THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.-NO. 120.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CHEROKEES.

The Trouble with the Squatters on the Chero-ice Neutral Lands-The Present Stuation of Affairs.

The Washington Intelligencer of November 16 gives the fellowing interesting particulars of the Cherokee

The squabbles of Mr. Joy with the squatters in Kansas have not diminished in bitterness with the sending of the military there. News reaches us from time to time of outrages and conflicts between the civil authorities and these frontiersness, which the presence of a few companies of cavalry is totally in-

adequate to suppress. In connection with this mat-ter a slight sketch of the history of the improglio may prove interesting to our readers.

It seems, then, that in 1885 the Cherokee nation, in removing to the lands they now occupy, were ap-prehensive that they would not preve sufficiently extensive for their wants and our chased under treaty prehensive that they would not preve sufficiently extensive for their wants, and purchased under treaty from the Government, sabetioned by the United States Senate, 800,000 acres of land in Kansas, for which they paid \$500,000 in gold. In ante-bellum times they remained in undisturbed possession of these lands, out on the breaking out of the late war the tribe became divided, one portion going South and the other remaining on the ground. Up to that time no whites had settled on the so-termed neutral lands. But in 1866 they found white squatters sprinkled over the territory, and made an additional treaty with the Government, in which it was agreed that the State of Kansas should have jurisdiction treaty with the Government, in which it was agreed that the State of Kansas should have jurisdiction over them, and they also executed a trust to the Government to sell the lands at a price not less than \$1 per acre, cash. Under that treaty Secretary Harlan sold the lands to a Connecticut emigration society, receiving \$25,000 in cash and arranging for the deferred payments.

the deferred payments.

When Mr. Browning became Secretary of the Interior he set aside this sale as being contrary to the terms of the treaty. This left the trust in full force, Another stipulation in the treaty of 1886 was to the effect that where any whites had squatted on the lands up to that time, they might have the privilege of purchasing not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, at a price to be appraised by a commis-sion to be appointed for that purpose. Under this stipulation some eleven thousand whites then there purchased 155,000 acres. (The present trouble is not with these original squatters.) The remaining 643,000 acres were then sold by Mr. Browning to Mr. 643,000 acres were then sold by Mr. Browning to Mr. Joy, a prominent Western railroad lawyer and manager. He paid down the sum of \$75,000 on the purchase, and has since made several payments. Mr. Cox, the present Secretary, has affirmed the sale to Joy: but, in the meantime, many other whites have squatted on the lands, and they are the troublesome customers whom Mr. Joy is trying to dispossess. They have made themselves strong by secret combination, and a number of lives have already been sacrificed on a number of lives have already been sacrificed on a number of the quarret up to the present time. These illegal settlers are trying to keep up the fight to get the Government to interfere by legislation or otherwise giving them pre-emption claims to the lands they have improved. Mr. Joy is now engaged in building the great "Misseuri River, Fort Scott, and California which has its termina at California. Gulf' railroad, which has its terminus at Galveston, Texas, and in its course passes over these lands, and is obstructed on all hands by these troublesome people. The affair is now threatened with a new complication by recent movements of the Cherokees, who begin to be anxious as to the final issue. Mr. Joy's legal agent is in town in his interest, endeavoring to secure his client in undisputed possession of his purchase.

THE GRAVE.

A Ghastly Quarrel-Pittsburg Wants to Tear Out One of Her Cemeteries. We find these particulars of a singular dispute in the Pittsburg Chronicle of November 15:-

The graveyard quarrel has recommenced. Every-body thought that peace had come at last to the much vexed Methodist graveyard of the Eleventh ward. It was a mistake. Another meeting was held last evening at the Second ward School House, on Ross street, and this meeting proved conclusively that the peace believed in was not to be longer hoped for. The attendance was large, comprising, among others, several widowed ladies.

Captain Andrew Miller, Chairman of the Committee, presented a verbal report. He said that since the last meeting of the lot owners the committee had had an interview with two of the Commiss propositions submitted to the lot owners from the Commissioners had been agreed upon as the basis of a compromise. He, in company with one of the Commissioners, had visited the office of Mr. White, attorney for the Commissioners, for the purpose of having the agreement put in writing, and at the sug-gestion of Mr. White, the Commissioner backed down from the agreement, so that the matter now stands as it was before the compromise. Mr. White said he held that the reputed lot own-

ers had no title to the ground, and that they would find the Supreme Court would sustain him. The Commissioners had submitted several other propositions, but they were so mean that he had told them he would not offer them to the meeting of

The only one of these propositions that he would report was as follows:—They propose that each lot owner purchase a lot in some other burying-ground and remove the remains of their dead interred in the old graveyard, and they (the Commissioners) will pay the actual cost of removing the dead, providing the price for such work does not exceed the sum o twenty dollars. After the dead are all removed and the ground cleared away, they will pay each lot owner the sum of ten dollars, the price originall paid for each lot. This was the proposition in sub-stance, but it was enough to satisfy the lot-holder

stance, but it was enough to satisfy the lot-holder of the unfairness of the Commissioners.

