

VOL. X.-NO. 136.

FIRST EDITION THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office-Lands Disposed of During the Year-Preemption and Homestead Rights-Railway and Special Grants.

We extract from the report of Land Commissioner Wilson the following passages of general interest :--The Public Land System.

The operations of the public land system during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were prosecuted in all the public land States and Territories except Wyoming and Alassa, Surveys have been completed in all the public land States and Territories except Wyoming and Alaska. Surveys have been completed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The entire area of the public domain is 1,832,998,400 acres, of which, during the past year, 10,822,896 acres were surveyed, involving 40,849 lineal miles of survey. The entire area surveyed is 505,667,752 acres, leaving unsurveyed 1,826,420,648 acres. Interesting accounts of boundary surveys are given, with chorographical and topegraphical information of great value.

Lunds Disposed of During the Your.

The disposed of public lands in seventy-three local land offices during the year embraced 7,663,151 97 acres, being nearly a million acres more than last year. The cash receipts were \$4,472,886 28, an in-crease of \$2,840,169 38 over last year. Pre-emption Rights.

The policy of forbidding settlement on the public lands without purchase, enacted by the law of 1807,

iands without purchase, enacted by the law of 1807, was overpowered by the press of immigration. Con-gress first healed a multitude of breaches of this law by special retroactive statutes, and finally, by act of September 4, 1841, established the pre-emption privi-leges as a permanent element of our system. The homestead policy is the worthy supplement of the pre-emption. A great increase of appropriation of public lands by actual settlers under these two classes of laws is shown. It is estimated that by direct and indirect operations of the land system during the last fiscal year, 60,000 small farms were added to the freeholds of our republic, about double the entire number of land owners in England, as re-ported in the decennial census of 1861. ported in the decennial census of 1861.

Increase of Immigration.

The liberality of our naturalization laws has crawn an immense immigration from Europe. About 10,000,000 of our population are due to this cause. These have largely availed themselves of the kindly provisions of our land laws, absorbing an immense amount of public land. It is estimated that foreign immigrants have brought to this country, since 1720, \$400,000,000, gold value. Grants of land have been made to officers and soldiers of the different wars of the republic, thus testifying the nation's gratinde to its defenders. Our immense grants in ald of popular education are vindicated as a social neces-sity, the only means of securing such a dif-fusion of intelligence as will serve as a basis of free function are institutions.

Special Land Grants.

Large grants have been made for the support of universities and colleges. A special donation has also been made to the States of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative they were entitled to under the apportionment of 1860. The aggregate amount of land finally accruing under all these grants will be not less than 79,826,802 acres. The disposition of these grants by several of the States is given in the report.

Grants for Rallways and Internal Improve-

Grants for Rallways and Internal Improve-ments. The policy of grants for internal improvements, and especially for rallways, is considered at length, and a sketch of the rallway system of the United States is given at large. Its history naturally di-vides itself into three eras:--First. Its primary stage, on the Atlantic slope, in which it had to await the slow accumulations of the measury capital for its construction.

necessary capital for its construction. Second. Its secondary stage, in the Mississippi Valley, in which, by the donation of public lands

stherwise unsalable, it created its own endowment by the values it imparted to the soil. Third. Its definitive stage west of the Mississippi,

<text> The Cretans at the End of the Insarrection.

which Greece then was.

England, Austrin, and Greece.

England, Austrin, and Greece. Russia hopes to paralyze Austria, which is the party principally interested, by Prussian hostillay and Sciavic insurrection, and in the present inert disposition of England to carry the question through without dangerous struggle, or a delay which would enable the Republicans of Europe to enter into the contest. The only combination which can stop the success of the plan is an union of England, Austria and Greece in support of Turkey, with neutrality of Prussia and Italy. This combination Russia hopes to prevent by using the influence of the United States to paralyze Eogland and prevent her from making any direct resistance to the intrigues of the Czar, and to menace retablation for the of-fences committed against us during the great in-surrection. surrection.

The Influence of America.

