The Rothschilds' American Loan-Will of a British Millionaire-Duelling in France-An Exciting Encounter-Napoleon and the Empire.

On Saturday evening the German small steamship America arrived at the port of New York, bringing European files to the 18th ult., from which we make these extracts:—

The Reported Rothschilds' American Lonn. From the Loncon Telegraph, Oct. 17.

It a telegram from New York be but a shadow of If a telegram from New York be but a shadow of the truth, we may see in our time one of the largest sit gle linauc al transactions that has ever taken place. It is said that the Messrs, Rotlischild have offered the United States Government, at four per cent, interest, a loan sufficient to pay off all the national debt. The amount of the principal is pro-uably even now about £500,000,000 sterling, and the average interest is something between five and six per cent,; so that the Washington authorities would, of course, gain by the transaction, though we per cent.; so that the Washington anthorities would, of course, gain by the transaction, though we learn nothing about such important matters as the time and mode of the repayment of the principal. Unless "the Rothschilds" suggest a perpetual consolidated stock, we had yee their advantage, as it is already open to them to buy United States stocks in small sums, and thus to obtain the present rate of interest. Possibly the whole story is a fiction, worthy of the invention of the people who got up the Gold Room melodrama. an! whose President, General Grant, has to publicly declare that he had nothing to do with that disgraceful speculation. In this country we should be rather shocked if Mr. Gladstone wrote to the press to announce that he had not bought up telegraph stock just before the Government decided on acquiring the lines. But across the Atlantic, it appears, ng the lines. But across the Atlantic, it appears, here are other "men and other manners." the Will of an English Millionaire—How a Great Estate was Disposed of.

will of William Henry Forman, Esq., mer, of Queen street, Cheapside, and of Dorking
oncaster, was proved in the London Court on
h instant, and the personalty sworn under
600. The executors and trustees are William
hus, Esq., Stone Buildings: Henry Kebbel,
An Achows lane; and Mr. George Hardy, 2s Queen
street, Cheapside. The will is dated 1860, and a
codicil November, 1868, and testator died at Fonthill House, Tanbridge Wells, 28th August last, aged
75. He leaves to each of his executors an annuity of
£100 for ten years, for their trouble in the execution of £100 for ten years, for their trouble in the execution of the trusts. He leaves annuities of £1500 to each of his sisters, and to his sisters in-law, the widow of of his sisters, and to his sisters in-law, the widow of his brother Thomas, and the widow of his brother Edward, and also a like annuity to his brother Richard, and also a like annuity to his brother Richard Forman, and to the latter a further bequest of \$10,000. There are legacies to each of his god-children. He has left his residence, Pippbrook House, Dorking, to his sister-in-law, the widow of his brother Thomas, and in succession to others of his brother Thomas, and in succession to others of his brother Thomas, and in succession to others of his brother Thomas, and in succession to others of his brother of his prother of his property; also £300 a year for clothing the domestic servants; and \$50 a year for tuel. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephew, Alexander Henry Browne, closet son of his sister Helena Gwinnefrid, wife of Major Alexander Browne.

Buelling in France—Exciting Encounter Be-

Duelling in France—Exciting Encounter Between a Prince and a Count.

The Paris Figare of October 17 gives the following particulars of the duel between Count R. de Beaumont and Prince Metternick, Austrian Ambassador in Paris, which has been noticed in our cable telegrams.

Prince de Metternich wished that the weapons should be sabres; and M. de Beaumont, although in the character of the edended combutant, and therefore entitled to the choice of arms, consented, The duel took place between 10 and 11 o'clock, not at Brussels, as has been stated, but at a short distance from Strasburg, on an island in the Rhine, seconds were—for the Prince, the Count de Weisersheim, attache of the embassy, and the Prince of Saigan; for M. de Beaumont, the Viscount d'Orcet, captain of cavalry, and the Count de Gauville, a member of the Jockey Club.

When they had arrived on the ground the seconds

arranged the preliminaries of the duel, which it was decided should not cease until the surgeon had stated that either of the adversaries was incapiettated. The Prince attacked his opponent eagerly, and according to the rules of the special weapon which he had selected. M. de Beaumont, on the other hand, only parried, and, as he did not know the management of the sabre, he only made thrusts with the point. Suddenly he fell on the Prince most furiously and pierced the upper part of his right arm through and through. Streams of blood gushed out he wound, and the surgeon having stated that the Prince could not use his arm any longer, the combat, which had lasted only a few minutes, ended. The hemorrhage from the Prince's wound was so great that his face became deadly pale. The two combatants, who had saluted each other before fight, did so also after it, but without exchang-

The Prince was taken to the chatcau which Madame de Bussieres, mother of Madame de Pour-taies, occupied in the suburbs of Strasburg. His medical attendants have decided that he is not to leave his bed for ten days or a fortnight, M. de Beaumont, it may be added, is the gentleman who, finding some letters in his wife's boudoir the tenor of which displeased him, has since been answering them himselt with challenges to fight. M. de Beau-mont has now been out thrice on this account, wounding his man on every occasion, one of them, the young Viscount Claparede, being run through the lungs, and the latest victim, Prince de Metternich, having his arm slashed severely. He has an appointment to fight the Count de Fitzjames, and an encounter with M. de la Redorte is in course of arrangement. Several other gentlemen remain to be called out and one of the conditions of the meetings. called out, and one of the conditions of the meetings is that they shall be continually renewed, as soon as the wounded recover, until M. de Beaumont or one of his adversaries be killed.