Mr. Floyd said he was in favor of retaining the ground for graveyard purposes. He saw by the reports of the meetings that it was supposed that the lot holders were unanimous in wishing the compromise. This was a mistake. The speaker, with others, never favored it. The member offered the following resolution, which was unanimously following resolution, which was unanimously

Acopted:

Resolved, That we carnestly request the Commissioners of Liberty and Smithfield Street Stations and Cemetery Board to bring back all the corpses that they have removed, and bury them as nearly as possible in the graves that were purchased for them, and place the grave marks to the same. And we pledge ourselves to pay an assessment of \$1000 towards the expense of a permanent fence around the same so that Gabriel's trumpet will be the pirst to disturb them.

GAY GAMBOLIERS.

Sudden Descent of Police on a Gambling Esta-blishment—A Warning to Young Men.

It has been known to many of the members of the police force for some time that at a certain locality on Washington street might be found a gambling den that was doing a wholesale business, and that was more numerously attended than any similar establishment in the city. It was visited by persons of almost every age and condition—earnest devotees, establishment in the city. It was visited by persons of almost every age and condition—carnest devotees, who manifested an ardent deerre to become intimately acquainted with the gentle disposition of the tiger. The worshippers were all earnestly engaged at their devotions, when consternation suddenly seized upon every one. The Assyrian had "come down like a wolf on the fold," their cohorts chiefly gleaming with blue, and very kindly "gathered them in." It required a large force to make the capture, as there proved to be about forty-one, and the whole force could not gain access to the rooms at once, force could not gain access to the rooms at once, which were in the second story, and the arrests had to be made and sent down stairs in detachments. Eight of the party were professional gamblers, and the balance noviciates. A great many "chips" were cured, but the most valuable machinery was

It was a sorry sight to see the poor fellows ar-ranged upon the sidewalk previous to receiving the order to "forward" toward Sheriff Parker's Institute, and it was still more amusing to hear the many enand it was still more amusing to hear the many entreaties uttered by some to the police that they would not take them to jail. One would excite the compassion of the police by stating that he would not have his wife know of his arrest for the world; another feared exposure on the state of t another feared exposure on account of his em-ployers, and they tried nearly every method to inployers, and they tried nearly every method to induce the inexorable policemen to relax their rigid and indiscriminate rules, that they might be favored this once only, but they wouldn't relax. The proprietors of the tiger gave bail for their appearance, and also those who were able to produce an amount of filthy lucre sufficient to guarantee their appearance for trial; others, too, who were fortunate enough to possess collateral equivalents to the amount of ball demanded were also liberated, and the impecunious had to suffer incarceration. Some of the gentlemen betrayed fearlessness and swaggered considerably—exultingly remarking that they would criminate some high officials if they were not liberated at once; and thought to gain release by

berated at once; and thought to gain release by This will prove a wholesome lesson, we hope, to This will prove a wholesome leason, we hope, to some of the unfortunate young gentlemen who have been caught in this unfortunate dilemma, and with the hope that the lesson will prove a salutary one, we will forbear mentioning their names this once, that their diagrace may not be known to their parents and friends.—Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 15. A LIFE CHAPTER.

Howa Drunken Husband Took Care of a Dying Wite. The Chicago Republican of Nov. 14 has the follow-

Ing painful narrative:—

In the year 1887 it would appear that there was united in the couris of matrimony William Ellis and Dora Skelton. From that time until the death of Mrs. Ellis, on the 28th of September last, it is not known that any event occurred to create any trouble in the family, such as required or deserved public in the family, such as required or deserved pubknown that any event occurred to create any trouble in the family, such as required or deserved public comment. During all this time the husband and wife continued to live together, and there were born unto them several children. These children, by their next friend, have just caused a petition to be filed in the Superior Court, asking the appointment of a guardiant to take charge of them, on the ground that their father is a man of such immoral habits as to render him an unfit instructor and protector. The petitioners are Harriet, Edgar, and Robert N. Ellis, they being the only living children except a boy aged 10 years. These petitioners represent that they are at present living with their grandmother, Esther Skilton, but that they are subject to the father, who proposes soon to remove them to his more immediate custody. It is further represented that the father is addleted to the excessive use of intoxicating drink, and is seldom entirely free from the effects of it. He is also guilty of neglect in providing for the weats of his children, and in giving them moral training or instruction; does not allow them to a tend common schools or Sunday School, and treats them with harshness and cruelty. He is also charged with being guilty of using profune and indecent language to such an exand cruelty. He is also charged with being guilty ousing profane and indecent language to such an extent that the youngsters can swear quite predictional already, and that he is utterly devoted to his habit pation, and ever since the birth of the fire 1859, his wife and children have been cothe on assipation, and ever since the out to the first child, in 1859, his wife and children have been ciothed and fed, in a great measure, by the relatives of the deceased; and it is represented that the father has spent most of his time in saloons. It appears that Rev. William D. Skilton and John

