A TENTON OF TRUITING A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 22.

The Esatern Question-Text of the Turkish Ultimatum to Greece -The English Colliery Explosion-Affairs in Spain.

THE EASTERN QUES MON. The Inrkish Ultimatum to Greece.

The following is the text of the ultimatum accressed to the Greek Government by the Turkish Minister at Athens:—

ORCEMBER 10.—The Cabinet of the Sultan does not consider it necessary to search for proofs of the sincerity and seriousness of its desire to keep up relations of friendship and go d neighborhood with his Heileuic Majesty. The whole world has witnessed the forbearance of which the Porte has given proof in lace of the attitude assumed towards it by the Greek administration for the last three years. The history of the Crete insurrection is known, and there is no need to here enumerate the machine the machine of the crete insurrection is a considered to here enumerate the machine of the crete insurant and contains the considered to the considered to the contains th nations concocted publicly and under the eyes of the Greek authorities by committees sitting in the capital of the kingdom itself, with the object of tomenting and maintaining rebellion in Crete against the will of the immense majority of its inhabitants. The history of civilized countries is without an example of the contempt with which the law of nations has been treated by these committees. They have spared neither threat nor faisehood to the poor islanders to oblige them to take up arms against their legitimate sovereign. Bandits, engaged at their expense and sent to Crete under the name volunteers, abandon themselves to deeds of the most borrible brigandage against such of the inhabitants as dared to resist them. by menace, implacably carried out, or by de-ceitful promises, a portion of these unhappy people have been led to emigrate into Greece, where they have found only misery and suffering. Disabused, pressed by want, and seeing the perfect security which reigns in their own country, these unhappy exiles demanded, and still loudy demand, to be carried home. They supplicate, but in vain, that they should be allowed to exercise their free will. The Porte has made earnest endeavors for more than two years to procure their liberty from the Hellenic government but without success. The major portion of them remain exposed to all sorts of privations and annoyance; and the few who have been able to return had to effect their departure at the risk of their blood. The re-establishment of tranquillity in Crete and the agony of the struggle kept up by the few volunteers still in arms on the mountain ridges the island, bave had the effect of making the Hellenic ringleaders labor to prevent at any price the return of the emigrants and to raise new bands of volunteers, in order to deceive public opinion as to the entire suppression of

This succinct and faithful statement of the situation appears to us sufficient to convince every impariial judge that the question is in no wise one of deliverance of an oppressed people, but of persecution and torture of a whole population in the ambitious interests of a neighboring State. The documents exchanged for more than two years bear impressive evidence to the spirit of conciliation with which we have shown ourselves animated towards the government of King George, and of t e consideration which we have manifested for its interior difficult es. The sacriaces of all kinds which the Porte imposed on itself in order not to belie its sentiments of moderation are familiar to every one. Every proceeding of ours toward the royal government has been met invariably either with a reply equivalent to a non-reception, or with avowals of impulsance to repress the expansion of a party which desires that all should be subjected to the exigencies of its desires. This state of things is getting worse and worse and worse in Greece, The latest events crowned the edifice and deprived the Turkish Government of any hope a speedy return on the part of Greece to centiments of justice and respect for the law of nations. In fact, what hope could we have First. In the face of the declaration of one of

the former Ministers in the Chamber that a part of the last loan had been applied to the puremployed in the conveyance of the volunteers and a unitions to the island in contempt of all international rights—a declaration which con-tradicts so solemnly the assurances given by the King's Government. Second, Of a ministerial speech which de-

otes clearly the resolution to pursue the idea of annexing Crete to Greece. Third. Of the unqualified violence with which

obstacles have been thrown in the way of the spontaneous and voluntary return to their homes of the Cretan emigrants. Fourth, Of the persistence of the royal Gov-

ernment in not putting down these acts of Fifth. Of the formation of new bands of volunteers, organized not only without the

with their almost admitted co-operation. Sixth. Of the inutility of our representations, o often repeated. Seventa, Of the undisguised ambitious tend

ency, more and more marked, of parties in

Bighth. Of the immunity which the aggres cors of the Turkish officers, soldiers, or subjects murdered or ill treated on the territory of the gdom enjoy from the Greek authorities.