Napoleon and Eugenie—The Latter to Emulate Maria Theresa. Writes a Paris correspondent (on the 12th ult.) to

the London News:—
The incontestable debility of health of the Chief of the state has virtually subjected him to the energy and dictatorial spirit of his wife, who rules now, with the notion of being celebrated as a second Maria Theresa. The Empress is a very inferior person, with, as I have more than once told you, a will of singular tenacity. This obstinacy is held by her to be synonymous with power—with real strength. The principal object of her recent efforts has been the defacto banishment of all her spouse's old friends and associates. She has always disliked them intensely, and for more than one reason, and she has never forgiven any one of them the attempts they one and all made to prevent her marriage with Louis Napoleon. But she has most perfectly disguised her sentiments, and until the hour when circumstances gave her preponderance in the government the Empress was friendly with everyoody—with M. de Persigny as with Count Walewski; with M. de Morny, with M. Dronyn de Lhuys, with M. Fould and with M. Rouher. Her first act of real authority has been the getting rid of General Fleury; and a great sensation it creates. It is quite true that one argument used by the Empress is a very strong one—the notorious absence of moral worth and for more than one reason, and she has never strong one—the notorious absence of moral worth or personal respectability on the part of Louis Napo or personal respectability on the part of Louis Napoleon's private friends and out-and-out adherents.
She puts this forward now on all occasion; and
there is no defending the persons she condemns.
But whom does she propose in their steal? Men
politically worse, because they are utterly wanting
in any faith in that which they are required to
uphold. Men like Genera. Fleury, who remember
the early days of the February Revolution, and
what the temper of the country then was, know
what the present movement means, and what it isay
come to; besides which, having been raised from
nothing to rank and wealth, they are disposed to do
whatever may be necessary to preserve their position, and their sight is proportionately sharpened.
There would be no reason why the man who mainly
helped to commit the crimes of the coup d'etat (with-There would be no reason why the man who mainly helped to commit the crimes of the cosp d'etat (without whom Louis Napoleon never would have ventured to commit it) might not become the luaugurator of all freedom in France; all he is alming at is not losing the advantages he possesses; and once prove to him that the country will have its old liberties or throw off those who refuse them, and General Fleury would indubitably, were he minister, do everything his own interests demanded. But the Empress' deas of government tend in thoroughly different ideas of government tend in thoroughly different cirections. In the first place it is, in her mind, a numiliation for a sovereign to be dictated to by the near tend of the looks upon what is called differences. a cardinal virtue (on the eve of '48 M. Guizot, too,

FIRST EDITION

said that "resistance was the only form of progress"); and, adden to this, the first duty that the Empress holds to be incumbent on France is that of supporting what she calls religion, and forcing the yoke of the Papacy more and more upon the population. Now in all these attempts she meets with the resistance of the so-called entourage, who are by no means Papistical. She has been for the last two years trying to get rid of General Fleury; but, after the many deaths that have deprived the Emperor of his old companions, Persigny and Fleury are about the only remaining ones, and the Grand Ecuyer endured.

Before leaving for her Eastern journey, however, the Empress achieved the virtual exile of her adversary. The General petitioned for Florence, but the Empress insisted on M. de Malaret's remain-ing there. To his perfect annoyance, then, Fleury is despatched to Russia and the Empress has suc-ceeded.

Imperial Finance and the Revenue.

Imperial Finance and the Revenne.

A return issued by the Ministry of Finance of France, and published in the Journal Officiel, October 16, shows that the direct revenue in France during the first nine months of the present year amounted to 958,165,000 francs, against 920,880,000 francs in 1867. There was consequently an increase of 28,285,000 francs on 1868, and of 39,269,000 francs on 1867. Compared with last year there is an augmentation on the following: articles in millions:—Potable liquors, 63; tobacco, 6; registration dues, 5; post office,4; foreign sugars and stamps, each 3; colonial sugar, 25; while on the other hand there was a diminution of 3,000,000 under the bead of divers merchandise and corn. The amount of direct taxes paid during the first three quarters of the present year was 428,739,000 frances, a sum of 145,894,000 frances remaining to be collected.