Skilton are desirous to be appointed guardians of o petitioners. Mrs. Esther Skilton made affidavit to the following effect:—'I have visited the house of William Ellis during the lifetime of his wife, and have seen him is such an intoxicated condition that he could not stand un; he has also visited the children when he was unable to walk without assistance and guidance,"

Mrs. Sarah Radeliffe made affidavit as follows :-Mrs. Sarah Radeliffe made affidavit as follows:—
"I know the habits of Elis, having been frequently at the house during the fillness of his wife, and I was there as nurse during the sickness; I know that Ellis was constantly and habitually drunk. He manifested great indifference as to the recovery and comfort of any member of his family who might be ill, refusing to provide food or medicine, and affiant or some one else was obliged to purchase the prescriptions made by the physician. He was so regardless of propriety and destitute of feeling that all the day preceding the death of his wife he lay in a shed adjacent to the house or in a saloon near by drinking freely. During the day, under the precesse of fanning freely. During the day, under the pretense of fanning his wife or offering some attention, he took from under her pillow her portemonnale, containing about one dollar, while she was in an unconscious condition, and appropriated it to his own use. When returning from the funeral of his wife, he stopped at a salson for ligner, and remained until one of his a saleon for liquor, and remained until one of his children was sent for him. All the petitioners have acquired the habit of using profane language, the eldest being a girl aged seven years, and the young-

ert a boy of two and a half years."

Mrs. Lizzie Danfouth and Mrs. Mary A. Wainwright, a sister of the deceased, made adidaviss in support of the above.

FIRE.

The Chicago Wigwam Burned-The Place of Abraham Lincoln's Nomination a Thing of the

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15. The Republican wigwam of Chicago is no more. It departed in a volume of fire and a cloud of smoke at 9 o'clock last night. Peace to its ashes! It was the grandest and at the same time the most dilapidated structure in the United States. Within its walls freedom was born, and it gave to America the most illustrious character in her history. It was built for the convention that nomivated the first Republican President. The choice fell on Abraham Lincoln. It stood through his term of office, and stood yet firm when the builts of the traiter assessing entitled. when the bullet of the traitor assassin ended the martyr's life. The mission of the party that reared it was not yet accomplished. It stood unshaken during all the years of the war, biding its time, and knowing that the right must conquer. It got to be a shabby building. Standing in the very heart of the business part of the city, it seemed like the relic of another age, between the colossal brick and marble palaces that looked down pon it from side to side. But no one possessed the hardihood to lay the ruthless hand of the innovator upon its sacred walls, while its mission—the full freedom of every inhabitant in America—was not yet accomplished. It stood in imminent peril of fire a dozen times, the last instance being less than a month ago. But before last night the protecting genius of liberty seemed to watch and guard over its historic timbers, to save it from destruction before its allotted time. That time had come. America is

The wigwam was crected in May, 1860, by the Re-ublican Central Committee of Chicago, and cost \$15,000. As soon as Chicago had been fixed upon as the place for helding the National Republican Con-vention, the necessity for providing some building canable of containing the vast crowd of people which would be in attendance led to its inception. The funds required for its construction and preparation were the free gift of the patriotic, public spirited people of the city. It was constructed entirely of wood, John McEwen being the contractor, and, when completed, presented a plain but tasteful appearance. It stood at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, on what was known as the "Sau-ga-nash" lot, with a frontage of one hundred feet on Lake and one hundred and eighty feet on Market street, and a height, at the front, of thirty feet. At the centre of the Market street front was a semi-circular facade, surmounted by an eggle and shield, supporting a tall flagstaff, while on the facade was inscribed the words:— "Irrepressible and undivided." Towers of suitable size at either end completed the architectural adorn-ments. On the inside, at the east side of the building, was an immense platform one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, standing in the centre, with a committee-room at either end. At the opposite side, and extending along the entire length, were the galleries for spectators. The building was capaole of holding ten thousand persons.

STARTLING RUMOR.

The Spanish Gunboats at Delamater's Said to be in Peril-Threatened Burning by the

The work of completing the Spanish flotilla, now ying at the Delamater Iron Works, is proceeding rapidly, and there is every prospect of the vessels completion by the first week in December. A startling rumor is abroad, to the effect that the vessels are to be burned and scuttled by the enemies of Spain, while lying at their docks on the Hudson. There is good reason to believe that the friends of Cuba and Peru have long regarded them with anxlety. Fearing that our Government may be prevalied upon to release the craft, they will probably strike a desperate blow at them while yet there is

They are built of wood, moored side by side, and should a fresh breeze be blowing, a seaman knows at which end of the tier to start the fire so that it will burn rapidly and well. In such an event the fleet would be destroyed long before assistance could arrive, and if any vessels were saved from the devouring element, it would only be by scuttling and sinking them, which would attain the object of the incendiaries just as well as the destruction by fire,—
N. Y. Times of to-day.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Pressure on the President to Recommend the Recognition of Cubau Independence. A special despatch to the New York World, dated