The Turkish Government would be wanting in its most sacred duties if it continued to preserve an illusion which has already cost it so many sacrificer. Consequently, in case the Govern-ment of King George should not take the formal engagement within five days: First, To disperse immediately the bands of

volunteers recently organized in different parts of the kingdom and to prevent the formation of

Second. To disarm the corsairs Crete and Pannelene, or in any case to close the Greek

Third. To grant to the Cretan emigrants the authorization to return to their homes, and to give them efficacious aid and protection. Fourth. To punish, in conformity with the laws, those men who have been guilty of aggression on Ottoman soldiers and subjects, and to scord a just indemnity to the families of vic-

ms from those outrages. Fifth. To follow henceforth a line of conduct conformity with existing treaties and inter-

ational law. The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and hister Plempotentiary of the Sublime Porte, y order of his Majesty the Sultan, his august overeign, regrets to inform the Minister of oreign Affairs to his Hellenic Majesty that the floman legation at Athens and the consuls reing in Greece will immediately leave the erritory of the kingdom. As a natural consequence of this declaration, the diplomatic and ommercial relations between Turkey and Irecce being interrupted, the Minister and numbers of the Hellenic legation and chancery Constantinople and the Greek consuls in the Ottoman empire will receive their passports. he respective subjects of the two States must alt the country in which they are residing than a period of a forinight from the day on high the rupture of relations has been notified, nd entrance to the Ottoman ports will be forbidden to vessels bearing the Greek flag from the same date. I have the honor, etc..

Details of the Second Wigan Colliery Explosion. From the London Standard, Dec. 22.

Another collicry explosion, the cause and extent of which are unknown at the time of writing, occurred this morning at the Norley colliery, situated in the township of Pemberton, about a mile and a half from the borough of

The pits at which the casualty occurred are Nos. 2 and 3 of the Norley Coal and Caual Com-pany. At one the yard coal is wound, and at the other Orrel five feet and four feet, which latter seam is synonymous with the mine known as the Arley in other parts of the Wigan coal field. The downcast whaft has been sunk to the

field. The downcast what has been sunk to the Orrel four feet seam, a distance of about 420 yards from the surface; the downcast only desce do to the yard coal, and thence there is a connection by a small or bye shaft to the Arley. Near the bottom of the downcast shaft there occurs a fault in the Arley, which throws up the seam for some distance, and in order that it may be the more conveniently worked a 'unnel has been run up out of the shaft to strike the throw no about twenty-eight vards from the throw up about twenty-eight yards from the bottom. It is believed that at this point the accident occurred this morning which has caused the loss of a number of lives, how many

we are at present unable to state.
Shortly before nine o'clock a party of me ascended the downcast shaft, conveying with them a pony, which it was intended should work in the tunnel referred to. Mr. Joseph Peet, one of the managers of the collery, left the cage at the five loot mounting, and just as the other two men who occupied the cage with the pony reached the tunnel an explosion occurred, the effects of which were quickly visible on the pit bank by a cloud of soot ascending the upcast, and the customary indications

in the downcast. The ventilation quickly returned to its ordinary course, and Mr. Thompson, the manager, and other persons descended the pit. They were, however, able to learn but little, for the case had been wedged fast in the shaft, and the replies that were given to the shouts from the mouthings were not satisfactory. As promptly as possibly a capstan was rigged over the pit, and when our reporter left the bottom had not been reached, nor was there any knowledge of the fate of those below, but it was believed certain that the men in the cage had perished. Fortunately to day is "reckoning Monday," that is to say, the Monday after the for nightly

There are, however, a number of detailers, or day laborers, the late of whom is at present a matter of the profoundest interest to the crowd that is clustered around the pit bank. It is teared that the explosion has occurred in a tunnel, and f so, the workers there are probably all dead.

