# THE EVENING TELEGRAP

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

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### FIRST EDITION

### THE DOMINION.

Tribulation all Around—The Nova Scotian Im-breglio Looming Up, and Sir John A. Mac-donald on a Grand Drunk.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Nova Scotia question has given Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Iccal Legislature, a peg whereon to hang a number of resolutions begging the Imperial Government to disallow the Nova Scotia act, with its unfair financial arrangements. The discussion on these resolutions will be unusually bitter. Mr. Blake's character is one of unflinching determina-Blake's character is one of unflinching determina-tion and perseverance in any course which he deli-berately adopts. He will, even after he is appa-rently defeated, combat step by step every argu-ment that can be brought against him. The vacancy created by the greatly lamented death of Chancellor Vankouget, the Government will probably be very glad to fill by offering it to Mr. Blake, who is in the front rank of chancery lawyers, and who, as a leader of Opposition in the local House is one of the most troublesome men with whom the Government have had to contend.

had to contend. and to contend.

A great deal of bitter feeling has been aroused by the plain statements of the Opposition papers in relation to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of this country, who is said to have been in a constant state of drunkenness during the whole time of his accompanying Prince Arthur while on his progress through Ontario. In this city, it is remembered that at a de-jeaner given to the Prince and the Governor-Gene ral, the Premier was so intoxicated that, after spilling several glasses of wine over the gentlemen scated near him, and staggering to his logs at inopportune moments, to frantically shake his glass, and articulating a feeble hooray, without specifying what the demonstration or the hooray might be intended to signify, he was conveyed to his lodgings in a hack. It is argued that such a man is not fit to be intrusted with the conduct of affairs, although every one be-lieves that when Sir John is sober there is no more able man in the Dominion.

The Red River Rebellion-Why the Half-Breeds Drove Out Governor McDougall-The Desperate Alternative of War.

Desperate Alternative of War.

A Toronto despatch, dated yesterday, says:—An extraordinary article has appeared to-day in the Montreal News concerning the Red River troubles, "We had private information," it says, "last August, the purport or which we made known, that if Mr. McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity serious trouble would supervene, as he had, rightly or wrongly, made himself obnoxious to the Indians, who remembered him as having despoiled them of their lands. They say that Sir Francis Head, in the name of her Majesty, gave them the Monitantin Island as their exclusive and unchanged property while grass grows or water runs; that Mr. while grass grows or water runs; that Mr. McDongall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of the Crown lands to survey some portions of Monitantintin, and they eighten the alleged outrage by imputing to him that e despoiled them to enrich connections and rela-ons." The News adds: "We tell the Ottawa Govtions. ones. The Acies ands: We tell the Ottawa Government that it made one mistake when it named. Mr. McDougall for Governor. Let it not perpetuate that blunder by continuing him at the Northwest. Recall him and avoid as a last and desperate alterative the sending of troops thither. There are in the Province many gentlemen boasting Indian blood, and they are the men the Government should consult until colonization has been organized." The Toronto Telegraph suggests that the Royal Canadian Rifles be employed by the Government, and sent to

The Government Without Advices.

An Ottawa despatch says:—
The Government have not received anything official from Governor McDougall relating to the reported opposition to his entry into the Northwest Territory. No application has, as yet, been made for an armed force to escort him.

Particulars of the Insurrection.

The Nor-Wester, October 26, a Government organ, farnishes the following details of the first insurrectionary movement in Winnepeg Territory. On October 22 information was laid before the authorities, and was sworn to in the form of an affidavit, that the News Sworn to in the form of an affidavit, that the French were already in arms upon the road between stinking river and Pembina, and that such of them as took an active part in the uprising were adopting every precaution to intercept Mr. McDougall on his way in. They were fully organized and were sufficiently under military discipline to thrown out scouts upon all the approaches to the settlement from the South, and to post pickets and sentries at night. These fellows had billeted themselves upon the inhabitants at their various aces of rendezvous. They were divided into three parties of about twenty or thirty in each, these parties being stationed at Stinking river, Scratching fiver, and near Pembina, severally. On October 22 they threw a barricade across the road at Stinking fiver, and would allow none to pass until they had undergone an examination. Upon the arrival of this news, considerable excitement was manifested, but no steps of any kind have been taken by our people, as they depend upon a call from our authorities.

The Council of Assiniboin met yesterday to consider the matter, and they used their utmost endeated. vors to persuade the leaders of the movement to desist, but without avail. We are happy to be able to state that this movement is confined to a very few among our French fellow-colonists; and before any further action. further action be taken, the Council have deter mined to engage the services of the loyal and intel-ligent French to meet and to endeavor to persuade those now in arms to retire peaceably to their homes, and to allow Governor McDougall to come in and to institute his Government, and to give that Government a fair trial before resorting to extreme measures. This would be by all means the most sensi ble course to adopt: and we are certain those who fear that some tyrannous outrage will be attempted against their just rights will be most agreeably mistaken. We regret to learn that the Governmen surveying party under the immediate charge o Mr. Webb, employed in surveying a base line ove

toward Oak Point, has been obliged to cease work or account of the opposition offered by French half breeds. These men, in a band of 18 or 20, met th surveying party while running the line at a point some miles south of the Assimilboin and eight or ten miles from Fort Garry, on the 11th inst., and, claiming all the country south of said river for the French, threatened violence if the survey was not at once discontinued. Mr. Webb, acting under written instructions on this point, previously given him by Colonel Dennis, ceased operations for the time, and reported the facts to the officer named. Two Gov-

striment officials have endeavored to secure the sub-mission of the band, without avail. The following are the demands of the Red River

1. The right to elect their own Legislature.

2. That the Legislature shall have power to pass an act, of a local nature, by a two-third vote, over the veto of the Executive. 3. No law of a local nature to be binding until anctioned by the Legislature.

