THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X .-- No 140.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1868.

OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Co.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

COLD OBLICATIONS

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

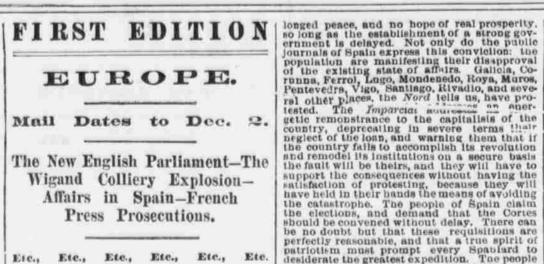
DEAR SIR:-This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, the most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of opera. tion, and the permanent value of the property. The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full

and specific, and concludes as follows:--"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (415) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of laber, material, or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

Ey the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty mile additional, are all bought, paid for, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF \$1,400,000 IN GOLD, of WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business cnly, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES durin



By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to December 2. ENGLAND.

The Scenes and Incidents at the Recent **Colliery** Explosion.

The English papers have detailed accounts of the recent disaster.— The explosion took place beetween 8 and 9 A.

the recent disaster.— The explosion took place bestween S and 9 A. M., November 26, in the Arley Mine of Hindley Green Colliery, near Wigan, belonging to a limited liability association, called after the firm which formerly owned the pit, Messrs, John Scoweroft & Company. The Hindley Green Colliery is one of the oldest mines in the neighborhood, but the particular section of the workings in which the explosion took place, and to which it was confined, has only been opened out some four or five years. The down-cast shaft is twelve feet in diameter, and three hundred yards deep, At the pit bottom there are workings extending in three or four directions through the seam of coal, which is a level one, and about four and a half feet in thickness. Nearly three hundred men and boys are employed in the mine. Of these, fifty-nine were in the working on the west side, where the explosion happened. The explosion would seem not to have been a very violent one. It was, however, sufficient to cause the reversal of the air current, but the proper ventilation was soon restored by means of water being pumped into the downcast shaft by engine power. None of the machinery of the shaft was injured, and, therefore, as soon as the ventilation was restored, those who were on the pit bank were enabled to descend and ascertain the extent of the calamity. In the course of seven or eligh hours the, brought out ifty-four dead bodies. Two men were rescued alive nearly four hours after the explosion; a boy who was also rescaed alive and removed to his home died there shortly afterwards, slive nearly four hours after the explosion; a boy who was also rescued alive and removed to his home died there shortly afterwards, and two bodies are reported to be in the sump. An underlooker named Ellis was close to the upcast shaft, near the furnace, at the time of the explosion, and he it was who first went to the surface. The manager, Mr. Thomas South-worth, was not far away. They, in company with an active band of volunteers, at once commenced the painful task of ascertaining worth, was not far away. They, in company with an active band of volunicers, at once commenced the painful task of ascertaining the extent of the disaster. The first who were found to have suffered were some persons at work near the upcast shaft; they were burned owing to the flames from the furnace having been driven along the workings. The labors of the explorers were both tedious and arduous, for the explorers were both tedious and of course every delay only increased the fears of the safety of those walled in by the deadly choke-damp. A few succeeded in penetrating the suffocating vapor, and escaped with their lives: and one who was apparently dead was brought back to life by the employment of artificial respiration for nearly ten minutes. As the explorers pro-ceeded, they were joined by a number of gen-tlemen from the adjacent collierles, willing to render all the assistance in their power. Mr. George Gilroy, of the I nee Hall Coal and I fron Company, was among the number, and shortly after noon the Government inspector, Mr. Hig-son, reached the pit, and at once descended to take part in the search. It was six hours after the explosion when the lastbody wasfound and the extremity of the workings was reached. Most of the deceased had left their working the extremity of the workings was reached. Most of the deceased had left their working places, and were found in the main pony road, long which evidently they had been trying to escape. The condition of the corpses varied considerably. Many of the boys who were killed had clean faces, and the features were as placid as if the healthy looking lads were slumbering. Some of the men were dreadfally wounded; others were much burned, and in one instance the flesh had been burned to the bone off a man's fingers. Many of the killed are relatives. In the workshop last night lay the corpses of two brothers named Tyldesley. They relatives. were two of four sons of a widow who only lost ber husband quite recently. The other two sons were in the pit at the time of the explosion; one escaped without injury, but the other had to be taken home. One man had his hat bown off his head and his lamp extinguished by the explosion, but escaped uninjured. The dead number sixty, and it is expected that the list will be increased by other cases, several of the injured men and boys being in great dan-ger. A boy named Richard Highton, aged twelve years, son of the fireman who was killed in the explosion, died the next afternoon. His mother has nine other children remaining. The calamity has deprived twenty women of their husbands and between fifty and sixty children of their fathers. The New Parliament. The London Times of November 28 suggests that one principal cause of the general mo-notony in the character of the members recently returned has been the perfect definiteness of the object which the country had present to its mind in electing them. It had no desire to choose representatives who should regenerate it wished simply to take men to whose society: f honor it could trust to keep faith their pledge of redressing our special national grievance. In 1832-3 the middle class had profited by reform, and it returned many con-spicuous politicians, both in gratitude for past and in the hope of future services. The Whig patrons of small boroughs had a pride in a measure which they regarded as their own work, and retained by the offer of their own work, and retained by the other of secure seats men of promise as its apologists in the new House. Tory borough proprietors themselves gave to the Legislature some illus-trious contributions of this class, though with a different object. But neither the middle class nor the patrons of boroughs have gained anything by last year's reform to make them anything by last year's reform to make them anxious to quicken the movement. The work-ing class has reduced its political influence to nullity by the vain ambition to be a power in nullity by the vain amoliton to be a power in the State itself. It squandered its sympathies on candidales whom no other class, and not even their own with any unanimity, would support, while its more educated champions were left to fight close boroughs. The same agencies which have made a crotchet infinitely more fatal to a candidate's chances then even would of buildance evaluate the up than any than any want of brillancy explain the un-usually marked preference shown for local candidates. The country had no ear for the flattering tale of new liberal trophies to be won which a gallant company from Oxford and Cambridge was eager to unfold. It felt its need of one definite end, and was inclined to connde its case to persons who knew it would not, or could not, exceed its instructions. The *Times* regrets the excessive manifestation of a rather provincial sentiment. It is a fault of the whole that local respectability will be re-presented in the new Parliament at some cost of a deprivation of talents which might have benefited the nation at large.