The men in the cage, when it was turned over by the force of the explosion, were not likely to have survived a fall of twenty-eight yards, and how far the effects of the casualty may have extended to the lower seam can only at present be conjectured.

A later account says that the gas, it is now believed, was fired at the extremity of the workings, where a number of men were cutting across a step. The number of those killed has not yet been ascertained, but it is thought that six at least bave perished. Five others are severely burned, and one of them fatally. Only two bodies have as yet been brought to the surface. Another body, fearfully mangled, is said to be below. The exploring party continue at work, and are using their utmost to assist the wounded.

The London Press on the President's Message.

The Lordon papers print the full text of the President's Message, and discuss it in leading articles. The Times says:—The arrival of the text of the President's Message and an account of the incidents of its reception explain the mysterious statements which have been sent us by the Atlantic telegraph.

The extraordinary announcement that the Senate had refused to allow the President's Message to be read assumes a different character when the real circumstances of the case are explained; and the resolution affirmed by the House of Representatives, protesting against repudiation in any form, far from being an idle assertion of the honesty which men of honor could not suppose would be impugned, was, though vague in expression, yet a justifiable we may almost say a necessary reply on the part of the Legislature to the sentiments which

had been addressed to them. The truth is that Mr. Johnson's messaexhibited the faults of his character in their worst forms. The fact that the end of his term was at hand seems to have intensified his stubbornress, and to have provoked him to tresh assaults upon the Legislature. More than this, he took occasion, though perfectly aware that no word he could say would recommend any proposal, even the wisest, to those whom he addressed, to plunge into the most abstrage questions of financial legislation, and to propose course of dealing with the public creditor which would scarcely differ from undisguised repudiation.

The star says:-"It is so easy to retire with dignity that no excuse can be accepted for a public man whose last deliverance is incoherent, in decorous, and judicrous. Mr. Audrew Johnson's message will go far to justify the nostility of Congress towards him even in the opinion of those who have hitherto considered that it was pushed to an extreme. We hear much of personal government in France, where the selection of a member of the legislative body for ministerial office has just been welcomed as a most gratifying step towards a constitutional system; but even in the United States government must be admitted to be much too personal, so long as the nominal head of the State has the opportunity of issuing as a national document what is simply an attack on the Congress which renders him powerless and the people who have condemned his policy."

SPAIN.

Espartero on the Future Government. The Sarrgossa papers publish the following letter, addressed by the Dake de la Victoria (Espartero) to the Liberals (Monarchial) of

"Gentlemen of the Monarchical Liberal Committee of Saragossa-My Dear Friends:- I have received your affectionate salutation with the heartfelt pleasure which the patriotic and manly accents of this great city, which I have so much loved all my life, always produce in me. To love Saragossa is to love honor, patriotism, and liberty. The name of Saragossa reminds me of the best days of my eventful existence. In my bitterest vicissitudes I have ever had present to my mind that magnanimous population who now prove to the world that if they know how to win their liberty, they also know how to practise and preserve it.

ractise and preserve it.

"Your generous demonstration in favor of a veteran is the highest recompense a people can give to the soldier who has defended the national flag. It is with the deepest emotion that I address you; but I must once more tell you that my soul, utterly devoid of all personal ambition, only desires that, united in intimate and local concord, we may lay the sure founds. and loyal concord, we may lay the sure founda-tion of our liberties. Adhesion to the Provisional Government—submission to the decision of the Constituent Cortes—is the only thing that can guide us to the port of satety which the

national will points to. "People of Saragosea, remember that in 1854 we were the first to raise the cry of justice which the revolution has now inscribed on its Let the will of the nation be fulfilled. then said, and it is now time it should be fulfilled, and that the nation should declare what that will is. Let us await without impatience. but ever determined to combat all the "Logrofio, Dec. 15." of liberty. Count ever on your grateful friend,

-Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the University of Virginia, had a prohibition of a theological department inserted in the original

PENNSYLVANIA.

