# FIRST EDITION

#### EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 272.

The Alabama Claims-Minister Johnson Defines the Plan of Settlement-The English Elections - Important Spanish Address.

F By an arrivel at New York last night we have European advices to the 22d ult. ENGLAND.

The Recent Elections-Liberal Majority in the Large Boroughs.

following analysis, says the Daily News of the 21st, of the votes given in thirty-three of the largest boroughs proves beyond all doubt that the policy of Mr. Gladstone has the hearty approval of the great body of the people. The results given below are obtained by taking the return of the Liberal and the return of the Tory who polled the highest number of votes in each of the boroughs, and subtracting the smailer from the larger:-

44.467	y
	43,403
89 214 2,631	27,653
8.781 B.374	21,003
	8,405
an reserve	\$6,894
acra a	E4 770
	9.781

Majority of Liberal voters in 23 largest con-BESULT OF FUE ELECTIONS IN THE LARGEST TOWNS.

The following table shows the results of the elections in the largest constituencies of Eng-land and Scotland, and refutes the statement put forward by the Conservative press that the "great constituencies" have pronounced in favor of Ministers:— .

No. of			No. of		
Electors.	Ti,	C.	Electors	.I.	C.
Glasgow	8		Chelses 17, 100	2	***
Manchester 45 (0)	2	1	Wolverhamp-		
Birmingham., 42,808	2	.0164	ton 15,000	2	
Hackney40 613	2		Wednesbury_15,613	1	***
Liverpool86,588	1	2	Greenwich15,688	-2	
Marylebone 85.575	2			***	2
Leeds 85 460	2	1	Onndee	3	664
Lambe.b	2		Membyr Tyd-	Ξ.	
Southwark17,701	2		VII14.977	8	***
Tower H'lets . 12 000	2	***	Holl12 046	2	
Finsbury 81 749	2	***		8	446
Bheffield29.958	2		Nottingbam12 909	***	
Bris ol 21,143	2	***	Bolton 12 650	***	2
Eulnburgh 20.779	2	200	Norwich 12,9 0	1	1
B adford 20.541	2		Sunderland 11, '64	2	
Westminster. 18,879	1	1		-	-
London 18,136	8	1	Total	85	18
The Alabama			ms-Hon. Rev		

On November 20 Hon. Reverdy Johnson was

voted an address by the Corporation of the town of Brighton. He replied to it as follows:—
Mr. Mavor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Brighton:—Accept my best thanks for the honor done me by your address. Peace between your country and my own is so essen-tial to the interests and prosperity of both, that even the possible hazard of its disturbance could not sail to awaken the solicitude of all reflecting, humane, and Christian men. The causes, one which dates prior to 1812, the other to 1846, and the third to the years of our late civil war, owing to circumstances beyond the control of Mr. Adams, and which, wise and discreet as he was, it was not within his power to remove. My commission commenced under a more favorble state of things. Our domestic troubles were at an end, and the integrity of our Government was placed upon a firm and enduring basis.

It was natural, therefore, that your Government should be anxious, as was my own, to arrange at the earliest moment every existing difficulty. Lord Stanley and myself entered upon our negotiations with a settled purpose to adjust everything upon terms consistent with the rights and honor of both nations. That being our determination, it is not at all surprise ing that we accomplished it to the fullest extent.

The first cause of trouble, and one of the most perilous and of the longest duration, was the rights of our naturalized citizens. Coeval almost with the origin of your courts, it was held that the allegiance of nativity was perpetual. This was directly opposite to the view of the citizens of the United States, and I believe to the general sentiments of almost all Continental Europe. The Constitution of the United States in this particular accords with that sentiment. It vests in Congress the power to pass laws of naturaligation, and that power was exercised at the earliest period. The condition, among others, ppon which a native of any other country could ecome a citizen of the United States was, that he should renounce absolutely his original allegiance. But, as I have said, his right to do so was uniformly denied by your judiciary, thus compelling such a citizen to violate his obligations to the United States, and to deprive him of his rights as a citizen of that country.
Your Government acted upon this doctrine

previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens. This constituted one of the causes of the war of that year, and, though the doctrine was not surrendered by the Treaty of Ghent, it was never afterward practically acted upon.