A Message from Napoleon Made Up in Paris. The Paris Floure's special correspondent at Con-tantinople telegraphs that the Empress has won the hearts of the Turks by her grace and affability. He adds that her Majesty has received the following telegram from Compeigne:—"My health is good, but we are very dull since you left; the house is sad without you. I pass most of my time with

Insurrection in Dalmatia. The Paris journals of the 17th of October supply the following report relative to the insurrectionary

movement in Dalmatia .--Serious disturbances have broken out in the neighporhood of Cattaro, in consequence of the opposition of the inhabitants to the new military law. On the of the inhabitants to the new mintary law. On the eth inst, the district was placed in a state of siege by the Austrian authorities. It appears that the in-habitants claim exemption from military service in virtue of certain ancient privileges granted them while they were under the rule of the Venetian republic. Finding that the troops had arrived in their district for the purpose of obtaining recruits, several thousands of them assembled in the plain of Granovo, where they have been joined by a number of warlike Montenegrins from the neighboring hills on the other side of the frontier, and have hitherto suc-cessfully resisted all the attempts of the troops to

One of the Austrian detachments had eleven men wounded and three killed in a skirmish, and it has been ascertained that an officer, Lieutenant Rineck, who was missing, had fallen into the hands of the rebels and been murdered. Nearly the whole of the garrison of Ragusa has been sent by forced marches to Castlepuovo and Cattaro, where it is to have the assistance of the war schooners Kerka and Mowe,

CORA PEARL.

The Queen of the Paris Demi-monde. A correspondent who has seen this famous woman as famous for her beauty as for her immorality...

—as famous for her beauty as for her immorality—thus describes her:—

And now for cora herself. This distinguished personage, as she lounged on the tiger-skin, looked to be a little above the mediam height of women; her hair, of a rich, silky brown, full and lustrous, was looped in colls at the top of the back of her head a la Greeque, and was trimmed with small red flowers. From her ears were pendent long, oval diamond car-rings, and on her snowy neck was hung a necklace of pearl shells interwoven with diamonds, worth a monarch's ransom. Her arms were bare and rounded, and her shoulders decoilete. She was worth a monarch's ransom. Her arms were bare and rounded, and her shoulders decolete. She was attired in a loosely flowing robe of pink velvet—the only thing pink I saw in the apariment—and at her waist was a plain, this ecinture of gold. She wore her dress without hoops, which allowed the folds of her costly robe to fall over her shapely limbs in studied yet artistic confusion. On the different fingers of both hands were rings of topaz, sapphire. ruby, emerald, amethyst, and opai, fastened by gold keepers. She had crimson slippers, embroidered in gold, and ha her right hand she waved to and fro, hazily, a fan of cestiv feathers. The woman herself was a magnificent animal to look at, with a spice f the tiger shining out of her clear, instrous yes. The neck was well poised and finely at, as were the face and shoulders. The mouth was e and full of good, white, regular teeth, which displayed often during the conversation to ad-tinge. The nose was irregular, pert, and snut-h, and the chin like the cone of a ripe peach. Something there was brazen in this woman's face, despite the magnificence reigning in the spartment. Her voice was loud, sharp, and her gestures unladyinto a masculine freedom. She was continually showing her rings, her fan, and her slippers impa-tiently, and careless of the little prudential details that go to make up the manner of a virtuous woman.

WOE'S ME.

The Follies of Beauty-The Loves of a London Belle.

From the Liverpool Mercury. An ex-M. P., who is a large landed proprietor in Yorkshire, a man of great wealth, and connected with several aristocratic families, has recently been staying, on account of his health, with his daughter, at Nice. The lady, who is handsome and only "sweet seventeen," is considered one of the belies of London society. While staying at Nice she became London society. While staying at Nice she became accurainted with a French gentleman styling himself "Professor de Gymnastique de la Familie Imperiale de Russie." There are several accounts of how the acquaintance was formed. It is stated that the young acquaintance was formed. It is scatter that the young lady was a pupil of the professor's, and that, while teaching her gymnastics, he also took the opportunity of maling love to her. As there was no hope of the English squire giving his consent to a union between his daughter and the French gymnast, the overs betook themselves to the only alternative left for persons placed in their cruel position, and an clope-ment was arranged. The father, however, seems to have suspected that a tender passion existed between his daughter and the Frenchman, and, dreading a mesal insec, was determined to put a stop to it. For that purpose he took his daughter to one of his mansions in the west of Ireiand. The young lady cared not that she bore an aristocratic name, or that she was a wealthy heiress, and, with the devotion of a true lover, she determined to acrifice all, if need be, for the sake of the French allant. She accordingly left her father's house and loped with the Frenchman. They made their way to Liverpool. The father telegraphed to the authorities in Liverpool, and the runaways were met at the steamboat by some detective officers, who, acting on instructions received, separated them. The father soon followed, the lady was taken back by him, and the Frenchman left behind to mourn the cruel fate that had so rudely torn from him his English love.

GEARY.

The Ex-Governor and the Attorney-General-What Other Papers Think of His Excellency's

We take the following extracts from the editorials f the Sunday papers of yesterday upon the course of Governor Geary in the removal of ex-Attorney-

Jeneral Benjamin H. Brewster. Under the caption of "Geary as a Liar," the Die

It is a most remarkable feature in this transaction that, although Mr Brewster was removed, no valid cause can be assigned for that action. He was not cused of malfeasance in office. He was charged with neglect. It was not averred that he was ignorant of the law and incapable of discharg-ing the duties of the station. In fact, no reason is ing the duties of the station. In fact, no reason is given why he should be removed, except that it would be "for the good of the party." "The corespondence cannot be perused by any one without observing the very unfavorable light in which it places Governor Geary. It accuses him of duplicity and of ungenerous freatment toward his own offices. It even foes further. It charges him with having told no less than six distinct falsehoods. This is really a most disgraceful business. Never before has Pennsylvania been disturbed by the suspicion that her chief officer was a man upon whose word dependence could not be placed. It is a new humiliation to us to know that for three years the interests of the Commenwealth and the honor of the State are to remain in the hands of a man to whom honor is a stranger.