Beport of the Surveyor-General for 1863. From the annual report of General Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor-General of the State, for the year ending November 30, 11868, we make the following extracts:-

Purchase money received, Warrant and Patent Fees, 6,857.00

\$27,282.42 The receipts of the Department for the present year show an increase of \$7,117:53 over that of the year ending November 30, 1867. And it is believed the revenue the State will receive through this office for land and fees next year will be more than twice the amount received this year. If the county surveyors can meet the demands of the owners of unpatented lands, who desire to have parts of original tracts surveyed, in order to get their portions patented, this estimate will probably fall short of the amount that will be realized to the Treasury from this

In this connection, it is not thought out of place to suggest that vacancies now existing, or occurring during the year, in the office of County Surveyor, should be promptly fitled by the proper authority, so that the citizens of all parts of the Commonwealth may have an opportunity to get such surveys made as may be required to enable them to liquidate whatever liens, for unpaid purchase money, may exist against their

Much inconvenience has heretofore been exberienced by the people, as well as by this Department, because of vacancies, in many of the counties, in the effice of County Surveyor. The wants of the people owning unpatented lands will doubtless be such, for some time to come, that skilled surveyors will find the office of County Surveyor, even in counties where for some years there has been out little for such officers to do, sufficiently remunerative to

warrant the acceptance of the trust,
A great deal of inconvenience and difficulty is experienced by people through the State, in obtaining the names of the warrantees, or other parties, who took out original office rights for land, thereby making it almost impossible, in many cases, to prepare briefs of title in conveyances, or to write intelligently to this office tor official copies of records required in the trial of land causes. If dockets containing lists of all the patented lands of the Commonwealth, by counties, giving the name of the warrantee, date of warrant, quantity of acres, name of patentee, date of patent, and page of filio in which enrolled, together with location the land, were made out and sent several prothonotaries, now that dockets containing lists of unpatented lands will soon be torwarded them, the county records would have fall lists of the persons who purchased, or in whose names the lands of the State were taken up in the first instance, and therefore much trouble in search ing for data would be saved. These lists of patented lands, though of great importance because they would bring the information found in large folios in this Department, without in large folios in this Department, without division by counties, ufarer to the people interested, would not cost the State any considerable sum to prepare, but would be of great service in the counties, because parties dearing to purchase land usually go to the county seat to ascertain the status of the tract. The Commonwealth should afford every proper means within its power to aid the owners of lands in procuring official papers to perfect their fitter. procuring official papers to perfect their fittes, for the reason that the system it adopted and continued, perhaps the best known at the time, was so imperfect as to directly cause, or indirectly invite, much of the trouble and intigation which have expended which have ensued.

Since my last annual report the following sums, one-tenth of the proceeds of Agricultural College Land Scrip, and the interest and premium on investments from the same source have been, by order of the Board of Commis-sioners, paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, under the provisions of the act of 19th February, 1867.

For the purchase of an experimental farm in Chester county . . . For the purchase of a tarm near the . \$17,750.00 Agricultural College, in Centre

18,136.50 western part of the State . .

Interest and premium paid during the year 25.642.78

Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The following part of the proceedings of the House was unintentionally omitted from the House report of Tuesday. During the debate on the bill authorizing the appointment of a civilian to fill the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy (which was passed the following discussion took place:-