As a question when, for the first time, the influence of the United States enters into European combi-nation, it behooves us to consider well the effect of batton, it behaves us to consider well the check of our exercise of it, and casting aside all petty hostili-ties and momentary irritation, to throw the weight of our moral influence in favor of progress and civil-zation. It is, perhaps, the first time in this century that the English policy has been in perfect accord with that of Christianity and human liberty, and no opher settisfication for all the invites we have no nobler satisfaction for all the injuries we have re-ceived at her hands could be taken than to assist her to do the working out of our own principles. No human interest requires that Russia should make new Polands on the Mediterranean; that she should extend the order of Warsaw to Athens and Siberia to the Himalwas. It maxim medominance in the Learn extend the order of Warsaw to Athens and Sikeria to the Himahyas. Russian predominance in the Levant is the death of all the rising republicanism of Eastern Europe, and equally of American influence there. As an earnest watcher, if not active participant, during the Cretan insurrection; as infimately con-versant with the inner history of the affair from beginning to the end, I can positively assert that there was no political influence which the Russian agents were so hostile to as that of America, and though they employed it to the furtherance of their nefarious plans, and do still emiloy it through the nefarious plans, and do still employ it, through the diligently-circulated statement that Russia and the United States are in accord on the Eastern question they were invariably opposed to any step which would increase our hold on the popular feeling.

The Russian Church.

My known sympathies and trials on behalf of the Christian subjects of Turkey leave me in no doubtful Constant subjects to 1 mixely leave in it to dustrial color, so far as that empire is concerned. I clung to Cretan liberty while it had a shadow of hope, but, now that that struggle is over, and the sod covers our common dead, I am equally earnest in saying that the interests of Christianity and humanity de-mand the support of Turkey as against Russia, and the gradual development of the civilization of the East through Great as the gradual development of the civilization of the East through Greek as opposed to Muaco-vite ecclesiastical infuences. We all know what Russian political progress means, but we do not all know that the Russian Church is being built up into a Papacy more formi-dably organized and more strongly iron-clad than that of Rome can ever have been; an intolerable and despotic appliance of the State to the individu-ality of its subject, while the Greek Church preserves the municipal character and freedom of thought by which it has always been distinguished from that of Rome, and which it borrows from the republican character of its neonle in the days when it was Rome, and which it borrows from the republican character of its people in the days when it was lanted there by the apostics. planted there by the aposites. Its gradual development cannot fail to devolop a large, healthy Protestantism, when popular educa-tion is sufficiently advanced to become the basis of religious freedom. The Turk, again, is, with all his barbarism and fanaticism, tolerant of religious teaching, and too weak to prevent political progress. His empire will yield in time to a system of republi-can States, growing up in its decay, and confederated one day in an Eastern Switzerland, united in religion and interests, if not in tongue, while Russian supremacy will crush republicanism and religious freedom together.

fortnight we shall have war on the R inc M France we neither can nor will give her. Prussia with never yield an inck of German ground; we could not do it without rais-ing all Germany against sea, and, if it comes to that, we would rather raise her against France than against our-selves. That step of the Tolleries Cablinot, we with an increasitible and unskillful at such a mo-ment, and which resulted in a check given to Franch in all his enterprises on Germany. It furnished him of great armiaments against transce, at the sait more of time that his refrast to give up the least more of trusse in the cyses of every German partor.

THANKSGIVING.

American Thanksgiving Day Abrond-Cele-bration of the Occasion in Vienna. From Galignani's Messenger,

