says a terrible accident occurred on the Ohio river last night at 11'35. The steamer United States, which was descending, and the America, ascending, collided at Rail's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States bad a quantity of petroleum on her guards. The America struck her on the starboard side forward of her steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, and sinking her to about the main deck. In ten minutes fire was communicated in some way to the petroleum, and both boats were soon in flames.

It is said that some mistake was made in the signals. The America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signalled two blasts of her whistle and then the United States answered, but it was too late, as both steamers were on the point of colliding. It is believed that from seventy-five to eighty passengers have been lost, including thirty-eight women who were on board the United States. W. C. Taylor, c'erk of the America, after securing the books. register, and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of state-rooms. Through his intrepidity no lives were lost on his boat. Mr. Foster and lady jumped to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved. The survivors of this terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America after the collision. Not thirty seconds after the boats collided the United States was a mass of flame from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted to save the passengers on the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

The Revenue Department. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Several members and Senators are in favor of making a separate depariment of the Internal Revenue Bureau. They propose to take all of the bureaus at the Treasury Department proper relating to Internal Revenue and consolidate them with the main bur au. Tois, it is thought, would make the department sufficiently large and important of itself. It is probable that at an early day a bill will be introduced for carrying this idea into

1 Among the arrivals to-day is Hon. O. J. Dickey,

effect.

More Whipping by the Sheriff.

Epecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW CASTLE, Dec. 5 .- Just before 2 o'clock Sheriff Richardson returned to town and performed the flogging cere nonies. Robert Harris, a negro boy, for stealing five dollars in greenback, received ten very mild lashes, never flinching. Graves, who had stood an hour in the pitlory, then got twenty lashes, the yellow flesh being slightly reddened. Sluby, who had also been in the piliory full an hour, having been guilty of arson, got thirty blows, heavier than the others, his eyes running and his position being frequently changed to avoid the force of the blows. Hal -a-dozen or more newspaper correspondents were looking on, and the whole thing was a purposely-made farce by the Sheriff. A white man who had been sentenced to ten lashes was pardoned by the Governor.

FROM BOSTON.

A Collision of Cars. Bosron, Dec. 5 .- Last night the Fitchburg

freight train, when near that place, became disconnected, and the engine stopped. The cars detached collided with two of those ahead, smashing a tank car filled with petroleum. The shock broke a lantern in the hands of the conductor, Joseph Hobbs, covering him with oil, which ignited, and he was burned to death. The tank exploded with a fearful concussion, throwing the debris of the car all around. No other person was hurt,

FROM CANADA.

The Trial of Whalen, Toronto, Dec. 5.—The argument on the asagainst Whelan was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench in Osgood's Hall yesterday, Judges Richardson, Morris In, and Adam Wilson presiding. Hop. J. H. Cameron, or counsel for the prisoner, contanded there was no commission for a general session of Oyer and Terminer to be held by Chief Justice Richards; that no jury process was awarded, or could be awarded; and that the challenge of Jonathan Sparks was improperly allowed. Counsel for the Crown replied that Whelan was not entitled to a challenge, and, further, that his challenge was exhausted. Judgment will be delivered on the About a foot of snow fell last night, and it is

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Gen. Grant's Visit and his Intentions. FROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5 .- General Grant arrived here from Boston at 10:30 this morning. Although a severe snow storm prevailed, he rode in an open carriage through several of the principal streets, which were crowded with people, to Burnside's residence, where many persons had in opportunity of personally saluting him He will probably visit some of the manufacturing establishments this afternoon, and will leave for Hartford this evening.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5 -Charles Phelps, of Oneida county, and captain of a canal boat, was arrested here last evening for highway robbery. He is charged with knocking down and robbing John Morse, of Onondaga county, of \$62. The sleighing is very fine this morning.

A Condensation of Secretary McCulloch's Report.

