# IRST EDITION

HISPANI

Great Naval Expedition to San Domingo-A Portion of the Island Said to Have Been Ceded to the United States.

Rumors of a Secret Trenty.

There were rumors to the effect that the Government had concluded a secret treaty with St. Domingo for the possession of a certain portion of the island. But exactly what this meant was a question rather difficult to answer. Why did Uncle Sam make such a treaty? What was it intended to bring about? Merchants down town, having mercantile interests in San Domingo, became puzzled over the matter, and many an extra "brandy cocktail," with partaga attached, was indulged in over the subject. From the N. Y. World of this morning.

In a day or two St. Domingo will doubtless be occupied by United States troops. The sailing of the man-oi-war Albany for that place on Wednesday has ereated intense excitement among nesday has created intense excitement among the Cubans and sympathizers with the Spanish cause in in this city. By the Cubans the fact is accepted as an indication of a definite policy of the United States Gov-ernment in favor of the revolution. The Spa-nlards in the city and their sympathizers construe the matter in another way, but are in doubt as to the exact meaning of the movement.

They would like to consider it a movement designed to aid in suppressing the rebellion, but, knowing the American sentiment on the sub-ject so well as they do, they are much in doubt as to whether it means friendship or hostility to the Spanish Government.

Bound for St. Domingo. The Albany left this port on Wednesday. Captain Balch commanding. She took out 1000 tons of ammunition, field pieces, guns for fortifications, rifles, and other warlike implements. The fact of a regular United States man-of-war, under the charge of United States naval officers, leaving for St. Domingo was something which naturally excited deep interest in the public mind. The question "what does it all mean?" was asked by disinterested parties, and even the old "Yorker element," that seldom cares about affairs beyond the shores of Manhattan Island, began to grow disturbed and to inquire, "What in the deuce is Uncle Sam going to do now?",

Does It Mean Ald to Cuba ? Finally, by some it was concluded that the estination of the man-of-war Albany was St. Domingo, and that the expedition meant assistance to Cuba. Maps were overhauled, and it was believed that the Albany would proceed direct to St. Domingo, land immediately opposite Cape Major, and there, forty or fifty miles from Cuba, establish a base of supplies to be used in aiding the Cuban revolutionists in their war for independence.

Doubt and Confusion. There were some, however, who believed the expedition was bound for Hayti for the purpose of recognizing the revolutionists of that country, and regards them as belligerents. Amid all this doubt and confusion of opinion or speculation on the subject, it was pretty authentically re-ported that the troops taken out by the Albany, on reaching St. Domingo, would land on terri-tory belonging to the United States, inasmuch as a portion of that territory has been ceded to this Government, and then the object of the expedition was to take possession of the newly acquired land, and plant in its soil a staff from which the stars and stripes should evermore

Important Details. The Tortugas will be the first landing place of There the steamer will take on board 500 United States soldiers. The expedition is accompanied by three United States Commissioners, who were specially sent from Washington, and who, it is understood, are invested with power to practically conclude the treaty by taking possession of the ceded territory. a few weeks since, Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, formerly of General Grant's staff, accompanied by Senator Cole, of California, visited St. Domingo on a secret mission, and it is believed that the cession of a portion of the island has been the result of that mission.

The Albany carries 250 officers and crew one company of marines, and about forty guns. The Miantonomah and the Nantic have received orders to join the West India squadron, and thi fact, joined to those already stated, seem to in dicate some important movement by the United States Government in Its relation to Cuba.

Another Account of the Sailing.

From the N. Y. Herald. On Wednesday forenoon the United States frigate Albany, forty guns, sailed from this port with a full complement of officers and crew, commanded by Captain Balch, under sealed orders. The Albany had been speedily put in commission, and provided with the necessary stores and supplies, by orders from the Navy Department, urging the utmost alacrity. This fact in itself was nothing strange, for similar orders commanding haste and speed in the fitting out of war vessels for sea are no rarity in ou naval service. But what was indeed remarkable consisted in the fact that on board the Albany were placed one thousand tons of heavy guns, ammunition, and small arms, the heavy ordnance being exclusively adapted to coast defense

A still further circu auce to awaken the curiosity of all who know anything of the matter was that the Albany on Tuesday evening left the Navy Yard, steamed slowly down the East river, and came to anchor off the battery, where she lay all night. Early in the morning and before sunrise, and within a half hour after the arrival of the train from Washington at the Jersey City depot, three gentlemen, not over-burdened with baggage, were observed to make their way to the United States Barge Office, where a yawl from the Albany was evidently in waiting for their arrival, and immediately conveyed them to the frigate. No sooner had they set foot on deck when anchors were weighed; the splendid vessel turned her prow towards the Narrows and steamed off.