4. A free Homestead and Pre-emption law.

5. An Indian policy calculated to insure good will and quiet in the Territory.

6. All the executive, legislative, civil, and military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion treasury.

7. An appropriation to be expended in the internal

Improvements in the Territory.

After placing these guarantees beyond peradventure, then the proposition of annexation to the Dominion to be submitted to a vote of the people.

### PARAGUAY.

The Situation-The Argentine and Brazilian View-How Lopez Began His Aggressions-Paraguay Guaranteed Its Territorial Inte-

arity.

A pamphlet in explanation of the Paraguayan difficulties has appeared. It makes a reference to the leading features in the history of Paraguary under the elder Lopez, including an aliasion to its Constitution, to prove that the Government is not republican in form. The origin of the war is also shown, from which it appears that Lopez was the aggressor, and that he took advantage of an opportunity offered by a quarred between the Oriental Republic of Urugay and Brazil to carry out his desire to extend the first of Paraguay. So as to give that country condense to Paraguay, so as to give that country condense to Paraguay. guay and Brazil to carry our his desire to extend the domain of Paraguay, so as to give that country control over new avenues of communication with the cean. In Lopez's correspondence with the Uruguayan authorities, he is reported to have used the following language:—"By interfering in the question with Brazil, Paraguay serves its own interest

The pamphlet does not explain how it was that after Flores had been elected President of Uruguay the policy of its Government towards Lopez was so the policy of its Government towards Lopez was so readily changed. Both the Emperor of Brazil and Lopez had previously applied to the authorities of the Argentine Republic for permission to march troops through its territory to Uruguay, but were troops through its territory to Uruguay, but were lefound in the offensive, and the alliance with General same the offensive, and the alliance with General same the offensive, and the alliance with General same the offensive, and the alliance with General Flores having in the meantime been effected. he was met by the combined armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. In explanation of this alliance, the pamphlet says:—
"The alliance of the two republics with an empire against a so-called republic has awakened the sympathy of this country (the United States) in favor of Lepcz'z cause. It has been believed that the influ-

ence of the sole monarchy on the continent of America had been at work in the alliance formed against a democratic power; that the causes of disagreement existing among the republics have been made use of by that monarchy to take Paraguay to itself. Those who think so forget that Brazil is a power essentially American, a constitutional monarchy with a free government. They forget that its vast extent of territory could not be increased without great risk to the peace and They forget that its vast extent of territory could not be increased without great risk to the peace and well being of Brazil and its neighbors. They forget, also, that Brazil assisted to overthrow the dictatorship of Rossa, and in so doing promoted the establishment of free institutions in the Argentine Republic. They do not stop to study the causes that have irresistibly brought about this war; a war between feudalism and progress; a war that has grown out of the military and despotic systems—the ambitious spirit of Lopez and the geographical frontier of Paragraphy a war between monopoly and freedom tious spirit of Lopez and the geographical frontier of Paraguay; a war between monopoly and freedom— between justice and force. The contiguity of a race so widely separated from its neighbors in its habits, traditions, tendencies, and language inevitably pro-duced this war, and as inevitably resulted in the alliance between the elements antagonistic to that strange social and political paradox called the Re-public of Paraguay."

alliance between the elements aniagonistic to that strange scensi and political paradox called the Republic of Paraguay."

Extracts from the treaty of alliance are given to prove that the war is not carried on against the people of Paraguay, but against its Government, or, in other words, against Lopez, and include a declaration that the "independence, sovereighty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Paraguay shall be guaranteed collectively by the high contracting parties for five years." In a general remark relative to the object of the war, the following language is used:—"There is no design against the independence and sovereighty of Paraguay, the only object being to overthrow a tyrant whose political existence is inconsistent with this enlightened age."

The pamphiet closes with the following remarkable assertion:—"A number of important papers were found in the camp of Lopez. Among them is a will of his dated the 23d of December last, in which he appoints Madame Eliza Lynch his sole legatee. There were found also two letters of the same date, addressed by Lopez to General McMahon, the United States Minister at Paraguay, in one of which he asks the General to undertake the duties of executor under his will, and in the other requests him to become guardian of his children, whom he confides to the General's care and protection." In commenting on this statement the writer says:—"It is not credible that the United States Minister has accepted the appointment with which Lopez invested him in order to represent his adulterous progeny, and to administer his property procured through treachery, as was to represent his adulterous progeny, and to adminis-ter his property procured through treachery, as was most of the wealth that Lopez pretends to possess.