support the consequences without having the satisfaction of protesting, because they will have held in their hands the means of avoiding the catastrophe. The people of Spain claim the elections, and demand that the Cortes should be convened without delay. There can be no doubt but that these regulations are perfectly reasonable, and that a true spirit of perfectly reasonable, and that a true spirit of patriotism must prompt every Spaulard to desiderate the greatest expedition. The people are in favor of monarchical institutions, and do not make any stipulations with respect to the future sovereign of the country, except that he shall be of Spanish orgin. The crisis is a most serious and perilous one. The Provis.onal Government will risk everything, and bring Spain to irreparable ruin if it persists in a delay which is neither necessary nor excusable.

The Republican Meeting in Madrid,

The Republicans assembled on the 29th, in The Republicans assembled on the 29th, in the Square of the Second of May, and proceeded thence to America square. On arriving in front of the Royal Palace, Senor Castelar said, "Let us swear that no king shall ever again enter this palace!" The procession subse-quently returned to the Square whence it started, and Senores Orense, Castelar, and two others addressed the crowd amid shouts of "Long live the republic!" The assemblage then dispersed. It was announced that another Re-publican demonstration was to be held on the 13th proximo, in which deputations from the provinces will take part. provinces will take part.

General Prim and the Bourbons.

The Gau ois of the 30th publishes a communication from a correspondent at Madrid, who says that General Prim has authorized the Gaulois to state that he has not and never will Gaulois to state that he has not and never will have any dealings with members of the Bour-bon family, to whichever branch they may belong, General Prim also gives a denial to the rumor of a premeditated coup d'etal.

