FIRST EDITION | 'elgaborhood, causing much inconvenience to

EUROPE,

Mail Dates to Dec. 30.

A Bourbon Address to the Spanish Government-Affairs in Engis.nd_The Troubles in Rome.

General Continental News

SPAIN.

Henri de Bourbon vs. The Duke de Montpensier,

The following manifesto has been addressed to the Spanish Provisional Government by Don Henri de Bourbon, the Duke of Seville, brother to the King Consort of Spain. The writer, after a violent diatribe against the Duke de Montpensier, whom he declares to be mean, avaricious, ungrate ut, ambitious, and devoid of talent or elevation of character, goes on to say: -

I, who suffered for more than twenty two years political persecutions instigated by Louis Pollippe; who, without being guitty of any erime, am banished from my native country, am indignant as a Spaniard and member of the Liberal party, at the privileges, as untair as it is anti-patriotic, enjoyed by Montpensier. In the name of justice, I, who have never desired the throne coveted by the intriguer to whom I refer. who would not demean myself by ocaring his twie of Pretender, for my aspirations are those of an honest citizen who knows the great value of self-denial; I, who look upon the glory of Wa hington as greater and more worthy than that of Casar, apply to the provisional government of Spain for permission to return to my us twe land, and to again occupy, humbly, as I have always been accustomed to live, my apariment at Madrid, which contains the little I possess. The ashes of my parents, those of one of my children, and of my wife, are in Spain; and these mortal re-mans, so dear to me, call me near them. I do not, consequently, require a crown like Montpensier, who, in the enjoyment of his numerous milhous, might live at his ease and be silent. I ask for a ray of the sunshine of my beloved country, and that native air which every citizen who has committed no crime has a right to breathe. I also claim from the equity of the provisional government to be restored to my rank in the navy, to which I belong.

HENRI DE BOURBOA.

Arrest of Insurrectionists.

Cadiz correspondence of December 15 says:-Twenty-seven leaders of the revolution have been arrested and thrown into prison. They will be tried by court mar lat and saffer banish-ment. The General in Chief promised that no lives should be taken if the arms were surrendered, and we may therefore reasonably hope that no executions will take place. All the editors and writers for La Republica Federal have been arrested and are in prison. The solders are searching for other leaders of the late movement, but many of them are in safe quarters and will e-cape. The American Consul is overrun with applications from persons engaged in the revolution for an asylum. Of course he is compelled to decline to extend the aid, for rea ons that will be obvious to ali. There are five American vessels in port loading for the United States.

ENGLAND.

British Opinion From the London Times. Dec. 30.

* * Simple exhaustion rather than any public or corporate procedure seems at length to have brought about an armed suspension of knavery. The triumvirate retains the corporate funds and its uncontrolled power of flooding the market with Erie shares, but the temptation to abuse this latter privilege is diminished by the circumstance that there is no one to buy. Meanwhile each party waits longingly for the coming sessions of the New York and New Jersey State Legislatures, in the certainty, as

our correspondent seems justified by facts in

patting it, that they can "rusa to one or the

body, and, by judicious brivery, get laws passed sanctioning any villany. This is a very extraordinary state of 'hings to have prevailed in the second commerc at capita of the world, and it is not made petter by the just wrath of neutral america; at such revelations. New York, to clear it alf of the guilt of connivance, ought to have acted long A scandal tike this is only lostered by indignant discourses about the scale of the directorial enormities, accompanied by avowalof admiration for the "Napoleon c genius" they evince. The persons first responsible for the continuance of such doings are the sharehold ers of the Erie Ratiway themselves. It is hard to believe that the honest shareholders are not still a majority of the company. They are the people who chiefly suffer by tricks of financing. and they ought to make it their business to con vert themselves into a dominant majority. In the second place, the city and State of New York are answerable for acts which have turned their Stock Exchange into a common gaming house. and which have made the impartiality of their courts more than suspected. If neither the body of Frie saarcholders nor the New York public care to vindicate their own reputation, i may become a question whether the commercial bodies of Europe might not feel compelled when a company cannot or will not repudiate such conduct of its managers, to hold it equally guilty with them and to mark their sense of its

untrustworthiness by excluding it from their stock exchanges.