Mr. Kelley-Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that thus far I have been speaking for the committee, and expressing the views watch I heard expressed around me in the committee-room when the bill was under consideration. I will now speak for myself, and present some facts that impel me to support the bill which I was directed by the committee to present and advocate. I say that the esprit du corps, as disclosed in a series of stupid or corrupt transactions, is so widely diffused in our engineer corps of the navy, that I would not trust the corps to indicate its own chief. We advise the head of the Government as to his selection. Sir, the steam navy depends upon its machinery. I reiterate what I have already said, that the progress of science with reference to appliances for erecting and managing machinery exceeds the progress made in any other facts that impel me to support the bill which appliances for erecting and managing machinery exceeds the progress made in any other branch of useful science during the last quarter of a century. Yet I tell the gentleman from Illinois and you, Mr. Speaker, that within the last two years your engineer corps have been buying out old machine shops and converting the progress of the the machine shops of your navy yards into old junk-shops. I tell you that at the Philadelphis Navy Yard, under the shadow of the shops of the most celebrated tool-makers in the country William Sellers & Co. and Bement & Dough-erty, they have purchased within eighteen months tools that were superannuated twenty years ago; that they have bought tools such as you cannot find in any modern workshops in the United States or Europe; that they have on the United States of Europe; that they have paid \$20,000 for three superannuated or wornout tools which any practical engineer in the country would swear would not be worth in a machine-shop the space they occupy if the proprietors had the means of buying adequate tools. And, sir, I tell you more, that they have paid for the scrap-iron which still retains the part form of machines more more than general form of machines more money than would have bought new tools in Philadelphia, in Newark, New Jersey; in Providence, Rhode Island; in Worcester, Massachusetts, or at any other point in the country at which tools for the manufacture of steam enginery are made. These facts will hereafter come before you, sir, officially, though I now state them on my personal authority only. My argument is, sir, that for the purpose of breaking upwhichever it may be—the complicity in crime or the espril du corps of the engineer corps, we should allow the incoming Adminstration to the state of the engineer corps, we should allow the incoming Adminstration to the state of the engineer and the form istration to select an engineer-in-chief from the widest field. I ask the attention of the gentieman from Illinois to this suggestion: that so widely diffused is the esprit duesrps in the engineer corps, or so complete is the com-plicity in wrong among its head and certain members, that we should let the light of practimembers, that we should let the light of practical judgment and the general integrity of the community go into that Department and endeavor to reclaim, if possible, our Navy from its destroyers and our Treasury from those who are bleeding it to death. I beg leave to remark to gentlemen from New England that if they will go to the navy yard at Portsmouth they will find there boxed up under sheds, for which the Government has no use, and which, though bought more than eighteen months ago, have not been set up, old tools bought from an engine manufactory which was

being abandoned, not because the proper production of the second product a new so on and it was better for thin to sell his of locals to the surject that not seal his of took to the surject that no tentore them to his new stop near by the old one, For the Philadelphia, yack though the comment of the city of Philadelphia and though the surject that no tentore them to his new stop near by the old one, For the Philadelphia yack though the comment of the city of Philadelphia and though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the comment of the city of the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the part of the Annual the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack though the part of the time in the city of Philadelphia yack they are the city of the part of

in 1868, when the average of fifteen per cent. fall had taken place, they bought from John Roach & Sons inferior cranes of the same size for \$2250, the price of William Sellers & Co. at the same date for the same cranes having fallen to \$1690. They paid John Roach & Sons \$2250 when they had official evidence before them that William Sellers & Co., the men who carried off the gold medal at the recent International Exposition, would furnish them for \$1690. Again, sir, the same official papers show that they received on the 24th of August, 1866. offers from Bement & Dougherty, the rivals of William Sellers & Co., for fifteen ton cranes at \$1500, and that eighteen months thereafter, with a declining market, they paid to their favorites, John Roach & Sons, \$1750 each for five of these cranes.

of these cranes.

Mr. Maynard—I do not know what this has Mr. Msynard—I do not know what this has to do with my question.