FRANCE.

The Baudin Subscriptions—A Parisian Editor Against the Prosecutions.

M. J. J. Weiss, editor of the Journal de Paris who had been arrested on the charge of puo-lishing the Baudin subscription, in the course of a long argument before the court thus spoke

of a long argument before the court thus spoke in his own defense: — As to my personal defense, here is what I have to say: —I have been accused of "disturbing the public peace." The prosecutor went across the channel to seek in the columns of the *Times* evidence in support of his allegation, and then told you that you judges had the right of appre-ciating intentions; moreover, he added that you had the means of forming your opinion before you in the shape of my articles. You see how they were written, and can form a pretty clear idea of what sort of man I am. Le slyle c'est Chomme. Admitting all this, does it fol-low that there existed a previous understandlow that there existed a previous understand-ing between those who went to the church-yard and mysell? You say that we must not arbitrarily separate one fact from another, but neither must you arbitrarily connect them together, and you cannot implicate me in weat took place on the 21 of November. The Journal ce Paris opened its subscription, not on the Sin, as has been stated, but on the 7th, a distinction as has been stated, but on the *i*th, a distinction not without importance, as we were not at that time aware that proceedings, hat been insti-tuted against the *Reveil*. On opening this sub-scription we stated that the Representative Baudin had died for his country and liberty: that the public tribute to his memory could only be viewed as a tribute to the cause of freezon. be viewed as a tribute to the cause of freedom. Our design and our object are therefore periectly clearly defined, and the prosecution does not adduce any proof that I had any other design than that which I publicly stated. Moreover, while I reassert before you that I had the most perfect right to pass an opinion on the events of the 2d of December, as that period forms part of the historical teaching in the public schools, nevertheless, since the subscription was opened. neaubscri passage in answer to the coup d'etat, save in one passage in answer to the Pays. That journal had stated that "the prosecution was meant to call on the judges, not only to sauction the 2d of December, but to identify it with law itself." I thought it necessary to reply: "The method of the sauction to "The nation in the exercise of reply: its sovereign power, might absolve the 2d of De-cember, but no court of justice had the power of pronouncing it to be lawful." Except these two lines, which were provoked by the jourual you know of, I abstained from any reflection, in opening the subscription I means to honor a man who died in defense of law; I had no intention of reviving civil war. I refused to receive all the subscriptions forwarded to me with letters stating the intentions and motives of the subscribers. One paper has even reproched me with having been guilty of weakness for not inserting the letter M. Berryer had done us the honor of sending to us, that noble letter in which he stated his opinion with eloquent terseness, and which will enviry as his political testament will survive as his political testament. will survive as his pointcar testament. * The present regime is not that of Tiberius. M. l'Avocat Imperial is not a tool of Scianus, I am not Trematius Corvus. I have neither his station nor his eloquence; and the tribunal, whatever its entences me to, will not expect me to open my veins in a warm bath (Laughter.) But as long as the world lasts there will be a controversy as to the merits or de-merits of Brutus and Cassius (I myself think they were wrong); but there can be no two opinions as to Baudin. He fell unarmed, in defense of the constitution. But with all these differences the two cases are analogous. The law of public safety is but the lex mojestatis modernized, and the action brought against Trematius Corvus is now brought against M. Weiss for expressing his admiration of a man shot down for protesting against the violation of the law. I will now conclude. To honor a noble deed is no con-spiracy; to honor and reverence the dead cannot be holding up the living to hatred and contempt

Actual State of the Russian Army. The Moscow Gazette, under date of the 14th ult, publishes the following statistics relative to the present state of the Russian army:—The figure of the active force is fixed at 778,000 infanfigure of the active force is fixed at 778,000 infan-try, 54,000 cavalry, 74,000 artillery, and 17,000 en-gineers, in all, 923,000 men. In time of peace the effective force is reduced to only 515,000. The force destined to the inland or interior service during time of peace is 272,000, in time of war 320,000 men, besides the irregular troops of Cos-sacks, which, in time of war, ought to number 229,000 men. Deducting the majority of the lat-ter for interior service, the effective force of the army in time of war ought to figure up to 1,100,000 men. Presuming about 200,000 men to be divided between the Caucasus, Siberia, and Torkistan, Russia can still offer 900 000 against any movement from Western Europe, New Roumanian Cabinet.