The Mercury says:—
The Mercury says:—
The correspondence between the parties immediately interested in the affair was remarkably short, sharp, and decisive," but it afforded no explanation to that which the public was most curious planation to that which the public was most curious to learn, to wit: the true reason or reasons that

in mystery. That his act was inspired by some special and very strong accredity of feeling towards the late Attorney-General, is pretty clearly shown by the marked discourtesy and impatience with which that official was removed.

* * As regards the ex-Attorney-General, whatever may have been the actual or true occasion of his removal, the public verdict seems to be that he is the victim of misplaced confidence. He trusted, or appears to have trusted, in the honor and honesty of Geary, while the event shows that he builded his hopes upon an unsubstantial foundation. The Transcript says:

We do not hesitate to say that, in a personal, no less than in a political sense, change at this period

we do not hestate to say that, in a personal, no less than in a political sense, change at this period was not one that ought to have been made, was a mean and dirty piece of business for the Goyernor of a great Commonwealth to descend to the subterfuge of a ward politician to attain personal

No one who has read the correspondence in regard No one who has read the correspondence in regard to the Attorney-Generalship can fail to detect the utter meanness of Geary's character. It shows that while he was a professed friend he was a secret enemy. It shows that while he is brave to do now, he was a slunk and a coward not a month ago. It shows that he was faise to those who stood by him in his direst and darkest hour, and that he was a panderer to popularity at the expense of those who served him best. It shows that he was ready to sacrifice good men and true like William H. Kemble, the late State Treasurer, that the seeds of this ambition might bring forth precious fruit. It shows, in a word, that Givernor Geary is a low, mean and unword, that Governor Geary is a low, mean, and un-gracious cur, who has no claim to popular regard and whose re-election to the Governor's office is a disgrace to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE STONEWALL.

Particulars of the Horrible Calamity on the Mississippi River.

The Scenes and Incidents on the Burning Boat-The Lost.

From St. Louis papers of Saturday morning we glean the following particulars relating to the horrible catastrophe which occurred on Friday evening, on the Mississippi river, off Neeley's Point.

The Stonewall.

The Stonewall was a strongly built freight and passenger steamer, of one thousand tons capacity. She was built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, March, 1866, by the Howards, for Dennis Long, John S. Shaw, E. F. Dix and J. P. McKinney. She was of these dimensions:—Length, 230 feet; 6½ feet hold; and over 40 feet beam. Her value in February, 1967, was noted by the underwriters as \$50,000, and in February, 1862, \$42,000. At the time of the disaster she was the property of John S. Shaw and Dennis Long, each one half. Her insurance amounts to san our The Stonewall. each one half. Her insurance amounts to \$30,00

She was 42 foot beam and 7 foot hold; she had four botlers 40 inches in diameter and 26 feet long; she ran in the Red river and Missouri trade, and has been on the Mississippi since the middle of August during the summer she ran in the Omaha Packe Company, that is, from spring tall August; the engin Company, that is, from spring till August; the engine cylinders were 6 feet stroke, the wheel 28 foot, and the bucket 12 feet; she had been quite recently in the docks, and had been newly fitted up with new bedding, etc. In July last she had met with a mishap, and her texas and chimneys were destroyed; she was on the docks only four weeks ago; she was on only two days; the boat was capable of holding in the cabin 15 passengers, or, on a pinch, by the aid of cots, 125, and the boat was allowed to carry 290 deek passengers; she was a sidewheel boat, and at the passengers; she was a sidewheel boat, and at the time of the mishap ran independent, though intend-ing to go into the Red river trade as soon as the river raised.

The Trip.

The Stonewall left St. Louis Tuesday night, at about six o'clock, and having on freight and passengers, to prevent the crew from leaving she salled to the other side of the river, having loades at the foot of Eim street, and set sail from the Elevator at East St. Louis, on Wednesday morning at 2 o clock. East St. Louis, on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock. She first landed at Chester, lilinois, where she took in 500 barrels of flour on Wednesday forenoon, be-tween 10 and 11 o'clock. Many of the deck passengers were laborers who had howled the night before last spree on earth, and were bound for the New Orleans levees, to die beneath a weltering sun, or worse, to linger into eternity by fevers, disease, and pestilence. The boat next stopped at Grand Tower and took in 800 or 1000 bushels of coal, but no pas-sengers, and her next stop was to have been at Cape Girardeau, from which the scene of the catastroph

The Place of the Catastrophe is just below Harris' Landing, nearly opposite, not more than two hundred yards from the Missouri shore, and at a point in the river where the width it a mile and a haif from shore to shore. When the irrefirst broke out the boat was three hundred yards from the shore, but by wheeling she landed on Tea Table Bar, just opposite Necley's landing, about two hundred yards from the shore. The Scene.