It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and mysel', and so settled that it saunot hereafter give trouble to either Government, and I am glad to add that it has receive the approval of the Executives of each. The natural zed is placed upon the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

The second cause was as to the true running of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty be tween us of 1846. This at one time rendered war almost imminent. All danger from that source is removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which has also the approval of the two Execu-

The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government, and my fellow-citizens upon yours; the latter known by the general name of the Alabama claims.

The convention which we have receatly sgreed to (and which, I have no doubt, will be approved by both Governments) provides that these are to be settled by a board of four com m'ssioners, two to be appointed by each Govern-

In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an Alabama one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves. In regard to the Alabama claims the arrangement is somewhat

Before these are to be considered by the Com missioners, the two Governments are to agree upon the head of some toreign Govern ment as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fall to come to a ananimous decision for or against it,

This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge only the question of liability. If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimsnt is to be secretained by a majority of the Commis-sioners. If he rule in favor of your Govern-ment, the claim is to be perpetually barred.

You will thus see, gentlemen, that all the

sources of trov'ole have been closed, and so com-pletely, that they can never again be opened. The two nations, therefore, have before them an unclyoded prospect of an enduring peace, and o', all the advantages, material, social, and pol'. Gral, certain to result from it. And it is, 'aereiore, not to be wondered at that the ancouncement of these results should have been basied with satisfaction and delight by the

people of both nations.

For the settlement of these various and dangerous controversies the two countries are more pdebted to the enlightened spirit of their respective Governments and to Lord Stanley

All agree that it was a paramount obligation, due to the Christian civilization of the age that war between two such countries could never be even excused, much lo-s justified, if to be avoided in any way other than by the aban-donment of national rights or the surrender of eational honer. And may we not hope that what has been done in this instance will be an example, having a potential influence in pre-serving the peace of the world? I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your

obliged and grateful servant, Reverby Jounson. Brighton, Nov. 19.

SPAIN.

An Important Electoral Address, Correspondence of the London Daily News.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The cracle has spoken The stillness of early morning, that indescribable period when a greateity lies between sleeping and waking, was broken to day by the shrill voices of a thousand newsvenders, proclaiming that the Correspondencia had pablished un supplemento extraordinario. This supplement contained the "Manifesto de Conciliacion" of the progressistas, democrats, and unionistas to the electors. It bears the signatures, of nineteen well-known public men. with the addition of those of the editors of fifteen of the principal newspapers of Madrid. It commences by stating that the elec-torsl law being now published, and the gather-ing of the popular assemblies being proximate. it is the duty of all good sons of the nation to manifest truthfully, firmly, and quietly, their ideas upon the great question they will shortly be called upon to settle with irrevocable sen ence-the new destinies of the country. It then lays down as principles to be alouted by the National party what was promulgated at Cadiz, repeated by all the juntas, and expressed by all the Republicans and Democrats in their dis-

courses to the public, viz :"The sovereignty of the nation, universal suffrage, consecration of that sovereignty and origin of all power.

"All rights and liberties which retain to every

citizen his dignity and titles.
"Individual security and suppression of all "Inviolability of domicile and of correspond-

"Right of public meeting and peaceful asso-ciation for all rational ends. "Liberty of the press.

"Freedom of education.
"Religious liberty, consecrating and guaranteeing forever the right of conscience. 'Unity of legislation and of statutes; trial by

The manifesto then passes on to speak of the immense problem which, for the first time, the mation is called upon to solve by the votes of all its citizens—what the Cortes Constituyentes is to build upon the ruined throne of the Bourbons; a problem which may be or may not be solved by elements peculiar to the situation, by the superior existencies of the pre-sent, or by the inflexible conditions of the future. The writers then proceed to say that in their judgment the form of government should not be that of elaborate systems, nor of scientific deductions, if they would have it on a firm basis, if they desire its duration and subsistence. That they had in the first place to preserve the inlegrity of the national proclamations: then to associate true liberty with order, and to exten ! the hand to all who had contributed to the destrucion of the Bourbon domination, for the least schism between them would doubtless be the rum of the revolution. The pith of the whole follows:-