New Roumanian Cabinet.

The new Cabinet was definitely formed at Sucharest, November 30, and is composed of

Bucharest, November 30, and is composed of the following members:— President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Demetrius Ghika. Minister of the Interior—M. Gogalintscheano. Minister of Justice—M. Brocresso. Minister of Finances—M. Alexander Golesco. Minister of Public Worship—Papadopuls Calimaco.

Money is in demand at 7 per cent, on call, First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8 210 per cent, per annum. The banks continue to ciscount most of the business paper of tasir eustomers. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change, Government securities were firmly

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 484@48.31, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55⁴₂, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53³₄, no change; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; and Camden and Amboy

at 1294@120, an advance of 4. In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 47 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 104 for Hestonville: 23 for Spruce and Pine: 33 for Green and Coates; and 29 for Germantown.

Township; and 123 for Central National.

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

-Thi	s mor	ning's	s go	ld qu	otatior	15, 16	eported
by Narr	& La	dner.	No.	30 So:	ath Thi	rd St	reet:-
19.00 A.	M.	11-11-1-1-1-1- 2-1	135b	12.07	P. M.		1354
10.22	14 ····		135	11.23	++		135
30.02	65		1021	10.07	4.4		100.1

11.38			135	12 30	- 64	1351
						Gevern-
						S. 65 01
						103; new
						08; 5-20s,
July, 1	1865.1	10001	10#: d	o., 1867	.110%1	10#: do.

July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 110@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1102; 10.40s, 1053@1053. Gold, 1354. —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@1144; U.S. 5-20s, 1862, 1103@1103; do., 1864, 1065@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1865, 1094@1104; do. July, 1867, 1094@1104; 1868, 1004@1104; do., 1054@ 1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119.25.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Gold, 135%@135%.

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Election Frauds in Mississippi -The Payment of Bounties-A Warm Senatorial Contest in Missouri-The Boston Municipal Election.

Affairs in Spain-The Insurrection at Cadiz-Proclamation by Gen. Roda.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. The Reconstruction Committee

met to-day, and had before them the delegation from Mississippi now here to have the action of General Gillem, in making out the election returns in that State, set aside. Colonel Flournoy made a statement to the Committee, after which they proceeded to take testimony. They meet again to-morrow.

It having been ascertained that in many cases

Several Claimants, calling themselves wives, have appeared

For Bounties

of deceased soldiers, most of them being foreigners, Mr. Ela, of New Hampshire, has prepared a bill providing that no claim for pension or bounty shall be paid to any non-resident of the United States, as the widow of any American soldier, nor payment of pensions further con tinued to any such non-resident where there had been an uninterrupted separation of more than five years to the death.

FROM SPAIN.

Montpensier Offers His Services to the Provisional Government-Gen. Roda's Proclamation at Cadiz. By Atlantic Oable.

MADRID, Dec. 14 .- General Roda has transmitted a communication from Montpensier, stating that, on being apprized of events in Cadiz, he had left Lisbon to offer his services to the Provisional Government. The provisional authorities have replied that they respect him for his intentions, but he must retura immedistely to Lisbon. General Roda on Saturday issued the following

proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz :-

A revolution, incited and tomented by the secret enemies of the country, has already de. luged with blood the streets of this beautiful city. 1 have come to suppress this rebellion with the forces placed at my disposal by our Government. Lay down your arms and your lives shall be saved. This I guarantee in the name of the Government, upon whose clemency you may rely. Such are the only means by which insurgents escape being treated with in-

flexible rigor. I will grant you until to-morrow

FROM TENNESSEE.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

The State Comptroller to be Hauled over the Coals. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14 .- In the House, on Saturday, William Taylor introduced resolution : de claring that Comptroller Blackburn actel without precedent in sending a message to the House which was not asked for: that he had

attacked the honor and veracity of the Governor and Legislature; that his communication is calculated to injure the credit of the State; that it was an insult to the body; and that Tennessee will meet all her liabilities. The resolutions will come up to-day. A warm time is expected.