A special despatch to the New York World, dated yesterday, says:—
Omicial despatches to the State Department from our consul at Havana say that the Cuban revolution is in a rather quiet and somewhat demoralized state. But little has been done lately, and no advantage has resulted to either side. The fact is, the contest is virtually transferred here to Washington, where all kinds of influences are being brought to bear on the President to induce him to recommend the recognition of Cuban independence. Besides this, the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are belabored by the representatives of the Cuban Junta, and other Cuban sympathizers, to report early in Deand other Cuban sympathizers, to report carly in De-cember the resolution referred to them in April last,

which provides for recognizing Cuba. The Report of the Indian Peace Commission,

A special to the Herald says:—
The Indian Peace Commission meet here to-morrow to hear the report of Mesars. Welch, Brunet and Bishop, a sub-committee sent out to examine into the condition of the Indians. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Pelix R. Brunet, of Pittaburg, two members of the Commission, arrived this evening; the others are expected in she morning. The report of the sub-committee, after being approved by the other members of the Commission, will be submitted

to the Secretary of the Interior and by him embodied in his report to Congress. The report is quite lengthy, and goes into details not only of the present condition of the Indians, but of their past history. Among the recommendations made is one that the Witchitas, a friendly tribe, be assigned a reservation of their own. It appears that they have been among the most illy used of the Indian tribes, both by whites and the Indians, and according to the terms of a recent treaty all their lands have been given away to other tribes, leaving the Wachitas homeless. The committee were among the Indians thirty-six days after they left railroad communication, and were treated with great consideration by the military authorities. Messys. George H. Stuart and Brunet called upon the President this evening. It is understood that he cordially approves of what has been done by the Cammission, and is anxious to have their plans carried out. It may be stated here have their plans carried out. It may be stated here that there is no foundation for the stories which have been circulated relative to differences between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Peace Commission. They have worked together in entire harmony from the beginning.

KIDNAPPING KENNEDY.

Body-snatching by a Police Superintendent— The Most High-handed Outrage of the Period Blue Coats, Brass Buttons, and Batons De-fying the Law—The Grand Jury Take Ken-

Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, has, it seems, got himself in trouble at last. And it is all of his own doing. Everybody who knows anything about this man, knows that he is strong-willed, brutal, and despotic. Whenever a matter in which the police are involved comes up, Kennedy, if he finds he cannot have things all his own way, raves and foams and stamps about his office in the most furious manner, and uses language that was never intended to be for ears polite. The fact is that this man has been a disgrace to the Police Department almost from the moment that he entered it. The high-handed outrages that he has committed are Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, has, high-handed outrages that he has committed are quite numerous enough to make a volume, and would be a splendid edition to the dime literature of the day.

KENNEDY AS A LIVE BODY-SNATCHER. Recently he turned his attention to the science of kidnapping. The case in which he began the prac-tice of this congenial science has already been re-ported, but in view of the fact that the Grand Jury have taken it in charge, a recapitulation of the par-ticulars connected with it cannot prove uninterest-ing. On last Thursday night John Crawford was arrested in Florence's saloon on Broadway. He was arrested on a warrant issued by a magistrate of Chantauqua county—the warrant calling for the arrest of Luke Egan, who stood charged with having committed a burglary in that county. Crawford protested against the arrest, and said that his name was not Luke Egan, and that he never made use of any other name than that given him by his parents.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT CORROBORATED. He was locked up over night and on the following norning was confronted with Kennedy at Police Headquarters. He told Kennedy that the arrest was a mistake, and repeated what he said the night before, namely, that his name was John Crawford. He further stated that he never even heard of the name of Luke Egan before. At this interview Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth ward police, and Detective McCord, of the Central Office, were present. Both of these officers enjoy a vast acquaintance Both of these officers enjoy a vast acquaintance with the thieves, burglars, and others of that ilk not only in this city but throughout the country, and they both said that the prisoner was not Luke Egan, a man who was well known to both of them.

KENNEDY WAVES HIS SCEPTRE.
And now Kennedy showed the whole of his cloven foot. The devil stuck right out. He turned red in the face, and ordered the Fourteenth ward police to deliver the prisoner at once into the custody of two detectives and Sheriff Andrews, of Chautauqua county. This order was obeyed, and Crawford, still asserting his innocence, was taken to Chautauqua county. Kennedy to make his order was arnitrary county. Kennedy, to make his order more arbitrary and obnoxious, instructed the officers to take the prisoner out of the city in less than half an hour, in order to prevent the service of a writ of habeas

THE HABEAS CORPUS.
Yesterday morning the case came up before Judge Cardozo in the Supreme Court, when the following traverse to the return of the writ of habeas corpus, traverse to the return of the writ of habeas corpus, which was served on Kennedy on Friday last:

In the matter of the writ of habeas corpus sued out by John Crawford against John A. Kennedy. The above-named relator, John Crawford, by William F. Howe, his counsel, for answer and traverse to the return made to the return of the writ of habeas corpus, herein says. First, that the said relator was in the custody and under the control of the said kennedy, at the City and County of New York, at the time the said writ was sued out and control of the said Kennedy, at the City and County of New York, at the time the said writ was sued out and served upon the said kennedy, and that said Kennedy, well knowing that said writ was so sued out of this honorable Court, in gross contempt and in open violation of the State law and the Constitution delivered up the said relator to the Sheriff of Chantaqua county, and caused said relator to be kidnapped and conveyed out of this county without any lawful warrant or legal process, although the said Kennedy well knew that relator was not the person regarded by said Sheriff: whereupon relator prays this honorable Court to direct testimony to be taken upon the issue joined herein that such order may be made in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet.

of counsel for relator, No. 138 Leonard street, New York city.