Serious Accident in a Mine. The English papers of the 30th ult. contain the following account of an accident of au alarming character which occurred a few days ago in an ironstone colliery in Shropshire. About a dozen men were employed, when the gas in the workings fired and all of them were injured. It is hoped, however, they will recover. The Wellington Journal says: -"The part of the mine where the ignition occurred was a new opening, at a considerable distance, and is an opposite direction from the other workines, in which, also, there were men employed at the same time. In the part where the accident happened there were usually three men set to 'holing;" but in this instance, to expedite the work, there were ten men and a youth engaged The company had with them a lamp, but we are not certain whether the lamp was burning at the time or not. It would seem that there were candles in use, Certain it is the gas took fire with a terrible effect. The men employed some 500 to 600 yards off, in another part of the mine, felt the sudden motion and draw on the air around them; but the vicams enveloped in the burning element were seriously injured. Six of are married men. The eleven are all more or

less injured, some of them seriously. Destructive Floods:

News received in London on the 29th ult states that great floods prevailed yesterday in some parts of the Pens. Between Ely and Peterborough thousands of acres were last night gubmerged. A Nottingbam paper of the 30t plt, states that the continued rains have caused the Trent to overflow its banks to a serious extent, net only in the neighborhood of Nottingbam, but along the valley of the Trent generally. The water at the Trent bridge was within eight inches of 1864. The works at the new Trent bridge are stopped by the flood. King's Mendows there is water on each side of the Midland Railway, and there is much water out on all the low lying lands in the

the inhabitacis. Between Nottingham and Raichife there is a good deal of land under water.

ROME. The Gaillotine and the Last Condemna-

Rome correspondence (Dec. 22) says:—"To be or not to be" guillotined is still the question with the condemned prisoners Ajani and Luzzi; but as they have appealed against their sen-tence, and the Consulta Tribunal will not give final judgment until after the Epiphany, there is time for diplomatic influence to be brought to bear upon the more merciful propensities of the Supreme Pontiff in their behalf. I learn from the best sources that this time the sentence of death will not be carried out, not from any increase of clemency on the part of the ecclesisstical government, which would have willingly dealt a second deathblow at its enemies, sheltered as it is from all consequences behind the agis of French protection, but because the French Ambassador has received instructions to interpose his veto, in order to avoid the tremendons uproar which such a sangain try bravado would inevitably excite throughout

the kungdom of Italy. In his examination Signor Aiani spoke out with the stoic firmness of a Faoricius, acknow-ledged that he had conspired against the priestly government, as his father and grand-father had done before him and his sons would do after him until ecclesiastical rule should be extinct. He declared that his accomplices were numerous: but he declined meationing their names, offering his life as a willing sacrifice for the achievement of a glorious end. Both Ajani and Luzzi are Romans by birth, but the latter is a much older man than the former.

Trouble Cropping Out.

Among other signs of the irritation now ex isting in consequence of the much-discussed executiors of Monti and Tognetti, is the reap-pearance of the Roman Insurrectional Committee by means o a claudestine circular, which I translate, as follows:-

I translate, as follows:—
Homse:—The unforturate Monti and Tognetti tave fallen under the priest's kuife. According to what results from their trial they would have been the least responsible or at least the most ercurable persons. Why, therefore, kill them in such an airocious manner? Fecause the Poutiff thirsts for olood, and he who thirsts for blood cares not whence it comes. But this blood requires vengeance. It would have had it if we had not been taken by surprise and had some days more time. But never mind vengeance will come, and sood. Walt a little longer.
INSURRECTIONAL COMMITTEE OF ROME.
Rome, 1868.

A more serious matter than claudestine circulars is the proposition of the Italian parliamentary committee in discussing the budget to suspend further payment of the Pontideal dividends so recently accepted by the Italian Government. If carried into effect, this measure may bring about a hitch with France, who considers herself to be in duty bound to guarantee the Italian obligations established by the September convention, although she does not fulfil her own, viz , that of evacuating the Pontifical territory.

THE ALASKA FRAUDS.