FROM NEW YORK.

Important News Suppressed by the Cuban Authorities,

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- We are informel that important news despatches, prepared at Eavana for the New York Associated Press, within the last few days, have been suppressed by the Cuban authorities. From this it is reasonable to be inferred that the insurgents in the island have won some important successes, which the authorities do not find expedient to have published in the United States.

From Baltimore. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMOBE, Dec. 14. - The trial of John McNamara for the murder of his wife is now progressing in the Criminal Court. Business is quiet, and all are preparing for the holidays.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14-A. M.-Consols for money, LONDON, Dec. 14-A. M. -Consols for money, 923; for account, 923(2924). United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 743. Stocks quiet. Erie buoyant at 274; Illinois Central, 964. FRANKFORT, Dec. 14-A. M. -United States Five-twenties unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14-A. M. -Cotton quiet; the sales will probably reach 10.000 bales. LONDON, Dec. 14-A. M. Spirits of Turpen-tire heavy and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14-P. M.-Consols for money,

LONDON, DEC. 14-P. M. -Consols for money, 924; for account, 924; United States F.vc-twenties, 744; Erie, 274. LIVERPO L, Dec. 14-P. M. -Cotton easier, but not lower. Breadstuffs firmer. Lard, 68s. HAVRE, Dec. 14-P. M. -Cotton irregular at 1921 on the sect

1261. on the spot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Plitts, F, W, & Chi. 109 4 Gold Pac. Mail S. Co.......11316 Market steady.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

His Ministerial Misconduct in England. George W. Smalley, the New York Tribune correspondent stationed in London, writes to the Daily News of that city, and after quoting from the American papers upon the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, says:-I fear I have proved my case only too well. Keenly as I resent the conduct of Mr. Reverdy

alimach. Minister of War-Colonel Duks Nemerl. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Dec. 14 1868.

Bank shares were firmly held at tull prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 114 for Kensington: 57 for Penn

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navi-gation sold at 28@284. 20 was bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred; and 72 for Morris

Canal preferred.

the period, to the temporary neglect of th. onormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CON-TINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN **UNEXAMPLED SCALE**, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current Interest Liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period were less than \$350,600.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and "Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTE-REST IN OURRENCY.

The Bonds are of \$1000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the City of New York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser in currency, and the semiannual coupons maturing January 1 next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent, upon the investment, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Euterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express at our cost,

FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Avents of the Central Pacific Railroad,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREEF, NEW YORK,

DE HAVEN & BRO. Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The Prince of Wales' Journey Postponed

From the International of London and Paris. The intended journey of the Prince of Wales appears to have undergone some modifications, owing to the political events that are passing in England at the present moment. On leaving Paris the Prince was to proceed to Marseilles and embark thence for Egypt; but the Queen has deemed it advisable for him to pass some time at the Court of Denmark, so that he will be nearer London should her Majesty decide apon adopting any serious resolution.

SPAIN. Its Present Condition.

From the London Globe, Nov. 30. The policy of prograstination which still finds favor with the Provisional Government of Spain is awakening great dissatisfaction among the people. More intelligent than its rulers, the nation is beginning to see that there is little prospect of permanent or even pro-

Napoleon to the Late M. Berryer.

The Pays, Journal de l'Empire, having pub-lished two articles against the late M. Berryer, the Opinion Nationale recommends that public r to read the following letter, which was written in 1840;-

My Dear M. Berryer:-I cannot leave my Paris prison without again thanking you for the noble services you have rendered me during my trial. From the moment I knew that I was to be brought before the Court of Peers I had the idea of asking you to defend me, because 1 knew that the independence of your character would place you above the petty susceptibilities of party, and that your heart was open to every unfortunate, and your mind capable of under-standing all grand ideas and noble feelings. I therefore chose you from esteem; now I leave yos with gratitude and friendship.