November 16, 1869. The paper was received by Judge Cardozo, who appointed Friday next at noon as the time to hear the testimony in the case. THE GRAND JURY AT WORK.

There is no doubt that the Grand Jury has begun investigating the matter with a view to presenting an indictment against Kennedy for transcending his nower and spiriting away an innocent person. Cap-tain Walsh, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, was before the jury yesterday, and other witnesses are to

LOTTERIES.

Arrest of Dealers in Tickets in New York—Excitement Among the Fraternity.

The managers of the lottery business in this city and their ticket agents are very much disturbed by

and their ticket agents are very much disturbed by the recent action of Supervisor Dutcher, who has selzed the books of the principal offices, and has also caused the arrest of the dealers who are engaged in the sale of tickets without previously obtain ing the necessary Government Reense. Yesterday the various persons interested were constantly on the move between the offices of Collector Balley of the Thirty-second Internal Bevenue District, in Cedar street, and that of Supervisor Dutcher, in Liberty street. The latter has the matter in charge, and was kept busy giving an audience to the many who were anxious to explain their relationship to the case, or who sought for information in regard to his present status. Prominent among those seen at the entrance to the Supervisor's office was an ex-State Senator and an ex-member of the lower house of Congress. His establishment is reported to be under seizure; it is said that the difference already discovered in the returns of receipts to the Asses-sor of the district and the actual receipts will warrant the commencement of an action in the United States Courts for the recovery of at least \$40,000 tax not paid, besides the penalties for failure to make not paid, besides the penalties for failure to make proper returns. Some of the vendors of the lottery tickets say that they deposited the \$100 license fee with their principal as far back as March last to enable him to procure for them the Government license, but that he failed to do so, and instead retains the money, leaving them liable to arrest and punishment for failure to comply with the Revenue law. In this connection, the dealers insimuate that the action of the chief manager is suggested more by a desire on his part to drive many of the dealers. by a desire on his part to drive many of the dealers out of the business, and to secure a monopoly of it to himself and his chosen people. A very few days will doubtless develop this whole matter.—V. Y.

A FAMILY HORROR.

Hideous Crime in the Household of a Deceased

From the Pittsburg Post, Nov. 15. By a gentleman who arrived in this city from Car-rollion, Greene county, Illinois, yesterday, we learn the general facts concerning a startling crime in that yienity.

that vicinity:—
It involves the family of a widowed daughter of a late Governor of Illinois. For some time suspicious have been had that all was not right with a young daughter belonging to the family, who became the object of neighborhood scandal. Two or three weeks ago she was taken very sick, and the aid of a physician was called in, by whom she was found to be in labor. He contented himself by prescribing, but, as he now says, did not remain until the denoument. he now says, did not remain until the denouement. Several days having passed, and matters resuming their ordinary course, without any apparent change in the number of the family, suspicion was excited, which, becoming somewhat uncomfortable to the physician referred to, led him to make a clean bresst of his knowledge of the affair. On Wednesday last matters came to a crisis, resulting in a search of the premises, when the body of a newly-born infant was found in a outhouse vault on the premises. Physicians who examined the remains gave it as their opinion that the child had been born alive. Our informant states that the widow, her daughter, and a son-inlaw, whose wife is now dead, but who is suspected of knowing quite too much of the affair, have been arrested and held for examination. The community are reported to be very much excited over the affair are reported to be very much excited over the affair

The Georgia State Fair-The Alabam a Legislature-Trouble with Contesting Members-To-Day's Cable Quotations.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The Red River Rebellion-Forther Particulars
-Repudiation of the New Dominion.
CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Additional letters from Pembina, dated November 3 and 4, received at St. Paul, give additional particulars of the Red river rebellion. It seems that Governor McDougall remained over night in the second Hudson Bay stockade, about two miles from the United States border. In the morning he was notified by five hundred rebels to leave the British territory by nine o'clock, which he declined to do. At nine o'clock the rebels marched into the stockade, and the Governor and his party marched out in haste, and betook themselves to United States territory. The rebels are determined, and the inaccessibility of the country, the near approach of winter, and other obstacles, render doubtful the success of military operations. The rebellion is a temporary success, and further developments are awaited. The cause of the uprising is opposition to being annexed to the Canadian Confederation under the New Dominion, and a determination on the part of the people of the British Red River settlement that they shall be allowed to remain independent of the British colony, and subject only to the Government of England. The affair will probably result in war and bloodshed before

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Georgia State Fair. Macon, Nov. 16 .- The crowd here in attendance upon the State Fair is immense, and every train brings fresh accessions. General Wade Hampton arrived here this morning. He will deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society. Hon. Mark A. Cooper delivered an address this afternoon upon the destiny of Georgia, and the interests and policy of cotton planters indicated thereby. It was a strong, practical effort, and was received with much favor by a large and attentive audience. Alabama Legislature-The Coming State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16 .- All the newly-elected members of the Legislature have been admitted to seats. The seats of Messrs, Proskauer and Magee (Democrats), from Mobile, will be contested by their opponents in the Senate.

