FIRST EDITION

YT

mportant News—The Fall of Cape Haytien—The Capture of Salnave's Navy -Continued Successes of the Insurrectionists.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day. St. Marc, Nov. 15, 1869.—News was received in this city yesterday that the sinking of the little steamer Artibonite, formerly used as a transportand the capture of the Fleur de Marie, by the Hay, tien steamer Terror, alias Picquoit, the last acquisition of Sainave. Both vessels, however, had time to unload their cargoes and to land their crews in

to unload their cargoes and to land their crews in safety.

In the afternoon of yesterday a schooner brig from Fort-au-Prince for New York came into this bay and landed six young men who had run away from Sainave. These young men confirm the "pronunciamento" of Victorin Chevaller against Sainave, and also that of his joining the revolutionists, with all the forces under him. As you already know, this is the general who surrendered the town of Gonaives to the revolutionary party two months ago. After this he was appointed by Sainave to the command of the forces besieging Jacmel, which position he occupied until the 4th of November, when he yielded to the revelution and declared himself against Sainave. He was received with enthusiasm in Jacmel, and the day after, the 5th, taking with him all the pickets that had surrounded Jacmel for fourteen months, he marched on to Port-au-Prince, in company with that had surrounded Jacmei for fourteen months, he marched on to Port-au-Prince, in company with General VII Lubin, a warm partisan of Salnave. Victorin, on advancing, sent General Lubin forward with 200 men, in order to take possession of Rizoton (a fort near Port-au-Prince) in the name of the revolution. But VII Lubin, having taken possession of the fort in fact, continued for Port-au-Prince, and thus divulged the plan of action to Salnave.

Victorin, learning the defection of VII Lubin, retreated to Liogane, and was marching against Petitione and Grand Goave, there to join the rebellarmy from the south, when both armies will resume their march on to Port-au-Prince.

Salnave is making preparations to receive his foes, and is fortifying the town. He is intrenched in his palace, and swears that he will play his last card here, and, sooner than surrender, he will blow up he city and burn it to ashes before he abandons his seat of government.

afternoon the news of the taking of Cape and the capture of the war vessels Alexaner Petion, Salnave, and Roullloue, in the port of tape Haytien, was received. So that at present Salave has nothing remaining for him belonging to the public of Hayti, except the arrondissement and e city of Port-au-Prince.

THE HAYTIEN NAVY.

he Rebel Ram Atlanta-Her Departure for In the early part of May last much inquiry was cited in Philadelphia by the mysterious purchase the late Rebel ram Atlanta-from the Government.

he was taken from League Island to Neafle & Levy's hipyard, and Mr. Sidney Oaksmith, a lawyer of this ity, and once United States Consul at Hayti, ar-anged with that firm for sundry repairs and alterahinery in tolerable order. The guns had noved, but no person was allowed to enter he battery deck. The instructions were not

by low the battery deck. The instructions were not to put the vessel in regular lighting trim, but merely prepare her for a short sea trip. This trip was apposed to be for Cuba, although it was said that the purchase of the vessel was a private speculation.

On the 5th inst., after becoming ready for sea, the vessel was seized by the Custom House authorities, on the order of Secretary Boutwell, under the plea of an infringement of the neutrality laws. As armament of four cannon had been placed on board, together with small arms, ammunition, seventy-five men, and; the necessary provisions. Explanations were, however, made, and the Government became satisfied that the vessel was merely intended for the Government of Hayti. She was, therefore, released, and Mr. Sidney Oaksmith, who has acted as agent of the Hayten Government in the affair, will sail in her to-morrow.

will sail in her to-morrow.

The Haytlen Rebels against the Government of Salnave are said to have offered Mr. Oaksmith an advance on the purchase money of \$100,000 in gold, if he would turn the ram over to them. The cannon in board are two 150 pound rifled guns on pivots, iring from the front and side ports, and two 100 pound broadside rifled guns. She is under the command of Rear-Admiral F. Ellms, of the Haytien lavy. Mr. Oaksmith has made two trips to Hayting Mr. Oaksmith has made two trips to Hayting Mr. Oaksmith from Salmaye his food was trong to the dereitation from Salmaye his food was e his dereliction from Salnave, his food was

befored.

The Atlanta was originally an English Clyde-built amer, and ran the blockade on the 12th of Septenber, 1861, under the name of the Fingal, having up board several batteries of Blakely guns, and er munitions of war, all of which were landed in ah. During the following January she at-d to leave that port with a thousand bales of but was prevented by the gunboat Wissa-She was then unloaded and converted into tron-clad, first nuder the name of the Georgia, but beequently under that of the Atlanta. On the 24th January, 1863, she was ordered to en-uge the Union blockading squadron, and, in the meral fire, run out to sea. This order was, how-ner, countermanded, and on the 7th June she or, counfermanded, and on the 7th June she ached the head of Wilmington river by the way of Augustine creek. In Warsaw Sound she was juured by the monitors Weehawken and Nahant, id was fully equipped and provisioned for a year.