# SPAIN.

Incidents of the Rising in Volencia.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who witnessed the outbreak in Valencia, gives a vivid description of some of the incidents:—

"The townspeople, who had been so long imprisoned—those in the centre not being able to ity the expected bombardment—ran wildly everywhere. The first thought of the insurgents seemed to be to eat, They almost overwhelmed the bakers who dared to open their shops. Many soldiers shared their rations with them. How the insurgents managed to live for the nine days is a mystery. The soldiers who were pulling down the barricades were munching bread at the same time. The functions of life, suspended during the terrible carnival of destruction, came once more into play. But few shops, however, were opened before Sunday. A recommencement was

"Just before the market place is a narrow street, where a fnarp corner had been availed of as a chance for a very high barricade. Peering through a rent in it, which the soldiers had begun, I saw a most affecting scene. An old man, neatly dressed, was standing in the midst of the insurgents, who had just their arms, classing the hands of a standing in the midst of the insurgents, who had list fhrown down their arms, clasping the hands of a slight boy whose face was pallid with excitement. Around the boy's head was wound a red handker-chief; his arms were bare, and his hands were be-grimed with powder. On the ground lay a hage cavalry pistol, to which the boy pointed with excited resource. The old man was crazy with loy to get gestures. The old man was crazy with joy to get a greatures. The old man was crazy with joy to get taking a distrible place, and hurried him away, while the distrible fellow told the story of his defense. Every good authority and that that the fifteen thousand princerade.

insurgents were boys under sixteen. Sunday fol-lowing, nothing was more common than to see father and son timping proudly through the town together, revisiting the scene of their nine days' re-sistance.

"The sectional pride of the Valencians manifests The sectional pride of the Valencians manifests itself, too, in ridicule of Barcelona, which gave up in one day, and Saragossa in two. Blood ran afresh in the market places Saturday night and Sunday morning, but it was from the butcher's cleavers. The half-starved people surrounded the stands, and stalwart fellows cut and sold until they were exhausted. Sunday the same insurrectionists who fought Saturday drove in market carts, attracted by the high prices offered by their farm produce. The great exodus of the Grao was turned back to the town, and the people bore back their furniture. by the high prices offered by their farm produce. The great exodus of the Grao was turned back to the town, and the people bore back their furniture half reluctantly. The crash of the falling barricades scared the people as much as had the shot, and they ran away two or three times. It is estimated that over three hundred bombs were fired on the day of the surrender, despite orders to the contrary. The acknowledged number of killed on both sides amounts to only one thousand, while the actual list of wounded contains perhaps twelve hundred names. But it must be remembered that this was a peculiar struggle, which was slowly assuming the form of a vendetta. Numerous officers were shot by republicans on housetops, and in most cases these houses were burned. The only one wounded in the Fonda de Paris, our hotel, was a French waiter, who had a small hole taken out of the top of his head as he isoked from the window.

"The main importance of the struggle, entitling it to a place in history, is the fact that it was fongeied on a protest against kingship; too full of dignity to be a riot even at its outbreak, and too grand and thrilling towards its end to be other than a battle. The "republicans" never lost sight of their ideal. They awed the Carlists, they astonished the Constitutional Government. They were soldiers, as Americans were soldiers, because they considered it necessary to be so. They neither sacked nor wantonly injured the town while they hind it in their power.

ricans were soldiers, because they considered it necessary to be so. They neither sacked nor wantonly injured the town while they had it in their power; resistance was their alm. Castellar is known to admire and sympathize with them, but has a nobler patience than they. As a sublime democratic protest against monarchy of any hue, their strongle can never be forgot. Alamenos could have crushed them with bombs, but he could not have taken the town and they with it. The protest over, they withdrew; and after two days occupation by troops Valencia will be tranquil. Alemenos goes next to Barcelona, where the force of example may set new blood rivers flowing. The Spanish republicans of 1869 will never submit to a coup detat such as followed the French uprising of 1868. The people who fancy that bull fighting is the noblest development of defense in Spain may get some new ideas from defense in Spain may get some new ideas from

#### THE GHOULS.

"High Daddy" in a New York Seauce Cham-ber Spiritualists as Gamblers.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday. From the N. Y. Herald of pesterday.

Irving Hall last evening was the scene of some high old times. The Gold Exchange was nowhere in comparison to the excitement which prevailed here. Spiritualists were on the warpath and the gobins played the very mischief. Miss Tackaberry gave another scance to prove the "immortality of the soul." What a joily time souls must have, if her revelations (?) are true. While some imagine, poor creatures, that when the soul shutles off its mortal coil and goes to regions unknown, it there enjoys a new creation, untainted with the material workings of this mundane sphere, they little imagine what a of this mundane sphere, they little imagine what a gay and festive scene awaits the soul.