Mr. Pennington (Republican) introduced a resolution requesting Congress to remove all the disabilities of the fourteenth amendment.

The eighth annual Fair of the Alabama State ricultural Society commences in this city on the 23d, and continues four days. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate a very large crowd. All the indications are that in point of numbers and entries it will surpass any of the former Fairs.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Golden Wedding. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17 .- Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's golden wedding, yesterday, came off brilliantly. Many golden presents were received. Rev. Dr. Mahan performed the marriage ceremony. A large assemblage of relatives and friends, in the evening, devoted themselves to pleasantry and numerous jokes, and nearly all their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren were present.

Heavy rain all last night.

All business suspended to-morrow for Thanksgiving. Governor Bowie gives a grand entertainment at Annapolis.

The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- A snow storm com-

menced at 8 o'clock last night, which soon turned to rain and increased to a violent gale

from the northeast. The storm still continues, and rain is falling in torrents. The high wind has blown down chimneys, trees, etc., and caused unusually high tides, entalling much damage. Telegraphic communication is seriously FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—Consols, 93½ for money and account. American securities guiet and stendy, 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 83½; 16-40s, 77½. Eric, 20½; Illinois Central, EIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red winter

LONDON, Nov. 17—11 A M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d. 66s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 6is. 6d. 6sis. 9d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Nov. 17.—Stocks steady. Money 667 per cent. Gold, 127. Five-twenties, 1863, coupon. 115½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., new, 115½; do. 1865, 115½; Ten-forties, 107½; Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 89½; Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 89½; Canton Company, 51½; Camberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 185½; Erie. 27½; Reading, 97½; Hadson River, 164; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 88½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Chicago and Rock Island, 168¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186½; Western Union Telegraph, 35½. New York Money and Stock Markets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer - Judges Pelree and Paxson. THE DOLAN HOMICIDE.

In the case of Robert Collins, who was tried for the murder of the boy Dennis Doian, on the night of July 5, before reported, the jury last night rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was dis-charged. The Court adjourned until Friday

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Mary Sweeney and Annabel Sweeney vs. Jacob G, Neafie. This was an action brought by the widow and daughter of John Sweeney, an engineer, in the employ of the defendant, to recover damages for his loss, he having been killed in December last by the loss, he having been killed in December last by the explosion of a botter in defendant's factory in Ludlow street, the allegation being that the defendant was guilty in having a defective boiler in his works. The defense denied the imputation of negligence, alleging that all the known tests had been applied to this boiler, without the discovery of any flaw. Jury out.

—George Peabody's ancestors, who emigrated to Topsfield in 1635, spelled their name "Paybody."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. THANKSGIVING.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

The local Money market to-day is comparative y quiet, owing in a measure to the uniavorable weather, but a considerable amount of business paper is being hawked around the streets for acceptance. paper is being hawked around the streets for acceptance, and many of the mendicants appear rather blue about the nose, their efforts being so far fruitless in passing it off as an equivalent for greenbacks or national currency. A great deal of paper is now forced upon the market as second class and subjected to severe shaves, which in times of less distrust would be accepted without a word of croaking by some of our most fastidious banks. The fact is, pretty nearly all business paper, not heavily indersed, is counted second class and dealt with accordingly. This is hard on the class, and will test the stability of many houses, if anything can.

Call loans are remarkably easy at 6@7 per cent., according to collaterals, and discounts are so irre-

according to collaterals, and discounts are so irregular that any quotation is calculated to mislead.

Gold is dull, but steady, fluctuating between 127) at the opening and 127 at noon. Governments are extremely dull, and prices un-

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, and prices were without quotable change. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 10s. City sixes were unchanged, 101¼ was bid for the new, and 95½ for the old issues.

35% for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady at 48%;
Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 53% (653%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53% (653%; and Minehill Railroad at 52%.

Nothing was done in Canal shares; 34 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

In Coal stocks the only transaction was in Fuiton at 43%.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 157% Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention; 40% was bid for Second and Third; 45% for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

\$3000 Pa 6s, 3 se . . 10s
\$1000 N Pa 6s . . . 57½
\$5000 N Penna 7s. . 54
\$1000 Leh V R n bs.