A special to the Boston *Herald* of yesterday Secretary McCulloch's report is in the printer's hands. The Secretary congratulates the condition, and that the nation has not suffered from an expansive credit system, based on a too redundant carrency. Economy in public and private business interests has diverted industry into healthy channels, and he believes that with proper financial legislation, in the revision of the tariff and the modification of certain pertions of the Internal Revenue laws, the path to specie payments may be reached, though he is opposed to naming by legislation any time for resuming, and de-clares that rothing can be gained by forced resumption. The funding of the public debt be regards as one step towards resumption. The report shows that up to date of the 7:30 bonds, \$827,629,350 have been funded into 5-20 6 per cent. bends; of the first series, \$299,565.700; second series, \$330,188,200; third series, \$197,-875,450. This leaves on the 1st of December of the outstanding 7:30 notes but \$2,363,150. Tae floating indebtedness in the shape of compound interest notes which became due between the 10th of June, 1867, and the 16th of October, 1868, have not all been redeemed; but many pave been received in exchange for 3 per cent. certificates, leaving a few millions outstanding. This policy of funding, so carefully and steadily pursued by converting the temporary loans, interest-bearing notes, etc., into a 6 per cent, gold bond-is regarded as having a most important bearing on the question of resumption. The report next discusses the contraction of the paper circula-tion by the redemption of United States notes. Mr. McCulioch's weil-known views remain unchanged. The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, to be \$250,000,000 in round numbers, though the War Department, in the event of an Indian war, will add many millions to this estimate. Last year the War Department asked for \$25,000,000 for bounties, but its estimate this year is less than that amount, as no more appropriations for bounties are required. The report further shows that the annual interest on the public debt is, in round numbers, \$140,000,000, and the estimate for the next fiscal year is but little in excess of that amount. The estimates of the Navy Department are some \$15,000,000 less than last year, and the Secretary calls again upon Congress to continue its work of reducing the expenditures in all branches of the service. The receipts show that the internal revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to about \$120,000,000, which, deducting the amount of revenue cut off by the act of March last, will prove the Secretary's estimates made last November to be correct. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year from customs, internal revenue, lands, and miscellaneous sources, is many millions in us year the estimated excess was but \$9,000,000. Of course

FROM DELAWARE these estimates do not include the contingency of an Indian war. The Secretary's report will show that the public debt has been reduced during the year from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868-the dates at which the comparison is made-\$35,624,102.82. If the month of November be added to the year, the debt from November 1, 1867, to December 1.

has been reduce ! but about \$27,000,000. These figures show the amount of debt less the cash in the Treasury. The report will show an expenditure on account of the public debt of about \$880 500,000, which includes reder ptions, conversions, interest on the public debt, etc. The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report of a reorganization of the Bureaus of the Department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the tavorable action of Congress. He alludes to the taxation of Government bonds by subject .- Telegram o Bos on Heraid.

THE CURRENCY.

Annual Report of the Controller, H.

L. Hurburd.

The report of the Controller of the Currency is completed and printed in pamphiet form for submission to Congress on Tuesday. It contains important recommendations and sugges-tions regarding the national banking system and national floances, not heretofore incinded in the very brief abstracts which have been published. The following is substantially the entire report:— On the subject of banks in voluntary liquida-

tion, Mr. Huibard says that section 42 of the Currency set provides that any association may go into liquidation and be closed by a vote of snareholders owning two-thirds of the stock; that due notice of such action shall be pub-lished, etc.; and at any time after the expira-tion of one year from the publication of such notice the said association may pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which it has on deposit with the Treasurer as security for such circulating notes, leaving it optional with the bank or its representatives to take up the bonds or not. Under this provision a bank may go into liquidation, pay off its depositors and other creditors, do no business, have no existence as a bank of discount and deposit, and yet reap all the benefits of a droulation gusranteed by the Government. In some cases the ownership has been concentrated in the hands of two or three individuals, who continue to do business as private bank. who continue to do business as private bank-ers, avoid taxation, evade the requirements of the Currency act, and sull retain the most prohitable features of a national bank. To correct abuses of this kind, it is suggested that national banking associations which go into voluntary liquidation be required to provide for their outstanding circulation in lawful money, and take up their bonds within three or six months; in default of which, the Controller abail have nower to all the the Controller shall have power to sell their bonds by auction in New York city, and, af er paying to the Treasurer the amount of the outstancing circulation of the bank in lawful money, to pay over any excess that may be realized from the sale of the bonds to the asso clation or its legal representatives. Sanks that ciation or its legal representatives. Banks that are winding up for the purpose of consolidating with other banks, or with a view of reorganizing at some other and more desirable points.