Taking into account the grave state of affairs. the hablis and spirit of the country, and considering its welfare paramount to everything, they do not hesitate to say that, in their judgment, the monarchical form of government is that which adapts itself with irresistible force to the consciidation of liberty and the requirements of the revolution, which has been con-summated not by the impulse of one, but by the concerted action of the toree great liberal parties. But not a monarchy like that which has fallen, not a monarchy of right divine or of family origin, not a monarchy which considers itself superior to the nation and makes its sovereignty and liberty impossible. Such morarchy is for eyer dead in Spain. Our monarchy, on the contrary, the one we are going to vote for, is a monarchy born of the people, consecrated by universal suffrage, symbolic of the sovereignty of the nation, which will consolidate all liberties and will personify all the rights of citizenship, superior to all institutions and to all powers. It is a mon archy which radically destroys the right divine and the supremacy of one family over the nation—a monarchy surrounded by demo cratic institutions; in short, a popular monarchy. We shall vote unanimously for such a monarchy; some of us because we always have professed this principle, and love the traditious of our country; others, because we are convinced that the establishment of a moveble power at this moment would be a con stant source of danger to peace and oberty. even though we believe that Democratic principles are logical in their form, and that the great endency of civilization is towards the abolition of all hereditary and permanent powers. With these ideas we will go to the electoral urns, and

offer anew the example of our union." Such is the spirit of this electoral address, but in case it should fail to secure the end aimed at, the signers propose, as the Provisional Government did, to abide by the flat of the nation, attested by the suffrage of the people. They conclude by saying that, as that suffrage has been a solemn compact, they declare, with their upon their hearts, that they will obey, sustain, and defend, by their adhesion, whatever the Cortes may decide.

### GENERAL GRANT.

The President Elect in Boston-Visit to the Waltham Watch Works-The General in Cambridge.

A despatch from Boston yesterday says:-This morning's Boston Hera d has the following affecting narrative:-

"Captain Grant he came to town
To place his son in college;
For Boston, sir. just set it down,
Is noted for its knowledge, "Now all the patriotic backs

Who hope to serve the nation. Contrived a plan as neat as wax, To make a demonstration.

"They made a programme, very nice, With every Bostos notion, Including drives upon the land And salls upon the ocean;

"With Bunker Hill and Chesnut Hill, And bacquets in pr fasion,
And eke the School Salp, will he nill—
A Beston 'institution,' "When everything had been arranged

As slick as a ten-party, They thought the, 'd send to Captain Grant A salutation hearty.

"They told him what they meant to do
And how they came to do so,
Because he 'fit 'n to the war,'
And put the Rebels through so. "But Captain Grant be smelt a mice, And said he couldn't see 1:
He had no donot 't was very pice,
But cidn't want to spree it.

"Now all the patriots are sore, For Captain Grant they cannot bore With any demonstration." yesterday morning, and was at once driven to the St. James Hotel, where, at noon, he received a Committee of the City Council. In the afternoon, the General, accompanied by the Mayor and several other city officials, visited Waltham and inspected the works of the American Watch Company. This was done on invitation of General Banks, acting for Mr. Roobins, the President of the Company. The visit was very gratifying to General Grant, who viewed with eager interest the various departments of the establishment. He asked many questions about the process of watchmaking. On returning to the city, General Grant was driven to the residence to the Hon, David Sears, in Beacon street, where he dined with the Presi dential electors, Governor Bullock, L'entenant-Colonel Ciufin, and a few others. The dinner was sumptious and elegant, and several hours were spent at the board. No speeches were delivered. At the conclusion of the dinner, General Grant dropped in upon the Temple Club, in West street, and theu returned to the

one called at the hotel to pay their respects, but tailed to see the President elect. but failed to see the President elect.

Gereral Grant's purpose in visiting New Eugland is not, as has been stated in some quarters, merely to place one of his sons in Harvard College, but also to personally examine a number of the leading manufactures in this section of the country. This he has never had the opportunity to do until now. In pursuance of this end, he will go to Lowell, however, Manufacture, and other manufacture. Lawrence, Manchester, and other manufactur-ing cities. He desires to travel with as little

St. James, and shortly afterwards retired. During the atternoon and evening many per-

parade and nonsense as possible.

General Grant visited Harvard University this forenoon, and examined with deep interest the leading features of that institution, and reand students. This evening a superb dinner was given in his honor at the St. James Hotel. He was introduced to the City Council. About eighty gentlemen were scated at the table, General Comstock being present. At the close of the dinner Mayor Shurtleff proposed Grand's health is a brief speech, and the company responded in the usual manner. General Grant in reply said:-

"Gentlemen of the City Council-I thank you for this kind reception,"

The company separated at an early hour. Governor Harrington and wife having been introduced to General Grant to-day, invited him to New Hampshire, but he declined the invitation. To morrow morning he visits Lowell, and gives a public reception at the St. James in the afternoon. He goes hence on Saturday morning, and will reach New York on Saturday

#### THE DISFRANCHISED.

The Strong-minded Ask for their Rights At the Women's Suffrage Association of New

Jersey, held on Wednesday, after memorializing the Legislatures of the several States and Congress to pass a law granting the franchise to women, a Mr. Treal offered the following: -BLOW! BUGLE, BLOW!