Cp. 94
5 sh Phil Bk., Sat, 157½
10 sh Penna R. . . 53½
100 do 53½

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U.S. 68 of 1881, 1173/661173; do 1862, 1153/661153/6
do. 1864, 1123/661183/6; do. 1865, 1133/661133/6; do. 1865

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. R. 184% Western Union Tel... 35% N. Y. & Erie Rail. 27% Toledo & Wab. R. R. 60% Ph. and Rea. R. 90% Mil. & St. Paul R com 68% Mich. S.R. 88 Mil. & St. Paul pref. 83% Clev. and Pitts. R. 80 Adams Express. 57% Wells Farm & Western Union Tel... 35% Well. & St. Paul Pref. 83% Mil. & St. Paul Pref Western Union Tel... 353

Toledo & Wab. R. R. 604

Mil. & St. Paul R com 683

Mil. & St. Paul pref. 834

Adams Express 573

Wells, Fargo & Co. 193

United States 534

Tennessee 68, new 52

Gold 197 Chi. and N. W. com. 70% Wells, Fargo & Co. 199
Chi. and N. W. pref. 85%
Chi. and R. R. 103
Pitta, F. W. & Ch. R. 85%
Pacific Mail Steam. 54

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17 .- The Flour market is inctive, but prices are steady. In the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$0.00 5.25 for superfine; \$5.25.00.50 for extras; \$5.75.00 6.25 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.8736.00.625 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.00 6.75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and \$7.00.75 for Solid for Ohio and Indiana do. do.

fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6 per barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet at former rates. Sales The wheat market is quiet at former rates. Sales of Western red at \$1.35@1.37, and 1900 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware do. at \$5.37@1.40. Rye is steady at \$1.04@1.06 per bushel for Western. Corn is in small supply and is higher. Sales of old yellow at \$1.08@1.10; new do. at 88@20c., and Western mixed at \$1.00.105. Oats move slowly at former rates, Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania Western at 60c. Nothing doing in Bariey or Malt of mportance, Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No.

Quereltron at \$32.00 per ton.
Whisky is very firm; 50 barrels wood-bound Western sold at \$1 12, and bo barrels wood-bound Pennsylvania at \$1.11.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 24%. Flour dull but quotations are unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; prime to choice red, \$1:35@1-37. Corn dull; prime new white, 88@98e.; old do., \$1:61-95. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye dull and unchanged at 95@97c. Mess Pork firm at \$32-50. Bacon firm; rib-sides, 19c.; clear do., 19%c.; shoulders, 15%c. Hams, 21c. for new. Lard firm at 18% (#19c. Whisky, 197./@1-19c. hovers are building at 18%. ders, 15%c. Hams, 2lc. for new. Lard firm at 18% (@19c. Whisky, 107%@109; buyers are holding off.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived, steamship Lafayette, from

Havre. (By Anglo-American Cable.)
LONDONDERRY, Nov. 17. — Arrived, steamship Nova Scetian, from Quebec. POR! OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 17. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Emily McNier, Scott, Antworp, Workman & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, Cork for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Geo. S. Republic. pher.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tew of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Sayannab, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannab, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Seuthern Mail
Steamship Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York,
with make. to M. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with make. to A. Groves, Jr.
Sohr W. Bement, Penny, 5 days from Quincy Point, with
granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr J. T. Alburger Corson, 5 days from Beston, with
ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 5 days from Lawrel, Del.,
with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 5 days from Lawrel, Del.,
with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Gentysburg, Corson, from Boston,
Schr Alex, Young, Young, from Boston,
Schr Maggie Smith, Weaver, from Boston,
Schr Maggie Smith, Weaver, from Boston,
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Stannton,
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Stannton,
Schr Adelaide, Endicett, from New Haven,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 17.—Fourteen boats remain here, detained by the storm, as follows:—
Lydia Ann and Charles M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

D. B. Clough and Elia, with lumber to Norcross & Shoets. Sheets.
Harry and Emma, H. C. Patterson, Black Hawk, Pilgrim Oircle, and Walter Frick, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Sarah Dunbar, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Jeony Lucas, with lumber to H. Croskey.
C. H. Ziegler and Dunderberg, with lumber to Taylor &

Ada, with lumber to C. P. Wainwright & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yester-Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington, N. C.

Barque Dryaden, Gahrson, hence, at Amsterdam latinstant.

Barque Philens, hence, below Portland 14th inst.

Barga Almon Rowell, Driako, hence, at Portland 15th inst, Schr John Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schr Eliza Potter, Potter, hence, at Mystic 14th inst.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, hence, at Brouwershaven 3d inst, and sailed for Heivoet.

Schr Adele Trudell, Hess, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Our Peculiar National Holiday, and How it is Celebrated.

A Historical Resume-Thanksgiving Day in the Past.

Holidays in General.

The observance of some holidays is necessary to the well-being of any nation. The evil effects of "all work and no play" are very well known, but not se well understood by many people. The more evil effects of all play and no work are appreciated more thoroughly in other countries than ours. In Italy, for example, where more than half the days are saints' days or observances of some sort, the people grow idle and inactive; but in our own country, where the legal holidays of the year are summed up in Independence day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, we are pot so liable to that evil.