should be excepted from the foregoing require The Controller speaks as follows in regard to the periodical stringency in New York city:—A careiul study of the bank statements of New York, taken separately, and the application of the facts so obtained to the aggregate statement or arstract of the whole, affords valuable and instructive information. The abatract snows the total of loans to be \$163,684 000. An examination of the statements in detail shows the character of the loans to be substantially as follows:-Commercial or business paper, \$90,000follows:—Commercial or business paper, \$90,000 - 000; demand loans, \$85,000,000; accommonating loans, \$3,500,000; suspended loans, \$1,500,000; total, \$163,500,000. Nine-sixteenths or rather more than pair the loan is legitimate business paper; the balance is upon call or for accommodation. The amount loaned on call for commercial purposes is not stated, but trustworthy information leads to the belief that it is very small. The customs and neces-

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Ohio River Disaster—General Grant's Northeastern Tour—Internal Revenue Affairs.

The Exhibits Made by the Secretary McCulloch's Delaware.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

The Ohio River Disaster—General Controller of the Currency.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

The TREASURY.

Sittles of trade are of such a character as to produced loans of this kind. In addition to this direction of \$70,000,000, they furnished facilities by means of certified cheeks to the same class of operators to \$112,000,000 daily. On the find of October the amount ranging from \$110,000,000 to \$120,000,000 daily. On the find of October the amount of individual deposits. They are credited to depositions as money, and are circulated and threated as money by the banks and by their customers. Yet, when associating the amount of deposits upon which they must pay taxes, of the Currency of the Currency of the Currency of the Accident on the Ohio River.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

THE TREASURY.

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most be loaned on call in order to avoid loss.

Under the head of specie payments the Controler says:—"The subject of specie payments naturally comes up whenever the currency question is discussed, and much ingenuity has been exercised in devising plans for an early resumption. The principal obsacle to specie psyments may be found in the statement of the public debt of the United States for the lst of October, 1868, under the head of 'debt bearing no interest,' as fellows:—United States porce, 8356. inter-st, as fellows:—United States notes, \$356, 021 073; fractional currency, \$42,933 614 17, making together \$388,951 687 17 of Government notes, circulating as money and designed to take the place of gold and silver by being made a legal tender for all deb's, public and private, except duties. duties on imports and interest on the bonded debt. As long as the people prefer an inferior currency, inferior because irredeem-able and inconvertible except at a beavy dis count, they will have it to the entire exclu-sion of the precious metals. Whenever the people conclude that it is more economical to people conclude that 11 is more economical to conduct the business of the country on a specie basis, they can ordsin specie payments by making provision through their representatives in Congress for the payment or withdrawal of the present depreciated paper currency, issued and kept in circulation by the Government; and whenever the people wish to restore the credit of the nation, they can do it through their Representatives in Conductive Constitution of the conductive do it through their Representatives in Con-gress; by removing the only embarrassment that stands in the way by directing that pro-vision shall be made for the payment of a floating indebtedness, amounting to \$838,000,000, consisting of promises to pay that are never paid, and so establish the fact that the United States is a solvent debtor, able and willing to pay every debt as it becomes due. Specie pay-ments and the restoration of public credit are

within the reach and depend upon the will of the people of the United States. The report closes with an allusion to free banking, which we copy entire:—Whenever Congress shall inaugurate measures looking to the appreciation of United States notes to a gold standard, the effect of such measures will probably be to diminish the volume of such notes in circulation. To what extent the reduction would have to be carried in order to pisce them permanently on a specie basis would at present be more matter of speculation. Doubtless a largeamount might be carried, with profit to the Government and with benefit to the profit of the Government and with benefit to the public, as soon as the effect of such measures becomes apparent by the gradual approach of legal-tender notes to a par with gold. The restrictions imposed upon the issue of circulating notes by national banks may besafely removed. provided the establishment of a central redeem-agency in the city of New York, at which all rational bank notes are redeemable at par, shall be required by law. Any inconvenience resulting from a reduction of legal tenders may thus be remedied, and the remedy will be in the bands of the only competent judge of the necessities of the case, the business public of

WOODEN RAILROADS.