F. World of this morning.

AN AMAZON.

Pittsburger Attacked by Ruffians—His Wife nterfores and Stabs one of the Assaliants. he Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday has the

and Lawrence Cook arrived at the watch-with a woman named Mrs. Mary Higgins, they stated to Captain Reed had been ar-for stabbling a man named Selbert. Her hus-ad been in a fight with four men, and she had red in his behalf, stabbing one of the assail-her liege lord—Selbert—as above stated, it Reed very rejuctantly received the prisoner, of the men not having been arrested, but of the men not having been arrested, but soncluded to lock the prisoner up until the could be investigated. being placed in a cell, the woman, who by appears to be respectable, staated that her d went away from their house on Pike street,

shand went away from their house on Pike street, ir Fourteenth, early yesterday morning, and she and nothing more of him until after dark last caing, when she ascertained that he was quarreleg with some men a short distance from the use. She immediately ran out with a child in her as, a little girl two years old, and noticing that a nusband was down, and that four men were beathim, asked a woman named Connors to hold her d while she would go and save her husband. Her usest was complied with, when she went among men, and catching one of them by the shoulders, we mim off the prostrate form of her husband. him off the prostrate form of her husband, hen one of the assailants (she does know which one, neither does ow the names of any of them) knocked her mud she was almost smothered in the mud she arose to her feet her husband has regained librium and the esseilants had with a midshe arose to her feet her husband has regained ullibrium and the assailants had withdrawn. Unband wanted to follow them, but the wife inthat he should go into the nearest house, Mr. s', and she would see after his hat, which had lost in the melee. He consented, and she is up his hat and carried it to him. After the had terminated, Higgins was examined, and a found to have sustained two ugly gashes on p of the head, inflicted by either a knife or a from a boot. His wounds were attended to day, and although painful are not considered day, and although painful are not considered.

ow comes the singular part of the affair—the f Mrs. Higgins. It seems that about half an far it occurred Officers Sarber and Cook the house where Mrs. Higgins was, and reher to accompany them to the Mayor's office, but a man named Seibert had been seriously in the breast during the affray just deand that she was charged with using the Mrs. Higgins asked permission to go home ange her dress, the one she had on being with mad, but it seems that privilege was nor. Afterwards, however, she was allowed for another dress, and after procuring it was to the lock-up, where she now is awaiting a Two of her children were in bed when she e, and the other, the little girl referred to, terly when her mother was compelled to go officers. s the singular part of the affair-the

RAILWAYS.

A Curious Chapter of Rallway Management-

Peter B. Sweeney, the Bismark of Tammany Hall, has been interviewed, after the latest fashion of journalism, and while on the rack the following confession was extorted from him. It reveals an important item in the railroad history of the country, and, if true (which we have reason to doubt, while we have every respect for the high moral character and great ability of Mr. Sweeney), it shows that our Pennsylvania Railroad is using every exertion to direct the Western commerce of the continent to this city, with the interests of which it is so closely connected. We are aware that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad secured the passage of an act which was approved the third day of February, 1869, which provided for a classification of the Board of Directors as stated by Mr. Sweeney. There was no act of the Legislature of 1869 relative to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad published in the laws for this year.

Plain, Unvarnished Tale of "The Eric Bill" Reporter—While on general subjects, how about the "Erie bill" that the Republican press make so much fuss about?