# THE SOUTH SEA HORROR.

Particulars of the Revolt of South Sea Islanders on a Coolie Ship.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 10.

by the brig Nautilus, Captain Turner, which arrived from Tahiti yesterday, making the quickest trip on record—sixty-seven days for the round trip—news is received by a business house in this city of news is received by a business house in this city of one of the most thrilling tragedies ever enacted on the high seas. It brings to mind the fearful scenes witnessed on board the African slavers several years ago, and surpasses any of the dark deeds on shipboard that have been chronicled for a long time. Some two years ago the French barque Muriaidi was fitted up by the Tahiti Cotton Company, and sailed for the Gilbert Islands, near Auckland, ostensibly on a trading expedition, but really for the purpose of securing a cargo of Coolies, to be used as slaves on the plantations. She was provided with stocks, and arranged in all respects like a slaver. She procured her human freight, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in completing her voyage in cured her human freight, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in completing her voyage in safety, in spite of the obstacles placed in her path by the French Government and the natives. The Muriadi venture proved so remunerative that the company could scarcely curb their impatience and wait for the excitement to die out, before sending for another cargo of coolies. About six months ago, the cotton company purchased the barque Margaret Brander, arranged her similar to the Muriadi, and sent her to the Gilbert Islands, under the Tahitian flag, after more "laborers" for their plantation. No unusual precautions were taken in equipping the vessel to enable the officers and crew to withstand any outbreak which might take place, and the ownany outbreak which might take place, and the owners saw the gallant barque sail away with no apprehension that the voyage would result disastrously. The Brander arrived at the Gilbert Islands in due season, and immediately set to work procuring the "laborers" wanted. In doing this, more trouble was experienced than had been anticipated. The natives of the Gilbert Islands are fierce and revengeful, and are bitter in their hatred towards the whites. At last, however, the complement was obtained, and the vessel sailed away with three hundred men and women. By some means or other the natives dis-covered the destination of the Brander, found that they were to be subjected to slavery, and the Munanis cargo had been converted to that purpose. Instantly they became sullen and eyed their captors with a wicked look. Feeling somewhat insecure, Captain Blackett, who had charge of the vessel, ordered the strictest watch to be kept of the movements made by the coolles, and all possible precautions for the safety of the vossel, officers, and grow taken. His riadi's cargo had been converted to that purpose. yessel, officers, and crew taken. His fears were not groundless, for when some two weeks out the coolies rebelled in the night, killed Captain Blackett, two of the officers, and several men, and charged around the vessel in the wildest fury, backing their victims in the most frightful manner. While the poor wretches were carrying on their horrible work of mutilating and disfiguring their victums, the mate of the vessel managed to secrete himself below. His the vessel managed to secrete himself below. His absence was soon discovered, and the now half-crazed savages set to work to discover his where-abouts. Mistrusting their intention, and with a presence of mind seldom equalled, he placed a keg of powder under the main-hatch and arranged a fuse. Then calling out to the coolies above, he scampered back from the powder as far as possible. When the fellows had crowded around the hatchway, and were peering down to see him, he fired his fuse, and the peering down to see him, he fired his fuse, and the explosion which followed killed nearly all on board. The rest were so demoralized that they jumped over board, or fell easy victims to the remorseless war fare waged by the mate and the few remaining men Singular as it may seem, the vessel was not so badly damaged that she would not float, and the mate suc ceeded in bringing her back to Tahiti. The Cotton Company feel dissatisfied with their investment, but are not discouraged, and it is currently reported that the vessel is being fitted up for another cruise

# HYMEN IN LIMBO.

A Double Marriage in an Illinois Jall. The County Jail was transformed into a "Bower of Hymen" yesterday, in which two loving hearts were joined to two rather unloving ones. Justice Summerfield officiated at the ceremony. The first couple arraigned before his Honor to accept the marital obligation were James Waldron and Maria Burke. obligation were sames water of and Maria Burke.

A few days 'go James appeared before the same justice, at the instance of his present spouse, who preferred a very fugly-sounding charge against him. At the conclusion of the examination Waldron was ordered to give ball to secure the proper fulfilment of his duties as an expectant father, go to jail, or marry. He chose to become a boarder at the expense of the county. But the bed and "board"—he always slept on the soft side thereof—were not all that a rich fancy had painted it, and an obdurate fate finally forced him to relent. Yesterday morning he quietly in-formed Jallor Foltz that he did not think it was good for a man to be alone, and that his soul yearned for the presence of Mary Burke, albeit he had expressed the presence of Mary Burke, about he had expressed his determination only the day previous that he would "see her — before he'd marry her." Such is the change that Cupid had wrought in twenty-four hours. Miss Burke was accordingly informed of Jeems' intention, and she gave a glad acquiescence. They were married. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, the heavy iron door of the jail swung open to admit of their egress. The moment they had reached the outside, the chivalrous Waldron bid his blooming bride a long farewell, and took to his his blooming bride a long farewell, and took to his heels. Mrs. Waldron looked for him awhile, "round the corners," but finally concluded that his marriage intentions had not been honorable, and took a sor-

intentions had not been honorable, and took a sorrowful departure herself.