From Galignani's Messenger, In pursuance of the proclamation of President Grant, appointing Thursday, the 18th of November, for a national thanksgiving, and in accordance with the invitation issued by the committee (Messrs. Post, Browne, Shattuck, and Tiffany), a large por-tion of the Americans in Vienna, ladies and gentle-men, assembled at 6 o'clock in the extensive hall of the "Weisses Ross," which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with the flags of Austria and Ame-rica, in token of the growing cordiality of the two nations. The busts of the Emperor and Empress, logether with a portrait of General Grant, occupied a conspicuous position amid the ornamentation of a conspicuous position amid the ornamentation of the extensive hall, while a band of mtsic gave at appropriate intervals the national airs of the two the "extensive hall, while a band of music gave at appropriate intervals the national airs of the two countries. At the conclusion of the dinner Hon, John Jay, the American Minister, gave the first toast, "The President of the United States." A toast to the Empered of Austria followed, the company re-ceiving this toast as they had done that to the President of the United States, standing and with three cheers, and the band played an Austrian anthem. The minister, in introducing the third sentiment, alluded to the recent names which it enumerated, and among others, "Raymond, of the American Press: Rawlins, Secretary of War; Senator Fessenden, and George Peabody," and the company rose and honored in silence. The toast was, "The memory of the dead of American history, to whom we owe the Freedom, the Unity, and the tone of the Republic." The fourth tosst, to "The Army and Navy of the United States," was responded to by General P. S. Post in an effective speech. The fifth, "The American Congress, Senate, and House, representing United States and a har-monious people," was briefly spoken on by Dr. Norris. The sixth, "Our Common Schools, the nurseries of morality and patriotism, of law and order, never to be controlled by sects or factions," was expatiated on by Mr. J. F. Delapiane. The seventh, "The American Press," called forth inte-resting speeches from Mr. Maas, who had been for fifteen years associated with the press of the United States, and who gave some comparative statisties of the newspapers on the two continents, and by Mr. Kirsch, who concluded an effective speech, in which States, and who gave some comparative statistics of the newspapers on the two continents, and by Mr. Kirsch, who concluded an effective speech, in which he culogized the progressive press of Austria, by proposing a toast to a cordial understanding be-tween the press of Austria and the United States, which was received with hearty cheers. The eighth, "The American Clergy," was to have been responded to by the Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, but he had been unexpectedly obliged to leave Vienna, and in the Bishop's absence it was spoken on by Dr. Josiah L. Hall. The last toast, "Our Coun-trywomen," was responded to by Dr. Shaituck, anild cordial applause, after which the company separated. separated.

AQUATIC.

International Scutters' Match in England.

International Scutters' Match in England. From the London Times, Nov. 22. On Friday afternoon a scutters' match for .250 a side was rowed on the Tyne between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, champion scutter of the United States, and William Sadler, of Putney, a younger brother of Joseph Sadler, of Surbiton, with whom the American was matched some weeks ago, but to whom he paid forfeit. It was stipulated in the agreement between the men that the race should be rowed between the High Level and Scotswood Sus-pension bridges; but that, in order to avoid rough water, it should be either up on the flood or down on the ebb, whichever was the more propitions, as the the ebb, whichever was the more propilions, as the umpire might determine. On the morning of the match day Mr. W. Johnson, of Newcastle, who had been appointed umpire, inspected the river, and as a strong wind was blowing from the westward, decided that the race should be rowed down from Scotswood to the High Level bridge the water being somewhat rough while the tide was flowing, but by no means so much so as on the previous day. When above the Mansion Honse, or within one hun-dred and and twenty yards of the High-Level Bridge. Saddler stopped from exhaustion and nearly fell out of the boat. Brown, who was utterly incapable of an effort, and thoroughly rowed out, consequently went away and passed the post an easy winner, Sadier being incapable of completing the course and being lifted out of his boat. The time to the spot where Sadier stopped was 21 miautes 26 seconds, and Brown reached the bridge within another half minute. On all sides nothing was heard but loud expressions of admiration at the gallant manner in which the London man after rowing a store reached which the London man, after rowing a stern race, and a losing one for three miles, had endeavored to turn the fortune of the day at the last moment, the oldest habitues of the river dwelling upon the self-evident fact that both men were thoroughly ex-hausted, and that the American was fortunate in just pulling through. At last, therefore, the merits of the champion waterman of the United States have been fully tested, and that he is not the great scaller he was supposed to be has been abundantly demon-

Steamboat Disaster on the Minissippi -Scheoner Wrecked-Trial of the Lord Murderers in Beston.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Hotel Thief Arrested.

of an honest, clear-headed, practical man. He Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. simply looks to the execution of the laws. His Bosron, Dec. 7 .- Last night a hotel thief plan for funding of the debt and a gradual named John Bennett was arrested at the Quiney return to specie payments will command the House. He had in his possession the requisite general approbation of the country. It consitools for going through all the rooms of the ders the message non-committal in relation to house. In a bundle were found some articles Cuban affairs, and styles the message a good of contract between John Braham and Horace N. Lingard, which had evidently been the proceeds of a former robbery. The offender is about twenty years of age, and said that he was from Long Branch, N. J. While in the cell he tried to hang himself with his handkerehlef to a bar in the cell door.