Mr. Kelley—I am coming to the point. Citizens of Polladelphia were outraged by seeing the navy-yard gorged like a "junk-shop" with old tools brought from different parts of the country. They appealed to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department appointed a board of naval engineers to investigate the matter, and with these facts before them they whitewashed the transaction and reported that they saw nothing dishonest in these things. An appeal from their decision was male to the Secretary of the Navy, and another board of engineers was appointed, and gave these transactions their approval. That is the reason I wish to go outside of the corps for an officer to indicate boards of inquiry. I will not further delay action on this bill, but will hereafter discuss the matters. delay action on this bill, but will hereafter discuss the matters I have broached in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. I now demand the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the

main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and b-ing engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

His Refusal to be a Senatorial Candidate. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HAR-RISBURG, Pa., Nov. 3, 1860.—To the Editor of the Eric Republican—Dear Sir:—In your paper of Friday, October 30, in the leader, under the cap-tion of "Who is to be Senator?" I observe you tion of "Who is to be Senator?" I observe you have brought forward, in connection with the names of several honorable gentlemen, my name as a candidate for postion as United States Senator. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the ardent, and, I may say, flattering manner in which you have referred to me. But in the spirit of frankness it desire to say that, having already given my friends permission to use me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor. I cannot permit the to the office of Governor, I cannot permit the farther use of my name as a candidate for an office for which I have not been, am not now, and will not be an aspirant. JOHN W. GEARY. Yours, very truly,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC-Chief Justice Supreme Court in Banc-Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.—Palmer vs. Harris and Hall's appeal were argued this morning.

NISI PRIUS-Judge Williams.—Benjamin F. Glenn vs. Abraham G. Stein. An action to recover on a promissory note for \$500, alleged to have been given in December, 1885, for services vertexed by the sale of real extent. rendered in the sale of real estate. On trial,
DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Wilhelm vs.
Quarre. An action to recover damages for an
alleged breach of contract to pay 30 per cent, of the profits on the sale of lamp shades. Before reported. The defense alleged that plaintiffs charged such high rates for making the shades

charged such high rates for making the shades that no profit could accrue from their sale out of which to return any percentage. On trial, Gustavus Remak for plaintiffs; Samuel H. Perkins for defendants.

District Court, No. 2.—Indge Greenbank.—Burbank vs. Wright. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered for cotton plantations in Louisians. Before reported. The jury, after remaining out all night, were unable to agree, and his Honor discharged them from a further consideration of the case.

Henry K. Kindig vs. Hiram Livezy. An action to recover defendant's share of loss upon the sale of oil stocks that were purchased by plaintiff for speculation under an agreement that the result of the enterprise should be shared by both. Verdict for plaintiff, \$214-10.

Bernard Elwens vs. William S. Gregory. An action on a premissory note. No defense.

action on a premissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$166.98,
Samuel Winpenny vs. Enos Gopp, John Barnes, Alexander Knail, and to assess damages as to Squire Donkerly and Henry Becker. An action to recover mesne profits for premises at the Fails of Schuylkill which were recovered to the plaintiff by action of electroent in by the plaintiff in an action of ejectment in the Supreme Court. On trial. REGISTER'S COURT.—In consequence of the illness of Register Leech, he was not upon the

illness of Register Leech, he was not upon the bench to-day, but the regular business was transacted by Judges Peirce and Ludiow.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert prosecuting.—Prison cases are yet before the Court.

John Hearne and Henry Thompson, two stalwart seafaring men, were put upon trial for the larceny of ropes from an Italian barque. The captain of the vessel employed Hearne at Genoa in August last as chief mate, and arrived at this port on the 13th of November. Owing to this port on the 13th of November. Owing to illness in his family he immediately went to them in Boston, leaving the barque in charge of Hearne. Upon his return to this city he paid of Hearne. Upon his return to this city he paid and discharged the prisoner; but one evening subsequently he thought he noticed him skulking from the vessel and going on shore, and soon afterwards he missed about \$400 worth of ropes. On this night, it was alleged, the two prisoners engaged a wagon and loaded it with ropes at Chesnut street wharf. Schuylkill, and had it taken to a place at South and Swanson streets; but just as they were putting it into a sellar a policeman took them and their goods into custody. At the station house the captain recognized the rope as that which had been stolen from him. On trial.

wall sufficiently to form a protection, and most of them escaped uninjured. Eight persons were killed outright, three or four were dangerously injured, and at least fifty persons were wounded.