The medium was duly tied under the supervision of a committee—the committee did not do much of the tying, for that would spoil the joke—her mouth the tying, for that would spoil the joke—her month plastered, although her tongue was not prevented from wagging, and then she was placed in the cabinet, and made fast to a chair. The master of ceremonies closed the doors of the cabinet, and, seating himself alongside, called spirit "Ben," who must have been a jolly old soul in the flesh—a cross between a Downeaster and a Fenian. "Ben" announced himself ready to oblige the audience. He was asked how long it took him to reach a c spirit land after he died, and he answered "Only six hours!" "Did he see God when he got there?" "Oh, yes!" Some one asked the spirit if he went to heaven at all. "Well, I guess I didn't go to no other place, not if I knows myself, which I think I do," said the spirit, putting the slim andience in merry spirits. He then sang what the "gods of the gallery" would call songs, and had a duet with some female i pirit to the air of "Villikins and his Dinah," said repirit to the air of "Villikins and his Dinah," said female spirit's voice bearing a remarkable affinity to a falsetto of Ben's voice.

When Ben was asked to ring the bell, after requesting the think that Miss are selected in the best of the selected in the selected in

rolly moulded ankles were thed in full view of the nudience, and by a—lady. Everything having been arranged, Ben got ready to ring the bell. It took a long time to get ready, for in his efforts to get hold of the bell he knocked it over two or three times, came near knocking the cabinet over, exposing the aforesaid ankies rather more than a good spirit would; and, finally, after some tremdudous efforts, succeeded in ringing the bell. Then Ben obligingly untied the medium, threw the cords through an opening in the cabinet, and the manager, who looked furious, and who stated that the playful tricks of the

furious, and who stated that the playful tricks of the spirits should not be marred by earthly discussion, which promissed several times during the performance, declared the meeting adjourned.

And now the spirits were let loose. Since we got up and said that on last Sunday evening Mr. Thurber threw out a challenge to Mr. Van Vieck, by which he agreed to give up the gross receipts of the seance if Mr. Van Vieck would perform as this medium did, Mr. Van Vieck was here to fill his part of the business, and wished to know if the manager was ready to stick to the agreement. Some persons, spiritually inclined, wanted to know if the gentleman would like to win a couple of hundred dollars; they would oblige him: but as neither dred dollars; they would oblige him; but as neither party could make any money out of the other, and as the owner of the hall threatened darkness, the mortals were obliged to leave, and the spirits and goblins could dance on the gas pipes as long as they pleased, and run through them for that matter.

# PHILLIPS.

His Onlulous on the Situation.

From this week's Anti-Slavery Standard. 'I he late elections do not much change the of public affairs. The Republican party can hardly be said to hold its own. Still it remains strong. The most striking feature is the revival of old issues and the interest in new ones. This shows that we are floating away from the keen and angry devotion to the one great question of the war—the negro. In the State of New York the struggle was entirely of local interests. In Massachusetts, a new party—the workingmen—polled nearly fifteen thousand votes, and has placed in the Legislature twenty-five representatives. The woman question also appears more distinctively than it has ever done before.

In the Western States the same diversion of public attention is apparent. This should rouse our friends to more activity—our day is fast slipping away. We must work while the day lasts. Once let public thought float off from the great issue of the war, and it will take perhaps more than a generation to bring t back again. Meanwhile two things are evident. Unless some remedy is devised, the negro will stand in peril and use his rights only at great personal hazard for many years to come. Secondly, it is as uzard for many years to come. Secondly, it is a evident that the administration at Washington does not mean to interfere actively in his behalf. Presi to cannot by any appeal be roused to allow or arrange any.

# POOR HORACE.

How he Looked Yesterday.

The N. Y. Commercial printed the following yes-Horace Greeley manifested himself this morning on one of the Fulton ferry boats, en route for the Tribune office, and took up a commanding position in the ladies' cabin. He omitted, before leaving his abode, to turn out the collar of his overcoat, a fact which was universally commented upon, and excited grave doubt as to the truth of those reports about his methodical habits and neatness of apparel which have been going the rounds of the newspapers. have been going the rounds of the newspapers. Many friends and admirers crowled around and congratulated him upen his escape from the Comptrollership; the philosopher all the while smiling benignantly and fumbling incessantly in the capacious pockets of the famous white scritcut, which was not so white as when we last particularly observed it, five years ago, but, on the contrary, is of a sickly yellow hue, as though it were in the advanced stages of a progressive and incurable jaundice. He carried the usual bundle of papers in his left hand and a mangled copy of the Sun incurable jaundice. He carried the usual bundle of papers in his left hand and a mangled copy of the Sun in his right, inducing the belief that he felt a malicious satisfaction in crumpling it between his fingers. When he emerged from the ferry-house on this side, it was pleasant to observe how the truck and car drivers reined in their horses at the crossing, without so much as a look from the policeman who enjoys see pleasant sinecure of basking in the sun and chewing tobacco at the street corner. Mr. Greeley seemed grateful for this attention, and taking a diagonal course for the Fulton Market, disappeared amid the apple barrels and fruit stands that constitute the enchantment of that delightful preciade.