A hold attempt was made last night to revive the habit of burning churches which prevailed a year or two ago with such vigor in the northern suburbs of Boston. The Winthrop

Congregational Church, in Charlestown, was set on fire and damaged to a considerable amount. Schooner Wrecked.

coasting schooner Mary Alice, of Lincolnville, Me., in command of Captain John C. Perry, was lost on Trundy's Reef, Cape Elizabeth. The captain and two of the crew perished. The names of the seamen were R. Pendleton and

Eugene Decro. Removal of an Art Collection.

late Thomas Thompson, of this city, valued at \$200,000, is to be removed to New York.

Mayor at the first municipal election in Haverhill yesterday.

Manleipal Elections. Dr. Schoeppe's case passed resolutions expressing the belief that Miss Stennecke was not killed by prussic acid, and appointed a committee of ten physicians to visit Governor Geary and ask was re-elected. for elemency.

Democratic and workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor yesterday by 242 majority. The Republicans have a majority in each branch of City Councils and elected the City Clerk and Treasurer.

The Lord Murderers.

Boston, Dec. 7 .- The preliminary examination of Frank E. Bowers and James E. Riker,

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Canals Closed. ALBANY, Dec. 7 .- The canals are practically closed for the season. About 115 boats are frozen

in between West Troy and Spraker's Basin, onehalf of which are loaded with grain, consisting of wheat and barley. The balance were being

The Snow Storm. ALHANY, Dec. 7 .- The snow storm continued

till a late hour last night. About six inches of

snow fell, and the sleighing is excellent. The

atmosphere this morning is quite crisp and

cold. The trains on some of the railroads are

detained. The People's line of steamers and

one or two tows left this city carly yesterday

for New York. No boats from New York have

The New York Press on the Message. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The Herald, in its leader

on the President's Message, says that it is that

The Times says the message is one of good

The World says that the message is the

weakest message ever sent to Congress by an

American President. It considers that the mes-

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sympathy for Dr. Schoeppe.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7 .- The meeting of physi-

cians and others held here last night regarding

The Press on the Message. All the morning papers, except the Gazette,

The Storm.

rounding country, and there was much snow.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

The storm of yesterday was severe in the sur-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

speak well of the President's Message.

Railroad travel is somewhat interrupted.

loaded with lumber.

arrived this morning.

business document.

views throughout.

Ledra Bollin and Rochefort.

Ledrn Heilin and Rochefort. The following extract from a private letter written by M. Ledra Rollin to a friend in Paris is worth notice:..., 'Some think that I have shown good sense by withdrawing from the election; others consider me to have shown weakness. I will not discuss either opinion. I did what I thought my duty, but to you I will tell the reason of my conduct, which has appeared strange to my friends, and has rejoiced my enemies. Before young Rochefort's visit I hesi-lated; after that visit my hesisation entirely ceased. ' wish for liberty, but not at any price; I wish for her clothed in white, not in purple. I leave purple to Emperors, and I foresee that, with men like Rochefort, we should inevitably come to a civil war. Admitting that blood was necessary in 33, to shed is now would be odions and uscless."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAFH, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1958.

The money market continues quiet, but the bank statement yesterday is decidedly invorable to an early return to case and plenty. In the loans there is an increase of \$355,116, and in specie \$260,635, which is the largest improvement in specie \$260,635, which is the largest improvement in specie reserve noticed for many months. The deposits also afford oncoursgement in an increase of \$485,329 during the week. The only falling off is in the legal-tenders to the amount of \$200,648. This unfavorable item is entirely due to the activity in the pork-packing centres of the West, and the loss is chiefly in the smaller denominations, which are scarce and in de-mand. mand.