much fuss about?
Sweeney—There never was a subject so misrepresented and misunderstood. The Republican press have lied about it with a purpose. The bill in question is just as much a New York Central Raliroad as tion is just as much a New York Central Raliroad as it is an Erie bill, is in precise words a copy of the law adopted by the Republican Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio. Illinois, and Indiana, and approved by the Republican Governors of those States. It was passed by the Legislature in this State when both branches were Republican. The vote on its passage in the Senate was nearly unanimous. It was laid on the table in the Assembly for about a month for objections, but none came. The bill provides that a certain number of directors shall go out each year instead of the whole board, but it does not interfere with the power of the courts to correct abuses, nor does it tie up legislation. It can be repealed at any time. It has not been of any practical value to either the Erie or Central road. The Erie stockholders at their election in October last upprint process of the court of the unanimously elected an entire new board without availing themselves of the advantages of the law. The bill was introduced into our Legislature purely as a defensive measure against the action in the Pennsylvania Legislature looking to the control of the Erie road in the interest of that State and subordinate to the Pennsylvania Central, by which the trade of the West would be diverted to Philadelphia from New York. The Pennsylvania Legislature. ordinate to the Pennsylvania Central, by which the trade of the West would be diverted to Philadelphia from New York. The Pennsylvania Legislature, having passed a bill precisely like that under consideration for the protection of the Pennsylvania Central, authorized the company to make a large foreign loan, which it leaked out was intended to buy up the Erie stock for the purpose I have indicated; Governor Hoffman held on to the bill for objections, but not a single stockholder remonstrated against it. Those who did confer with him, urged him to sign the bill as being calculated to settle the wrangling and issuing of stock to control the road, and likely to work to the advantage of the stockholders. At all events it was an experiment, and if it did not work well it could be repealed at any time. Since its passage the stock has been registered and its capital is on a permanent basis. If the Governor had not signed the bill, and the result had been that the Pennsylvania Central obtained control of the Erie road, he would have been condemned on all hands for the wania Central obtained control of the Erie road, he would have been condemned on all hands for the undue and improper exercise of the veto power. This is the plain, unvarnished tale of "the Erie bill." Why don't the Republican press pitch into Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and the Republican Governors of the States I have named, for having signed the same bill, word for word? The bill has thus for nors of the states I have named, for having signed the same bill, word for word? The bill has thus far been of no advantage to either the Central or Eric road, and does no harm that I can see, because the vote for the new Erie Board of Directors was unanimous, as I have stated. It had one advantage—it arrested the schemes of the Pennsylvania Central road to obtain the control of the Eric and divert trade to Pennsylvania.

A WONDERFUL JOURNEY.

A Seven-year-old Boy Walks Two Thousand Miles with a Crazy Father. From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Nov. 24. Many of our local readers will be able to recall a

memory of one Samuel H. Johnson, an individual who wore a perfect shock of red hair, and delighted in the sobriquet of "Professor," Although not a resident of the immediate city, he was daily in our streets, and by his quaint ways, strange and sometimes incoherent averagence attracted considerable. attention. Those who knew him well knew his mind to be bordering on insanity, while others probably ascribed his irregular demeanor and rambling speech to an occentric nature. He sometimes appeared in our streets bareheaded and frequently barefooted, treating all who approached him with due courtesy, out permitting familiarity on the part of none.

Early last summer the "Professor," without any preparation, and even without announcing his pur-pose to his wife, left home, taking with him a little son aged about seven years. A day or two was per-mitted to pass by, the wife and mother anticipating an early return of the husband and shild; but as they came not, she instituted inquiry as to their wherea-bouts. Although understanding the unsettled con-dition of the husband's mind, she never believed for a moment that he had summarily disposed of himself, and she was equally assured of the safety of the child. Weeks and months passed, yet no tidings came of the absent enes. It could not even be ascertained by what conveyance they left the city. They had departed with such clothing as they had on their persons, and if the "Professor" had any oney, his wife was not aware of the fact.

A few weeks ago Mrs. T. received a letter from Dr. Taggart, at Salt Lake City, enclosing to her a paragraph clipped from a California paper. This paragraph announced that a man, answering the description of her husband, accompanied by a seven-year old boy, had been arrested as an insane person year Secretary California. near Sacramento, California. He was ragged and travel-worn, and the little boy was in a condition equally pitiable. The whole distance from Cairo to equally pitiable. The whole distance from Cairo to California had been made by them on foot. They had travelled steadily, begging food on the way, sometimes fasting and thirsting for days, but continuing their journey the while, at if the route abounded in extravagant plenty. The "professor," inspired by the idea that California was indeed a land of rold exercised a superhuman strangth cavariance. gold, exerted a superhuman strength, carrying boy in his arms for hours after the lad's wearied

legs had refused to support him further.

Night and day, week after week, the journey was pursued, until the gap between them and home had widened out to a distance of more than two thousand miles, closing the last day with a walk of over thirty miles. Stopping for food and rest at a resi-dence a few miles distant from Sacramento, the 'Professor" betrayed such unmistakable evidences of insanity that the "man of the house" felt called upon, in the interest of humanity, to have him properly provided for. The following day a jury of inquest was, impaneled, and upon their verdict the "Professor" was admitted into the Stockton Insane

Asylum, where he now is. These facts being communicated by the news-paper paragraph spoken of, the relatives of the unortunate man placed themselves in correspondence with the keeper of the Asylum, and, by a recent mail, received a photograph of the "Professor," which any one who knows him will recognize at sight. The little boy speaks of affectionate and parental treatment during the long and laborious journey, and of the father's frequent and remarkable self-depil for his comfort. ial for his comfort.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30 .- The Flour market is without perceptible change, and in the absence of any denand for shipment, only 900 barrels were taken in lots by the local trade, at \$5@5-25 for superfine: \$5.87%@5.62% for extras; \$5.75@6.37% for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6@6-37% for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6@650 for Ohio do. do. and \$7@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6 % barrel.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$1.30@1.35. Rye may be quoted at \$1.10@1.12. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of old yellow at \$1.08@1.10, and 4000 bushels new do. at 87c. for damp up to 95c. for prime dry. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania, Western, and Delaware at 60@62c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark-The last sales of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$80-50 W ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 400 bushels at \$8.25@8.50 \$ 64 pounds, an advance. Timothy may be quoted at \$3 50. Flaxseed Whisky is not so firm. It is offered at \$1.06@1.10 gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Royal Snob-How Prince Alfred, of England, was Taught Manners-Woman Righters and Woman Strikers.