It beggars description, words fail-imagination is

at fault. Two hundred and eighty souls ushered into eternity. A blazing fire behind them, and a death amid icy waters before them. It was about half past six in the evening. In the cabin the supper table was thronged. Some had left and were smoking their evening cigars—others chatting near the stove. Few were on deck, for the night was dark and the air chilly and plercing. Down on the deck a motley crowd of a hundred and fifty emigrants and working people were gathered. Many had eaten their supper; others were taking their last mouthrut, when a small blaze, not larger than your hand, broke out on a pile of hay, and a solitary deck hand ran forward and cried. "Fire! fire!" From mouth to mouth the soul-stirring cry ran, and in a moment the deck passengers were palsied with tach. fright and desperate with excitement. Hardly heard in the cabin, the first cry was regarded only as a ruse—perhaps a row among the deck passengers; some were a little full of liquor—then in a second twinkling came the second cry—a yell, a maddening, deafening yell of "Fire! fire! fire!" that pierced the deck, and rang through the ears of the supper eaters like a death knell. Now there could be no mistake. It was no foolishness now. That cry meant life or death, and every one felt it. To the upper deck, to the cabins fore and aft, people tan. Panic, fear, and frenzy ruled the hour. There were seventy-five life-preservers in the state rooms, but only one man secured one. There was a yawl, but some of the deck passengers selzed it, and, without oars, indiscriminately piled in some were a little full of liquor-then in a se selzed it, and, without oars, indiscriminately pilet in and paddled ashore with their hands. From the small blaze on the hay near the boiler deck the fire spread to the coal oil, and the whole ship was in a blaze. The boat was loaded with bacon and other solidities, and the flames spreading with fearful rapidity soon found the solid combustibles, and an intense heat was generated.

iniense heat was generated.

Statement of Elisha P. Watson, Carpenter of the Steamer.

The first I knew of the fire was thus:—The officers, including myself, had just sat down to supper, and we heard one of the negroes call out "Fire, fire, the boat's afire." The mate said, "If that — nigger doesn't stop hollering, I'll kill the son of a gun." The mate was irritated, as a negro had given a false alarm of fire once before. A second or two after this there was a cry of fire again, intermingled with a sound of excitement and confusion, and every one at the table was instantly conscious that peril existed. We all jumped up from our chairs and scattered. I ran to the forconscious that peril existed. We all jumped up from our chairs and scattered. I ran to the forward steps, and descended anidst a wild stream of passengers, officers, and crew—one madly rushing, struggling, closely jammed mass, impelled by a common desire, and only desire—to escape from the horrors of a burning Mustssippi steamer. I saw the fire—we could all see it—gathering headway rapidly, as some of us had seen it before on other boats, and as all had read of it. The boat was under way, with the wind from the south, blowing the boats, and as all had read of it. The boat was under way, with the wind from the south, blowing the fames rapidy from room to room and stanchion to deck. At the wheel was Ed. Fulkerson, who promptly rounded the boat to, and ran her up on a gravel bar as the only resort to save life. This bar or lump is near Tea Table, and just below the place called Neeley's. The fire was now making dreadfully quick headway, the wind blowing through the boat from the stern. The stage plank protruded over the guard about fifteen feet. I tried to get others to help me in launching it overboard, but no attention was made to my request.

in launching it overboard, but no attention was made to my request.
I couldn't get 'em to hear to anything; they were panic-struck and jumping and tearing and struggling and ruming over one another: I was tumbled over on the deck and trampled on 'lli I hardly felt any breath in my body; I got up as soon as possible and threw off the heavy coat I had put on previously, ran along the stage, as I thought this the only chance for my life, and jumped into the river; the water was deep and I couldn't swim, but I got hold of what seemed to me to be a bundle of clothes; the beat was about 200 yards from the bank of the river or -p- Masonil and a mad I was been so so many approximation of the new borney of

as quickly as practicable; the water was almost alive with people, mules, and horses; the mules were loose previously on the deck, and some one I suppose cut the horses loose, and the turmoil drove them overboard. The bundle of clothes I struck didn't support me well, and I went jor a ladder. Grasping the ladder was a negro. He kept turning it round and round, until I thought I would be lost, and I called to him, "For God's sake, don't keep turning the ladder, and we'll both get asnore." He must have been out of his wits, for he kept turning the ladder, fell off, and went under. I made a dash for a bale of hay, and got on it. The band burst, and the hay bale fell to pieces. I then got a small board under each arm, and by this means and a good deal of kicking up of my heels, got to the bank. I was almost too exhausted to stand, and a kind farmer came along and helped me to his house close by, where I received much attention. close by, where I received much attention. While I was in the water I saw a woman drown right alongside of me, but I could not help her. She was an Irish woman, and had been a passenger on the deck. The shrieks and cries of the people drowning, or about to go under, were heart-rending, and made me almost crazy. One of the most terrible sights I ever saw was a drowning child. most terrible sights I ever saw was a drowning child. It came floating past me, but I saw only the little hands and wrists raised, and I thought her last and smothered words were "mother, mother." Her lips, head, body, so soon to be cold and lifeless, were floating, sinking beneath the rushing waters. When I was struggling towards the shore, I overtook Vandevcort, one of the "strikers." He was saved and I saw him get off the Belle Memohis at Grand Tower. I believe the officers and cabin crew numbered about 65, and roustabouts and fremen 50. Chas. Williams. 65, and roustabouts and firemen 50. Chas. Williams, deck hand, was saved, and another deck hand know of, but forget his name. John Bernethy, a deck hand, I think is lost. I heard Captain Fulkerson, the pilot, say the last he saw of Captain Thomas Scott, commander of the boat, and Captain J. C. Dowty, of New Orleans, they were together on the boiler deck. Captain Scott had a ladder, the same I saw the negro drowned from.

