. Noblesse oblige; and it generally does oblige, in all but the very fewest cases, to decency, and often to distinction. But two or three such as Lord Hastings would do that damage to the Peerage which the public services of Russells and Granvilles, Salisburys and Carnaryons, may be strained to avert. This Carnaryons, may be strained to avert. This noble spendthrift's career is ill-timed for his order; a repetition, or many repetitions of it may be fatal. Public opinion in these days is

like Milton's public justice, and

* * * 'That two-handed engine at the door,
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.'

SHERIDAN.

His Policy Towards the Savages on the Pinins,

A correspondent from the Plains writes as follows:—
"General Sheridan's policy seems to be to wait until all these tribes are fully settled in their winter quarters, then, move upon them in their lodges, destroy everything they have if possible, take away their arms, and if any are left, force them to live on reservations below the Arkanasa which may be set anart for them.

the Arkansas, which may be set apart for them by tribes. "For the accomplishment of this end, all or nearly all the troops are cavalry, well supplied with a large number of extra horses, so as to follow up whenever an attack is made. The movement of irreps has been going on during the past week toward Fort Dodge, General Sheridan going on to take command in the field. Their destination will be most likely

near the Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making this a base of supplies, then attacking the tribes collected together.

"If we have troops sufficient to keep the Indians from making raids North, and can destroy their lodges and supplies, keep between them and the high-loss now morths. South the them and the buff sloes now moving South, the Indian troubles will soon cease; but if those wary warriors can draw out our forces at difterent points, pass by in small bands and come North, where we have but small bodies of troops, and attack stations on the road before they can be checked, then this winter will be exciting on the Plains. We have this nope, that the Indians cannot fight well in winter except when they can find plenty of forage, and they have to story only a portion of they and they have to stop quite a portion of time for that purpose this season, while our cavalry can move right along, being fully supplied.

"To some it may seem that General Sheridan has not enough troops to successfully meet these combined tribes and defeat them, but we must remember that Sheridan has been on the Plains, that he fully understands Indian fighting, and will be on the ground himself, and has the best outfit ever sent against the Western tribes. With the idea of the annihilation of these warning marauders, unless they give up, an idea which is now gaining strength in the East; a policy of war and not of swindling in-East; a policy of war and not of swindling In-dian contracts, of permanent peace instead of annual peace-pipes and annual slaughters foi-lowing them; with such plans we may hope for the safety of the frontier and the completion of our railway system, and until this does come none of the people of the West have any hope whatever.

whatever,
"General Sheridan and staff left Fort Hayes this morning, and will reach the last detachment this evening at or near Walnut creek. He will move down to the Indian country immediately, but it will probably be two or three weeks before active operations can be made. Then we may look for some severe fighting, as the Indians always fight for their lodges.

"I met General Speridan at his quarters last evening, and spent a very pleasant hour. He speaks frankly about political matters and said he was agreeably surprised at the result in Missouri, he having feared the Renel element in our State would cause trouble. Of New Orleans matters and the result in the State, he said it was just what he expected, he evidently not having a great deal of faith in the present Exe-cutive of that state. Of the Indian expedition, he said he was going with it himself, so that he could better tell what the men could endure, and if he could stay in the field the troops

CHASE vs. SEYMOUR.

How Certain Democrats Attempted to Substitute the Chief Justice for the ex-

There is very little doubt, says the Cincinnati Union of Sunday last, but the scheme to get rid of Seymour and Blair for Case and Adams, had its origin in this city-or, at least prominent Democrats of the city were cogni-zant at an early period that such a proposition would be made. On the day that Alexander Long, Wash, McLean, and others were in con sultation with Frank Blair at the Spencer House, doing their atmost to bring about the desired trade, a telegram was received from Marble, of the New York World, addressed to Wash, McLean, but which that gentleman is said to have never received. It first reached the hands of a clerk in the office of the Enquirer, and was by him opened, he supposing it was on business appertaining to the office. It was as follows:—

*Wash. Mclean-Sir:-The article will appear in to-metrow's World-meanwhile there is no time to lose. Push it last and hot.