Curious Affair on the Adirondacks. A correspondent of the Mon real Gazette gives this interesting account of a wooden railway now in operation at Cliffon, in Northern New York, near the Canal line, and on which immense quantities of iron ore are transported from the Adirondack mines:—

'The grading is the same as for an iron road,

except that stiffer grades can be ascended. The ties are of the ordinary description, but are not squared on any side and on the Utifton road are placed at the usual distance of three feet apart, except on the trestles, where there are three ties to every two yards. In future, how ever, the engineer proposes to put the three ties

to every two yards, as he proposes running neavier engines.

The rails are of maple, six inches by four; but in future their shape will be altered a little, without increasing the quantity of timber, making them three and a half inches on top by seven inches deep, so as to be better adapted to the increased when to feed increased when to feed increased or the increased when to feed increased. the increased weight of engines (fourteen tons instead of tep). Notches are cut in the round ties to such a depth as to keep the bottom of the rail about two inches from the ground after the road is ballasted, and the rail projects suffi-clently above the notched tie to allow the flange of the wheel to pass. The rails are fastened to the ties by a couple of hard wood wedges, driven in opposite directions on the outside of the rail, within the noteb. This has the effect of making

the whole superstructure one solid mass without the addition of any spikes or pins.

In making the curves the rail i self is bent to
the required shape, so that there is no angularity whatever in the lines of rails. The tresties are of the simplest description. They consist of two up ight sticks of square timber
limmediately under the rails, let into a transverse slick, which are braced to the sticks of
timber laid lengthwise, from one trestle to
another, immediately under the line of rails,
in each direction. This is further supported
by a similar stick of timber at each side, from
the head of the trestle to the base, in a slanting
direction, the whole of which is let into the whole superstructure one solid mass with the head of the trestie to the base, in a slanting direction, the whole of which is let into a squared log at the base. The wooden rall is not a new invention, but Mr. Hulbert, the engineer, has succeeded in making it available without using a particle of iron in the whole structure, and has, moreover, demonstrated that such rail ways can be used for long distances at a moderate cost, and this through a country where an iron line, as ordinarily constructed, would be iron line, as ordinarily constructed, would be practically an engineering impossibility. Mr. Hulbert says that he is willing to contract to lay the superstructure of a wooden railway of his own improved construction at the rate of \$1500, American currency, a mile, where maple and hemlock can be obtained at reasonable rates. Since my visit I have become so con-

vinced of the extreme usefulness of such lines of railways in developing the resources of a new country and acting as feeders to the trunk lines, that I have no hesitation in prophesying that before many years we shall flud them running in all directions through the Damilland.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Not a Monster.

The Providence Journal publishes a private letter from Paraguay, which says:—
Overwhelming force may drive Paraguay to disband her armies and adopt guerilla warfare; which done, all South Amedica could not conquer her. So that it would seem, let the contest go on as it may, that all the blood which has been shed, and all the treasure that has been spent by the allies, have been wickedly sacrificed to despoil and destroy a peaceable and prosperous nation, whose only crime seems to have been that it minded itsown business and became rich. As to the recent reported oursages upon the American Legation, the writer cannot believe, from what he has heard of the character of Lopez, and his regard for the United States, that he could have perpetrated them without just causa. If, however, Lopez has outraged our flag, the Government cannot move too rapidly to wipe out the disgrace.