In the loan market there is very little material alteration. Call loans are comparatively quiet at b@6 per cent., and the best business paper is current on the street at S@10 per cent., well secured. Gold opened with sales at 122% and declined to

122% before noon. Government loans have taken a decidedly upward

novement under the influence of the favorable re-ports from Washington. We quote issis at iis@iis%; isöös at 112%, and 10-40s at 108%. The Stock market is exceedingly dull, without, however, any violent functiations in prices. State leans were unchanged. The first series sold at 102%. City 6s were neglected. Reading Builtond was the mast statistics for the sector.

City 6s were neglected. Reading Railroad was the most prominent feature this morning, but prices were weak, sales being effected at 49:56; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 54%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119%; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53%. 53 was bid for Minehill; 42% for Little Schuyikill Railroad; 34% for Catawissa preferred; and 25% for Philadel-phia and Krie.

In Canal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 41% was offered for second and Third: 60% for West Philadelphia; and 11 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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

 \$51600 Pa 6s. 1 sc.ls.102½
 100 sh Read...rg&i.49 86

 \$5000 Con'g R bds...s3
 500 do........c.49 56

 54 sh Penna R.ls.c. 544
 200 do..s16ws.49 56

 10 sh Cam & A.R. 1194
 3 sh Leh Val...ls.63%

 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as
 follows:-U.S. 6s of 1851, 118% 118%; 5-20s of 1862, 112%

 105 dl.b%; do., 1864, 112% @119%; do., 1865, 112%
 100 do.s500 follows; 200 do.s1800

 115@115%; do., 1864, 112% @115%; do., 1865, 112%
 18665, 112%

 115@115%; do., 1864, 112% @115%; do., 1865, 112%
 100 do.s500 follows; do., 1864, 112%

 115@115%; do., 1864, 112% @115%; do., 1865, 112%
 1867, 115%

 115@115%; do., 1868, 115% @115%; do., 1864, 112%
 1867, 115%

 109; Cur. 6s, 107%@107%.
 MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8, Third

109; Cur. 68, 107% 0107%. MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 NO. S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S 6a of 1881, 1164118%; do 1862, 11564116%; do, 1864, 112% 0112%; do, 1865, 112% 0118; do, 1866, new, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, new, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, fo, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, fo, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, new, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, new, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, new, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, new, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, New, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, New, 115% 0115%; do, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, New, 115% 0115%; do, 125%; d0, 1867, do, 115% 0115%; do, 1868, Notes, 19; Gold, 122%; d0, 125%; d0, 125%; d0, 26% 0115%; MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; d0, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & Co, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & CO, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & CO, No. 66% 0115%; do, 1868, MESSES WILLIAM PARTERS & CO, NO. 66% 0115%; do, 1868,

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:---U. S. Ge of 1881, 1184/G11854; 5-203 of 1862, 1154/G11556; do. 1864, 113/G1134; do. 1865, 113/G1134; do. July, 1865, 1155/G11554; do. July, 1867, 1155/G11554; do. July, 1868, 1155/G11554; 58, 10-40, 1085/G1054; do. July, 1868, 1155/G11554; 58, 10-40, 1085/G1054; J. S. Pacific RR, Cur, 68, 1075/G10754; Giold, 1225/G12354; NAUME & LANDER

-N	AR	R & LA	DNER, as for	Bankera	, report	t this n	orning
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Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:--

sage settles the Cuban insurrection against the Church Burgers. patriots, and on financial affairs is too Quixotic and chimerical for serious consideration. The Tribune regards the message as one of the wisest and most judicious ever transmitted to Congress, and predicts its hearty approval by the American people. FROM WASHINGTON. The Cotton Estimates.

A despatch from Portland states that the Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-Misconceptions of the estimates of the cotton crop published by the Department of Agriculture have been current in commercial circles. The highest estimate has been 2,750,000 bales, and the figures in the Commissioner's report to the President are

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

2,700,000 bales. Bosros, Dec. 7 .- The art collection of the

Municipal Election.