the Revelations That Are to be Made-Who Fell Heirs to the Extra \$2,000,000. The yesterday's Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Herad says: -I stated in my despatches a few days ago that Mr. Marlin, who professes to know all about the Alaska bribery business, was in this city, and prepared to give his testimony. I repeat the statement now. He is here, and if the Committee on Public Expenditures desire to pump him, there is no obstruction to the gratification of their desire. Martin boasts that he has some very damaging information that he can furnish the committee, and declares that he derived his knowledge of the business from a certain gentleman formerly connected with the State De-partment, whose daties sometimes required him to translate documents from foreign lan-guages into English. This gentleman, it is al-leged, had opportunities of perusing records and papers in the department not accessible to everybody, and being an observing man, capa ble of putting stray facts in juxtaposition and finding results, his suspicions were awakened in relation to the Alaska job, and his curiosity led him to a private investigation. The chain of evidence he thus formed he considers highly satisfactory, and when he had what he con sidered undoubted evidence of the transactions eleried to he called on the Secretary of State and warned him of the consequences of an exposure and had his information poohpoohed by that illustrious diplomat. Not long after, however, the gentleman was offered secret mission to Mexico to ascertain for our Sovernment what kind of a government the people of Mexico desired. I give the above and what follows without pretending to state that it is even probably true, but simply as the statement of a man who represents that he knows what he is about, and as something for the investigating committee to work upon. Ac cording to Martin's statement, which is at least worthy of being sifted, white the Alaska treaty was being negotiated, Seward expressed to Baren Stoeckl doubts as to the chances of getting the matter through Congress, and advised the latter to do something to oil the wheels of legislative machinery. In arranging the price to be paid for the Territory the means were provided wherewith to furnish the oil. Thad, Stevens was the man selected to pat the matter through, and it is alleged the imperal agent visited the Great Commoner, and in his blandest manner laid the matter open, assumpg him that a half million of dollars would be regarded as a mere bagatelle if his influence could be secured. The good old man refused any recompense, but put his shoulder to the wheel with a will. A distinguished Eastern member was found to take charge of the matter, and a bill was prepared. At this stage of the another East-rn member, who has a regulation for smelling good things, scented the game. He had a small claim on the Russian Government that he was prosecuting for an Eastern firm who furnished the Russian bear with fire arms amounting to \$800,000. He at once saw the first Eastern member and let him know that he was folly posted. Numbers one and two then put their heads together and settled that number two should in roduce a resolution to make the deduction from the Alaska purchase money in favor of his clients, but should subside when number one raised a certain point of order. Well, the appropriation was thaily made, and the following are represented as some the items of expenditure: -To an ex-public printer, \$5000; to a near relative of the Great Commoner. \$40 000; to an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, \$10,000; to the Washington correspondent of a New York ratical morning paper. \$5000: to a Washington correspondent, who is on the list as belonging to Herald, but who is known to be attached to a C. reinnati paper, \$10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, \$20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the same paper, \$5000; to a Chicago Democratic morning paper, \$5000; to a representative of the Jones samily. \$10.00; to an Eastern Senator who hall nfluence with a prominent journal, \$20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No \$250,000; to Eastern member No. 2 \$150,000 The diplomatic chief fell heir to \$200,000. the great king of the New York lobby, who had the general management of the job, received the modest little sum of \$500,000. Martin prefends that there is evidence ready for the committee to show that ar acquaintance who chanced to call on Baron Speckl soon after the appropriation was made saw lying on the Minister's desk a draft for \$5,000,000, which the Baron handed him to look at. The gentleman a-ked what it was for, and was told that it was the payment for Alaska. "But this," said be, "is only for \$5,000,000. I thought the United tates were to pay \$7 200,000." The Baron answered, "No, sir; that is all we asked for the Territory. You Yankees got all the rest." There is also proof that Mr. Seward received

from Boston, about the 4th of October, a letter,

My Dear Sir:-It appears that some one connected with the Russian Legation has been telling take out

of which the following is a copy : -

of school, and I am threatened with black malling. I thought at first to submit to the exigency if it was not drawn too strong, as in these matters the least talk the better. I thought, however, to apprise you of the fact. What do you advise?

This letter bore the signature of an Eastern member of Congress. It was inclosed by the dipiomatic chief in an envelope and addressed to Mr. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, together with the note, asking, "What does this mean?" This is a brief summary of what Martin expresses himself willing to communicate It seems an extraordinary story throughout.

DAMAGING EXPOSURES.

The Operations of Land Monopolists in Congress. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, made a damaging exposition in the House, on Wednesday, of the abuses of the land-grants of Congress to corpo-

Beviewing the public land system of the United States, he said the Pre-emption act of 1841 laid bonds on the future. The acts of 1853-54 gave stability to the homestead policy and corrected abuses. Since the war closed Congress has placed 50,000,000 acres of public lands in Rebel States under that system. From 1862 to June 30, 1867, entries under various acts have covered 7,000,000 acres, a total of 57,000 farms of 160 acres. Within the late insurrectionary States, in less than two years, 225,840 acres have been disposed of under homestead

Alluding to the advantages of that system, Mr. Clarke said that 30,000,000 acres of the public domain are still in the hands of specula-In addition Government has donated to Pacific railroads 124,000,000 acres; other railroads, 57,000,000 acres. To the states, and already selected as swamp land, over 60,000,000 acres, Nine million six hundred thousand acres have been granted the States for agricultural colleges, which have or will be sold by scrip, and thus pass into the hands of specalators. An enormous aggregate of at 225,000,000 acres is in the hands of railroads and other railroad monopolies. Properly settled, it would yield 1,750 000 farms of 160 acres. The public domain is a trust we hold for the world's poer, and no sound reason exists why it should

pe thus despoiled. Mr. Clarke denounced the practice of barter-ing away by the Senate, under the shallow p.etense of exercising a treaty making power, of vast trace of land occupied by Indians, and said it had been done in respect of Kansas lands and others in the secrety of Executive session at the other end of the Capitol. The control of the public lands is delegated to Coneress by express provision of Congress. Our-fortieth of the area of Kansas has been coded to a few corporations and individuals, by treaty If other pending treaties are rauted, one-ninth of the State will be similarly absorbed. million seven bundred and seventy one thou-sand three bundred and fifty acres bave thus been granted to a tew individuals, three of whom obtained about eight hundred thousand