Such is the force of example that a grey-headed youth of sixty or thereabouts, named William Silliton, who was confined in the jail for a similar offense against a middle-aged woman, named Anna Poiner, auddenly felt a longing for the blassful state of matrimony. Again was Foltz consulted, and, as Justice Summerfield was still present, a build was not been Summerfield was still present, a balliff was not long in finding the fair Anna, and in almost less than no time this couple were also made one. They left together, and, so far as they could be kept in sight, William showed no intention of deserting.—Chicago Tribuse, New 18.

### EARTHQUAKES.

Scene of the Late Phenomena in Germany—Account of the Shocks.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 5.

The scene of the late earthquake in Germany extends from these contacts.

The scene of the late earthquake in Germany ex-tends from Gross-Gerau, between Darmstadt and Mayence, to Hennef on the north, Gelnhausen and Aschaffenburg on the east, Remagen on the west, and Helbronn and Stuttgart on the south. The strongest shocks were feit at Gross-Gerau and at Stuttgart. At the latter place they were preceded by intense cold, and followed by a sudden increase of temperature with thick fogs. The earth-

quake was also felt at Wiesbaden, at Frankfort, and at Saarbrucken, where two very powerful shocks, lasting from eight to ten seconds each, accounted last Monday at \$40 A. M. and 11\*35 P. M. A letter from Giessen, dated the 1st instant, says that on the previous evening, about 6 o'clock, a swaying motion was perceived from east to west, and the shock was so severe that people rose from their chairs, and the pen fell out of the writer's hand. Accounts from Frankfort state that the earthquake was felt there at 11\*45 P. M., on Sunday, and that it lasted ten minutes. Windows rattled, various articles of furniture were moved out of their places, the ceiling of a house fell in, and many of the inhabitants were so alarmed that they came out into the streets. At Gros-Gerau, which was the central point of the earthquake, nearly 200 shocks were between the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred on the 20th of October and the 2d of November, during nearly the whole of which time incessant runmbings were heard. The first severe shock occurred th

### SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Attorney-General and His Views-Senator Summer not Content. The publication of a book on our national finances

by the Hon. E. G. Spaulding has elicited the following letters :-LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR,

Washington, Oct. 15, 1569.—Hon. E. G. Spaulding
—My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and with it a
copy of your "Financial History of the War," for
which I desire to return my thanks.

The constant pressure upon my time has prevented
me from giving the book more than a cursory inspection, but it seems to be a valuable contribution
to our financial history, and throws considerable
light upon the important question of a return to spelight upon the important question of a return to spe-cie payments. I am one of those who believed that it was the interest as well as the duty of the nation to return at once to the true and solid standard of to return at once to the true and solid standard of value as soon as active hostilities ceased; that we should have treated the currency as we did our army—regarding the volunteers and greenbacks as alike necessities of war, to be dispensed with as fast as possible on the return of peace. I think we made a great mistake in not doing so; that the shortest method was the safest and best; that the only way to reach the object is by a steady and persistent contraction of the currency—a painful process whenever it comes, no doubt, but harder and worse for us the longer it is delayed.

ever it comes, no doubt, but harder and worse for us the longer it is delayed.

I hope that Congress will address itself with courage and constancy to the solution of the problem as soen as it meets; and will feel assured that the American people have intelligence enough to support those who do it. My views on the subject are of little importance to anybody, but, as an American citizen, I should be sorry and astamed to find my country unable and unwilling, in a time of peace and prosperity, to provide for its over-due paper. Very respectfully.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, AUS. 2859. My. Dear. Sir. Vor. bare.

BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1869.—My Dear Sir:—You have done a good service in preparing your book; nor is there anybody to whom this duty belonged more than yourself. In all our financial trials, while the war was most menacing, you held a position of great trust, giving you opportunity and knowledge. The first you used at the time most patriotically, and the second you use now for the instruction of the

country.

I am not content with the long postponement of specie payments. I believe that the time has come for this blessing, and I begin to be impatient when I see how easily people find excuses for not accept-

ing it.
Believe me, dear sir, very faithfully yours.
CHARLES SUMNER. Hon. E. G. Spaulding.

### GENERALITIES.

Banking Capital Needed in the South. From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Nov. 11.

Before the war it required a banking capital of \$200,000,000 to remove the crops of the South. According to the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, the ent banking capital of the South "is not much wonder that cotton and rice, sugar and tobacco, staple productions of the South, this year footing up an aggregate of \$400,000,000, are subject to such influences as "Rings" in Wall street exercise over them-keeping prices down by withholding the means to transport them to market. The South must have more banking capital. If the national bank system will not furnish it, she must seek it abroad and at home from capitalists who only want to know that such investments will be safe and profitable to fur-nish it. But until the reconstruction of the Southern States becomes a fixed fact, we need not expect aid from capitalists in any quarter.