Corruption in the New York Custom-House-Nearly One Million Dollars Involved-Frau-dulent Claims Received from Washington.

The New York Times, in an article exposing the corruption in the Custom House in that city, says:

The latest developments about the frauds were made to the United States District Attorney by a man named William J. Korn, who was placed under examination last winter for alleged participation in the frauds, together with William H. Whimster and other naties, and who was subset and

examination last winter for alleged participation in the frauds, together with William H. Whimster and other parties, and who was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury. He first visited the Federal building in Chambers street about two months ago, on which occasion he made fresh and startling disclosures in regard to the frauds, charging certain persons with being accessories, who had previously escaped the slightest suspicion.

Among others he mentioned Samuel T. Blatchford, Romaine Mulligan, R. B. Caldwell, James Caldwell, and — Caldwell, the last three named being brothers, as having taken a conspicuous part in the frands. His statement was so clear and straightforward that the District Attorney was immediately induced to make a demand on the Treasury Department at Washington for the documentary evulences of guilt against the accused parties. The latter reached this city on Tuesday, in charge of Mr. George A. Mercer, of the accountant's division in the Treasury Office, being in the shape of a large number of fraudulent drawback claims, on which the United States Government has been defrauded out of \$700,000 and upward. Mr. Blatchford's initials—S. T. B.—were found on many of the export certificates, so-called, which accomments the claims, and, it is said the found on many of the export certificates, so-called, which accompanied the claims, and, it is suid, his guilt will entirely depend on the genuineness of

these initials.

The frands of which he is accused were perpetrated during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, and were connected with the francs in which Whimster, Dickinson, Green, Tremont, Wilson, and several others figured as defendants. The name of the principal offender in the recent charges has not been discontinuously the perpendicular than the recent charges has not been discontinuously and perpendicular.

closed, he not having been apprehended.

Previous to giving a description of the manner in which the drawback frauds were conducted, and which the drawoacs trauds were conducted, and the part performed by the various alleged criminals engaged in them, it may enlighten many readers who are not commercial people to know what is meant by drawback claims. About 1862 a law was passed imposing an internal revenue tax on articles manu-factured, with a provision that if any of the articles were afterwards exported, an amount should be paid to the exporter equal to the amount previously paid as tax. This was called a "drawback." In paid as tax. This was called a "drawback." In order to have a drawback claim recognized an exporter is required, in the first place, to procure a certificate from a Collector of Internal Revenue, showing the amount of tax paid on the articles which were to be exported. After this was obtained it was necessary to make an affidavit in regard to the goods for export, stating their destination, the name or names of the owner or owners, etc. When the export was made the exporter applied to the Drawback Department at the Custom House for a certificate, or outward-bound manifest, as it is designated, certifying that the goods had been exported, and giving certain information about them and the vessels which carried them. It was the duty of a clerk to make out the manifest and to attach his inclerk to make out the manifest and to attach his i tials or name to it as evidence of its genuineness, in order that it might stosequently be endorsed by one of the deputy collectors. Upon the internal revenue certificate, the affidavit and the custom-house manifest being procured, they went to the Auditor's office at Washington, going from there to the United States Treasurer, who issued a check for the amount of the

at Washington, going from there to the United States
Treasurer, who issued a check for the amount of the
drawback claim.

The scheme for swindling the Government by
means of fraudulent drawbacks was first concocled
in the fall of 1866. William H. Whimster and Jerome Reiserberger appear to have been the first
persons who conceived and started the almost unparalleled system of frauds. It is conjectured that
they were led to enter on their operations by the
casy and loose manner in which debenture claims
were obtained. The frand consisted of procuring a
false certificate front-the Custom House that the
goods enumerated in the claim had been exported.
There are about 400 of these fraudulent certificates
in the possession of the Government, the whole
number being made out in such a manner as to excite very little suspicion as to their genuineness.
They are signed with the initials of Charles J.
Theriott and Samuel T. Blatchford, both of whom
were clerks at the Custom House in 1856, '57, and '68,
one belonging to the Drawback Department and the
other to the Export Statistical Bureau. Theriott is
now under \$10,000 bail to appear for trial for complicity in the frauds. He was the principal of the
swindlers in the Custom House, and was used by
them in the most heartless manner. His only recompense for valuable services rendered to the conspirators by which they realized many hundred thousand pense for valuable services rendered to the conspira-