He presented authentic tables showing the status of the O-age lands and the Cherokee neutral lands, and said if the pending O-age treaty shall be confirmed by the Senate, 8,003,202 acres, enough to make 50,200 homesteads of 160 acres each, and sustain a population of 1,000,000, will be swallowed up by a monopoly. He alluded to the injustice thus meditated against Kansas, and declared that this gigantic attempt to plunder, along with schemes arready con-summated, would wrest from the settlers 9.744.559 acres of land in desirable portions of the State, and from Kunsas values of not less than \$30,000,000. Though comparatively undeveloped to-day, greedy speculators, watching the secret sessions of the S-nate, see in the vast natural resources of Kansas colo-sal fortunes easily secured through the corrupt chicanery of the treaty system.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The Editor of "La Lanterne" and the New York French Republicaus.

An interresting correspondence has recently taken place between M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Lanterne, and a committee of the Republicame de Langue Française of New York city. The latter, in acknowledgment of the services of M. Rochefort to the cause of boerty in France, sent him an elegant pen, and urged him not to allow himself to be drawn into duels by paid bullies in the service of Napoleon. whereby his life might be endangered. The DECEMBER 20, 1868. Dear Friends-I might

even say dear fellow citizens, for all free mea belong to one party — I have been deeply touched by the address which you have fraterpally voted me, and by the splendid souvenir that you have dedicated to my efforts to lift the French nation out of the abyss in which for the last seventeen years she has been sunk. Tae spectacle presented by America is the grand argument against tyranny; all the sophisms of despots fall to the ground before that fact, is great, she is powerful, she is rich, and yet she is tree. I magine then the joy I feel, dea; friends, at receiving from across the Atlantic a cordial hand-grasp from those whom every republican must regard as his masters and

My dear friends all, members of the French Republican Club, of the Radical Republican Club, and of all other organizations which take an interest in my labors, you beseech me no longer to risk my life in unequal duels. When threw myself into the struggle against those mititary politicians who are plundering France. and whom I know to be capable of every crime I at once offered the services of my life, and I am bound to conduct myself in such wise as to prove to them that if their offers have not se duced me, their threats cannot territy me.

No one knows better than myself the folly of those so-called affers of honors, which make my country every day more dishonored; but in a community where it has become almost imposable to write or to speak, it remains only, as a ast resort, to show that you are a man. have at last, libope, entered upon struggles more important and serious. It is for these you coursel me to reserve myself henceforth, since important and serious. It hose alone can bring us the long-awaited triumph of liberty and lustice. A thousand, thousand thanks, dear triends, for the comfort your sympathy has afforded me in the midst o my labors, which are sometimes clouded by discouragement. To one who has made up his mind to straggle where there is so little certainty of victory, words like yours are more than a hope-they are strength and arms.

Be assured, however, dear brothers, that whatever may be the result of the war that honest men have now declared against triumphant crime, I will never employ the mag nificest pen, the receipt of which has aroused such agreeable emotions of surprise, but in deense of humanity and France, and not merely to the last drop of my ink, but to the last drop of blood in my veins. Humble soldier that I am in defense of republican ideas, it is from men like you that I look for my promotion. No decoration given by a despot can ever be so valued as the pen of honor that I have this day received from the hands of loyal citizens Receive in return, dea of free America. friends, all that I can send you -my gratitude and my warmest and most irsternal acknow-

HENRI ROCHEFORT. POLITICAL MORALITY.

How it is Defined by George W. Cartis In his lecture on "Political Morality," George

William Curtis uses the following language:-Is there a different standard of morality for individuals and nations? May a nation without bisme do what a man may not do without dis-bonor? I renember I was in Boston when Anthony Burns, the last fugitive slave, was delivered back to slavery from Massachusetts. I think it was about one thousand years ago. I am sure it was in the dark ages. A friend of mine who thought the law wicked, but that it ought to be obeyed, marched down State

street with a musket in his hands and tears in his eyes, to force as invocent a man as he was back into bondage. He said, as a man, I would have been shot tirst, but as a citizen, my duty is plain. I replied that there were two ways of cheying the law; you may do its behest or you may submit to its penalty. Eleven years later through that same street a regiment of men, of the race of Anthony Burns, marched to save us from political rule. The principle I lay down is that the rule for the one does not differ from the rule for the many. Of course I do not deny that practical politics, as the name imports, is expediency. It involves a choice of methods, but a bad means to a good end, and anjunocent means to a bad end, are equally intolerable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC - Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams. - Frank vs. Colnoun and Edwards. Error to the Common Piess of Allegheny county. In this case Justice Agnew, delivering the opinion of the Court, rendered a decision of great public importance for the effect that connects or agreements made before the passage tracts or agreements made before the passage of the law by which g centracks were made a legal tender in payment of debts, in which the debt is made payable in gold or silver coin, must be paid in such coin or the market value of such coin.