To do this however, will require many ves-

grace.
To do this, however, will require many vessels and much money; for the fleet of which the papers speak so confidently, that Admiral Davis is to send to Paraguay, can consist at best Davis is to send to Paraguay, can consist at best of but three vessels, one of which is a tub, that will, under favorable circumstances, accomplish seven knots an hour; of the other two, one is a converted blockade runner, and the other a nondescript, but both can, however, with good weather, keep speed with the tub. Should this formidable fleet ever reach Asuncian, and its battery of about twenty effective guns be brought to bear, Lopez might be brought to terms. Should he, it would be a refreshing experience for the Brazilians, showing them now our Goversmeut's superior intelligence in providing for our foreign stations horrible engines of war enables us to accomplish that which of war enables us to accomplish that which they cannot, with a powerful army and sume-rous iron-clad fleet, after four years of trial.

UNFORTUNATE.

The Trabulations of a Scotchman.

The Trabulations of a Scotchman.

A cannie Scot, having emigrated from Scotland many years since, leaving behind him a wife, settled in Schenectady, N. Y., where he married again. A short time since he learned that his first wife had fallen herr to a considerable property, and he determined to return to Scotland and live in ease and comfort upon her possessions. He took passage from New York, and on the ship in which he sailed made the acquaintance of a Scotch woman, who, having lost her husband in America, was now on her lost her husband in America, was now on her way home to spend the remainder of her days among the banks and braces of ner native land. The woman was taken sick on the passage, and our much married hero attended her bedside

and ministered to her wants.

One day she gave him the key to her trunk for the purpose of getting for her some article which her wants required, when he embraced the opportunity to steal a gold watch and chain—the property of her deceased husband—from the trunk. The property was not missed until the woman reached her filends in Scotland; and, having learned from her companion on the voyers and there has stead were tending the and, having learned from her companion on the voyage whither his steps were tending, she repaired thither, but found that the first wife had refused to shelter him, and had very properly kicked him out of doors. In this dilemma the man retracet his steps to America—the woman whom he had robbed following him. The watch, pawned to the steward of the steamer, furnished him the means of passage back again, and in course of time he arrived at Schenectady, where he was time he arrived at Schenectady, where he was quietly living when his victim appeared to him like Balquo's gbost to Macbeth's gullty soul. She demanded the restitution of the watch, which of course he was unable to make, and he even depied that he had robbed her at all. Compelled to appeal to the law, the woman swore out a warrant against the man, and the Schenectady police arrested him. The chain was found in his possession. The woman is now in quest of the steward who took the watch in pawn, and with her courage and determination can scarcely fail to recover it.

MARYLAND

Financial Condition of the State. In a quiet and unpretentions way the State of Maryland is growing in wealth and making substantial improvements, ranking her reauamong the most prosperous of the Atlantic States. Her financial affairs, we see by an ex Sistes. Her mascial affairs, we see by an exhibit sent to us by a prominent citized of that State, are in a notably healthy condition. By this exhibit we find the exact debt of the State to be \$11,712,190 45, and as an offset to this debt she notas stocks for the sinkleg fund amounting to \$1,591,509 71, and productive stocks, on which she receives interest or dividends amounting to \$5.547,470, making a total of stocks held by the State \$7.137,979 71, and on which she receives interest and dividends on which she receives interest and dividends amounting to \$428,634,09, or equal to the interest on \$7,143,901,50 of her debt, which, deducted from her entire debt, will leave \$4,595,285,95, on which she has to provide interest. As a for-ther offset to this debt of \$4,568 286 25—on which she has to provide the interest—sne noids uuproductive stocks and balances due by account productive stocks and balances due by account-ing officers amounting to \$20 601,916.86 which, if put on the market, would realize in round numbers, at the lowest figures, \$10,000.000, Therefore it can safely be said that the State has no debt, but, on the contrary, holds stocks sufficient, if put in the market, to not only pay her entire debt, but leave in the treasury a sur-plus of five and a haif millions.—Washington

Financial Items. From the Times.

From the Times.