tors by which they realized many hundred thousand dollars was the pattry sum of \$250. Besides manufacturing fraudulent Custom House certificates, Whimster and his associates got forged internal revenue certificates, besides having allida-vits verified by a notary public in their hire, without taking the trouble to make oath before him. Some of the internal revenue certificates were prepared by subordinate revenue officials, who were in collusion with the drawback schemers. The articles mentioned in the certificates were hypothecated, and the names of the owners contained in them were fictitious. Some of the claims were for sums of several thousand dollars, one being as high as \$9000. In one instance the accused parties put in a claim for drawback money on a number of steam cars, stating in their additivit that the latter had been exported in a certain vessel. If the cargo had been real it would have been of sufficient weight to have sunk the vessel. An audacious man, named Wilson, one of Whimster's accomplices, also proceeded to file a claim for the tax on a very large quantity of hypothecated petroleum oil, claiming that it had all been exported. Among the persons who thrived by the ill-gotten gains derived from the United States Treasury was a lawyer named William II. Freer, who acted as claim agent at Washington II. ington. He was allowed a commission of ten per cent, on all the moneys he collected from the Gov-ernment on the debenture claims; but not satisfied with this amount, he quietly appropriated the whole of the drawback money, finally abscending to Europe with about \$80,000 in his possession. District Attorney Pierrein his possession, District Attorney Pierre-pont visited Collector Grinnell yesterday afternoon for the purpose of consulting with him in relation to Mr. Blatchford's case. Several of the fraudulent debenture certificates were compared with the manifests in the Custom House, but the goods named in the former were found to have no representation on the manifest books, leaving st picion of Blatchford's culpability in the matter he evidence in the case will be immediately sub n itted to the Grand Jury for their action. and Wilson will be used as witnesses for the Gov-

# MORRISSEY.

He is Regarded as a Substantial Financier.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 30.
After all there-may be some good in being or having been a prize-fighter. At least so we infer from the complete success of a menace to draw upon his old experience, which was made the other day by the Hon. John Morrissey, member of the United States Congress, speculator in the New York gold ring, and ex-puglist. The notorious Fisk, Jr., whose collapse and dight formed a prominent conwhose collapse and dight formed a prominent con-sequence of the recent speculative favore in Wall street, stood indebted to Mr. Morrissey, or his brokers, in the sum of \$50,000. The brokers who acted for the formidable legislator were young men of high respectability, and through the operations of Fisk, Jr., they had been brought near the verge of rain. Mr. Morrissey took energetic steps to refleve them at least from the pressure of any responsibilities theorems. pressure of any responsibilities incurred on his account; and "litrough a mutual acquaintance," the New York papers tell us, it was intimated to Fisk, Jr., "in very emphatic terms," that the most summary steps would be taken by the honorable and reducibable gentleman, if the money due was not forthcoming even to the uttermost penny. The gentle hint produced immediate effect; the money came, the young here to war. genite that produced lumedate effect; the money came; the young brokers were so far saved, and the legislatorial bruiser "came to his ain again." We should not like to see this kind of appeal to the ultima ratio of the individual man too often made; but in cases like that which we have just noticed, it is difficult to resist a sense of pleasure at the success of such an appeal—even a tendency to covet a more frequent application of the privately. How cess of such an appeal—even a tendency to covet a more frequent application of the principle. How few of us have not most heartily prayed that a sound horsowhipping might beful some wretch on whose mean or vicious nature nothing else could produce the slightest impression? Mr. Morrissay, as the stalwart embodiment of inancial justice, makes rather a notable nature, we see the law of the stalwart embodiment of the stalwart the stalwart enhodiment of Baanchi Justice, makes rather a noisble picture; we see in him a nineteenth century kright errant, who goes about ready by deeds of derring-do to make sure provision for Number One; a combination of Artegali and Taius—the man of equity and the irresistible man of iron—before whom all the craft and perverted courage of a Fisk, Jr., are of no avail. It is not every pair of fists, or the fear of them, that can net £16,000 of Jeopardized cash in a forenoon; and Mr. Morrissey's feat will probably set some people thinking with regret of the days when the prize ring was bester than this generation ever knew it. Perhaps Mr. Morrissey could tell us that at its worst it was not 29 kM as the gold ring. no had as the gold ring.

# DRAWBACK FRAUDS. \_\_\_ | SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of the Hon. Amos Kendall, ex-Postmaster-General, at the Age of 80 Years.

Victoria's Friendship for the Deceased Philanthropist, Peabody-Death Intereferes with a Royal Visit.

Financial and Commercial

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Denth of the Hon. Amos Kendall. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Amos Kendall, who held the position of Postmaster-General during a portion of Jackson's and Van Buren's administration, died this morning, after a protracted illness, aged eighty years and three months. The death of Mr. Kendall occurred at ten minutes before 9 o'clock, at Kendall Green, his residence, near this city. Only the members of his family were present.

### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Refease of a French Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the release of the French ship Malabar, recently seized for violations of the Revenue laws, upon the payment of three times the value of the goods landed, and about one thousand dollars, the costs of suit.

New Railroad. The Virginia City and Truckee Railroad will be completed on the 15th of November. New State Constitution.

A proposition to call a convention to draft a new State Constitution is discussed by the California press. Quantrell.