The disaster happened at 6 o clock in the evening. The Helle Memphis pound to St. Logis came along at 65, and roustabouts and firemen 50. Chas. Williams

The disaster happened at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Belle Memphis bound to St Louis came along at 11 o'clock. This boat made rapid work of getting us all on board—the number was small in contrast with the total number that had been on the Stonewall—and under Captain Crane's directions the officers and crew made us feel as comfortable as possible.

A stern-wheeler bound down, supposed to be the Submarine No. 13, passed the boat while she was burning. [Mr. David R. Powell, one of the owners of the steamer, states emphatically that it could not be the Submarine No. 13—that her commander, Captain Washington, is a humane man, and would be one of the last in the world to pass a vessel in distress without affording assistance. We know Captain Washington, and dismiss the report with the belief that Captain Powell is right.—Rep.]

Mr. Watson concludes his narrative by stating that the following are the only parties from the burned steamer that he knows of as having come up on the Belle with him:—Fulton, engineer; Ed. Fukerson, pilot; two deck hands; one negro; Mr. Pheips, a passenger, who went directly to the Southern Hotel; one German; and lastly, two deck hands badly burned. Mr. Phelps is of Shreveport.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Bigamist.

Our readers will remember a sad case of suicide at Media, Pa., recently reported in our columns. he suicide was a woman who had been married by one James Dougherty, and been subsequently de-serted by him. He had taken with him several hundred dollars, the result of careful frugality and years of toll by his wife as a servant before he mar-ried her.

Douglarty came to New Castle, in this State, and bounded young woman with whom he salied on a bridal tour to Boston, the expense being, of course, borne by his real wife's money. When the knowledge of his actions came to his wife, she immediately took a down of poison, from the effects of which ately took a dose of poison, from the effects of which

she died.

Dougherty was not heard of for some time afterwards, but for some time past has been skulking about Chester, Pa. As the second marriage took place in this State, it was against our laws the crime was committed. Mayor Valentine, hearing of his whereabouts, issued a warrant for his arrest. He was accordingly arrested on suspicion by the Chester police, and subsequently transferred to the officers of this city. He had a hearing before Mayor Valentine on Thursday, and was held to ball in the sum of \$1000 to answer the charge, and in default was sent yesterday to New Castle hall to await his trial.—Wilmington Commercial of Saturday.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable, LONDON, Nov. 1-11 A. M.-To-day is a holiday in the stock market; the Exchange is therefore closed. Liverroot, Nov. 1—11 A. M.—Cotton opens firm: middling uplands, 12@12 gd.; middling Orleans, 124, @12 g. The saies are estimated at 45,000 bales. @12). The saies are estimated at 10,000 blues. Red Western wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d. Other articles are unchanged.
This Afternoon's Quotations.

Liverpoot, Nov. 1-1 P. M.-Breadstuffs quiet Lard flat and unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Central R. 187 Western Union Tele, 36% N. Y. and Erie R. . . . 29 Tol. and Wab. R. R. . 63

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Nov. 1 .- The market for Beef Cattle

was exceedingly dull to-day, and prices of all descriptions have declined fully % cent. per pound. The receipts were large, reaching 3443 head, but the general quality of the offerings was inferior. Choice may be quoted at 8%@9; prime at 7%@8%; fair to good, 9@7; and common at 4@6c @ lb., gross, as to quality. The following sales were reported :-

Head, 117 Owen Smith, Western, 7@8½. 125 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@8½. 48 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7¼. 48 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 6@74.

144 P. McFillen, Western, 6@8.

130 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7@84.

196 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8.

130 James McFillen, Western, 8@84.

102 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@84.

100 Ulman & Bachman, Virginia, 7@9.

226 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@84.

150 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@84.

120 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@74.

40 H. Chain, Western Penn's, 546.66%.

40 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 5½@6½. 120 John Smith & Bro., Virginia, 7@9½. 100 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6½@8.

70 H. Frank, Virginia, 6@7.
100 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6@8.
20 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6@6%.
145 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6%@8%.
80 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.

56 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8, 53 J. Clemson, Western, 6@7 3. 58 D. Branson, Chester county, 6% 7. 57 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@8. 60 James Hull, Western, 6@7. 47 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@8.

46 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@7 4. 24 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6. 68 S. Frank, Western, 6@7. 20 John Christy, Western, 654 7.
38 S. Blumenthal, Virginia, 55, 664, 56 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 464 74.
9 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 768, 56 John McArdle, Western, 567 74.