Resolved, That the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, of which this is the first agniversary, is only another name for the New Jersey human suffrage association; for woman's equal humanity asserts woman's equal rights and woman's equal rights culminate in her right to suffrage—the right guaranteeing at other rights, and without which they do not and cannot exist.

STAND! THE GROUND'S YOUR OWN, MY BRAVES! Resolved, That instead of this being the first anniversary of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, it ought to be ninety-second. Ninety-two years ago, on the Fourth of July, this State declared all human beings equal, and all just governments founded on the consent of the governed; so that by the very constituting aw of the State, every woman since has been solemnly invested with the suffrage.

FPIT ON IT! Resolved, That New Jersey, in having deprived woman of the suffrage, has spit on the great act which made herself a State; her whole exclusion of the female sex from participation in government has been literally, and by way of lottiest pre eminence, unconstitutional!

TO BE OR NOT TO BE. Resolved. That it is idle to claim that woman has any rights till she has the ballot to entorco and compol those rights; till that time what is called her right is only a privilege existing by

sufferance. LAY ON, MACDUFF!

Resolved, "Who wants to be free, themselves must sirke the blow:" woman must herseif stand forth and take her rights-take the suffrage; she can do it; she is half, and she is queen; and the moment she, as a sex, advances o the polls and exacts to vote, that moment he will vote!

THE SUBLIME AND UTTER END.

Resolved. That the same moment that sees woman vote will see all men glad to have nerconverted by her coming; they will welcome her and bless her, as her coming blesses them; both parties will rejoice together, and their union in governing will work out good to all, even the establishment of justice and the abolition of wrong; and this is the sublime and utter end of woman suffrage.

COMB ALL! COMB ALL! BOTH GREAT AND SMALL! Resolved, Come all, both men and women, and haste the consummation !

SOUND THE TRUMPET! Resolved, That we offer these resolutions to the press of the whole nation.

# The New York Money Market,

From the Herald.

"The Money Marketto-day was more active through a very fair inquiry, but the demand was fully met. The rate on call loans on mixed collaterats was seven per cent, and on Geveraments six. Upon the latter there were exceptions both wave, at five and at seven. In the morning the inquiry was quite active, and lenders were firm in asking the full legal rate. Later in the day they were as islied with six, and balances towards the cose of banking hours were placed at five. The ioans at this last mestioned figure were wenough to be called exceptionable, so that the properly quotable rate is six to seven per cent. More money is going to the South and West, particularly to the victinity of New Orleans. A great deal of the cotton crop has been sow in getting to the seaboard. Currency is now called for to pay for what has been suddenly moved. suddenly moved.

The day in the gold board was a repetition of yes

'The day in the gold board was a repetition of yesterday in steadines and duilines. The price opened at 185, declined to 184%, and advanced to 185% the closing price. The transactions at the Gold Exculance Bank were quite limited. The gross clearings were:—\$47.385, 00 the gold balances \$1,811.972, and the currency balances \$2,735,262. The Bremen steamer took out \$158,000 in specie. The Government gold orought \$135 to which was a very tair price, and near the market figure. Sub-Tressurer Van Dyck has expressed the opinion that the present series of Government sales will be the 1851 of this year. The loaving rate showed a pientiness of cash gold. It ranged from flat for borrowing to 3% to 4 per cent. for carrylog." From the Tribune.

From the Tribume.

'Money was steady at 5@7 per cent. on call. At the close loans were made at 5 per cent. on Governments. Commercial paper is steady at 7@9 per cent. "Sterling Exchange is lower, owing to free offers of cotton bit a London, & days, 149, 20092; London, aght 169; 20092; Parts, long, 147, 20092; London, aght 169; 20092; London, ag

-A Kentucky constable shot a man dead as a new way of collecting a debt. He was shortly General Grant arrived in the city at 61 o'clock after shot by his victim's son.