The argument list is still before the Court.
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Assistant District Attorney Donnert pro

ster.—Assistant District Attorney Decaert prosecuting.

Several days since, among the prisoners
brought up to court was one Daniel Sayers,
charged with entering a house with intent to
seal, whom the District Attorney was desirous
of trying speedily. But before the case was
called for trial William S. Benedict appeared
before his Honor and offered nimself
as tail for the prisoner, making oath that he
owned the houses Nos. 1625 and 1628 Green
street, and was worth over and above his
liabilities at least \$1000; and upon this oath he
was accepted as security and the prisoner set at
liberty. On the very same night he was
arrested for the commission of a fresh burglary,
and suspicions were aroused that the bair was
mere straw. An investigation was at once mere stiaw. An investigation was at once instituted by Chief Detective Enen, and in consequence of it Benedict was arrested for perjury. This morning he had a preliminary nearing before his Honor, and the testimony given by the detectives was to the effect that the properties in Green street, above Sixteenth, and not belong to the general and near war. old not belong to the accused and never were his, that he did not reside at No. 528 Green street, which he had stated was his residence, and that upon his arrest he acknowledged that he owned nothing save what was on his back, and had been made drank and induced by

other parties to do this.

Judge Brewster remared that if such proceed-Judge Brewster lemared that it such proceed-ings as this were to be tolerated, evil midded persons might as well carry in their puckets the prison keys, for they could liberate wnom-acever they pleased. Here was a defendant in custody, whose case the Commonwealth's offi-cer had wished to prosecute speedily, and the accused had stepped between the prisoner and justice, and by perjury set him at floerty; and had it not been for the vigilance of Mr. Eded in detecting the imposition, the community might well have a keet for what purpose our conciswell have a ked for what purpose our courts and police force were established. In disposing of the case, though he could not sit at the trial. he would suggest to the District Attorney the propriety of hastening it to the Grand Jury. He held the defendant in \$5000 ball to answer at the present term of the Court. The Mckieve Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER - Judges Allison and Ludiow,-In the case of John Dougherty and Heary Schnatz, charged with the murder of Willem McKieve in West Panadelphia, on Sunday, November 15 last, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to ooth, the District Attorney having virtually abandoned the prosecution as to Schua z.

The Barns Marder.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Holt, was called for trial this morning, the prisoner being charged with the murder of Unristopher Burns on the night of October 13 last, at the corner of Fourth and Monroe streets. A motion was made for his discharge under the two term rule, arguing that the act of 1785 had been repeated by the act of 1860 and there had been repeated by the act of 1860 and there fore the proviso in the act of 1867, saying that nothing in that act should be taken to affect the act of 1785, was simply a nutlity, the latter act being no longer in existence, and the prisoner was entitled to his descharge if he had remained in prison untried two terms of the Court as they now stand. The Court was not disposed to grant the motion, but continued the matter until Saturday, the 23d instant, and directed the trial to be proceeded with tals

morning.
The morning session was consumed in the empanelling of a jury.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—
Seybert vs. Jubker. An action to recover
damages for a breach of contract for a limited partnership in a bakery. The defense alleged that the plaintiff, as a consideration for the contract, had covenanted to advance the defendant \$1000. This he falled to do; an i though he did in the course of business, loan him money, he took promissory notes as security for repayment, going to show that the original idea of a partnership had been abandoned. Be-fore reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2750. John S. Hoffman vs. Joseph L. Lugar.

action on a promissory note. No defense, Verdict for plaintiff, \$115.54.
Goddefroy, Kranker & Co. vs. William Baldwin. An action to receover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the delivery of On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The claims of ice dealers against the city for damages for the appropriation of their properties along the Schuyikiil by the Park Commissioners, were this morning argued before his Honor Judge

The New York Money Market. From the Times.

Prom the Times.