An Absorbing Old Question Finally Settled-A Jury Definitely Declares that Lager Beer is not an Intoxicating Drink.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chesapeake and Ohlo Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- As much interest is manifested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the following particulars are made known. The eastern terminus is Richmond, and the Western at the mouth of the Big Sandy river. The length of the line, complete to the White Sulphur Springs, is 225 miles, and incomplete. 200 miles. The cost of the construction, estimated at gold prices, \$12,000,000; debt, \$3,000-000; estimated cost of completion, \$10,000,000. The amount to be furnished by the contracting parties is \$15,000,000. Its connections will be:-Western via Lexington, Kentucky, Louisville, St. Louis, and Memphis, via the river route-Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Indianapolis via the Chillicothe and Columbus branch lines, embraced in the charter; Covington to Lynchburg, 100; Coalsmouth to Point Pleasant, 45 miles. The total vote of the stockholders at the recent meeting was 56,000 shares, of which 51,000 were east for the contract, and 5000 against it.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Washington, Nov. 30.—The reported removal of Postmaster-General Creswell is incorrect. Mr. Earle, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, has resigned, and Mr. Marshall, of New York, a personal friend of Mr. Cres well, has been appointed in his place. The appointment was made at the instance of Mr. Creswell.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- In a despatch just received from the flagship of the Asiatic squadron, the following reference is made to the arrival at Yokohoma of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The Prince saluted Admiral Keppel (English), but did not salute either Admiral Rowan or the French commander. The day following he hoisted his royal standard, which every one sainted with twenty-one guns. After the firing was over, word to know him could have an introduction. As he had not treated the American or French commanders with common courtesy in the matter of the salute, they both declined to attend. This caused considerable talk, and the next morning Prince Alfred hauled down his royal standard. hoisted the "gridiron" at the fore-top, saluted first the American Admiral with thirteen guns, and afterwards the French, thus acknowledging the corn.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Angle-American Cubic.

Tonich, Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account: U. S. 5-20s of 186°, 14%; 1965s, old, 83%; 1567s, 85%; 10-40s, 80. Frie Railread nat at 21%; Illinois Central, 98; Great Western, 94.

Liverpool., Nov. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account: U. S. 5-20s of 186°, 14%; 1965s, old, 83%; 1567s, 85%; 10-40s, 80. Frie Railread nat at 21%; Illinois Central, 98; Great Western, 94.

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Liverpool., Nov. 30—1 came on board that his Royal Highness would

Danger to a U.S. Steamer. The U.S. steamer Idaho, on this station, was last month caught in a typhoon, and was only saved by being worked to port under jury masts. Her bottom is so badly damaged that she will be turned into a storeship at Yohohama. The President and the Jews.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Nov. 30 .- This morning a delegation, consisting of Messrs. Wolf, Solomon. Sadler, Jacobson, and Abram, introduced by

Governor Boutwell, waited on the President, and laid before him an appeal to use his best efforts with the Czar of Russia, through our Minister resident there, to effect a reconstruction or modification of the late ukase, which expatriates 2000 Jewish families into the interior of Russia. The President, in response, said that it was too late in the day to persecute any one on account of religion, race, or color, and that it would give him great pleasure to lay their appeal before the Cabinet about to assemble.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder in Williamsburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Officer Langan was this morning called on to protect the inmates of a boarding house in Williamsburg against a raid on them by a drunken rufflan named Moore. Moore fired at but missed the officer, who returned the fire, blowing out Moore's brains. Langan gave himself up and Moore was taken o the dead-house. Mr. Richardson's Condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30-11 A. M.-Richardson is not as well this morning as yesterday. He is comfortable, but his symptoms are less favor-

The Pereire arrived to-day from Havre and Brest. Among the passengers are S. B. Ruggles, the delegate to the International Congress at the Hague; General Thomas and family; James G. Bennett, Jr.; and Senator Chandler and family, of Michigan.