Quantrell, the leader of the Lawrence massaere, was tracked by a detective to this city, where he enlisted in the army, and was sent to Camp Scott, Nevada. An order was sent for his arrest, but reached there too late, he and three others having deserted.

### FROM THE WEST.

Free Trade Meetings.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 .- Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, has accepted an invitation of prominent citizens to present his views on tariff reform, before the Chamber of Commerce, this evening, at Pike's Hall, and to-morrow night before the general public.

#### FROM EUROPE.

The Queen's Friendship for George Penbody An Invitation to Windsor for a Quiet Talk. By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- I learn to-day that at a moment just immediately prior to the late George Peabody leaving England on his last visit to America, Queen Victoria addressed a letter in royal autograph to him, in which she expressed a great wish to meet him at a personal interview, and requesting him to inform her of the moment of his return to England. On his arrival at his home in this city from the United States, Mr. Peabody, in accordance with her Majesty's invitation, communicated the fact to the Court, and in reply received an invitation from the Queen to come and spend a day quietly with her on her teturn to Windsor from Scot-

When the Queen was subsequently made aware of the very serious Illness of Mr. Penbody, she proposed to visit Sir Curtis Lampson's house, and seel him; but the rapidly fatal termination of the disease prevented her Majesty, to her very great regret, from earrying her friendly intention into practical effect. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 23%; for account, 93%. American securieties quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 83%; 1865s, old, 82%; 1865s, 83%; 10-40s, 78. Erie, 20%; Illinois Central, 98%; Allantic and Great Western, 25%.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71, 20%.

71f. 35c. Liverroot, Nov. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 113;d.; middling Orleans, 112;d. The sales to-day will probably reach 16,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Receipts of the week \$6,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were American. Stock, 435,000 bales; 31,000 of which are American. London, Nov. 12.—Tallow, 46s,@46s. 9s.; Idnseed

ANTWERP, Nov. 12 .- Petroleum opened flat at BREMEN, Nov. 12,-Petroleum closed firm tast This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Alternoon's Quentitions.

LONDON, Nov. 12-1 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93%; for account, 93%. Great Western, 26.

LAVERPOOL, Nov. 12-1 P. M.—Cotton—Stock affoat, 284,000 bales, of which 76,000 are American. Red Western wheat, 8s. 9d.; red winter, 98,000s, 1d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 75,000 quarters, of which 60,000 were from the United States.

Liverpoot, Nov. 12-2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11%@11%d.; middling Orleans, 11% all%d. The safes will not exceed 8000 bales. The market for yarns and fabries at Manchester is BREMEN, Nov. 12 .- Petroleum opens quiet at 7 baiers 9 groats. HAMBURG, Nov. 12.—Petroleum opens quiet and

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York, November 12.—Stocks steady, Money, 627 per cent. Gold, 1264. Five twenties, 802, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 1124; do. 835, do., 1134; do. do., new 1134; do. 867, 1154; do. 1888, 1154; Ten-forties, 1674; do. 1888, 1154; Missouri sixes, 88; 1867, 115%; do. 1868, 115½; Ten-forties, 167%, Virginia sixes, new 52; hissouri sixes, 88; Canton Company, 51; Limberland preferred, 26%; New York Central, 181½; Erle, 28%; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 155%; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 89%; Hilmois Central, 137½; Cloveland and Pittsburg, 84%; Chicago and Rock Island, 163%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Peirce. The attention of the Coart and jury was engaged o-day with the trial of John L. Kearney, upon the to-day with the trial of John L. Kearney, upon the charge of setting fire to property with intent to cheat and defraud the Jefferson Insurance Company, in which the property was insured for \$2500. The house, situate at the N. E. corner of Twelftn and Federal streets, was owned by Mr. Robert Ahmida, and was tenanted by the defendant, who kept a small store on the ground floor and used the other part of the building as a dwelling. About 4 o'clock in the on the ground floor and used the other part of the building as a dwelling. About 4 o'clock in the morning of October 13 an alarm of fire was sounded and the building was discovered burning in the cellar, and the flames soon reached the storeroom. Two persons were on the roof crying "fire" and "murder."

The Reliance Engine was in her house near by at the time, but the company was absent at another fire, but soon returned, and, with the aid of other the time, but the company was absent at another fire, but soon returned, and, with the aid of other companies, in a short time succeeded in extinguishing the flames and saving the building from complete destruction. In the cellar were found a pile of dry shavings and paper. All the doors and windows by which access could be had from the street to the interior of the nouse were fastened. Untilina

#### District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. THIRD EDITION Samuel V. Mays, assignee, vs. George Cuthber An action on a promissory note to recover against the defendant as guarrantor. The defendant denied

the guarantee and the jury found in his favor.
The Pottsville Mining and Manufacturing Company, to use, vs. Eliza Smith, administratrix. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintins,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Nov. 12, 1969, There is a fair amount of business done in loans.

state loans were rather better, with sales of the second series at 106%, and the war loan at 101. City sixes were steady at 101 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 48.56%, 48% b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 53%, catawissa preferred at 36%, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 117%. 28% was offered for Philadelphia and Erie; 53 for Lehigh Valley, and 36% for North Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.
In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Dela-

ware Division at 45, 33°, was bid for Lehigh Navi-gation; 14 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 58 for Morris preferred. Coal stocks were neglected. Bank stocks were steady, with sales of Western at 71, and Consolidation at 42.