"The market for money to the stock brokers was quite uniform yestereay at 7 per cent, curre toy interest. The exceptions, if any, were at 6 per cent, where balances were voluntarily left by leaders with the leading houses tate in the day. There is a somewhat improved cemand for prime merchant paper at from 8 to 16 per cent, ou side of bask, though the classification of names is very strict, and the range of selection limited to house of old and unquestioned standing. In the Wallstreet and cotton markets the easing up in the supply and rates of money has further atlumiated the speculation on rising prices, and the feeling this afternoon is especially buoyant in the ratiways and the bouthern State bonds, the movement in the public funcs decadedly strong in prices, especially in the descriptions dealt in on the other side which have advanced on the stiff rates for gold. The sales and purcoasees of gold mark a further rise of \$400\cdot_2\$ per cent, on the last transactions of Wednesday. The Gold R on neems quite as highly charged with speculation as the rtock Exchange, as no other cause, financial or political, foreign or dementic is mentioned in explanation of the prisent rise from 181\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 186\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, by the continental bankers supposed to be drawn as albst purchasers of Whited States 5-203 and 10 40s. The latter sold as high as los per cent, for the compon bonds. The standard banke as a saking 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) for short sight, and 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) (000 do it in market at prices and to early experience for 60 days on London. The looks of the market at present are sight, and 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) (000 do it. The the coupon bonds. The standard banks a are as 110% for shirt sight, and 109% on 109% or cent f days on London. The looks of the mark present are against an early export of go d c.is. Treasury paid out \$485 not for gold interest opnible debt to-day, and received \$886,000 for customers.

"Money was easy at 7 per cent in currency, and ffered the large houses in excess of their needs commercial paper passes treely at s@lo per cent, for best n. mes.

*Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—
1.0mcon. 60 days. 109% (0109%; London, sight, 110% (0104; Paris, 10ng. 8-155; (00-16); Paris, abort. 8-125; (00-16); Rwiss, 8-175; (00-16); Ewiss, 8-175; (00-16); Har burg. 86(36); Amsterdam, 41(64); Frankfort, 41(64); Bremen. 78% (0787; Berlin, 71% (0777); (1)

From the Tribune.

-A Catalogue of the Kiarendon Papers, in the Bodleian, will shortly be published by the delegates of the Oxford press. The index is now being compiled. We hear that a portion of these papers is to be edited for the Roxburghe Club next year. On some of the papers submitted to the King are some very familiar and sharacteristic remarks by His Sacred Majesty, which will amuse readers. We also hear that the old Roxburghe has got rid of the lardly element in its printing committee, and appointed two thoroughly competent working Oxford men to suggest new books and supes intend their publication. The younger socie ties will be pleased to see their old leader well in front of them again. But for this the

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Harrisburg-Sickness of Governor Geary-European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

Serious Hiness of Governor Geary.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15 - The Governor was taken sick on Monday morning last, immediately on his return from Philippelphia, and has grown worse. He is now so ill with erysipelas hat no one is allowed to see him except his wife and family physician, Dr. Rutherford,

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 15-Noon,-Consols for money and account, 922. Five-twenties steady at 951. Stocks quiet. Erie, 264; Hinois Central, 93. Liverroot. Jan. 15—Noon.—Cotton active.

The sales will reach 20,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 156,000 bales, of which 20,000 were for export, and 52,000 to speculators; stock, 300,000, including 79,000 bales of American. Wheat firmer, but not lower. Corn easier, but not lower. Other articles unchanged. Cotton closed buoyant at Havre last night.

Low middlings affoat, at 1354f. Parts, Jan. 15.—The bullon in the Bank of France had increased 12,125,000f. since 1881 This Afternoon's Quotations.

Lonpon, Jan. 15-P. M .- Stocks quiet and

Liverpool. Jan. 15-P. M.—Stocks quiet and steady. Eries 263.
Liverpool. Jan. 15-P. M.—Cotton is firmer. but not higher. Stock of cotton affoat 310,000 bales, of which 131 000 bales are American. Lard dull, Tallow, 46:, 6d. HAVRE, Jan. 15 .- Cotton opens quiet, both on

be spot and affoat; low middlings affoat, 135f.

bid, and 135%f, a-ked.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltim me, Iau 15.—Octou very firm; middling uplands 29%c. Flour dult and enchanged. Wheat dult prime P-nosylvania \$1.78@190 Corn dult prime white, \$50886. Oata 70675c. Rye \$1.40@15s. rord firm at \$3.50. Bacon sciive; rib sidea 17%; clear do., 17%c; shoulders, 14%@15g. Read 10.20. Card of 17%; clear do., 17%c; shoulders, 14%@15g. Bacon sciive; rib sidea 17%; clear do., 17%c; shoulders, 14%@15g. Bacon sciive; rib sidea 17%; clear do., 17%c; shoulders, 15%c; Shoulders, 15%c; Shoulders, 15%c; Shoulders, 15%c; Bacon of the man 100 mpany, 8; Erie, 3%i; Ceveland and Tolado 183i; Oleveland and Putsburg, 87%; Pirsburg and Fort Wayne, 1804; Michigan Central, 184; Michigan Southern, 20%; New York Central, 167%; Hilbards Central, 144%; Cumberland preferred, 37%; Virginia 6e, 62%; Mass action 87; Hudson River, 131; 52%. 1862, 112%; do. 1864, 10%; do. 1865, 10%; do. new, 103%; 10 40s 10%; Gold 1863, Money, 7 vercest Exchange, 179%.