### The Japanese in Culifornia. From the San Francisco Alta.

The agent of the Japanese colony says we may be assured that the colony has planted itself here and means to stay. The balance of the colony he expected soon from Japan. Now, by the last steamer there arrived thirteen men, women, and children. This same steamer brings us one of the most experi-enced agriculturists of Japan, sent over by Eugene Van Reed, to study what plants can be sent here with profit. He is hunting up rice to make immediate experiments in its cultivation. He brings 4500 chestnut trees and a bushel of seeds of the same tree. This invoice is for sale and distribution. We are not at liberty to say much in advance, but this is sure, that a great many Japanese people, stimulated by letters from the Aidzu colony now here and by other means, have resolved to leave their count and make their permanent home in California. They are intent upon introducing new agricultural industries and upon becoming citizens of the country. Arrangements are perfected to keep them out of the hands of the land speculators, so that class of people may just as well save themselves the trouble of ran-ning after them. The Japanese are as intelligent as we are; they are brave, industrious, and economical. They have a sort of co-operative principle which maintains the dignity of labor and takes away much of its subservience. They will win universal respect by a sort of heathenish habit they have of minding

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer - Judges Peirce Charles Smith and William Cox, two young

men of the United states Navy, were arraigned for the murder of Peter Vereneller, on the 25th of October, 1869, and pleas of not guilty were entered.

The Court next took up the case of William Moore, charged with the murder of Charles O'Reilly, on the 2th of July, 1869. The prisoner was represented by P. T. Ransford and Christian Kneass, Esqs., who, at the close of our report, were going through the pro-

cess of selecting a jury. District Court, No. 2-Judge Stroud. C. N. Warren & Co. vs. The Union National Bank of Philadelphia, garnishee of the Gayosa Savings Institution. A foreign attachment. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$1808.64 in the hands of garnishees, and due to the savings institution. Robert H. Wilson and wife vs. Daniel W. Clark

and William H. Clark, executors. An action to re-cover a legacy of \$500 under the will of Mrs. Wilson's father. The defense alleged payment. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Jonn Wesley & Son vs. James Dold. An action to recover upon a mortgage, to which the defense alleged that the interest charged was usurious, and therefore the instrument was void. On trial.

... When we read the account of the punish ment inflicted on the savages who murdered Mr. Powell and his family in Abyssinia, it is impossible not to feel how severe that punishment has been; five villages, we hear, numbering fifty-two houses, were set fire to and razed to the ground, fourteen hundred head of cattle were captured and eight Shangalla savages were killed. one of these wore the murdered Mr. Powell's coat, he, and probably the others, richly de-served their fate; but the women and children, who must have been left houseless and without food by the burning of the villages and the capture of the cattle, are in a different category. It is possible that these harsh measures wer avoidable; but it must be remembered that Mr. Powell acted with great imprudence in ventur-ing to penetrate an uncivilized country for his own amusement, and that if some of the roughs of London garroted and murdered a foreigner who trusted himself in their company it would be considered rather harsh to burn fifty-two houses in Whitechapel. Yet this, assuming the accounts to be correct, is not all that was done in Abyssinia to avenge the murder of Mr. Powell

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.
CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—George Strauss shot

himself yesterday afternoon, in a determined attempt at suicide which is likely to prove successful. Day before yesterday he was arraigned before Judge Straub, charged with abusing his family while intoxicated. Found gullty on this charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$30. Having paid this and obtained his liberty he departed in a very excited condition of mind, wildly threatening to kill himself. Yesterday A. M. he proceeded to a secondhand store and bought a revolver; rushing home, he armed himself with a hatchet, broke up all the furniture in one of the rooms, and threatened to kill any one who should dare to approach him. His wife made an attempt to stop him, but as she did so he placed the pistol to his head, discharged the load into it, and fell to the floor. His wife rushed over to the station house and notified the pelicemen. They removed Strauss first to the station and thence to Cincinnati Hospital, where he is now lying in a very precarious condition.

### The Great Storm. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19 .- The storm of the last few days continues, though moderating. Great damage was sustained on the lake, and much loss of life. The life boat which went to the rescue of a schooner ashore north of the city broke in two on Wednesday night, and some six men were drowned. Several vessels are ashore near here. The telegraph poles snapped and the wires were borne down by the heavy snow. Many trains were delayed, but all are now

## FROM THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Western Cavalry, pursuant to adjournment, met at Weisiger Hall yesterday morning. The attendance of members was large and the galleries were completely filled with spectators. The annual address was delivered by Gen. Noyes and received with great applause. John Mason Brown followed with the annual address to the cavalry of the West, but fainted when half way through, and did not resume. Gen. Parker pronounced a eulogy on Gen. Rawlins. This closed the meeting with the exception of resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Rawlins and Col. Peckham, and thanks to the gentlemen who addressed the society. General Sherman presided, and thanked the audience at the close. The members of the societies then proceeded to the Galt House, where a banquet was waiting.

Rollday Observances in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- Yesterday was a general

holiday. All the churches held service during the morning and were largely attended. The places of amusement were filled in the evening. It was an unusually quiet day, and free from rowdvism, drunkenness or accident. No newspapers were issued this morning. News is very

# FROM THE STATE.

A Spicy Encounter-A Young Lady Takes the Law Into Her Own Hands. Despatch to The Boening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19 .- A well-known physician of this city received a very severe chastising on Wednesday, at the hands of a young lady, who used her fists with great vigor, striking clean out from the shoulder. The encounter occurred in the waiting-room of a street railway company, and attracted quite a crowd, and had it not been for the interference of the superintendent, there is no knowing

what would have become of the doctor. The cause of the difficulty has not yet been made The Pittsburg Military.