MaRBLE. The clerk requested a former attache of the Enquirer to take the despatch to the Spencer House, where it was thought that McLean was at the time. The quondam reporter took the despatch and promised to deliver it as re-quested, but was unable to find the gentleman for whom it was intended, and he carried it about in his pocket for two days without seeing McLean, when, thinking it was too late to do any good by piacing it in his hands, he destroyed it. Such is his story. Meanwhile the promised article did appear in the World, and we all know what a tempest among the Democracy was created thereby. It virtually recom-mended the substitution of Chase for Saymour. But the Enquirer was not prompt in seconding this motion, and not until some days after did it make known its preference for a new candidate. It was evident that something had hung If was the telegram from Marble to Mc. I. Had that been properly received, there is no doubt the Enquirer would have pushed the proposition "fast and hot;" but it fell into the hands of one who falled to comprehend its importance, and as there was "no time to lose" the great opportunity was lost—the Enquirer fail-ing to back the World in due time. There is no telling what the result would have been had McLean received this telegram in time. he was expecting such a despatch there is very little doubt, and its non-receipt dis arranged the plans of the great President-maker, who was for a day at least at a loss how to act. We donot if he has been informed of such despatch up to this time, and he will first learn of its receipt in our columns. We do know that at one time during the interesting period referred to the managing editor of the Enquirer boasted in advance that Chase was to be the candidate, and was to receive the full strength of that journal in his support. It is altogether probable that had Wash. McLean received the despatch sent by Marble, posting him how to act, Chase, in-stead of Seymour, would have been the candidate of the Democracy at the polic; but the tele gram's miscarriage threw everything into dis-order, and Seymour remained on the ticket to

be badly beaten. ARKANSAS.

Why Villains Go Unpunished,

The Indianapolis Journal has the following:-In a recent conversation with an intelligen gentleman from Little Rock, we inquired why it was that murders like that of Congressman Hinds were permitted to go unputshed, and the perpetrators of them to run at large in communities where they and their crimes were well known. He stated that, in the then excited and prejudiced condition of the public mind especially in counties where the Ku Kiux were numerous, it was impossible to convict them before the courts, because judges and juries well knew that their own lives would be sacrificed is attempting to bring the murderers to justice; that retaliation in kind was discouraged for the reason that it might prejudice the Re for the reason that it might prejudice the Republican cause, and embarrass the Northern friends of the State Government, as a hue and cry would at once be raised by the Ku Klux and their Northern allies that the 'carpet-baggers' and 'niggers' were massacring the whites of the Seuth.

"He furthermore informed us that at the Ku-Klux headquarters in Little Rock, last summer, it had been formally determined to assassinate Governor Clayton and all the other State officers, and that persons were selected to do the deed. The Governor had spies in every

meeting they held, and always knew within an hour after their resolutions were determined upon just what they proposed to do. This enabled him to take precautions that frustrated their plans, and the suspicion that they had been betrayed caused them to act with more circumspection and forbearance than they designed. For many nights the Governor and other doomed men, together with a few resolute friends, slept in the State House, keeping a sufficient number on watch to give warning of the approach of enemies. These precautions, coupled with the conviction among the Ku-Klux leaders that their bloody schemes were known to their intended victims, prevented the over-throw of the tended victims, prevented the over hrow of the State Government by the murder of all its executive officers. The dead point of danger is now past, and if the assassins who have wantonly shot a member of Congress, members of the Legislature by the dozen, registering offi-cers, white Union citizens, and inoffensive negroes, realize what is good for their health, they will make haste to leave Arkansas,"

Governor Tod.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868, - George B, Senter, E-q., Cleveland, Onto-My Dear Ser.-I thank you for the consideration which moved you to a lyise me of the sudder and lamentable departure of the late David Tod. Mr. Tod, although long a distinguished public character, only became personally known to me in what, perhaps, was the most trying crisis of the late civil war. His previous connection with the Democratic party enabled him to render invaluable service to our Union Administration. He gave me full confidence on the spot, and he never fulled afterwards to yield the most vigorous and energetic support to the Government. It was the patriotic ser-vices thus rendered the nation which induced President Lincoln, upon my suggestion, to tender to Mr. Tod the office of Secretary of the Frea ury when Mr. Salmon P. Chase resume !. Few citizens of the United States have left a purer or nobler record. Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The Graham Homicide.