Warner R. Whilder (Republican) was elected

BOSTON, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Harding was elected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday by 377 plurality over Mr. Welsh. At Chelsea Mayor Forsythe

At Lawrence Mr. Melvin, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The City Council is about equally divided.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7 .- William S. Smith,

in which it appears as a forerunner of civilization. gathering strength to project itself across great wil-demess tracts to reach our Pacific States. At the close of the present year there will be in operation 47,006 miles of road. The tonnage of 1865 is esti-47,000 miles of road. The tonnage of 1865 is esti-mated at over 160,000,000, representing a cash value of \$12,000,000,000. At the close of this century we will have not less than 100,000 miles in operation, with a tonnage beyond present estimate. The enormous expansion of raliways was one of our national neces-sities. The liberal policy of landed and loan subventions by the Government was the groundwork of this prosperous movement, but the Commissioner thinks that the time for such extraordinary assistance has passed, and recommends its withdrawal. The Pacific Railroad and the Future of the

Country. The report concludes with a review of the com-mercial position of the United States, tracing a line of commerce around the earth between the 40th and toth parallel, to which all the local currents of trade will converge. The completion of our Pacific Rail road, with the increasing advantage of railway communication over every other, is making this country the highway of the world's commerce. Our ability to compass this splendid result springs from ou liberal-handed policy. Its influence is specially marked. The growth of our resources is startling The gold value of personal and real property is \$20,00,000,000. Our gross annual earnings amount to \$10,000,000,000, of which not less than ten per cent, or \$1,000,000,000 are surplus for investment. Our civiliza tion, being industrial in its chief characteristics, loor to a broader sweep of original production, and hence our accumulation of wealth will be more rapid than

. . THE EASTERN QUESTION.

that of any past age.

Turkey and Egypt-Intrigues of Russia and France-Probable Complications. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing

from Athens, gives the following details of affairs in the East :--

The Eastern question is rapidly approaching a new se of development and a possible solution, on the dition that Napoleon III remains chief of the French nation. There remains no doubt in my mind. from evidence gathered from a large correspondence on and an intimate acquaintance with the political condition of the Greek and the Greco-Slavonic provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that the Russian Government is making preparations for a general and sufficiently desperate insurrection of the Chris-tian population of that empire, and that the Egyptian question has been raised by the same influences to increase the Sultan's embarrassment, and at the same time to give the French Government a com-mon interest in the hoped-for solution. nces of the Ottoman Empire, that the Russian

General Opposition to the Ottoman Empire. The insurrection in Crete was equally favored by the Russian Government as a means of weakenby the Russian covernation as a more recent troubles in Dalmatia stimulated by it, to show Austria how strong a hold Panselavism had in that Em-pire, as well as to make a menuce against its tranquility in case of alliance with Turkey. Servia and Moldo-Waliachia, as well as Bulgaria, Montonegro, and Resnia, are well as Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Bosnia, are well known to be in readiness, or getting to be so, to unite in any movement, and the probable appointment of General Ignatief, late Minister to Cosstantinople, as Councillor of the Empire, is, in all probability, the signal for the commencement of operations, as it is well known that he is the advocate of the most encovering movements to wards Stateboul, not directly energetic movements towards Stamboul, not directly, but as the object of a union of the Sclavonic tribes, who, in their utter incapacity to organize themselves into a separate nation, will fall into the hands of Russia at no distant period. General Ignation has been the soul of this combination, and if the means at his disposal equal his remarkable ability and energy, the critical moment for the Ottoman Empire has arrived. bas arrived.

Russian Pollcy Towards Greece.

Russian Policy Towards Greece. The Greek element is carefully avoided in the new combination, Greek progress and the Pansclavic pro-gramme being atterly incompatible. The Cretan in-nurrection, stimulated and favored by Russia as long as it could weaken Turkey and Greece simulta-neously, was treacheroasly suppressed by the Ras-sian pressure at Athens, as soon as it became evident that it must lead to complications, and a general movement, in which the initiative would belong to A thens and the progressive and constitutional nariv in movement, in which the initiative would belong to Athens and the progressive and constitutional party in Greece, and in which the republican element in Italy and elsewhere would take part. This has always been the Russian policy towards Greece, to use her against Turkey, and at the same time exhaust her by internal troubles and external embarrassments. The constitutional statesmen of Greece, aware of the constitutional statesmen of Greece, aware of The constituence in Greece, but the King being in Russian influence in Greece, but the King being in the hands of the Czar, they can accomplish nothing lution, which no one desires at pro

The People of Greece.