The principal attraction of yesterday was the parade of the Duquesne Grays, a new military organization, numbering over one hundred muskets, besides a full band. Captain James Bleckmore, ex-Mayor, and other whole-souled fellows, presented them with a flag costing \$100. General Negley, member of Congress, received them and made an appropriate speech.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Convicts Pardoned in Boston. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Nov. 19 .- Yesterday was not an exception to the customary rule of pardoning a convict out of the State Prison on Thanksgiving Day, but instead of the liberation of a couple of criminals guilty of everything charged against them, the convicts released were men who, according to facts recently learned, have suffered imprisonment during a period of nearly five years for a crime of which another party is guilty. Their names were John Long and John Hayes, and the offense charged against them was that of garroting a drunken man on the street. Long was twenty-two years of age, and Hayes was twenty-three years of age, and both had been sentenced for twenty years. Sudden Death.

James Mondell, seventy years old, formerly of the Standrews Home, fell dead in the street yes-

Pedestrian Feat—100 Miles in 23 Hours and 20 Misutes.

The pedestrian contest, for one hundred mile

walking terminated last night between Dinsmore Daniels, Oddy McCann, Gibbon, and Taylor. Oddy concluded his 100 miles in twentythree hours and twenty minutes, and Taylor in twenty-four hours and forty-eight minutes. Dinsmore, who came in third, was in the best condition of the three. Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly.

International Honors to George Peabody. boston, Nov. 19 .- The remains of George Peabody will be brought direct to Boston in a British ship-of-war, accompanied by a French and American man-of-war.

### FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Money and discounts unchanged. Capitalists have held back their funds from permanent investment, preferring call loans, and thus speculators have superfluity of capital at low rates. There is no fear of stringency, unless by artificial means. Stocks are weak and lower, with small transactions. Gold, 126/5, @126/5. Governments more active and a shade higher.

### FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Queintiens.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, NOV. 19-11 A. M.—Consols. 94 for both money and account. United btates 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 82%; of 1867, 83%; 10-40s, 78. American stocks firm; Eric Railway, 20%; Illinois Central, 99%; Great Western, 26.

Liverroot., Nov. 19-11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, including for export 11,000 and for speculation 7000. The stock sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, including for export 11,000 and for speculation 7000. The stock is port is 420,000 bales, including 29,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 53,000 bales, including 18,000 bales of American. Red westers Wheat, 8s, 5d, 68s, 6d.

London, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Redned Petroleum, 1s, 84d. Linseed Oil, £28 15s. Turpentine, 28s, 9d. Tellow 47s, 2d.

Tallow, 478, 3d. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Nov. 19-1 P. M.-American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old,

82%; of 1867, 84. Stocks quiet.
HAVER, Nov. 19.—The Cotton market opens flat and quiet both on the spot and affoat. On the spot, 188f. 50c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—Petroleum opens firm.
Liverroot., Nov. 19—2 P. M.—Cotton market
steady. The sales will not exceed 19,000 bales. The
stock of cotton at sea is estimated at 285,000 bales,
including 100,000 bales of American,
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

Corn, 28s. 2d. Flour heavy; red Western Wheat, 8s. 4d. The receipts of Wheat for the past ten days have been 50,000 quarters, of which 45,000 quarters were American.

Paris, Nov. 19.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Triegraph, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869.

The suspension of business yesterday has augmented the ranks of borrowers to-day, and the usual haunts of indigent men are pretty lively with the "mendicants," for such they are, seeking the almighty dollar. The anomaly of 6 per cent. on "call loans" and the minimum of 12 per cent. on "time" is the most conspicuous feature of the market, and it shows conclusively that there is something "rotten" shows conclusively that there is something "rotte in Denmark," and that our banking system should be thoroughly overhauled. When money can be had instanter by corrupt or reckless speculators at six per cent, and business interests are mulcted in twice or thrice the amount for the same, it is high time that the entire system should be wiped out or subjected to a palingenesis which shall prevent its odious form from future recognition. Business men, it is satisfactory to know, have the remedy in their own hands, and if they do not use it to protect themselves, they deserve to be "shaved." It is not the brokers nor speculators that sustain the banks or make the wealth upon which these corporations grow fat, and those who may have made themselves conspicuous for their extreme selfishnesss should be kindly remembered when the restions should be kindly remembered when the positions shall be rela-

Hindy remembered when the positions shall be relatively reversed.

Gold is extremely quiet, and the tendency of the market is decidedly downwards. The sales opened at 126%, and closed at noon weak at 126%.

In Governments there is absolutely nothing doing, and for some reason or other we have no New York motalities at a noon. quotations up to noon.

quotations up to noon.