The Graham Homicide.

COURT OF OWER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Lidlow—In the trial of Redman Graham for the munder of his wife, when the case of the Commonwealth had closed, the defense, considering the insanity of the prisoner sufficiently made out, declined to offer any testimony; and the case was submitted to the fury without argument from counsel, but on the charge of the Court, which was delivered by Judge Peirce. The jury after a snort deliberation, rendered a yerdict of not guilty, on the ground of insarity at the time of the commission of the deed, The prisoner was not discharged the verdict leaving him within the control of the Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton and William Neil's, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan on the 12th of June last, at the conference of Fifth and Spruce streets, was called for trial this morning. Charles W Brooke and James V. McDonough, Esq. appeared on behalf of Eaton, but Neils had no counsel, and upon being asked if he desired counsel he repided that he did not. But upon advising with Mr. Brooke, the prisoner requested that some la vyer be allowed to defend him, and the Court asigned William L. Wirst, Jr., for the purpose, Mr. Hirst accepted, and moved the Court to allow his client a separate rial, which was granted him.

The case of Eaton slone was the before the Court, and the selection of a jury commenced, but was not completed.

The acoustic defects of the court-room have been The acoustic defects of the court-room have been

In some measure remedied by the suspension of three slips of cotton goods from wail to wail, directly over the bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - Judge Cadwalader - The United States vs. Patrick Cuts. This UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cad-was a criminal prosecution, the defendant being charged with the offense of remosing to a piace other than a bonded warehouse whisky upon which the tax had not been paid. On trial. DISTRICT COURT, No. 1-Judge Thaver.—The Seventh Nationa Bank va Deuton, An action on a pro-missiry note. Before reported. Verdict for the de-tendant.

William A. Ballile vs Je emiah Van Brutt. A feigned issue to try the right to goods is vied upon by the Speriff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT NO. 2-Judge Hare.—Josiah Woodward vs. Elearar Beck. An action of ejector ent to try the tile to reat estate. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The Ha.kill case, an issue of lunacy, is stall on trial.

Financial Items.

From the N. Y. Herald. From the N.Y. Heroid.

'There is a feud on the subject of governments between the rival banking houses which is likely to result in a protracted and very interesting contest. The 'bulls' are pushing bonds with all their strength and are getting up a 'corper' on the 'aborts' who are underseiling and ordering bonds from Europe, where the price is from one to one and a hair per cent below home rates. The 'shorts' won a 1 cites advantage Wednesday corning and made the market weak. The 'bulls' then went into the Gold Room and for ced up the price, so that at nightfail the aspect of the battle was rather in the r favor.

"The situation is thus described in the circular of a prominent banking firm who are reported to be a

party to the contest. Its comments and advice should be regarded correspondingly:— Bu ir eas has been very hight and particularly du l

be regarded correspondingly:—

"Bull eash as been very light and particularly dull at the Board, which adjourned after the noen can until Friday marging. Up to the quarter past twelve Boa due market was steady at a slight decline from Wednesday's highest rates, but it the afternoon drooped under contioud deliness. Sixty fives, old, seem, die be an object of attack, and under large offerings declined one nail per cent; 52s, after sating at 185. sold down to 185, and at this hour remained steady offered at that; 67s sold at First Board at 11 k, and at a quarter past twelve at 11, buyer three days. The correcting party are quiet to-day man feeting no disposition to do anything, seemingly inclined to see the effect of inaction and nechaps preparing for another a tack on their bearish opponents. It is difficult to see into the future of tult market, as parties who are building are capitalists, and the reputed bears are also long in purse, to it is quite probable the end's notyet. Both sides are inclined to hang on bopeful; success. As we stated yesterday, we think the short interest over estimated in which case the market loses an element of strength. All sarts of rumors are alloat, some of them so contradictory that it is the safest plan to be out of the market entirely, and thus avoid chances of being wrong.

"Boney was easy. The rate ranged from four per

being wrong.

"Money was easy. The rate ranged from four percent in exceptional transactions on call loans to five on Governments and six on the ordinary or mixed collaterals. The banks maintained the figure at seven, but a few were lending at six through brokers."