The following are the killed: -Bernard Downer and wife, Mrs. George Rink, Mrs. Charles Spart, George Pope, Kate Lawrence, Emma Beers, and Margaret Weiss.

Indian Cariosities-Election of Senator. CHICAGO, Jan. 7 .- In a cave at Rock Island, Ill., a statue of an Indian mailen, of solid copper, on a pedestal seven feet high, on an obelisk of solid brass, and other Indian curiosi-

ties, have been discovered. Senator Chandler was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature yesterday.

From Reading.

BEADING, Jan. 7 .- Heister Ctymer has written a letter to the Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington county, declining to be a candidate for the Governorship of this State.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 7—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼@93. United States Fivetwenties firm at 75½. Railways steady; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 95½.

Liverpool, Jan. 7—A. M.—Cotton quiet; The the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 2d inst, since the last report has been 11 000 bales. Corn, 37s. 3d. for old, and 36s for new. Turpentine buoyant. London, Jan. 7-A. M. -Calcutta Linseed

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Jan. 7-P. M.—Consols, 93. United States Five-twenties 75. Railways quiet and steady; Erie, 26; Atlantic and Great Western, 54. Liverpoor, Jan. 7-P. M. - Cotton dull uplands on the spot, 11d., and to arrive, 104d. Orleans, 114d. Bacon, 56s. Lard, 76s. Pork, 92s. 6d. Tarpentine, 29s. 6d. Cotton at Havre quiet, both on the spot and

affont; low middlings affoat, 129f. ST. THOMAS.

Seward's Latest Speculation Ventilated —What the Upshot Will Be.

The documents in the St. Thomas case are so voluminous that nothing like a full abstract could be made in a single despatch. They are all of a confidential character, but heir contents have been recently, in whole or in part, stated to several persons, and some of their principal points therefore can be given. The correspondence began four years ago this month, viz., in January, 1865, during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln

At that time Mr. Seward indicated a desire to purchase the islands, saying, in substance, that they properly belonged to this country and were wanted for a station. The Danish Minister was wholly disinclined towards a sale, and so ex-pressed himself, but, at Mr. Seward's request, transmitted the proposition to his Government. In the course of the spring came an answer that the King of Denmark had no wish to sell, and did not think it proper to entertain the proposition. In April occurred the death of to his office, and then in the summer followed a change in the Danish bome government. the fall of 1865 Mr. Seward renewed his advances for a purchase.

The King of Denmark was then under new influences, and our Government was informed that the question of sale was now a question of The following winter Mr. Frederick W. Seward went to Cuba and St. Thomas, and after his return Secretary Seward was more anxious than ever to get possession of the Danish Islands. Early in the year 1866 he asked the Minister here to name a price. General Rassloff responded that this was not his province, that his Government was not anxious to sell, that if it did so at all it would be out of good-will to the United States, and that if Mr. Seward wanted to buy he must make an offer for their consideration.

Here our Secretary paused, and for some mouths nothing seems to have been done. In the summer of 1866 General Rassloff went home on a leave of absence, and just as he was leaving on a leave of absence, and justas he was leaving here Mr. Seward gave him a letter formally offering \$5,000,000 for three islands of St Thomas, San Juan, and St. Croix. In the fall we were answered that Denmark would not sell for this figure. Meantime the purchase had been recommended officially by the Secretary of the Navy, and it was warmly indorsed by President Johnson, and at least a majority of his Cabinet. Mr. Seward represented to the Danish Minister that whatever was done by the executive head of our Government would of executive head of our Government would of course be sanctioned by the Senate, and that the whole country would approve the action of the Senate in ratifying the purchase. The fact that negotiations were going on was generall known: the newspapers casually commented upon the matter, but none of the influential ones took ground against the purchase. The Danish Minister was therefore persuaded to believe that the people of the United States really wanted the islands, and ultimately so

morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were 4@4 per cent higher. 1061 was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 112 for '62 5-20s; 1084 for '64 5-20s; 1084 for '65 5-20s; 108 for July '65 6-20s; and 1084 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100@1001.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania. Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania. Railroad sold at 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; Reading at 47\((\frac{1}{2}\),\) an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); and Philadelphia and Eric at 25\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change. 66\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minchill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 54 for Lehigh Valley; 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 17 was bid for Thirteesth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 10; for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 33 for Green

and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

120 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for City; and 123 for Central

National.

Cause is hares were dull. 19 was bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred: 29 for Lehigh Navigation; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

—The Eighth National Bank of this city announces a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, provable on demand. payable on demand. -The Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger

Railway Company announces a dividend of \$1.50 per share, free of tax, payable on demand. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE NALES TO-DAY

Beported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

1085; do. 1868, 1083 1004, Gold. 1354. —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

21114: do. 1362, 1112 112; do. 1864, 108 2 108; do., 1865, 109 200; do. 1865, new, 108 2 108; do., 1867, new, 108 20108; do., 1868, 108; 2 20108; do., 58, 10-408, 106 20106; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135 20135; Silver, 1301@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices are unchanged. About 7:00 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$5@5.75 for superflue; \$6@6.50 for extras; \$7.25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8.74@10.50 for Pennsylvanta and Obio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@8 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation, and the inquiry is chiefly from the local millers who purchase only of good and prime lots; sales of red at \$1.85@2, and amber at \$2.03@2.06, Rye is unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.60@162. Corn is steady at yesterday's quotations; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 94@96c, and old do. at \$1.15. Oats are in moderate request, and 4000 bushels Western sold at 73@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mail, Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. Quercitron at \$42 % ton.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 7.—Stocks s rong. Obloago and Rock Island. 119%; Reading. \$2%; Canton Co., 51%; Erie, 59; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Oleveland and Pittsburg. 56; Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 118; Michigan Central, 155; Michigan Sonthern, 50%; New York Central, 156%; Illinois Central, 142; Omberland preferred, 36%; Virginia 55, 55%; Missouri 68, 57; Hudson Biver, 134; 5-36, 1892, 112, do, 1864, 108%; do, 1865, 108%; do, new. 1-81%; 1040s 106%, Gold, 135%. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109%;

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 7.

ARBIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Pantser, Terjesen, 61 days from London, with muse to Henry Karsted.

Barque Chasca, Smith, from Sau Fraucisco Sept. 5, with wheat to C. H. Cummings—vessei to Workman

with wheat to C. H. Cummings—vesset to Workman & Co.
Pruss, barque Der Turner. Reetzke, 60 days from
Holl, with old railroad fron to Warren & Greek.
Br. barquentine Harmony, Siephens, 51 days from
Malaga, with raisins to N. Heilings & Bro.
Bleamer Henry L. Gaw, Her. 13 hours from Baitimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundid, 13 hours from
Baitimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Jan. 5-6 P. M.—Barque Chasca, from
San Francisco, left the harbor this morning for Philadelphia. But Humboldt, for Bremen; barques
ladelphia. Ship Humboldt, for Gremen; barques
Arch, for Core, all from Philadelphia; sours Ella
Arch, for Cork, all from Philadelphia; sours Ella
Arch, for Cork, all from Philadelphia; sours Ella
Georgetown for Boston, went to sea this morning.
A ship, supposed the Wyoming, from Philadelphia
for Liverpool, was going to sea this evening.

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, 70 days from Grimsby, Eng., for Philadelphia. put into Bormuda 23d uit, with loss of topmasts, two boats, stove bullwarks, and received other damage.

Barque Brothers' Pride. Smith, from Livarpool Oct. 27 for Philadelphia. put into St. Georges, Bermuda, 27th uit, with loss of sails and otherwise damages.