#### A CARD.

The Difficulty Between General Howard and Dr. H. V. Beynton,

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune -Sir:-A eard in your journal this morning, signed "Edgar Ketchum," contains the following, personal to myself, which is so crowded with errors that it cannot be allowed to go un-

noticed:—
Dr. Boynton spoke no werd against General Howard in the council, the price-diags i which were wholly unmerized by any asperity. After an adjounment a son of Dr. Boyston, a reporter, d d a prouch the central Howard with a question, considered effective, and he was calmiy rebuised. The young man then sa'd that if the General had two arm he would strike him. The General replied in to see which I think most fill the young man with remores, "Yes eaght not to be little me."

The statement that General Howard and Dr. Boynton have exchanged no words whatever since the council first met is entirely correct. The facts concerning the altercation General Howard and myself will show that Mr. Ketchum's ideas of a "calm rebuke" are somewhat peculiar, and that whatever his general ability may be, as "a reporter," he is a sad failure. These facts are as follows:—After an adjournment of the council, I was on my way eat of the church, and while passing through a crowd which had collected to the area about the pulpit, I heard some one retailing charges against my father, Dr. Bojnton. Naturally enough I stopped, and as I did a person replied to the speaker:— 'General Howard you know these charge are frivolous, and even your own friends pronounce them so." General Howard was according to the person of the control of the co them so." General Howard answered that they expected to prove them, and was continuing with unfounded statements about Dr. Boynton, when the altercation to which Mr. Keichurg alludes began—not by any 'question," but by my making the following assertion:—"And I know that General Howard himself has said that the charges are frivolous." This I repeated, and added that I made the sistement upon my known General Howard and added that I have the sistement upon my honor. General Howard answered that it was false, and that a man who would write malicious lies for the newspapers had no bonor to lose. General Howard further 'calmly rebaked" me by saying excitedly that all I had said and written was wholly, wilfully, and maliciously false. To this I said, as excitedly as any one wishes to believe, that General Howard was at perject liberty to call me a liar as often as he pleased; that he had but one arm, and I was not cowardly enough to attack him as I certainly should if he had two, and that if any of his friends would make the statement he had, I would settle with them at once. General Howard theu repeated his accusations of inischood in still more pointed terms. I made substantially the same reply, and added that the members of the council must understand that there was no member on the side of the majority who would call any one a liar, for any cause, in the audience room of the church. With this I left.

It is just to the church, though perhaps unnecessary to add, that I am not connected with it.
As to those "tones," and that "remorse," Mr.
Ketchum would do well to reserve them for ms next work of fiction. Yours respectfully,
H. V. BOYNTON,

Washington, November 27.

### MARINE LOSSES.

The Statistics for November.

We publish below a table of marine losses for We publish below a table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-two vessels. Of this number, four were steamers; four were ships; four were barks; six were brigs, and fifteen were schooners. Of the above, three were burned; two sunk, after collision; two are missing, supposed to be lost; and one abandoned. The total value of the property lost, burned, and missing, is estimated at one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars:—

donars.		
	BTYAWEES.	
Name.	From.	For.
Matapass	Savannah	New York, b.
Marmien	Savannah	Nam Vork, o.
	New Or eaus	New York s. c.
Star of the Union		
Miami	Cedar Keys	Mobile.
,	BHIPS.	
Lawrence	San Francisco	New York, b.
Hellespout	Newcastle, AdW.	San Francisco
Corinthian	Whaler of N. B	
J. F. Patten		
J. E. Latten	The second secon	1.00 CHERCEL
et constant of	BARKS	Company of the Compan
Swallow	Bangat #	S. Francisco, 7/1.
Alleta	Tera Nova	New York.
J Dwyer (Br.)	Callao	Antwers a. o.
Chimburne)	Tobasco	Queras awn.
CE IIII OUT - FIRM	BRIGS.	The state of the s
Ninter Dancer		Manuallian
Stephen Dancan.	New York	Mariellies,
Ballot B X	New York	Gaiveston.
Julia	New York	Demerata, m.
B. Buil n	Morent Key	Jamaica,
R Payron (Br)	Pleton, N. B.	Boston,
Mary Plumer	Norfo k	Demera a.
**************************************	SCHOON SES.	
Ocean Queen		Boston, b.
H. A. Wesks	Boston	
		Canada para.
Kate Foreband		
Mariba M		
Only Hou		
W & B Douglas		
William Loper		
Amarauth	Of Digby, N. S	
Eugenie	M=x   co	Galveston.
Ringle ader	Fisherman, of	
Lynchburg		
Express	Eden	
Advance		Pass Cavallo.
		E mod Carming
Libbie O. (Br)		St Tohn W B
S. V. Coonan		
and comments a	Ven	ets. Lorses.
Total losses for J	annary 4	
Total lesses for F		1 648 0.0
Total losses for M		
Total losses for A		