I am ignorant of what fate may have in store for me, whether I shall ever be able to store for me, whether I shall ever be able to prove to you my gratitude, or whether you would accept any proof; but whatever be our reciprocal positions, putting politics and its desolating obligations aside, we can always hold each other in esteem and friendship, and I confess to you that if my trial had no other result than that of winning your friendship, I should still consider myself a greater gainer, and should not complain of my lot. Adleu, my dear M. Berryer, and receive the assurance of my esteem and gratitude. LOUIS NAPOLEON. LOUIS NAPOLEON.

GENERAL NEWS.

Explosive Missiles in War.

The results of the International Conference, held at St. Petersburg, for preventing the use of held at St. Petersburg, for preventing the use of certain explosive missiles in war were made public on Nov. 29. As already announced on the lith instant, it is decided that the powers which sign the Convention shall relinquish both in sea and land warfare the use of explo-sive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes, and filled with inflammable matter. This obli-gation is not binding upon any of the contract-ing powers when at war with a State which has not signed the Convention. The Russian pleni-potentiary proposed that the question should be reopened for a more extended discussion, but this proposition was rejected. The protocol embracing the decisions of the Conference is signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussis, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Sweden, and Persia.

MONDAY, Dec. 14 .- The Flour market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5:50@5.75 for superfine, \$6@6 75 for extras, \$7:25@ 8 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$9@10.75 for winter wheat do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7:50@8 p bl. No change to notice in Corn Meal. There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, and no demand except for prime lots which are in small supply; sales of red at \$1.80% 2, and amber at \$2.10%2'15. Rye is steady, with soles of Pennsylvania and Western at \$1.55% 1.60. Corn is less active; sales of old yellow at \$1.20, and 3500 bushels new yellow at 95c.@\$1, and 1000 bushels new white at 90@33c. Oats move slowly at firmer rates; sales of 8000 bush-els Western at 736078c, and 600 bushels light Pennsylvania at 65c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is selling at \$1.01@1 03 % gallon, duty paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 14 .- The Cattle market was moderately active this week, and prices were higher. About 1800 head arrived and sold at 6160010c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 10%c. for choice; 8@9c. for fair to good; and 5@714c. P pound gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

104, Owen Smith, Western, 614@914, gr 4. Owen Smith, Western, 6)4@0)4, gr.
6. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8)4@0, gr.
7. Dengler & McClees, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
7. P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
7. P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
7. P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
8. Kirk, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
8. KoFillen, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
8. McFillen, Chester co., 7@84, gr.
9. James McFillen, Western, 8@94, gr.
9. Julinan & Bachman, Western, 7@94, gr.
9. Mooney & Bmith, Western, 7@94, gr.
9. Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8, gr.
9. John Smith & Bro., Western, 74@014, gr.
8. L. Frank, Virginia, 64@8, gr.
8. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6@84, gr.
8. Hope & Co., Western, 7@854, gr. 50. 23,

100 pounds net. Sheep were in fair demand; 8000 head sold at

4@55@c. per pound, gross, as to condition. Cows were without change; 150 head sold at \$45@65.00 for springers, and \$50@85.00 per head for cow and calf.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Colton quiet and meady: middleg uplands, 24% cents. Four quiet, but firm and unchanged Wheat duil, especiality for high grades, and there is scarcely sufficient market for quotstions. Corn firm: new white is cents for dry. Oats firm at 700075 cents. Rye firm, and demand strong at \$1400145. Choverswed sells readily at \$175 Pork firm at \$25 500027. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17% (\$175c ; shoulders, 18%)(\$14c; hams, 18c. Lard more active at 185; NEW YORE, Dec. 14.— Stocks strady. Ohioago and Rock failand, 14.6 Reading, 96%; Canton Co., 47; Erie, 40%; Cleveland and Toledo, 181%; Cleve-land and Pitaburg, 82. Pitusburg and Fort Wayne, 100%; Michigan Central, 18%; Michigan Southero, 58%; New York Central, 18%; Michigan Southero, 58%; Hadson River, 125% 5-208, 1852, 110%; do, 1864, 107%; de. 1865, 107%; do. new, 110%; 10-408, 105%; Gold, 185%, Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 100%; New YORK, Dec. 14.—Colion firmer at 25% d. Flour