"The market for Money has assumed much steadiness at \$407 per cent, to the brokers in stocks, and 708 per cent on prime merchant paper of short date to the discount brokers. We hear of 15008; day engagements at 7 per cent, on stock collateral including the public much. As remarked yesterday, the confidence of borrowers, on call, is not very strong in an easy market through the month of Decembar, and hence their readiness to pay full 7 per cent, on loans to run to the New Year. The public funds, today, show much firmness especially at the close of the day, the prices at the 218 Government Board being quite stiff on all classes of the 5-208—the old of 1861, 111½ @ %; the new of 1867, 110½ @ ½ per cent. The Border State Bonds rather weaker than on Thurscay."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

From the N. Y. Tribune. "Money is 6657 per cent od call, with a fair demand from broker. On Governments considerable amounts were left at 5 per cent. In commercial paper there

from broker. On Governments considerable amounts were left at 5 per cent. In commercial paper there was no change.

"Sterling Exchange is steady at quotations:—London 60 days. 1866/1052; London, sight. 109/26010514; Paris. long, \$185,650 1/5; Paris. short. \$185,600 1/5; Paris. long, \$185,650 1/5; Paris. short. \$185,600 at 1.5; Savis. \$2000 1/5; Hamburg. 36; Amsterdam, 4164114; Frankfort, 40/5641; Bremen, 781,60735; Berlin, 712,60735;
—The following ratings under the revenue law of July 70, 186s, have been made:—

"A manufacinis of tobacco. south, and cigars, who sells his products away from the place of production is a desier in tobacco, and is subject to all the inditities and entitled to all the orivinges of other desiers in tobacco. Tobacco south and cigars therefore, which prior to November 73 1885, were removed from the place of manusture to his place of business as a desier in tobacco for saie, or which prior to that date were removed and preced in the hands of his agents for that purpose, may be sold without stamps at any time erfor to the date prescribed in sections 78 and 94 of the a-t of July 20, 1885 for stamping them in the hands of all persons selling them or offering them for sale. Tobacco, snuff, and cigars cannot, since Nov. 23 1888, be lawfully removed from the place of their manufacture or production for consumptin nor sale until they are packed and stamped, in accordance with the provisions of the ac of July 20, 1885, even though they have been inspected and returned and a tax has been assessed upon them. Where a tax has been assessed upon them. Where a tax has been assessed upon them. Where a tax has been assessed upon them, where a tax has been assessed upon them, where a tax has been assessed upon tobacco, south and cigars, before any tax actually accrued therein, that is, before the sale or removal for consumption, or sale, will be abased or refunded.

Principal and Interest in Gold.—The First

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.-The First Morigage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Couron 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 currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had Government and other securities received in ex

change, at market rates, H H. BOODY, Tressurer. -The wickedest woman in New Orleans is

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The New York Gold Market in a Flutter-Rumored Death of Napoleon-A Riot Between the Press and City Officials Reported in Paris-The European Mar-

Disaster on the Ohio River-Collision of Steamers-Many Lives Lost,

FROM NEW YORK.

Rumored Death of Napoleo and Riot in Faris-Sudden Rise in Gold,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- The gold market here this morning is unusually excited and feverish. The opening price was 135%. About 11 o'clock a report reached the Gold Room that private telegrams from Paris had been received here dated this morning, appouncing that a riot had broken out in Paris, in consequence of a collision between the French Government and the press, It is difficult to ascertain whether this news is true or not, but it has materially affected the market and the price of gold has suddenly advanced to 136]. Henry Clews & Co., of Wall street, this morning before the advance in gold purchased all the Government gold offered for sale by the Sub Treasurer; the amount was \$300,000, and the price paid 135.43. Another romor is current of the death of Napoleon, but the statement is considered absurd, and is possibly a trick of the gold clique to advance the premium in Wall street.

FROM OHIO.