There was a moderate business effected in stocks this morning, without, however, any violent fluctuations in prices. State loans were without change. City 6s were steady, with sales of new at 101½; 95 was bid for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was without material change, selling at 48½ reg., and 48½, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 53½, 53655½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½, 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 34½, for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 70½ for Norristown.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 53½, cash. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 96½, 62 was bid for Morris prehanged hands at 9614. 62 was bid for Morris pre-

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

\$5000 City 68, New. 18, 10136 100 sh Reading R. 4836

\$200 do. 10136 200 do. 18, 1530, 4836

\$900 do. 10136 70 sh Penna R. 18, 5334

\$2500 N Pa 68 67% 123 do. 18, 534

\$1000 Sch N 68, 82, 55 53 100 do. 5834 do.....18. 5834 do......5834 do.....85. 5334 \$3000 Scir N 68, \$2, 05 53 \$3000 Le gold 1...ls, 96 4 \$300 sh Reading. ls, 48 31 \$300 do ...2d, 48 31 \$36 do ...ls, 53 3 \$3 sh Leh V R ... 53 3 \$400 do ...ls, 53 4 \$400 do ...ls, 53 0 \$400 do ...ls, 53 4 \$400 do ...ls, 53 4

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M. 126½ 11:17 A. M. 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 11:29 " 126½ 10:37 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 126½ 10:30 " 10

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117% (\$117%; 5-908 of 1862, 115% (\$115%; 5-908 of 1862, 115% (\$115%; 6.91865, 118% (\$116; 40. 40. 1865, 115% (\$116; 40. 40. 1867, 116@116%; 40. 1868, 115% (\$116; 10-408, 107%; Cur. 6s, 107% (\$108; Gold, 198%).

MESSIE, WILLIAM PAINTEE & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@118: 5-20s of 1862, 115%@115½; do. 1864, 113%@118; do. 5.20s of 1862, 115%@115½; do. 5.20s of 1862, 116%@116½; do. 5.20s of 1862, 116%@116½; do. 5.20s of 1862, 116%@116½; do. 5.20s of 1862, 116%@116; do. 5.20s of 1862, 116%@116; do. 5.20s of 1862, 116%@126%. Market strong.

MRSSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%—@117%; do. 1862, 115%—@116%; do. 1865, 116%—@116%; do. 1865, 116%—@116%; do. 1865, new, 115%—@116%; do. 1867, do. 116—@116%; do. 1868, do., 115%—@116; 10-408, 107%—@107%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107%—@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126%—@126%; Silver, 124—@125%. SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the

 
 From Port Carbon
 Tons. Cut.

 From Pottsville
 \$,379 00

 From Schuylkill Haven
 \$1 00

 From Port Clinton
 717 00
 To same time last year..... 913,316 02

### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:-From the Herald.

"To-day being the festival of Thanksgiving was a close holiday in financial quarters. The Custom House, the banks, and the public offices were closed, and business completely suspended. The Stock Ex-change and the Gold Board adjourned from Wednesday afternoon to Friday morning.

"It is a noteworthy feature of the times that the

"It is a noteworthy feature of the times that the history of Wall street has seldom shown so curious a condition of the money market as is there presented just now. We are now, in the middle of November, in the height of what heretofore has been the most active and most stringent season. Taking the nearest illustration, the same season in 1868 money on call was worth all sorts of extravagant rates, while the banks were so impoverished that they exhibited but ten millions above the legal reserve when their liabilities were in the vicinity of two hundred millions of dollars. We have had, of course, a recurrence of these high rates since. In the week or two succeeding the September panic there was even greater aggravation to borrowers; but the reason this time was not the scarcity of funds so much as the fears of lenders, many of whom, rather than risk their money at such a time, kept it unemployed. The panic, however, has gone by, and much of its worst features have been buried in that oblivion to which Wail street soon consigns everything. much of its worst features have been buried in that oblivion to which Wail street soon consigns everything. The time has come around again for active money. The lenders who have been waiting all summer and fall for an eighth and quarter per cent. per day have been grievously disappointed. Six weeks of the active season have gone by and it is impossible to obtain more than the legal rate of interest. The fact is, active money has been discounted. Wall street always discounts events long beforehand. The capitalists who formerly were content to employ their money in various enterprises—building contracts, bonds and mortgages, and the like—have been tempted by the prospect of earning big rates

of interest without any trouble or vexation, simply by lending it at a wide margin on collaterals. Hundreds have done this thing, and the consequence is the speculators of Wall street have at their disposal every day millions of idle capital. The lenders still hang on, waiting for something to turn up. It is too late now to draw out their money, and go back to their old work. Wluter is at hand, and with it a check to operations. Hence it is that the movements in Wall street towards activity are only spasmodic. One day in a week the bears' create a little activity, but there it ends. As money rises in the interest rate there is a shower of it ready to be lent. The banks now hold over twenty-three millions in excess of the legal reserve; the demand from the West, even if the crop movement should take a steady and decided character, cannot but require a limited amount, as the valuation of the crops is generally reduced by the decline in gold; the purchase by the Government of over seventy millions of its bonds has set free some eighty millions of capital invested in them; the south will be less urgent this winter, for the reason that the Southern merchants are beginning to ship direct from Southern merchants are beginning to ship direct from Southern ports, while the reduced price of the staple will not require as much money for its movement, not to speak of the fact that the South has already grown quite rich and can handle a large proportion of the crop without our assistance. The indications are, therefore, that the Shylocks will miss their usual pecuniary festival this winter. It is certain that artificial influences only can render the money market stringent. If some of our present abundance of money could be imparted to neighboring money marks it would, in the long run, redound to the benefit and profit of our city, for then there would be more activity in legitimate business. As it is, the money is all concentrated in Wall street, where it is lent on stock and bond collaterals. The merchants feel the dispro