135.3. BOBS, "percent: Exchange, 10%;" NEW YORK DEC. 14.-Colion firmer at 25/40. Flour gulet; sales of 7500 barrels at an urday's quotations. Wheat dull for spring, and firmer for winter; 1600 bushels sold; State at \$2. Corn dull; sales of 29,000 bushels at \$1'1001'16. Oats quiet; sales of 29,000 bushels at \$1'001'16. Oats quiet; sales of 25,000 bushels at \$1'001'16. Oats quiet; sales of 25,000 bushels at \$2500226. Lard firm at 16%(9)16% (c. Whisky dull.

-Velocipedes carry lanterns after dark Paris.

at noon, in order that the old men, women, and children, and citizens peaceably disposed, may withdraw from the town.

Inhabitants of Cadiz, it will not be my fault if, with the means of attack which the imperious law of necessity compels me to employ, there should come tor Cadiz a day of mourning and ruin. I shall regret such result to the bottom of my heart, but I shall do my duty.

This proclamation produced a marked impression on the insurgents, who sent a delegation, accompanied by the United States Consulto General Caballero, and offered to place their arms in buildings which he should designate. General Roda expects to enter Cadiz to day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Recent Election Returns Not Yet All In-The Senatorial Contest. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 14-The official returns of Missouri are not all in yet, and the Secretary of the State has been obliged to send messengers to some of the counties to hurry up the vote, but even if this were not so, the official vote could not be announced until after the expiration of fifty days from the day of election, the law providing that the returns shall not be counted by the State Board of Canvassers until that time. There is much speculation as to whether Colonel Switzler, in the Ninth, and General Shields, in the Sixth district will receive certi ficates of election.

There is good reason to believe that Colonel Switzler will be declared elected, but there is some doubt about Saields. Although the opposition to General Schurz for the United States Senate is developing in some quarters, it is feeble and will effect nothing. There is scarcely a doubt of his election. Some persons are assailing him on the ground that he is an infidel, but there is nothing in the General's record to substantiate the charge. It will have but little, if any, weight. General Loan's friends are active on his behalf, but his prospects diminish rather than increase. New combinations are talked of, and it is given out that Henderson's prospects are brightening, but there are no outward evidences of it.

FROM OMAHA.

The Trains on the Pacific Road Not De-Inyed-Express Robberies. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMABA, Dec. 14 .- The reported interruption of the Union Pacific Railroad by snow is untrue-Trains are running regularly since Tuesday, having only been blocked two days and a half during the worst storms of the last week, east and west of Cheyenne.

Reports have reached here that considerable mail matter was stolen off of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach, near Bridger, on Thursday night, a portion of which was recovered.

FROM BOSTON.

The Municipal Election To-Day. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, 10.30 A. M., Dec. 14 .- The municipal election here is taking place to-day. There is very little interest manifested in the result, and the vote will be extremely light. At this hour the Republican ticket is 816 votes ahead. The weather is bitterly cold.

Johnson, I sincerely wish that the course of events might make it possible for his repre-sentations of the feeling at home to become true. But I believe the first step towards making them true is to recognize the existence of a sentiment at this moment not friendly but embittered, and to make it clear how this has sprung into new life in the last few months. The first step towards settling a quarrel is to comprehend the cause of it. Whether you choose then to do snything towards settling it is for you to decide, not for me to suggest. If the old irlends of America and England - among whom we are all grateful to you as one of the truest-wish to mend matters, I think they must now see that they cannot do it by flattering the man see that they cannot do it by flattering the man who has rekindled all this exasperation. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has ceased to be, in anything but the most official and technical sense, the representative of the United States. He re-mains their Minister only during the dying hours of a degraded Administration, which hesitates to obey the popular demand for his recall. Identifying binseif with the enemies of his country in England, he has so com-pletely separated himself from all loyal men in America that every additional civility to him America that every additional civity to him here-no matter from what quarter it may come-will be received as a fresh insult at home.