Infringement of Patent. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Proceedings were commenced to-day by the owners of the patent for the Nicolson pavement to recover \$60,000 from the city for the construction and use of the socalled McGonagle pavement, which it is claimed is an infringement of the Nicolson patent. A similar suit in Chicago has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

New York Money and Stock Market, Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Money is more active at 6@7. Discounts unchanged. Gold still exhibits great weakness. To demonstrate the excitement now existing it need only be said that the brokers rendezvoused at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and there continued the operations of the day. The opening price this morning was 122; but it rapidly fell to 1211/4, and thence to 1/4. In sympathy with gold there was also a fall of about % in the Government bond market, currency bonds only remaining steady. Stocks are weak and irregular, the main feature being Northwest,

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrangements for Receiving the Peabods Re-Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30 .- The city government passed an order last evening to make arrangelate George Peabody, which are expected to ar-

ments for the reception of the remains of the rive here in a few weeks. Important Legal Decision.

The Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of Thomas Kershaw vs. Albert H. Kelsey, has de-

cided in favor of the plaintiff. This was an action for rent of a plantation in Mississippi, leased during the war by a citizen of Mississippi to a citizen of Massachusetts, and for corn used on the plantation. The defendant had begun to cultivate a cotton crop, when he was driven off by guerrillas. The defense before the jury was a surrender and cancellation of the lease, but the plaintiff having obtained a verdict, the case was taken before the full Court upon the question of the legality of the contract. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, upon the ground that the lease of a plantation in Mississippi and the delivery of corn thereon were not acts of commercial intercourse, nor prohibited by the law of nations, or by the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President.

An Old Question Settled-Lager Not an Intoxicating Drink.

In the Superior Court, in the case of Henry Pfaff against Petetiah B. Osgood, to recover thirty-two casks of lager beer, the defendant contended that it was sold in violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. The judge instructed the jury that if the lager beer sold was intoxicating liquor, within the meaning of the law, the plaintiff could not recover. The jury found for the plaintiff.

Women Righters and Women Strikers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Dover, N. H., Nov. 30.—The weavers employed by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, n anticipation of the proposed reduction of wages of 12 per cent. which goes into effect today, are on a strike; the streets yesterday resembled a noliday. A mass meeting of the strikers was held last evening. The sympathies are with the girls.

Maine's War Claims.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 30 .- The Commission on War Debts has completed its work. The total amount of reimbursements to the town will reach three and a half million dollars, Since 1860, a large increase in the State valuation will be shown. The gain is chiefly in the cities and manufacturing towns.

Senator Morrill will leave for Washington

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

N. Y. Central R. 166
N. Y. and Erie R. 274
Ph. and Rea. R. 98
Mich. S. and N. I. R. . . 857
Cle. and Pitt. R. 80
Clil. and N. W. com. . . 785
Chi. and N. W. pref. . 863
Chi. and R. I. R. 1843
Pitt., Ft. Way & Ch. . 863
Market weak. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 30—1 P. M.—Consols, 93% for money and account. Five-twenties of 1862, 84%; 1865s, old, 83%; 10-40s, 80%. Railways firm; Erie, 21%; Illinois Central, 99%. Liverpool. Nov. 30—1 P. M.—Corn, 29s. 6d.; Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California white, and 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d. for red Western, and 9s. for red winter. Receipts of wheat at this part for three-dwest. ceipts of wheat at this port for three days, 11,900 quarters, including 10,000 of American. Lard, 75s.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes,

Liverpool, Nov. 39—2 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 11%d.; Orleans, 12%d.; sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester here, and at Hamburg heavy at 15 marcs banco

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ESTATES OF MINORS-AN IMPORTANT DECISION The following decision has been made by Judge Peirce, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter

Peirce, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of the estate of Lucy A. Packer, a minor:—
In the month of February, 1866, S. Leaf Smith, of Reading, was appointed, by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, guardian of Lucy A. Packer and Mary C. Z. Packer, minors. The said minors were owners in fee in remainder of cer-tain real estate in the city of Reading, in which Catharine Zieber and Mary E. Packer, mother of the said minors, had an estate for life.

In the month of June, 1886, the said guardian presented his petition to the Orphans' Court for the county of Berks, where the said real estate is situate,

and obtained an order of the said Court for the sale of the said real estate, including the estate of the tenants for life and the estate of the said minors. tenants for life and the estate of the said minors. This sale was made under the act of the 15th of April, 1853, commonly known as the Price Act; and the guardian gave security under the act in the sum of ten thousand dollars. After the said sale, and after the said minor Lucy A. Packer had arrived at the age of fourteen years, she came into this Court by petition, and elected and had appointed as her guardian, George S. Adler, in place of the said S. Leaf Smith, who settled his account as guardian of the said minor, showing a balance in his hands of \$2750, subject to the life estates of Catharine Zieber and Mary E. Packer in said sum: being the proceeds of sale of her moiety of said real estate subject as aforesaid. The said guardian, George S. Adler, then applied to the Said guardian, George S. Adler, then applied to Court for an order on the said S. Leaf Smith to Court for an order on the said S. Leaf Smith to pay to him the said sum as guardian aforesaid. To this the said S. Leaf Smith objected, and the Court de-cided that a guardian having soid, under Price's Act, an interest of his ward in real estate, and having given security to the Court of the county in which the land lies, is a trustee under the control of that Court, and cannot be required to pay over to control. Court, and cannot be required to pay over to another guardian appointed by the Court of another county where the ward resides.