"The last three Boston bank statements compare

-The last three Boston	DAUR B	wiemenre	comp
es under:—	Nov. 9.	Not. 16.	Nov.
Loaps	\$99.770,134	\$95,688 779	\$97,351
Spec'e		1,242 085	1,196
Legal-tenders	11,120 415	10 961 899	10.93
I de from other banks	13 695,657	12 883 797	13.64
Due to other banks			11.6.4
Deposits			85,14
Circulation	25 247,000	25,230,679	25.204
- Referring to finances	in Bosto	n the Ad	vertice

Circulation 25 247,000 25,230,679 25 24 845 — Referring to finances in Boaton, the Advertizer of Wednesday morning says:—
"Mone tary affairs are without important change A considerable degree of relief has been gained from the extreme stringercy of past weeks, and there is an improved feeling at the prospect of an easier masket, tutstill money is as yet is rroom abundant, and to many the favorable change noticed does not seem to have been practically realized. The fast is that there is not yet money enough to accommodate all, and although it may be more easily accessible to borrowers who can present claims over and above the strength of their names or the value of collaterals off-red, ordinary borrowers ttill find it difficult to obtain. But the tendency being towards a better state of things, a few days may find the market in quite a comfortable condition. There has been no special pressure to day but the banks have had all they wanted to do. Rates continue firm, depositors taying from 7 tiff; per cent, for discounts, and outside paper passing from 8 to 10 per cent, for first-class rames, with a higher range for paper not so favorably known. In call towards there is not much doing, and rates are held quite firm, although not up to the rates which recently prevailed. Quite a number of such loans are out at 7 per cent, and many of the banks are about even."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD,-The First Morigage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupen Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest pay able in GOLD COIN, free of Government tax are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97% per cent., and accrued interest in

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in ex change, at market rates,

H H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York. Nov. 27.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island. 1(8: Reading, 99: Canton Co., 51%; Erie, 88½; Cieveland and Teledo, 99½; Cieveland and Pittsburg. 88; Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 113½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 126½; Illinois Central, 142; Camberland preferred 39½ Virginia 68, 58; Missouri 64, 92; Hudson River, 123½; 3-208, 1862, 114½; do, 1864, 107½; do, 1868, 108½; do., new 111; 10-468 106½. Gold, 135½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 100½.

-The authorities are clearing the camp stools out of the New York theatres.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Doings of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs - The Dyer Court of Inquiry-Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada.

Advices from Cuba-Progress of the Insurrection.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs expects to leave this city in a few days for the Cattarangus Reservation. New York, for the purpose of giving attention to the settlement of certain land claums.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry

has adjourned over until Monday, for the purpose of reviewing and digesting the evidence which thus far has been given. A number of officers who were summoned here as witnesses in the case have left Washington for Fortress Monroe during the recess of the Court, for the purpose of testing gun-carriages as to their efficiency for supporting the newly finished 12inch rifled guns.

FROM OUBA.

Santiago de Cuba Closely Invested-Ex-tent of Rebel Jurisdiction. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 27 .- We have advices from

Santiago de Cuba to November 20. Our advices are from insurgent sources. They are as follows:-According to different authorities the insurgents are within from two to six miles of Santiago de Cuba. They allow four days for that city to surrender. The Governor of the district has a large force at his command, and he purposes attacking the besiegers. A body of 500 insurgents beset the place, and the Governor has determined to attack them. The insurgents, however, have captured Guantanam. They disown the so-called volunteers, and are gradually extending the rebel limits of the Eastern department, so that they are now masters of the Jiguani, Bayamo, Holguin, and Baure. Contramaestre Euramedes Palma, who, at Tunas, bas control of the railroad, has notified the superintendent that none of the trains must carry soldiers, unless by Government order. Some of the trains have carried soldiers and volunteers who joined the insurgents. There are reports, however, in Havana and Santiago de Cuba, that a compromise had been agreed upon between the insurgents and the Government authorities.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE. A Philadelphia Vessel Damaged.