Collision of River Steamboats.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- Intelligence is just received here to the effect that the large passenger steamboats United States and America collided this morning about fifty miles below this city, and were both burned. The loss must be very heavy, although no particulars of the disaster have yet been received. Both boats oarried the mails, which were probably lost. No lives are reported lost, and it is thought all the passengers escaped in safety.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.] CINCINNATI, Dec. 5-12 M .- It is just ascer tained that a number of lives were lost by the burning of the steamers United States and America this morning, but how many is not yet known. Further particulars are anxiously awaited. The cargoes of both vessels are a total

Despatch to the Associated Press. One Hundred Lives Reported Lost.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5 .- It is reported that the mail boats America, bound up, and the United States, bound down, collided near Warsaw, between Cincinnati and Louisville, last night, by which one hundred lives were lost. A great number of ladies on the United States perished. More particulars soon.

Accident to an Carsman,

Walter Brown, champion oarsman, who was rewing from Pittsburg to Cincinnati on a wager, ran his boat on a pile of a bridge pler at Parkersburg, Va., this morning, and injured it so much as to be unable to proceed further,

FROM DELAWARE.

The Whipping-Post and Pillory. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW CASTLE, Del. Dec. 5 .- At 11 o'clock this morning two colored boys, named Joseph Sluby and Jonathan Graves, were placed in the pillory an hour each, the first for arson and last for theft, A -low, drizzling rain added to the torture, but both bore up under the infliction very bravely. But a small crowd was present, among the number being several newspaper correspondents from New York and Philadeiphia. Taese two boys and another are to be whipped as soon as the Sheriff arrives.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMOBE, Dec. 5.

fell nearly all night. The ground is covered this morning with three inches. It is now The Machine Shop

of the Western Maryland Railroad at Union Bridge, Carroll county, which was Burned Yesterday,

will be a loss of \$12,000 to the company. No cars or engines were destroyed. A considerable amount of tools were saved. Work on the extension of this road to Hagerstown was partially suspended in consequence of want of

FROM RHODE ISLAND

Arrival of General Grant in Providence, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 5 .- General Grant arrived here this morning amid a severe snow-storm, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the large crowd that had assembled to receive him. After a drive through the principal streets of the city, he proceeded to the residence of Governor Burnside. It is understood that he leaves for Bartford this evening by a special

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Dec. 5-A. M.—Consols for money, 924; for account, 924; United States Five-twenties, 742. Stocks dull. Erie, 264; Illinois Central, 961. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5-A. M.—Cotton dull; the

sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales. London, Dec. 5-A. M.-Sugar affoat dull. Linseed Oil, £26 10s @£26 15s.

Fire at Lock Haven.

LOCK HAVEN, Dec. 5.—A fire broke out in the rear of J. V. Sioan & Son's warerooms yesterday. The fire engine being under repairs, and being no other preventative, the flames spread rapidly, and succeeded in destroying Rinn & Marshall's brick block and Sloan's The end of Kelier's brick building was crushed in, piliug brick and mortar into the Post Office. The loss is about \$40,000, which is entirely covered by insurance. The fire posed to be the work of an incendiary.

Boy Drowned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- A boy named O'Shaugh nessy, while skating on a pond on Staten Island, yesterday, fell through the ice and was

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

drowned.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868,

Money continues in fair demand. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per snr.um. The demand for money at bank is greater than they are able to meet. The Stook market opened very dult this morning, but prices were presented.

Government securities were a fraction higher.
1052 was bid for 10-40s; 1154 for 6s of 1881;
1114 for '62 5-20s; [1072 tor '84 5-20s; 1084 for '65
5-20s; 1102 for July '65 5-20; 1102 for '67 5-20s;
and 111 for '68 5-20s. City Joans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.
Raitrond shares were insection.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 1282, no change: Lehigh Valley at 55%, a slight advance; Pennyslvania Railroad at 544, no change. 46 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 494 for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 302 for Catawissa preferred; and 254 for Philadelphia and Eric. and 25# for Philadelphia and Erie.
City Passenger Ballway snares were unchanged. 16# was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10# for Hes-

tonville; and 33 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 159 was bid for Paila-

In Canal shares there was nothing doing, 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 284 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:-U. 8. 6s of 1881, 115½@115½; old 5-20s, do., 111½@11½; new 5-20s, 1864, 107½@107½; do., 1865, 108@108½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1867, 110½@110½; do., 1868, 110½@111½; 10-40s, 105½@105½. Gold, 135½