Supreme Court. BROAD STREET.

The Supreme Court of this State has unanimously determined to re-hear the argument in the case of Hammitt vs. The City of Philadelphia. It will be remembered that in this case the Court decided the act of 23d March, 1866, authorizing the improvement act of 23d March, 1866, authorizing the improvement of Broad street, to be unconstitutional, on the ground that property holders could not be taxed for a second pavement, having already been taxed for the cobblestones, to which decision Mr. Justice Read dissented. The case will be re-heard in January next, and its ultimate decision will settle the question whether the citizens generally or the persons chiedy benefitted are to be charged with the new pavements which the people are now demanding.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Peirce and Paxson. THE KILLING OF COLONEL SEIBERT.

THE KILLING OF COLONEL SEIBERT.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Flannigen, charged with the murder of Colonel James J. Seibert on the night of the 12th of September at 13th and Wood streets, a jury was obtained from the regular panel, and the case of the prosecution was proceeded with.

The testimony of four witnesses examined made out the fact that about 8½ o'clock in the evening of the 12th of September, the deceased was standing at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets, with Moses B. Horn, when the prisoner and a man named Murphy walked up to them, and the prisoner struck both of them on the head, one of the

COPY

witnesses saying he had a blackjack in his hand. The two men who were thus rathlessly attacked fell senseless upon the ground and their assailants walked up Wood street.

Colonel Seibert was first taken to a drug store and thence removed to Horn's residence, in Callowhill street, above Thirteenth, where he remained unconscious until the 14th of the month, when he died. When the deceased had been carried into the drug store, the prisoner returned to the locality and said to the crowd. "I can whin any man whose weight is

store, the prisoner returned to the locality and said to the crowd, "I can whip any man whose weight is one hundred and twenty-eight, and I guess I've given him enough for to-night."

In answer to this the defense called witnesses to prove that the Commonwealth's witnesses had previously made statements concerning this matter entirely different from those made by them in court; that the man who struck the blow was described at first as wearing light clothing, and the prisoner that night was dressed in black; and finally that he was not at the corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets until the deceased had been attacked and wounded, and then he was intoxicated.

The examination of witnesses as to these points was then begun, and at the close of our report was still in progress.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1892.

The statement of the banks yesterday shows a welcome improvement in most of the material features affecting the market. The deposits have increased \$142,803; legal tenders, \$281,893; and the loans \$232,117. Specie has also increased \$46,375. The general business shows an expansion in the large increase in the clearings of \$3,377,868. This exhibit may be fairly taken as an indication that the climax or the protracted stringency has been at length reached, and with the relaxed pressure for money which may be expected for the balance of the year, we may anticipate a steady improvement from day to day.

Call loans are very easy to-day at 6 per cent., with some heavy transactions at 5 per cent, to heavy ope-

some heavy transactions at 5 per cent, to heavy operators in stocks. The discount market is fairly active, but there is little pressure, and money is abundant at 10 per cent, in the outside market.

The gold market continues to indicate a steady downward movement, and the very slight variations show that it is not a feverish apage party but the

show that it is not a feverish spasm only, but one that is likely to be permanent. Sales opened at 122, and now stand at 121½.

Government bonds are weak, and up to noon prices show a further falling off of about 1/2 per cent. There is a general disposition to sell, which tends to this decline.

There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock market; this morning, but prices generally were without material change. State loans were neglected; City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101% @102 for the new issues. Reading Railroad was in good demand, and about 2000 shares were disposed of at 49@49 1-16 cash, and 49% b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 53%, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53%; 119% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 42% for Little Schuyikill; 70% for Norristown; 53 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania, and 34% for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares the only change is a decline of 3% There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock

In Canal shares the only change is a decline of β_k in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 33%; Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 97%. Coal shares were inactive Mechanics' Bank sold at 32.