Sheep are steady at last week's quotations; 7000 head changed hands at the Avenue Drove Yard at prices varying from 5 to 6% all gross.

Hogs are active and prices are well maintained; 3398 head sold at the Union Drove Yard at \$146.15 %

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the associate hero of the Trent affair, is not aristocratic in his appearance and manners. He drives daily to Alexandria in an old market wagon, and dresses in a style not diffe

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Belknap Takes the Oath of Office-Forthcoming Statement of the Public Debt-A Reduction of \$7,000,000 During October.

Boutwell's Financial Policy-The New York Assistant Treasurership-Canadian Nabobs Settling in Washington-The Commissioner of Pensions' Report.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Assistant Trensurership. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Hon. Mr. Falger, a eading politician of New York, will probably accept the office of United States Assistant Treasurer at that place. Secretary Boutwell has found great difficulty in finding a person to take it, but it is understood that it is now fully

The Public Debt Statement will be issued to-day. It will show a reduction of seven millions for the month. The gold balance is one hundred and seventeen millions: currency seven millions. Boutwell's Policy.

It is the intention of the Secretary to continue

the purchase of bonds and sale of gold straight along, unless prevented by the action of Con-Reciprocity.

The Canadian lobby are making preparations to secure the negotiation of a new reciprocity treaty at the coming session. Canadian Nabobs.

Several leading men belonging to the Canadian Government are here, and have rented sumptuous apartments, where they bropose to give dinners in grand style.

The Commissioner of Pensions' Report. The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show a vast amount of work done. During the past year 37,721 new claims were allowed, amounting to \$2,993,773.83. The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30 was 185, 125, and the amount of military pensions paid during the past fiscal year was \$27,972,868-04. During the year 539 new naval claims were allowed, amounting to \$51,083-50. The naval roll, on June 30, embraced 2838 pensioners, and the aggregate amount of naval pensions paid during the year was, \$430,016.04. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including expenses of disbursements, was \$28,122,884-08, an excess as compared with the preceding year of \$4,411,-902-09, which will during the current year probably be increased to \$5,000,000. The claims disposed of during the year amounted to 43,713, of which 37,108 were admitted and 6005 rejected. There are 62,101 cases yet to be disposed of. Daniel F. Bakeman, the only Revolutionary soldier who was on the pension rolls at the date of the last annual report, pensioned by special act of Congress, died on the 5th of April. There are 887 Revolutionary widows on the pension rolls. In the bounty land division there were ssued during the year ending September 30. 1869, 1650 land warrants, covering 250,040 acres of the public domain. The Pacific Railroads.

The report of the commissioners appointed to xamine the Pacific Railroad was laid before the President this morning. The commissioners say the road is as good as any new road that has ever been built, but they estimate that it will require \$579,650 to complete the Central Pacific, and \$1,586,100 to complete the Union Pacific. The Central Pacific has about four and a half millions of bonds on deposit here, and the Union Pacific about one million and a half, Both roads will ask leave to withdraw all the amount of bonds above what it is estimated will be necessary to complete the roads.

Army Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 1 .- The War Department orders a detachment of one hundred recruits to be sent from the barracks at Newport, Ky., to Fort Randall, Dacotah, and detachments of recruits of convenient size to be sent from Fort Columbus, New York, to Forts Stevenson, Riel, and Sully, Dacotah, all for assignment to companies belonging to the 22d United States In-

Secretary Belkuan Takes the Oath. Mr. Belknap made his appearance at the War Department about 9 o'clock this morning, and a few moments afterwards the oath of office was administered. At 10 o'clock the officers on duty at this station called on the new Secretary and were personally introduced by General Sherman.

Obituary. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 1 .- Hon. Sher-

wood Sterling, President of the City National Bank of Bridgeport, died last evening. PULASKI, N. Y., Nov. I .- Captain Stephen Cornell, of the revenue cutter Chase, died at Ogdensburg on Sunday morning. He was a

Suicides.

resident of that village.

Baltimore, Nov. 1 .- Aaron Nathardt, aged eighty-eight years, committed suicide in this city yesterday by hanging.

George Glenger, manager of the farm of Reverdy Johnson, in Baltimore county, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

Mouday, Nov. 1, 1898,

If the principle be sound that "the worth of a thing is what it will bring in the market," money is worth from 7 per cent, on call all the way to 20 per cent, on time contracts, and scarce at any price, considering the wants of the market. There was quite a spirited demand this morning, especially for discounts, the rates for which are quite firm, thought not materially different from those which railed during last week.

We quote "on call," with Gayarana. We quote "on call," with Government collaterals,

We quote "on call," with Government collaterals, at 7 per cent., and at 9@10 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. First-class commercial paper is current on the street at 10 per cent., and at the banks the figures are not much under that scale.

Gold opened weak again after the upward movement of Saturday, the first sales being made at 1985, and dropping before noon to 128%, a decling of 2 per cent. since Saturday, and decling of 2 per cent. since Saturday, and decling of 2 per cent. since Saturday, and decling of 2 per cent. since Saturday, having swerved from the carse of galaxy. Lord; J. T. West prices are quite steady, having swerved from the carse of galaxy.