London, Nov. 27 .- The ship Elena, from Ivigint, Greenland, for Philadelphia, put into Peterhead, Scotland, yesterday. She hal encountered a heavy gale, and had her sails spiit and mast damaged. She will refit and pro-

The Bullion Market. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The decrease of bullion in the Batk of England since last week is one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

CANADA.

The New Governor-General. OTTAWA, Nov. 26 .- Sir John Young, the new

Governor-General, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. The Mayor has issued a procla nation inviting the citizens to turn out to welcome him. The corporation authorities and national societies are also invited. Addresses will be presented by the Senate Chamber on Taesday. when his Excellency will be sworn in. The Ministry will meet him at Prescott to-morrow

Attempted Escape from Prison.

Kingston, Canada, Nov. 26. - The convicts confined in the Provincial Penitentiary atempted to put into execution an extensive and deep laid plot to effect their escape last night which was frustrated. Early in the morning the guard discovered one of the convicts, named Murray, endeavoring to cut the rope of the alarm bell. Discovering the guard, the convict ran, and after an exciting chase through the wards of the building he was shot dead. On his person was found skeleton keys of all descriptions. An alarm was speedily given, and the other convicts were secured. Intense excitement prevailed among the prisoners, and every precaution has been taken to prevent an

TENNESSEE.

A Small Row-Burning of a Cotton Press. MEMPHIS, Nov. 26 .- A row occurred at the race course this afternoon, during which a policeman named Shakey was shot in the side, The wound is painful but not dangerous. A man named Forrest was arrested on the charge

NASHVILLE, Nov. 26 .- The cotton compressing establishment of O'Shaughnessy & Co., at the Nashville and Chattauooga Railroad depot, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building, machinery, and 168 bales of cotton were burnt, They are all covered by insurance. The loss is

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Financial Troubles. Sr. Johns, Nov. 26 .- It is announced to-day

ot shooting him.

about \$30,000.

that arrangements have been completed by which the St. Stephen's Bank will be able to resume its business in a few days. Scoville, the defaulting Cashier, made his escape from the Sheriff's custody this morning. Thirty thousand dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

New York.

ALBANY, Nov. 27 .- Elisha B. Fow, the husband of the woman who was murdered at West Davenport, Delaware county, on Tuesday morning, as supposed by a burglar, has been neld by a unanimous verdict of the Coroner's jury to answer the charge of murder. There were two severe fractures on the skull of the vict m, besides pistol wounds. An examination of the prisoner will commence to-day.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. } There was very little disposition to operate in

stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were unsettled. 1664 was bid for 10-40%; 1154 for 68 of 1881; 1124 for '62 5-20s; 1074 for '04 5-20s; 1084 for '65 5-20; 1104 for July, '65 5-20s; 1104 for '67 5-20s; and 111 for '68 5-20s. City foans were without change; the new issue sold at 1024, and old do, at 1014.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list Regular sold.

list. Reading sold at 49 44 40 49; a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 45\$, no change; Minebill at 57\$, no change; Lengn Vatley at 58, no change; and Camden aud Amboy a: 128.7

no change, In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 48 was bid for Second and Third; 164 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 66 for West Philadelphia; 104 for Hestonville; and 23 for G rard College,

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales; 157 was bidjfor Phila-delphia; 116 for Kensington; 29 for Manufac-turers'; 65 for Commonwealth; 67 for Corn Ex-

charge; and 123 for Central National. Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navisgation sold at 2940220\$, an advance of 1. -The Secretary of the Treasury published an order on Wednesday, designed to secure the deposit of all internal revenue taxes in cities where there is an Assistant Treasurer of the United States designated depositary under the act of August 6, 1846, with those officers, and

depositaries in those cities on and after the 1st of December, 1868. - The recent circular of the Treasurer calling in defaced or mutilated legal-tender notes and all potes of the denomination of \$50, is not intended to apply to private parties, as some suppose. It is addressed to Assistant Treasurers and to such banks as are depositaries of public

to discontinue such deposits with National Bank

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. 30 South Third Street:— 10.00 A. M. 1351 10.45 A. M. 1351 11.11 1352 11.51 1 1354 135g 11.51 ...