Passenger Railway shares were very dull. 70 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh; 44% for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12 for Hestouville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

To same time last year..... 878,460 02

Stock Quotations by Telegraph- 1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.—The Flour market is excessively

dull, and, in the absence of any demand for ship-

ment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the

local trade in lots at \$5@5.25 , for superfine: \$5.25@

5:50 for extras; Northwestern extra family at \$5:50@6:25; Pennsylvania do. do., \$5:75@6:50; Ohio and Indiana do. do., \$6@6:50; and fancy brands,

\$6 75@7 50, according to quality. Hye Flour is steady

at \$6 \(\pi\) barrel.

There is a better feeling in the Wheat market, but

There is a better feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 2500 bushels red at \$1.90 @1.98. Rye is steady at \$1.90 @1.98 bushels for Western. Corn is in fair request at full prises; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.95; new do. at \$5.60 eoc.; and high Western mixed at \$1.61.92. Oats are without material change; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 59600c, and Delaware at sile. Barley is quiet; 2000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at \$1, and 1000 bushels four-rowed Canada at \$1.51%. Barley Malt cannot be quoted over \$1.25. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$32.50 @ ton.

Whisky is firmer, and holders ask \$1.04 for iron-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived, steamships Malts, from Liverpool, and Fah-Kee, from Bermuda. (Hig Anglo-American Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—Arrived, steamship Donmark, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 12.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with nucle, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Hobelten, N. J.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Hobelten, N. J.

Schr M. J. Cox, Balteman, from Plymouth.

Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, from Plymouth.

Schr R. I. Simmons, Gandy, from Beston.

Schr John Walker, Davis, from Providence.

Schr John Walker, Davis, from Providence.

Schr Mm. Wilson, Brown, from Providence.

Schr Adeline Townsend, Risley, from New York.

Sohr Adoline Townsend, Risley, from New York.

EASTON & McM & HON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, Nov. II.—Seven barges leave in tow to-Bight for Baltimore, light.
John Van Buren, with hay, for Philadelphia.

St. James, with salt, for Philadelphia, Major O'Reilley, with barley, for Philadelphia.

Alvin Clark, with empty harrels, for Philadelphia, Deli Hynes, with empty harrels, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, Nov. II.—The following barges leave in tow to-night castward:

Bookwood; Sheldon; Harvest Moon; A. Allison; Fanny A. Greenman; W. T. Blessing; P. Abbe; Ticino; Joseph Byrnes; and A. C. Dornfield, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lalla Rookh, Sutherland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put back to Liverpool 29th ult., having collided with ship Propontis off the bar.

Barque Pleiades, Holt, hence, at Matanzas 3d inst.

Brig Helen, Doane, hence, at Barbados 25th ult.

Brig Eunice, Barker, hence, at Mayaguez previous to 23d ult.

Ed ult. Bebr Hattie Ross, Myrick, hence for St. Lucia, at Bar-bades 13th ult. Sebr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence, at Barbados 24th

Schr Oprest, Heath, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall

River 8th inst.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, salled from
Law Lockers little inst.

Pacific Mail Steam... 57

bound packages.

From Pottsville From Schuytkill Haven

From Port Clinton....

100 sh Cata Pf ..... 3634

#### WASHINGTON.

\$488-10.
The City Building, Savings, and Loan Association of Philadelphia, vs. George Farrel, executor. A ft. fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintift, \$3685-60.
Jesse S. Jackson vs. Nathan Stretch and Benjamin H. Brown. An action to recover for papering houses in Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue. Verdict for plaintift, \$164.
Williams & Ferguson vs. James O'Brien. An action on a mechanics' lien to recover for work done and materials furnished. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$140-20. Our Fleet in Cuban Waters Enlarged-The Remains of Peabody-The Cuban Junta and the Cabinet - Important Decision by the Revenue Commissioner plaintiffs, \$140.30.

Doerr, Son & Co. vs. Joseph Gingerly. An action to recover for putting up window shutters in defendant's residence, at Broad and Jefferson streets. -Counterfeiters Arrested.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Fleet in the West Indies-More Iron-Clads Sent Down. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Friday, Nov. 12, 1889. There is a fair amount of business done in loans, with money comparatively easy on call at 6@8 per cent,—the former figures at bank. In the paper market, however, there is considerable distrust among lenders, which can only be accounted for by the repeated heavy failures in New York of old houses, supposed to have been among the staunchest in that city. The result is great firmness in the rates for the best paper, known as glit-edged, and a close scrutiny of all offerings, both in and out of the banks. The range on the street is 8@10 per cent., and at the banks nominally legal rates for customers, with good round sums left on deposit.