Passenger Railway stocks were without change. 18 was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45% for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Pailadelphia. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

ver Biggs n	our of months and an	COST TARR	NO DE THUR BRIDGE
	FIRST 1	SDARD	
\$500	City 6s, New . c. 10134	. 3 sh	Mech Bank., 32
\$200	doc.10136	8 sh	Leh Valls. 5836
\$200	do	-21	do ls 5332
\$6000	doc.102	22	dols. 53 1/2
\$600	do	100 sh	Read Rc 49 1-16
	C & A m 68 89. 931	700	do 49
	C & A 6a, 83.1s. 84	200	
\$3000	Ph & E 7s.ls. 85	300	dols. 49
	Leh Gold 1 9714		do b60. 49%
3 eh	Penna R 54	200	do b30. 49%
72	do18. 53%	100	doc.49 1 16
	dols, 53%		
MESS	ERS. WILLIAM PAINT	ER & C	o , No. 36 S. Third
street,	report the following	g quot	ations:-U. S. 6s of
1881, 11	51 @11516 : 5-208 of	862, 11	25 @1125; do. 1864,
1103.6	110%; do. 1865, 110	36.9111	; do. July, 1865,

110); @110); ; do. 1865, 110); @111; do. July, 1865, 113@1131; do. July, 1868, 113@1131; do. July, 1868, 113@1131; do. July, 1868, 113@11314; 58, 10-40, 1063/@107. U. S. Pacido RR. Cur. 68, 1073/@1074;.

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. R. 68 of 1881, 410@1154; do. 1862, 1123/@1124; do. 1864, 1103/@1104; do. 1865, 1104/@111; do. 1865, 100. 113@1131; do. 1865, 100. 113@1131; do. 1865, 100. 113@1131; 10. 408, 1063/@1107; U. S. 30 Year in Chestoner, 1073/@1107; U. S. 30 Year in Chestoner, 1073/

GENERALITIES.

Arrest of Dr. Mary Walker. The Kansas City Bulletin, Nov. 19, says: Dr. M2" Walker is again a martyr to her idea of reform in dress. This afternoon she was walking on Main street, when her peculiar garb struck Policeman Kelso as not being exactly the one that a lady should be dressed in. He swooped upon the feminine dispenser of pills and powders, and marched in triumph with his prisoner to the Recorder's office. A crowd of idlers followed and once again the bold doctor found herself "the observed of all observers." But Midn't her contor itested the "Very tridely her contor itested the "Very tridely her contor itested the" Very tridely her contor itested the "Very tridely her tridely her contor itested the "Very tridely her t didn't her captor "catch it?" Yes, indeed, she sailed into Kelso, and her words of burning scorn and indignation almost set his teeth on edge. She peppered away at the public functionary until the office of Recorder Sutton was reached, and then blazed away at the City Marshal, but he soon stopped the word torrent of invective the little lady was heaping nim. The Recorder dismissed the case, and Mrs. Walker strode forth again, free as the winds of

> Policeman, spare those pants, And don't make any row: In youth they sheltered me.
> And I'll protect them now!"
> Robbery in the Cleveland Post Office.

The Cleveland Leader of yesterday has the fol-Saturday night at about half-past seven o'clock some thieves entered the post office building, and breaking two letter boxes took possession of their contents and marched off. One of the boxes concontents and marched off. One of the boxes contained letters for the Second National Bank, and the other for Henry Wick & Co., bankers, corner of Bank and St. Clair streets. The thieves opened the letters, loeked through them, and then placed the letters, envelopes, and drafts contained in them in the iron letter box at the post office door. It is supposed that they returned the letters and contents before ten o'clock. Whether they brought back all the letters or not cannot be affirmed. There may have been money contained in some of them which have been money contained in some of them which was retained. This cannot be determined for some days yet. Saturday morning the clerks went to the post office as usual, and found the pane of glass in both boxes kroken and stained with blood. On entering the office a pile of letters, drafts, and envelopes were handed to them. The parties who committed the act handled their plunder with great care, and serve a card of thanks for returning everything in

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

GLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Glaymont, Robinson, Norfolk and Richmond,
W.P. Clyds & Co.
N.G. barque Astrea, Hillel, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Herald, Laughlin, 25 days from St. Jago, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro. On 13th inst., lat. 22 38, long, 74 20, at 11 30 A. M., a pilot boat came along side of us and reported having spoken brig Arnold, Kelly, from Nevassa, bound to Baltimore; was laying on south side of Fortune Island, with loss of first mate and three man, they having died at the Island with yellow fever.
Schr Anna Leland, Bennett, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Wyoming, Julius, hence, arrived at Liverpool pee-U. S. steamers Miantonomah and Pinta, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bteamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence, below Boston yesterday.

Brig Startled Fawn, hence, at Halifax, N. S., 27th inst.

Brig Musvitas, Trask, from Calais for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

Mississippi and Texas Getting Ready to Wheel into Line.

The Elections which Commence Today-The Issues, the Candidates, and the Prospects.