-Manager Bateman celebrated his birthday with a big dinner for a hundred guests at Pike's Music Hall, recently, and Offenbach sent over a congratulatory despatch by cable.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Dec. 14 - Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 14. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Ig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, Georgetown, S. C., E. A.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr Lens Hume, Larkin, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to E. A. Sonder & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Tameriane, Sumper, hence for Altons, was spoken 37th ult eastward of Start Point. Ship Kaieva, Petrel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28 h ult.

Liverpool 28 h bit. Steamship Saxen, Boggs, hence, at Boston yester-Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

Steamahip Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday. Berque Topeka, Blanchard, from Cronstadt for Liv-erpool, which was stran^{*}ed off Porkala on the 20th uit, has been gotten off and into the port of Porkala. Barque J, Commings, Hookway, for Philadelphia cleared at Rotterdam 25th uit. Barque Village Belle, Little hence, at Liverpool 2sth uit.

Big the vinage sene, Little Bence, at Liverpool 28th uit. Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, for Philadelphia, en-tered out at London Bolt uit. Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence, at Falmouth 29th uit. Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence, at Havre 28th uit. Schr Thos. T. Tasker. Allen from Boston for Phila-delphia, was run into yesterday by schr Phil Sheri-dan, and had her stern stigntiy damaged TheT. T. T. was in tow with three other schooners, off Woolsey Point, Heil Gate, and was in the track of vessels pass-ing. The towb at was forced to anchor two of the vessels, being unable to make headway against the strong wind.

strong wind, Schrs Amos Edwards, Simers; Mary D. Ireland, Ireland; A. H. Edwards, Bartlett; and Louisa Frazier, Steelman, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charles-ton 10th inst.

Scientish, for runnschrink, werdenschrift in oldreis ton jött inst. Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery. from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole lith inst. Schra Henrietta. Loveit, and M. P. Smith. Grace, for Philadelphia salide from Providence lith inst. Schra Cyros Fossett, Hart, and Lessie Wilson, Hunt-ley, hence for Boston. at Holmes' Hole lith inst. Schra F. St. Clair Edwards: J. S. Hewitt. Corron: V. Sharp. Sharp: E. A. Hooper, Hooper; and J. W. Hall. from Boston for Philadelphia at Holmes' Hole.

Bobr Ella Amsden, Smith, hence, at Salem 10th

Bobr Ella Amsden, Smith, hence, & Salem 10th inst., via Boaton. Schr Lizzie Maule (of Greenwich, N. J.). Bolcher, hence, with a cargo of coal for Salem, was the vessel before reported ashore on Hempstead beach. She went schore on the morning of the 10th, and was hauled off same day by the Submarine Wrecking Co's steemer Rescue, and taken to New York. Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, hence, at Fortland 11th instant. instant

Bohr Abbott Devereaux, Rich, was loading cottyn at New Orleans 16th inst., for Providence,

Frank & Schomberg, western, 0005/4, gr. Hope & Co., Western, 7087/4, gr. Elcon & Co., Virginia, 5606, gr. D. Branson, Chester co., 4085/4, gr. Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 61/200, gr. 61. Chandler & Alexander, Ches. C.J., 0/2@0, gr.
87. A. Kemble, Chester co., 5@9, gr.
16. L. Horn, Delaware, 5@7/2, gr.
42. C. Walker, Virginia, 5@7, gr.
35. L. Frank, Ohio, 7@8, gr.
24. L. Bloomingdale, Virginia, 5@6, gr.
20. Jesse Miller, Chester co., 7@0, gr.
Hogs were in demand at an advance; 4500
head sold at the different yards at \$12@12/25 per