11.41 " 1354 12:09 P. M. . -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Acssrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154 @1154; do. 1862, 1124 @1125; do. 1864, 1072 @108; do., 1865, 1084 @1084; do., 1265, new, 1104 @111; do., 1867, new, 1104 @1114; do., 1868, 111 @1114; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1064 @1064. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354 @1354. Silver, 130@133.

Silver, 130@133. Silver, 130@133.

—Messrs. Jay Ccoke & Co. quote Government securines, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115½; old 5-20s, de., 112½@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 107½@108½; do., 1865, 108½@108½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110½@111; do., 1867, 110½@111; do., 1867, 110½@111; do., 1868, 186 1868, 111@1114; 10-40s, 1064@1061. Gold. 1351. -The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuyl-kill Navigation Company for the week ending Nov. 26, inst., inclusive, was.........33 299 06 tons. Corresponding week last year...... 33 825 06 "

Decrease for the week 526 00 For the season to Nov. 26, 1848......946 615 08 For the season to Nov. 26, 1867......985 585-03 Decrease for the season...... 35,969-15

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOAD, countering San Francisco and the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic lines, now nearly completed, and doing a large and remunerative way business, doing a large and remunerative way business, ant and valuable lines of through traffic on the

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 sccurities for investment. A limited quantity will be sold at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. Principal and six per cent interest payable in gold. Government bonds exchange at full market rates, allowing the difference in cash.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
Toled St.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27 .- There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market for the better grades, with which the market is poorly supplied, but there is very little movement. Sales of 30 400 barrels at \$7 50@8 25 for Northwestern extra family, and \$8 871/@11 for low grade and choice Pennsylvapis and Ohio do. do., including some fancy lots at \$11 25@13, and extra at \$6:25 6:50. Rye Flour is steady at \$7 50@7 75. Corn Meal is quiet.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and the offerings are light. Small sales of Pennsylva. nia and Western red at \$2@2 10, and Amber at \$2.50. Rye is in small supply, and may be quoted at \$1-54@1.57. Corn is arriving freely, Sales of 3000 busnels at \$1.23@1.25 fer old yellow, 90c.@\$1:10 for new do., and \$1:22 for Western mixed. Oats are selling at 67.071c. for Western, and 50@05c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. Barley and Malt are quiet. Sales of duty paid at \$1'05 Whisky is steady. @1 08 for wood and iron bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIANOVEMBER 27. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Schr Serene, Entremont, Yarmouth, E. A. Souder & Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Charleston, S. C., D. S. Sterson & Co. Schr Lizzle Raymond, Lord, Norwich, Sinnickson & Schr West Wind, Lawson Norwich, schr R. G. Whillden, Robinson, Norwich,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Vounteer, Galisgher, 24 hours from New
York, with moise to John F Onl.
Schr F. Nickerson, Keily, from Boston, with moise,
to captain.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherlu, 24 hours from New
York, with moise, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New
York, with moise, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Fanita. Freezan, hence, at New York Steamsing rands. Benne't hence for Portland was spoken 2th hist. If noice E. by S of Barnegat.
Brig Fhilip Larrabee, hence for Providence, was spoken 2th hist. 15 miles SW. of Barnegat.
Brig Wenomah, Davis, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 24th lust.

Brig James Davis. Cough. hence for Boston, at
Holmes' Hole 25th lust.

Schra Annie V. Bergen. Thompson: Rhodella Blew.
Peterson: and Benj. Strong, Brown. hence. at ProviGence 25th lust.

Schr Cordella Newkirk, Huntley, hence, at Wickford 23d lust.

Schr. Albert. ford 23d inst.

Schr Albert Thomas. Taylor, for Philadelph'a, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Schra A. Bartiett, Bartlett: Lena Hunter, Perry: H. E. Paige, Haitey, F. M. Fox, Grabam; and Elia F. Crowell, Howes, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

MISCELLARY.

Schr Fly, of Philadelphia, Mr tons register, built at Camden, N. J., in 1888, now at Providence, has been purchased by Stephen D. Andrews and others of that city, on private terms. She will hereafter hall from Providence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Arrived steamships Denmark and Samaria, from Liverpool. Also, the new steamship Coata Rica, 1609 tons, in ballast, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. She salis for California Degeneer 16.