To-day is the day fixed by proclamation of the President for the commencement of the elections in Mississippi and Texas. In an editorial published yesterday, was given a complete sketch of the progress of the reconstruction movement in these two States, but there are many details of great importance which lack of space prevented us from introducing in that article. As these elections are of such vital importance to the whole country, we give these details below, to enable our readers to have a fuil and clear comprehension of the issues at stake in the

MISSISSIPPI.

The election in this State begins to-day, and will

close to-morrow, December 1. The President's Proclamation-Clauses of the New Constitution Submitted to Separate

Votes.
The following is the proclamation of President Grant, issued on the 13th of last July, in pursuance of which the election in Mississippi is to be held;-By the President of the United States of America:-

A PROCLAMATION. A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, 36th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the Convention which met in Jackson, Mississippi, to the voters of said State registered at the date of such submission, viz:—November 30, 1869—and I submit to a separate vote that part of section three of article seven of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of

That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the acts known as the Reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men, so help me God; provided, that if Congress shall at any time remove the disabilities of any person disfranchised in the said Reconstruction acts of the said Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and the Legislature of this State shall concur therein, then so much of this oath, and so much only, as refers to the said Reconstruction acts shall not be required of such person so pardoned to entitle him to be registered.

And I further submit has a senarate water sections

And I further submit to a separate vote section five of the same article of said constitution, which is in the following words:—

In the following words:

No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or tractivil or military, in this State, who, as a member of the Legislature, voted for the call so the conventum that passed the ordinance of secession, or who, as a delegate to any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession or who gave voluntary aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority or pretended government authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided recomment on by voting for this convention or who have containually advocated the assembling of this convection, and shall continuously and in good faith advocate the acts of the same. But the Legislature may remove such disability; provided that nothing in this section except voting for or signing the ordinance of secession shall be so constructed as to exclude from office the private soldier of the late so-called Confederate States army.

And I further summit to a separate vote section

And I further summit to a separate vote section five of article seven of the said constitution, which is in the following words:—

The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association, or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corpora-tion or association, on or association,
And I further submit to a separate vote the part of

the cath of office prescribed in section twenty-six of article twelve of the said constitution, which is in the following words:-"That I have never, as a member of any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; that I have never, as a member of any State Legislature, voted for the call for any convention that passed any such ordinance," The above cath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision.

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner:—
Each voter favoring the ratification of the countries, excluding the provisions above quoted, adopted by the convention of May 10, 1802, share express his judgment by voting, "For the Committee

Each voter favoring the rejection of the con tution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting, "Against the consti-

Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted. It is understood that sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of article thirteen, under the In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand

and caused the seal of the United States offixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineiv-fourth.

U. S. Grant.

By the President-Hamilton Fish, Secretary of The Candidates. In addition to the voting upon the new constitu-

tion, a full State ticket will be elected, as well as members of Congress, members of the State Legislature, etc., so that, if the constitution is ratified, the State can at once resume its long-forfeited position in the Union and be relieved finally from military rule. These are but two State tickets in the field, each of them claiming to be the only true and original Administration Republican ticket. The genuine Republican ticket, which has received the endorse ment of the Government and of the Republican party, and will be supported by the great majority of the blacks and by all of the thoroughly reconstructed whites, was nominated by a convention held at Jackson in the latter part of September last. The conservative ticket, which delights in calling itself the ticket of the "National Union Republican" party, and will receive the support only of the discon tented white element and of such of the blacks as can be cajoled or frightened into voting for it, was nominated by a convention held in Jackson on the 5th of September.

The following are the two rival tickets in full:-

GOVERNOR. James L. Alcorn.

Lieutenant Governor.

R. C. Powers.

SECRETABY OF STATE.

James Lynch (colored).

Thomas Sinclair (cold). AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Henry Musgrove. A. A. Wills.
STATE TREASURES.
William H. Vasser. Joseph McCloy.

Joshua S. Morris. Bolton F. hua S. Morris. Robert Lowry.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Thomas S. Gathright Henry R. Pease. The following are the nominations for members of Congress:-

Dist. Badical.

1. George B. Harris.

2. J. L. Morphis.

8. H. W. Barry.

4. George C. McKee.

5. L. W. Perce. J. L. Wonford. William Kellogg. James Dugan. A. C. Fisk. Leroy S. Brown. Whe radical candidate for Governor, General James L. Alcorn, was born in Illinois when it was still a Territory, and is now lifty-two years age. In ante-war times he was a Whig. His parents, who were originally South Carolinians, removed when he was quite young to Kentucky. Some years later he emigrated to Mississippi, and he has resided in that State ever since. He served in the Rebel army during the Rebellion, but at its close "accepted the

situation," like General Longstreet and others, and has ever since acted with the Republicans. He is a successful lawyer, a large planter, a popular speaker, and has always been a favorite with the colored men, whose friend and counsellor he has ever been. Being formerly a Whig, he has ever been in

BEST AVAILABLE