The Stock market was more active, and prices were firmer. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100%@

Reading Railroad was rather more active, but not

Heading Railroad was rather more active, but not so strong, selling at 48@481%, b. o.; Canden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 120, 56 was bid for Peninsylvania Railroad; 42 for Little Schuyikiii Railroad; 52% for Morth Peninsylvania Railroad; 37% for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 2s for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 34.

In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

—The Insurance Company of North Americals now issuing certificates payable at the office of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of London. This arrangement is made to meet the wants of our exporters, who, as a general rule, draw against shipments of grain or petroleum. European bankers prefer having the insurance in their own hands, or arranged in the above manner.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EVOLUTION OF THE PROPERTY O

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 119½ @119½; do. 1862, 115½ @116½; do. 1865, 116½ @116½; do. 1865, 116½ @116½; do. 1865, 116½ @116½; do. 1865, 10. 1863, 116½ @116½; do. 1868, do., 116½ @116½; do. 1868, do., 116½ @116½; 10.498, 107½ @107½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107½ @107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 128½ @128½; Silver, 125@127½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 119½ @119½; 5-208 of 1862, 116@116½; do., 1864, 113½ @119½; 5-208 of 1862, 116@116½; do., July, 1865, 116½ @116½; do., 1865, 116½ @116½; do. do., 1867, 116½ @116½; do., 1868, 116½ @116½; do., do., 1868, 116½ @116½; do., do., 1867, 116½ @116½; do.) Signor; Cur. 68, 107½ @108; Gold, 128½.

—We are furnished by the politeness of Hon.

-We are furnished by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock, Director, the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of October, 1869:-

Total deposits.

COINAGE EXECUTED.

\$366,095.00 88,100 00 25 00 9,210 00 4,005 00 32,254.00 \$211,997.00 \$94,000 00 \$94,000.00 One-cent Pieces...... 47,000 \$8,290.00

Base Coinage 2,294,500 Total No. of Pieces . . . 5,739,475 Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Nov. 1 .- The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change; only a few

hundred barrels were disposed of in lots to spit the trade at \$5.50@5-75 for superfine, \$6@6.25 for extras, \$6:3756:37 for Northwestern extra family, \$6:25@7 for Pennsylvania extra fymily, the latter rate for choice: Ohio and Indiana extra family at \$6-25@7, and faecy brands at \$7:50@8:50, according to quality. Rye The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, but prices

are unchanged; sales of 1500 bushels good Western red at \$1.40; white ranges from \$1.45@155. Rye is steady at \$1.05@110 \$\pi\$ bush, for Western. Corn is inactive; sales of yellow at \$1, and Western mixed at \$2.695c.; also a lot of new yellow at \$5c. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Western at 56@55c. Barley is dull; 500 bushels awo-rowed New Yark sold \$1.500 bushels awo-rowed New Yark sold at \$115. In Barley Mait no sales were reported.
Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$2250 \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton.
Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$6.75\(\alpha \) 7; Timethy

s nominal at \$3.373663.50; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.55. Whisky is quiet at \$1.18@1.20 B gallon, tax paid.

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

New York, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris. Also arrived, steamship Colorado.
Four-ness anosmoe, Nov. 1.—The barque Archas, from Liverpool, passed up for Baltimore; also, ship Hattle Hatfield, with maintopgallantmast gone.
Sout-hampton, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from New York.
Queenstrown, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamships Etna and Idaho, from New York.
LONDONDEHRY, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamship Nestorian, from Queebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 1.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Ann Fliza, Eicharde, New York, W.P. Clydo&Co.
Barque Busy, Linden, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clydo & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Reman, Baker, 40 hours from Boston, with mdse, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.

Steamser E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer B. Meinder, Passwater, 3 days from New Haven, Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, 12 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, 12 days from Portland, Ct., with brownstone to Dougherty & Co.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dimsnore, 16 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Isaac Keen, Bitchie, 8 days from Provincetown, with lish to A. S. Hughes & Co.

Schr Sylvan, Young, 18 days from Jacksonville, Fia., with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr J. S. Terry, Raynor, 3 days from New York, via Circster, with logwood to captain.

Schr S. P. Hanse, Jackson, 4 days from New York, with logwood to captain.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a logwood to captain.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVREDE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 1.—Twenty boats left here
this morning, as follows:—
Martha McConkey, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co., and
barque to Hoffman & Kennedy.

A. E. Blymore, with flour and grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

A. E. Blymore, with flour and grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Star, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Morie.

My Hope and Harry, with lumber, for Conshehocken.

Morton, with lumber to H. Croskey.

R. F. Hartman, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

A. F. Goodman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark.

Neytung, Sith lumber to order.

Annie and Dilton, Gen. Saigle, and Woolverton & Tinsman, with Immer to R. Woolverton.

Francis Craig, sith lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Francis Craig, sith lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

Mm. Mackey, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

H. C. Trump, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

Tinnie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippin
ott.

Westington with lumber to E. Woolwele.