S.V. Coonan Portland	- St.	John, N. B.
	exists.	Louise
Total losses for January	43	\$1,449.70
Total lesses for February	34	1 648.08
Total losses for March	30	1.478.80
Total losses for April	41	1,641,0
Total lesses for May	22	519,00
Total losses for June	22	1,364 00
Total losses for July	6	202,000
Total leases for Augus	25	941.0.4
Total losses for September	29	1,098.00
Total losses for Oc.ober	20	971 50
Total losses for November	88	1,524,500
Total losses for eleven months	118	\$14,196,50
Same period in 1867		21,746 200
hams period in 1866		27,132,800
Ease period in 1865		
Vessels marked b were burned	those	marked # 6
suck after collision; those marked	a were	abandoned

and those marked m are missing, supposed lost.

### VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburgians and General Stone-man's Report.

At a meeeing in Lynchburg, Va., the follow-At a meeeing in Lynchburg, Va., the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Genera George Stoneman, Commandant First Military District. State of Virginia, in a recent report submitted by him to General U. S. Grant, setting forth that the offices to which appointments have been made, and to be made hereafter, cannot be filled by competent and rescentable Union men in the St.t.; and whereas, the facts existing do not warrant any such assumption upon the part of General Stoneman, especially as to tais district, where applications have frequently been made by men of undoubted loyality and fair capacity, which were invariably rejected unless 'indersed by and pressed by men if miths section who were decided opponents of the Reconstruction acts and the authority of the United States, thus retaining in office disloyal menot be exception of those who were of undoubted loyality and of equal especity; and whereas, he tendency of these proceedings upon the part of General Stoneman and those acids with him has been to discourage loyality and offer, as it were, a premium to dislyality now, therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the loyal people of the county of Campbell, gasembed in helr rooms in the city of Lynchburg, the 25th day of November, 1885:

First, That we enter our earnest and solemn procest against the posi ion taken by General Stoneman, Commandant First Military District, State of Virginia feeling every assurance that the position is not tenable from the facts existing.

Second, That a sufficient number of loyal men can be found in this State, and especially in this district, whose qualifications as honest faithful, and efficient men entitle them not only to hold the civil offices in the State, but to the confidence and respect of the community is which they might be called upon to ing preamble and resolutions were passed:-

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-

Market duil.

# SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Case of Hester Vaughan-A Fatal Collision in Ohio-The Press and Bench at War in Indiana-Burning of a Theatre.

Financial and Commercial

## FROM HARRISBURG.

Ladies Urging the Pardon of Hester Vanghu.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4 .- A committee of ladies rom New York called upon the Governor this morning to urge the pardon of Hester Vaughn. They were conficously informed that their action had long since been quietly anticipated by thousands of humane and philanthropic citizens, mostly ladies, of Pennsylvania, and any further agitation of the subject was unnecessary, as the case was thoroughly understood and his action determined upon.

#### FROM INDIANA.

Unwarranted Action of a Judge-A Fight Between the Bench and Press-The Young Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4 .- This city was considerably excited during yesterday over the struggle between the editors of the Daily Journal and Sentinet on the one side and Judge Chapman, of the Criminal Court, on the other, growing out of the publication of the testimony in the Young murder trial, now in progress in this city. The Judge ordered the papers not to publish it. The papers did publish it, and yesterday the Judge arrested the reporters of the Journal and Sentinel and fined them twenty-five dollars each. He then issued attachments for the editors of the Journal and Sentinel. They appeared, and it appeared that the Judge was going to try them without any complaint baving been filed against them.