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-4 P. M

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

tive, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A p-rtion of this loan is offered to investors at 108 per cent, and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons 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.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5 .- The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home con sumers at \$5 50@5.75 for superfine: \$6@6.75 for extras; \$7.25@8.25 for fair and good spring and best extra family: \$9@10.75 for winter whea do., do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.70@8 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal, There is very little Wheat coming forward,

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and for prime lots a steady longuiry prevails at our quotations, but inferior lots are neglected; sales of red at \$1 90@2 10; and amber at \$2 15. By e sells at \$1 53@1 55 per pushel for Western, torn is dull and weak; sales of old yellow at \$1 21@1 23; and new do at \$00.@\$1. Oals move slowly at former rates; sales of 2000 busicles Western at 70@73c. No sales were reported in Bariev or Malt. Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$42.50 per ton. Whisky is remarkably dull; sales of 50 barrals

Pennsylvania at \$1.01 per gallon, duty paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 — Arrived ateamships City o New York and Tripoli, both from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship Scotla, this morning, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brusette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Port. brig Marianna IV, Goncaives, Lisbos, Jose De
Bensa Guimaraes.
Schr Crisis, Bowen. New Haven. Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H. A. Hunt. Compton. Saiem, Scott. Walter & Oo.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake Cleannegou, Madeirae Cobeda.
Schr Annie Barton, Frink, Charleston, S. C., C. E.
Baker & Co.

Schr Wm. John, Street, Baltimore, Lehigh Coal Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Schr Cordella Newkirk, Hunting, from Wickford, Schr Crisis, Bowen, from Providence, Schr H.A. Hunt, Compton, from Boston, Schr Wm. John, Street, from Baltimore,

SAILED.

Steamship Tonawanda, Capt Jennings, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.'s tine, sailed this morning for Sayashah, with the following passegers:—C. H. Wasner, Miss Miclam Tacomo, R.C. Kelly, F. J. Kelly, Mrs. Charlotte Muller, Wm. Laramy, Donnell shaw,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 8-6 P. M.—Brigs Lizzle Troop and Mechanic, from West Indes for Philadelphia, are at the Breakwater detained by head winds. Schr Jos. Long, from Bagus for Philadelphia, passed in this atternoon.

Schrs Queen of the West, from Philadelphia for Car-denss, and J. A. Griffin, do. for Sagus, went to see to day. Wind NW. JOSEFH LAFRIPRA. Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Jenny, Henrict, for Bremen via Philadelphia cleared at New York yesterday.

Schra S. B. Wheeler, Floyd; Mary Weaver Weaver; Paul & Thompson; and Gudirey, hence for Boston, at Boines Hole 3d inst.

Schra J. R. Detwiler, Gray, and G. H. Bent. Smith, hence for Boston: A. M. Lee Dukes, hence for Baieur and Peiro, Rogers, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes Hole 2d last.

Schr J. Truman Gibbs, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 3d inst.

Schr Hattle Ross, Ulrick, hence, at Portland 3d inst. Schr Kwabelle, Barrett, hence, at aarbicheed 29th ult., and salled spain 3d inst. to return.

Schrs Daniel Brittain. Sprucer, and M. P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Pcovidence 3d lost.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, salled from Pawticket

Soft Jone C. Henry, Phias, teach, as Tawasace at least not a particle. Schr Aona Myrick. Stevens, satted from Pawtucket 2d inst. tor Philadelphia via New York, and went into Newport.
Schra Gov. Burton. Weeks; Z. Steelman. Adams; Manantico, Claypoole; C. Kienzie. Sudama, hence for Boston; and Farragut. Clark. hence for Portamouth, salled from Holmes! Hole 30th uit.
Schra Jesse B. Alien. Case. for Philadelphia; Restless. Baxter. hence for Boston: Maggie Cummings, Steelman, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia; Almira. Wooley and Mary Augusta. both with coal, bound east, salled from Newport 2d inst.