How pleasant as a school-boy was the thought that the morrow would bring relief from books and irksome tasks: that the morrow being Thanksgiv'in or Xmas, as we were wont to write it, or, the schoolboy's all glotious "Fourth," would bring complete exemption from all care and trouble! The day could be given up to the discharge of shooting-crackers, the pleasures of sense, of which we knew nothing at the time, or the delights of games and stories. For Thanksgiving and Christmas we were sometimes troubled with the awful phantom of a long church service in the morning. We regarded it as a sort of very narrow gate, through which we had to tug and squeeze before we could enjoy the pleasures beyond. To the New Edgland boy the long Thanksgiving sermon was the greatest of all great earthly bores. He believed in expressing his thankfulness singly, not in the presence of the assembled congregation, and by the loss of a whole precious morning of holiday-time. It would be well for us if we retained more of our school-boy thoughts in our daily

The American business man, as a rule, confines himself closely. He has no holidays. He works rem morning till night-sometimes far into the night. He works sometimes on Sundays, too. On egal holidays, when his store or office is closed, he s often toiling behind the closed shutters. He allows himself no rest; he takes no vacation in summer; he works until he is obliged to lay over and vacate forever; and this for money only, which can de him no good, for he allows himself no time to

Every one needs recreation. Holidays are for this purpose. A nation without them is a sorry nation. it will become a dull, insipid, worn-out nation. With too many such vacations, the people become idle and lazy. The nation with the happy mean is the

in our locality Christmas appears to be the most generally observed. New York makes the most of New Year's. New England holds sacred Thanksgiving. Christmas with us is the great season of iollification, of gift-making, of family gatherings, of kind greetings. This is owing largely to our German element, by whom the day is held in the greatest reverence. New England observes Thanksgiving in much the same manner, though a more thorough appreciation of the day is fast creeping

into this latitude. Origin of the Day.

The annual festival of Thanksgiving is eminently a Puritanical institution, which dates back for its origin to the early colonial days of New England. The settlers of that section of our country, by the religious persecutions to which they were subjected in their native land, imbided a thorough and uncomhatred of simost established mode of worship. The great festival of Christmas has from time immemorial been the happlest and merriest season of the year in "Merrie Old England"-the period to which old and young alike have looked forward for a brief relaxation from the labors and cares of their daily life. For this very reason, if for no other, the Puritans came to regard it with feelings of peculiar hostility. So, upon establishing themselves in their new homes in the wilderness, they gravely resolved that the whole thing was nothing short of a relic of Papistry, without any foundation in Holy Writ, and they forthwith proceeded to do away with it.

Still they deemed it necessary that there should be set apart some particular day in the year on which the people should keep holiday and also manifest their thankfulness to the Creator for the crowning mercies and favors of their lives. The latter part of November was the period at which the chief labors of the year were ended, and its substantial fruits fully garnered. It was naturally a period of rest and relaxation; and what time could be more fitting than this for returning to an all-merciful Providence the thanks with which their hearts were swelling? For this reason, Thanksgiving Day was fixed at this particular season of the year, above all others.

It became by degrees an established institution of the State, the precise day being fixed and its faithful observance enforced by express legislation. The time was not uniform, however, in all the New England States. In two of them, we believe, it occurs on the Thursday next preceding the last in the month; while in the others, including Massachusetts and Connecticut, it formerly came upon the last Thursday of the month. In none of the other States in the Union, as far as we are aware, has the subject been thought an appropriate one for the interference of the law-making power. But in all the Middle and Northwestern States, the chief element of the population of which has been drawn from New England sources, the day has been regularly observed for many years, on the voluntary recommendation of their respective Governors. The time fixed upon outside of New England for the observance of the custom has generally been the last Thursday in the present month.

President Grant's proclamation of this year, which has been concurred in by the different Governors, has appointed the third Thursday, which makes the day uniform throughout the Union. This conforms to the legal appointment of some New England States, while others, we believe, have changed their statutes to suit.

The Universality of Thanksgiving.

Considering the origin and early character of this great festival, it may be a matter of wonder to some that it has become a national and universal institution. Restricted at first to the Puritans and their descendants and religious adherents, it has in the course of two centuries established itself on a firm footing in every creed. By Catholic as well as by Protestant, it is now observed in an appropriate manner, and even the adherents of Judaism do not ignore it. Nearly every place of Christian worship in the Northern States is now regularly opened for special religious services, which always have particular reference to the day and its grand objects, And being one of the great events of the year, the ministers of all denominations have been accustomed to deliver for their Thanksgiving sermons the ablest productions of their thought and study.

This universal prevalence of its observance, however, has only been gained at the expense of a compromise on the part of its originel founders. Christmas, the very institution to supplant which it was mas, the case into good repute with established, has likewise come into good repute with the descendants of the Puritans, and it is now almost as generally observed throughout New England as it is in Old England and the other sections of the

The Anomalies of Thanksgiving Day. The festival, as originally established, was almost distinctively of a religious character. But this was

soon changed. The occasion, even in early times, [Continued on the Second Page.]