The editors demurred to such a proceeding. As the Court could have no judicial knowledge of this contempt, they were discharged, but in a few moments an affidavit was prepared, and attachments were again issued. But one of the editors was found, and the proceedings were postponed until to-day. The whole city is excited at the conduct of the Court in forbidding the publication of the testimony; and the belief is rapidly gaining ground that the case is to be smuggled through, and the accused acquitted through the influence of money. The Judge ordered all of the reporters of the city papers from the room, but they will nevertheless appear to day with full reports of yesterday's proceedings. The papers maintain that the Judge has exceeded his anthority, and they propose to fight it out in this line.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of the Theatre Comique. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 4 .- A fire broke out this merning at 3 o'clock in the Theatre Comique on Broadway. The flames were extinguished, however, before the building was very bally damaged, with the exception of the stage and scenery, which was nearly all destroyed. The amount of loss and cause of fire are not yet ascertained. The damage is mostly through the flooding of the floors by the firemen. Mr. William Horace Lingard, the mimic, was the lessee, and leses heavily in costumes, wardrobes, etc.

### EROM CLEVELAND.

Fatal Railroad Accident - Two Men

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 .- A passenger train ran into a freight train last night, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at Townsend Station, killing Barney Patton, head brakesman, and a passenger whose name is unknown, and injuring several. The cause of the accident was a misplaced switch.

Progress of the Work on the Central Pacific Railroad. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

Sr. Louis, Dec. 4.-Work on the Central Pacific Railroad is rapidly progressing, and no interruption is anticipated this winter. The last branch of the Northern Missouri Railroad to the Minesville Junction of the Cameron Road was completed three days ago. Trains have since been running regularly over it.

#### The Progress of Weston. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

YARMOUTH, Me., Dec. 4. - The pedestrian Weston left this village at 9 o'clock this morning. He expects to reach Portland about halfpast 11 o'clock this forenoon. He was feeling well, and walked along very briskly and happy.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantie Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 4—A. M.—Consels for money, 92%; and for account, 922@922; United States Five-twenties quiet and steady a: 74]. Eric, 264. Illinois Central, 96%. Atlantic and Great Western. 38f. FRANKPORT, Dec. 4 - United States Five-

twenties closed last night at 79%. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4-A. M .- Cotton quiet; sales to-day of probably 10,000 bales; sales of the week 85,000 bales; of which 23,000 were for export, and 14 000 for speculation. Stock, 368,000 bales, whereof 44,000 bales are American.

Flour, 25s. 6d. Other articles unchanged. Paris, Dec. 4 - A. M. - The increase in the Bank of France is 13,000,000 france since last week.

This Afternoon's Quotations. Livenpoot, Dec. 4—P. M.—Cotton quiet; stock affoat 254,000 bales, of which 78,000 bales are American. Lard flat. Pork dult. Naval stores

but not higher.

HAVRE, Dec. 4—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—2:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet.

Yerks and fabrics at Manchester heavy. Wheat dull; red Western, 9s. 4d. Corn dull. Peas, 46s.

LONDON, Dec. 4-P. M .- Turpentine firmer,

The Portland Fire. PORTLAND, Dec. 4 .- The loss by the destruc, tion of Neal E. Dow & Son's tannery, last night, is estimated at \$30,000. The property was in-

sured for \$22,500, as follows: - Security Insurance Company, \$5000; and \$2500, each in the Phonix, Atna, Putnam, Norwich, People's.

### Monumental, and Atlantic offices. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Avenine Teleshard. Friday, Dec. 4, 1888. There is no material change to notice in the mosey market. Cali loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 95310 per cent, per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were steady. Government securities were a iraction higher. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 160.

Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold largely at 49;, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 54, no change; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 54, no change; Little Schuylkill at 46, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 25@254, a decline of 4, 67 was bid for Norristown; 341 for North Pennsylvania; 554 for Lehigh Valler; 30 for Elmira common, 40 for Regime and ley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira pre-lerred; and 30 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Bailway snares there was nothing doing. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10) for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.
Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123, 50 was bid for Manufacturers'; 724 for City, 64 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchauged. Lebish Wavi-gation sold at 284@28; 30 was bid for Morris Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 124 for Susquehanna Canal.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHARGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

#4000 City 6s, New Copies
#4100 do. N. do bis, 100
#2100 Pa 6s, Neeries
#1000 Pa 6s, Seeries
#1000 Pa 6s, Seeries
#1000 do. 2 ser. c. 10 %
#1000 Len V R n b. cp is 91%
#1000 do. 8. 2 %
#1000 do. 8.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Laduer, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10-00 A. M. 1354 11-50 A. M. 1354 11-35 4 1355 12-30 P. M. 1354 11-37 4 1354 12-37 4 1355 1354 12'37 1354 12'37 1354 — Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6a of 1881, 1144 21154; do. 1862, 1114 21114; do. 1864, 10714 1074; do., 1865, 108 21084; do., 1865, new 1104 1104; do., 1867, new, 1104 21104; do., 1868, 1104 21104; do., 58, 10-408, 1054 21053. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354 21354. Silver, 130@132.

pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1954@1354.
Silver, 130@132.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 South Third Street, report the following
rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 1144@1154; U. S. 5-20s,
1882, 1114@1114; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1885,
1074@1084; do. July, 1865, 1104@1104; do. July,
1867, 1104@1104; 1868, 1104@1104; to-dos, 1084@1
1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 26.
Gold, 1354@1354.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8.6s of 1881, 115@1154; old 5-20s, do., 1114@1114; new 5-20s, 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1084; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 18 -The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuyl-kill Navigation Company for the week ending 

Increase for the week ..... 885 13 For the season to Dec. 3, 1868.......979 863 17 For the season to Dec. 3, 1867...... 1017,947 19 Decrease for the year ...... 38,084-02

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL Also REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Centry prants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Centry Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly con pleted, and forming one of the most assure and productive lines of traffic in the work The way traffic alone is large and remnuers tive, independently of the immense through business scen to follow.

A pertion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent, and accrued interest in cur-rency. The bonds have semi-annual gold con-pons attached, payable in January and July

pons attached, payable in January and July. Information, etc., to be had of DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc. No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4.- The Flour Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 700 barrels, including 400 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$7:25@8 25; some very choice do. at \$8:50; 200 barrels winter wheat do, do. at 89@10 75; and some fancy brands at \$11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.50@8 @ bare

rel. No change to notice in Corn Meal. The offerings of Wheat are light, and for prime lots there is a steady inquiry at full prices. Sales of red at \$1.90 \times 2.10, and amber at \$2.15. Rye sells at \$1.55\times 1.77 \times bushel for Western, a decline. Corn is duli and wesk. Sales of old yellow at \$1.25, and new do, at \$0.6\$\times 1.10, according to dryness. Sales of 2000 bushels good and extra choice heavy Western at 70\times 75c. No sales were reported in Barley or at 70@75c. No sales were reported in Barley or Whisky is selling at \$1.15@1.08 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

(By Allande Cable.)
LIVERPOOL Dec 4.—The ship Research, from St. Jehn. N. B., for Liverpool, lost her rigging, and had her deck cleared in a gale. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... DECEMBER 4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Circassian Bunker, Brigton, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Portland, E. A. Souder &
Co. Co. Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, Washington. J. Street & Co. Schr Mist. Muncy, Washington, Van Dusen & Bro. Schr Jessie W. Knight, Plum, Salem, Scott, Walter

& Co. Schr Lizzle, Frambes, Richmond, Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, Galveston, do. Schr Union Flag, Maloney, Charleston, S. C., do. Brig S P. Smith Knowles MORNING, Brig S. P. Smith, Knowling, 26 days from Navasta, with guano to J. R. Saxley & Co. Experienced heavy weather and head winds the entire passage.

Schr Spray, Robinson, 6 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Success, steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with muse, to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Brig Lizzie Troop, from Havana, was at the Break-water 2d inst., waiting orders.

Water 2d inst., waiting orders.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Fanlis. Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Topeks. Bianchard, from Cronstadt for Liverptol, stranded off Porkols, Eisinora 20th uit.
Harque Ataianta, Hogemann, for Bremen via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Brig George Bell Caum, hence for Rotterdam, was off Dungeness I'th uit.
Behr Lena Hunter, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.
Echrs Joseph Porter, Burroughs; Brandywine, Ireland, Revenue, Gandy; and Northera Light, Ireland, hence, at Fall River ist last.
Echrs Joseph Rotter, Burroughs; Brandywine, Ireland, Revenue, Gandy; and Northera Light, Ireland, hence, at Fall River ist last.
Echr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Providence for Philadelphia collided with sohr Minnesota, Palupey, from Rondout, on the aftersoon of 2d inst., near Field's Potot. The A. M. Aldridge lost her maismass and the Minnesota her libboom.
A portion of the carge of wrecked steamship Star of the Union, consisting of 68 baies cotton, 116 bbis, potatoes, 20 baies sea moss, and a brass bell, reached Havana on the 27th uit., in schr Felix, fm Bahia Honda,