The present Kingdom of Greece is the only possi-ble nucleus of political development for the East, and, with all its faults and crudities of organization has done and is doing much to prepare the race in other provinces for political freedom. I have lived with the Greeks four years, in relations the most in timate, and in circumstances the most trying to na tionai character, and, though no Philheliene on my arrival in the country, I can declare that I have neve lived with any people more worthy, in spite of their faults, the moral support of the civilized world, more thoroughly imbued with the political virtues most necessary to political existence or comparable with them for private and domestic virtue. Of their intelligence and aptitude for progress no one ever ionbled who knew them, and the testimony no donbted who knew them, and the testimony not only of my own experience, but of many foreigners who have resided for years among them, is that as to probity and honesty they in no sense merit the regulation prejudiced and outwitted travellers have given them. The more one knows the people the more one must honor them.

It does not become our people in the coming struggle to exercise an influence adverse to the ad-vancement of the only race from whom anything in the way of political progress in the East can be anticipated or with whom we can have any political sympathy, in order to punish England for the off-ense against us. I know that Russia counts largely on a certain moral support from our defiant attitud-towards England.

Our only noble and great policy in the case is to Give England to understand that so far as she main-tains the interest of civilization we will sustain her with our friendship, and postpone if not condone all questions in abeyance between us. I wish it were possible that we might set the first example of national application of the principles of Christi tianity.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

A War Cloud in the Past-Interesting Histori-cal Reminiscences.

Call Reminiscences. Peris Correspondence of the London Times. Under the title of "L'Œavre de M. Bismark," 1863-1866, a work is about to issue from the Paris press which may be found to contribute useful materials to future histories of that eventful period. Its author, M. Villebort, was in Germany during the companies of 1865 was present at most of its attrained campaign of 1866, was present at most of its stirring scenes, and seems to have been on very friendly and almost intimate terms with Count Bismark, of whom he saw a good deal.

We must be prepared, therefore, for some leaning towards the hero of the time; but so far as I can judge from a hasty perusal of that portion of the as yet unpublished work which has reached my hands, the author does not shrink from criticizing as well as praising his friend and host. The following pasas praising his friend and host. The following pas-sage is carlous and interesting:--"On the 7th of August I went to take leave of M. Bismark, by whom, at Berlin, before and after the war, at Horsitz and at Nikolsburg. I had always been re-ceived with a kindness of which I retain the most ively remembrance. Towards 10 at night I was in the Prime Minister's cabinet, when the French Ambassador, M. Benedetil, was announced. "Go and take a cap of tea in the drawing-room." M. Bismark said to me; 'I will be with you shortly.' Two hours passed, midnight struck, then I in the morning. About twenty persons, the family and in-timate friends, awalted the master of the house. "At last he appeared, with a calm and smiling connecance. We took tea and smoked and drank beer in the true German fushion. The conversation,

countenance. We took tea and smoked and drank beer in the true German fushion. The conversation, alternately grave and gay, thread on Germany, Italy, and France. Remors of war with Prance then cir-culated in Berliff. At the monomt of leavetaking, 'Monsieur le Ministre,' I said, 'Will you allow me to ask you a strangely indiscreet question, is it peace or war that I carry back to Paris? M. Bismark answered promptly, 'A durable friendship with France! I firmly hope that France and Prussia will henceforward form the dualism of intelligence and progress.' progress.

"I fancied I detected a singular smile on the lips of a man destined to occupy a distinguished place in Prassian politics, the Privy Councilior Baron von Kerdell. [Next morning I called upon him and told him how much that amile had puzzled me. Give me your word of honor to keep what I am going to tell you a secret until you reach Paris; before a

GENERALITIES.