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Nov. 19 .- The Flour market is quiet

but steady at former quotations. There is no inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at \$5@ 5-25 for superfine; \$5.37%@5-62% for extras; \$5.50@. 625 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.75@6-25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6@ 675 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and \$7,37 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells

at \$6 per barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at \$1.25@1.28, and white at \$1.40 Western. Corn is scarce and firmly held. Sales of yellow at \$1.07(a) 1.10; 600 bushels new do, at 950., and Western mixed at \$1.03(a) 1.0; 600 bushels new do, at 950., and Western mixed at \$1.03(a) 1.0; Oats are in steady request, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 60 cents. 1000 onabels choice New York two-rowed

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$32.50 per ton. Whisky is very firm. Sales of secondhand wood-bound Pennsylvania at \$1°10, and 30 barrels wood-bound Western at \$1°14.

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

N. Y. Central R. 1881, Western Union Tele. 35%
N. Y. and Eric R. 27% Mil. and St. Paul pf. 68%
Ph. and Rea. R. 26% Mil. and St. Paul pf. 68%
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 883, Adams Express. 57%
Chi. and N. W. com. 70% Wells, Fargo. 192%
Chi. and N. W. pref. 86% United States. 52%
Chi. and R. I. R. 102% Gold. 126%
Pitt., Ft. Wey & Ch. 85%
Pacific M. S. 183%

Market steady.

-A military correspondent at Verona sends -A mintary correspondent at verona sends us the following observations on the present state of the Italian army:—"If any one who saw the Piedmontese troops before the campaign of 1859 compares them with the Italian troops of to-day, he will hardly be able to find words to express the full extent of the contrast between them. The tenacity, adaptability, discipline, and general efficiency which characterized the army of Piedmont have nearly all disappeared now that it has become the army of United Italy. The Italian is singularly plastic and very intelligent, so that he is easily drilled; but in the army as it now exists, though there are plenty of clever and well-instructed soldiers, that most important quality of a soldier, discipline is almost entirely wanting. The men are un-ruly and disobedient, and the officers careless. I had an opportunity of watching the infantry at the great manœuvres this autumn, and found their marching slow and irregular; the men ap-peared decidedly below the average in intelli-gence, and not held well in hand by their officers. The slightest effort seemed to throw them into disorder, and the number of stragglers was extraordinary. The Lombards used to pass for Austria's best soldiers, but, like the Venetians and Piedmontese, they have been dispersed over the entire army, and, instead of improving the efficiency of the regiments into which they have been drafted, appear to have themselves riorated. The cavalry also leave much to be de-sired. Like the infantry, they are easily fatigued, though the nature of the Italian service renders long marches indispensable; they are bad riders. and they are badly mounted. As for the artillery, which is still composed mostly of Piedmontese, it is as excellent as ever."

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

New York, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship Borussia, from Hamburg.

(By Anglo-American Cuble.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship Ouba, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 19. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCne, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Ital. barque Ingham Whittaker, Dilberto, Triesto, Workman & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges to W. P. Clyde & Oc.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steams and The Steams of the Ste

Barque Satellite, from Ardrossau.

Barque Satellite, from Ardrossan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVNE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 13.— Five boats left here resterday morning, as follows:—
Oharhe and Carrie, with grain to Wm. 8. Smith & Co. Grapeshot, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Harrison & Son, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co. John Haldeman and George Geiger, with lime for Chesapasis City.

Eight boats left here this morning, as follows:—Empire, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Annie and Milton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

B. H. Taylor & Sos, with lumber to Taylor & Botts.

William and Harry, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Martha Jane, with lumber, for Camden.

Joseph Lord, with anthracite coal, for New York.

Quaker City, with coal, to captain.

J. W. Thomas, with coal, to captain.

J. W. Thomas, with coal, to re Palaware City.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, honce, at New York yesterday.

Brig Hazard, at this port from Gottenburg, reports having encountered a hurricane at neon Oct. 12, which lasted till 6 P. M. 13th, with wind from S.E. to N.; Oct. 18, during a heavy gale from N. NW., had bulwarks stove; Nov. 9th, while crossing the Gulf stream, encountered a very heavy sea since then have had fine weather.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, hence for Saco, with coal, at New York yesterday. 17th inst., during a strong gale from B.E., lost jibboom, two jibs, and foressit, and sustained other damage.

Schr Wrs. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Charicston for Philadelphia, before reported put back in distress, experienced heavy northerly gates and seas off the Frying Pan, in which carried away the mainsail and split foresail and jib.