The Gold market continues weak, with a slow downward movement in the premium. Sales at the opening at 126%, advanced to 126%, and closing about noon at 126%.

There is very little doing in Government bonds, and prices continue about steady.

There is a fair degree of activity in the Stock market, and prices generally remain without change. Stale loans were rather better, with sales of the second series at 106%, and the war loan at 101. City street were steady at 101 for the new jesses. Washington, Nov. 12 .- It has been stated from time to time that various vessels of wir had been ordered to the West India squadron, and it is now known that the Navy Department has been concentrating a large fleet in Cub n waters and the immediate vicinity of Cu'a. Vessels are still being fitted out and sent down. The iron-clad Dictator, one of the largest in tle service, leaves to-day. The Swatara has j st been fitted out, and goes into commission oday. She will make a trial trip to Aspinwall. and then go to Cuba.

The Nantasket has also been ordered to the West Indies, together with another iron-clad. We have now enough iron-clads in the neighborhood of Cuba to blow the whole Spanish navy out of the water if it was concentrated there. The object of the administration is to have a large force on the West Indies station while trouble exists between Spain and Cuba, so that, should any emergency arise whereby our Government might become involved, we could make short work of the Spanish navy.

The Cuban Junta and the Administration. Senor Lemus, the Cuban envoy, with other members of the Junta, are here, and are making a desperate effort to get our Government to take immediate action. The subject has received much attention of late from members of the administration, and it will probably be considered in Cabinet to-day.

Penbody's Remains. The Secretary of the Navy has sent a despatch by cable to the American Minister at London, tendering the use of a United States man-ofwar to bring the remains of the late George Peabody home. Admiral Radford, commanding the European squadron, has been ordered to detail the best ship of his fleet for that purpose.

A despatch received last night announced that the English Government had detailed a man-of-war for the same purpose .- ED. EVE. The Railroad Imbrogilo.

#### Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 12 .- The cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad Company now leave for and arrive from the North on regular time, the obstructions to the track having been removed by the laborers of the company soon after Judge Olin granted an injunction restraining Mayor Bowen from further obstructing the track.

#### Official Announcement of the Death of Hon. The following order was Issued to-day:-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12 .- The Hon. Robert J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was distinguished for patriotism and for various and eminent public services. In recognition of these services, and as a mark of respect for his memory, business will be suspended in the Treasury Department on the day of his funeral. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL

Secretary of the Treasury.

Counterfeit Stamp Dealers. The Internal Revenue Office has information of the conviction at Louisville, Ky., of Vonstein, for dealing in counterfelt tobacco stamps, and he is sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Kellogg has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 15th of December.

Ensign A. B. Speye is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Chief Engineer W. H. Rinthanford is de-

tached from duty at Providence, and is ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola. First Assistant Engineer John Purdy is de-

tailed from duty at Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

Important Decision by the Revenue Commis-

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to the Assessor at Santa Fe, New Mexico, relative to the liability of parties who purchase gold-dust and retorted gold to special tax as brokers, in which he states that it is not held by the Internal Revenue Office that the buying, selling, or dealing in gold-dust raises the liability on the part of those doing such a business to a broker's. Gold-dust is not bultion within the definition the same as given by the lexicographer Aldin, in the 'Encyclopedia,' and is not believed to have been the intention of Congress to include gold-dust under the term "bullion." With regard to retorted gold, however, the case is, in the opinion of this officer, different, and persons dealing in the same by buying or purchasing should be regarded as brokers, as buying or selling bullion. Retorted gold constitutes a cohesive mass, being entirely different in this respect from the dust, while the gold ore might perhaps be said to be gold in the mass, especially in cases where it is found in a very pure state; there is yet a wide difference between it and the smallest gold of the retort. The Commissioner is of the opinion that all gold removed in even one degree from the ore by the process of smelting should be classed as bullion for purposes of tax. The assessor is directed that his assessments should stand in cases where parties make it a business to buy retorted gold.

# FROM NEW YORK.

Disaster on the Harlem Railroad. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

F New York, Nov. 12 .- A passenger train was thrown from the Harlem Railroad track last evening, at the junction with the New Haven road, completely overturning the engine. The fireman was killed, and the engineer, Walbridge, received injuries that will prove fatal. The baggage master was also injured. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. The switch tender has fled.

# FROM THE WEST.

A Total Wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12 .- The schooner Live Yankee, loaded with wheat, is a total wreck at High Island. The erew were saved, except the cook, who died from exposure.