New York, Jan. 15.—Octon firmer; and 1000 bales soid at 29%c. Floor dult and declined 5.000c; Sia e. 85 70.07 45; Ohlo. 86 8 209 10; Western, 85 65.00.65; southern, 86 6501276; California, 55.601; sales of 50 10 arrive. Wheat dult spring \$1.38; sales of 22 000 oush. Corn firmer; sales of 36 000 bushels new Western at 92 655c. Octs dult at 76%c0785c. Best quiet. Pork dult at \$2.00. Lard dult at 18%c01cc. Whisky quiet. Markets by Telegraph.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their

GENERAL GRANT.

What a Professor Thinks of His Coming Administration. Professor James Russell Lowell thus refers to

the administration of General Grant, in an article is the North American Review for January: We look forward with well-grounded conddence to the administration of General Grant Elected, it may be truly said, in spite of both parties, but in sympathy with the more julicious of the party of progress, he will be in te-pendent of the extremists, whether of blind advance or blinder reaction. Knowing by the most thorough experience the men be bas couquered and the men he has led, he will know how to deal firmly with one side and to mode-rate the other. As a soldier he has been schooled to look forward to remote results rather than to be over-confident in immediate successes. He has shown an indomitable per eistency in plans well considered and justified by good fortune. He has chosen his lieutenants with instinctive felicity, and done justice to their merit with almost unexampled magnan-He possesses beyond most men that vutue of moderation which so many American politicians eschew as unpopular. Above all he has an almost beroic gift of sileuce, which revents him from allowing himself to be dragged from his moorings by the strong current of elequence, and afterwards feeling bound to sacrifice his sense of what is prudent to the tyranny of his own consistency. that his adminstration will disappoint those only who believe that words are more potent than things in the conduct of States and in lasting influence on the conduct of men.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the bankinghouse of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending December 30, 1863.— Philadelphia—Nellson Brown, W. B. Bullock, E. K. Denis, W. L. Campuell, Edward Pepper, Charles Pepper, John B., Eoglish, William P. Ellison, Mrs. Ellison, C. A. Griscom, Dulon Hessenbruch.

Hessenbruch.

New York—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Clapp, H. A. Delille, Alexander Holland and family, P. S. Kiatner, William D. Sloane, George W. Dix, E. H. Bonner, E. J. Woolsey, Jun.

San Francisco—Orezto Bardy. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollis, York, P. Mrs. William Coleman. Troy N. Y. Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollis. York, Pa.—Mrs. William Coleman. Troy, N. Y.—Mr., and Mrs. G. H. Warren and family. Paris—Alexander Richardson, J. E. Lewis, California—C. W. Schneidel, George Powers. Brooklyn—Miss A. Lapsley. Newport, R. I.—J. A. Hazard, J. K. Lawrence, Chicago—Frederick P. Uplike, United States Navy—J. P. Qain. Cleveland—Miss L. W. Hilliard. Norwalk, O.—W. H. Lepny.

Hair Grafting.

One Inpls, a colored barber in Jersey City has made the treatment of premature bald heads a special study, and after a series of experi-ments has demonstrated the fact that hair may be grafted into such a head and made to grow. He takes hair from the head of another person and examines it with a microscope to ascertain if it is perfect and healthy. Tois hair he inserts into the cavitles of the scalp. its place by bandages, which are allowed to remain a few days until the hair takes root. A writer in the An't-Slavery S'andard, who says he has seen the barber perform this operation successfully, adds with mournful emphasis, "and yet the Commonwealth of New Jersey in its wisdom says that this Mr. Innis brains enough to exercise the elective franchise. Let us have a constitutional amendment that all who can cure baidness have the right of suffrage. - N. Y. Advertiser.

—Illinois is forming a State geological museum at Springfield. Each county will be represented in regular order.

The Arkansas Militia.

When I visited Augusta, the seat of war, on

the 1st of January, several hundred of the 'Milish," as they call themselves, flocked down to the landing to gaze on the seamer. Such a equalid, miserable-looking set of creatures can scarcely be conceived of by any one who has not lain in Libby or Andersonvitle prisons. They pay no taxes, have no location, and are almost without name or identity. Cast-off Confederate and Federal uniforms were the best clothes I saw, while the moiety of them only covered their nakedness by blankets, shawls, and old wrappings of cotton baies and bagging material. The most of them flourashed pistols of every description, from the old fintlock to the modern revolver. In a playful manner they would point these at the passento the landing to gaze on the s eamer. Such a manner they would point these at the passengers on the steamers, who evidently did not appreciate the sport. The General and stad occupy the largest house in the town, which is strongly stockaded with cedar poles, and the rank and file are quartered in dwellings. There are but tew negro soldiers, and these are only used for fatigue duty. I found one pacing before the headquarters with a musket and an old silk hat. This is a speci-men of the milita government, and I feel couvinced that an experienced person would prefer the savages of Abyssinia as rulers. Badicals and Rebels unite in condemuting the measures, as no distinction is made between them. One of the most influential citizens of an adjoining county, a firm supporter of the Republican party, who did not apprehend the slightest danger, was arrested by General Opham while paying his respects to that officer and thrown into prison. This was for advising the farmers of his own county to remain at home and attend to their crops. He was only released by direct interference of the Governor after several day. cor finement .- Correspondent Cincinnati Com-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday Jan. 15 1869.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent.; first class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent, per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. Government securities declined 4@4 per cent. City leans were without change; the new issue sold at 1001.

Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold at 473, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54%, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 261@267, no change; and Little Schuyl-

kill at 43, a decline of 4.
City Passenger Railway shares were unchauged. Second and Third sold at 464, no charge, 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; is for Chesnut and Walnut; 11 for Hestonville 7 for Green and Coa'es; 39 for Union; and 26 or Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly hell at full prices.

235 was bid for North America: 157 for Pailsdelphia: 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 57
for Commercial: 311 for Mechanics': 57 for Pean Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; and

70 or City. Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation Fold at 294, no change. 10 was bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation common; 19 for prefer ed do; 75 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquebanna Canal.

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

do 47% do 47% do 5 wp.47% do 6 47% do 47% do

-Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s o 1881, 112@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 112%@112½; 5-20s, 1864, 199@109;; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109%@109½; July, 1865, 10s@108½; do., 1867, 108½@108½; do., 1867, 108½@108½; do., 1868, 108½@109; 10-40s, 107½@107½. Gold, 136½; Union Pacific bouds, 101½@101½.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., Dankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-United States 6s, 1881. 112@1124; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1124@1124; do., 1864, 1084@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do. July, 1865, 108@1084; do. July, 1865, 108@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. July, 1865, 108@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1084@1084; 18-408, 1074 @1072. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 25. Gold, 1364@1364.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 111½ 2112½; do. 1862, 112½ 2112½; do. 1864, 109@ 109½; do., 1865,169½ 2109½; do. 1865, new, 108@ 108½; do., 1867, new, 108½ 2108½; do., 1868, 108½ 20108½; do., 58, 10-40s, 107½ 20107½. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136½ 21362; Silver, 131@133. Silver, 131@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 15 -The Floar market continues quiet and prices are drooping. About 600 barrels were taken by the nome consumers in lots at \$5@5.50 for superfine; \$6@6.50 for extras; \$7.25@8 for fair and fancy Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, \$8 75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do, do.; and \$11@18 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7 50@8 per bbl; 1000 barrels sold at the former rate. No change to notice

There is not much Wheat coming forward, and the demand is limited to prime lots for the supply of the local miliers. Bales of red at \$1.80 @1.95. 500 bushels amber at \$2.92.05 and 500 bushels white at \$2.50. Rye is steady at \$1.61.91 is quiet at former rates. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at \$7.990 cents: new white at \$1.887 cents. ellow at 87@90 cents; new white at 81@87 cents and new Western mixed at 90 cents. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 busnels Western at 73. @75 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Seeds—Cloverseed is in good request, and some holders are asking an advance. Sales at \$8 25@8 75; and 270 bushels sold at \$9; Timotny is held at \$3@3.25; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.60@2.62

-The 50th anniversary of Old Fellowship in the United States will be celebrated at Indianapolis on the 26th of next April, -Chicago is soon to have a dollar store.

Happy Chicago!

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

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORE, Jas. 15 — Arrived steamships Virginia, from Liverpool, and Columbia, from Havana.

(By Allantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Jac. 15.—Arrived, steamship Russis, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 15.—Arrived to-day, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 15. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

& Morris.

Schr Paragon, Shute, New York, Biakiston, Graeff &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Henry L. c. aw. lier 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves. Jr.
Steamer Richard Willing. Candiff. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, St.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Norton Stover. Stover, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 28th all.

Barque Diana Michaels, hence, at London 38th all.

Barque Diana Michaels, hence, at London 38th all.

Bergue Black Brothers. Perry, for Philadelphia, cleace at Bermoda 18th all.

Brig Mysilc. Heepman, hence for Oporto, put into Buen, near Vigo previous to 21st all., in a leasy state and with loss of all her sails.

Brig Evic Allen, Allen, hence, at Gooda 38th alt.

Schr John Shay, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraitar 18th uit,