How Burglars are Treated in New York. A night or two since, as Miss Hawkins, residing near St. Peter's Church, in Westchester vi-lage, was retiring, she discovered a dim light in the lage, was retring, she discovered a diminght in the vestry-room, and called up a man-servant, and sent him to the sexton, Mr. Butler. The two cau-tionsly approached the church, and peering in at the open window saw a man, by the aid of his dark lantern, cutting out a panel of the door leading into the audience-room. Mr. Butler raised his revolver and fired. A piercing chied theat that the the the dat faken effecting brick attested that the shot had taken effe Mr. Butler hurried to the residence of Justice Bald-win, and, calling him up, they both repaired to the church. Here they found the thief, howling and groaning, his scalp and face blackened, disfigured, and one leg paralyzed from the effects of the ball that had entered his size. A large quantity of skeleton keys and burglar's tools was found in his pos-session. Should the thiof recover, he will be horribly maimed and disfigured for life,

Murder Without Provocation

Murder Without Provecation. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. Ga0 Water street, corner of Scammel, in a place kept by Francis Kelly, a quiet, well-conducted Irishman, a tremendous knocking of the door in Scammel street was heard, which was followed by its being burst in by five of the biggest rowdles the city can produce; but when Mr. Kelly presented him-self, they sneaked off. As they were tailing out, Gil-tespic muttered, "Kelly, if I get yon on the side walk, I'll knock the light out of yer?" Kelly, while pnah-ing Ridley into the street, stepped out to the side-walk. While here his assailants surrounded him. A blow from behind with the great wheel-rung, six pounds, stretched him on the pavement. His head was then clubbed and kicked. He was stabbed in one eye, and his bose was sit open with a bowle-knife. Another cut was given at the back of his head, extending from ear to ear. The murderers took to flight after these exploits. The alarm of murder was raised; but the attack had been so sud-den that the aid of the police could not be obtained. murder was raised; but the attack had been so sud-den that the aid of the police could not be obtained. The brother of Kelly arrived from Boston that even-ing, after a nine years' separation. While he was looking for his brother, he found him to all appear-ances dead, and conjously vomiting blood on the sidewalk, [At 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday his life was despaired of, and he received extreme unction at the hands of his priest.-N. Y. Sun of the 6th. the 6th.

Freedmen and the Public Lands,

Senator Summer has prepared a bill, which he will present to the Senate during the week, providing for the appointment of a national commission to aid and facilitate the settlement of freedmen on lands they acilitate the settlement of recedimen on lands they can own and work. The power of appointment is vested with the President, and the commission is to be similar to that appointed to settle the indians on reservations. The President is favorable to the movement, and will give his countenance to the bill. There are now a few private associations with the same object in view, but they fail to meet the re-quirements of the cause. Lately several Boston gen-lemen purchas-d a plantation of 2000 acres of land in the State of Geose- and have divided it up into farms of 25 acres each, and the cost are illowed freedmen to work them and pay the cost as illowed freedmen to work them and pay the cost as illowed freedmen the persons who purchased the land for them. "After plantation was bought in a portion of Georgia where the owners of land will not sell to colored people.

-"Lemppers" is the pet name for moderate Re-publicans in West Virginia.

arrested for the murder and robbery of Nathaniel Lord, in Peabody, resulted in fully committing them for trial.

FROM THE WEST.

Heavy Defalcation. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 .- George R. McGee, late prominent attache here of the Security Life Insurance Company, has abseonded with a large sum of the company's money. He also owes heavy amounts to parties in Cleveland. A New Phase of the Woman Question.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7 .- Francis Minor, husband

of Mrs. Minor, of woman's rights notoriety, has applied to the Supervisor of Registration here, stating that his wife and some other women will endeavor to be registered as voters at the coming election.

Hansom Cabs in St. Louis.

A company has been organized here for the purpose of running coupes throughout the city on the same plan as in New York. The amount of stock subscribed is \$100,000. The fare will be less than half that charged by hacks. St. Louis Financial Affairs.

The County Court yesterday appointed Judge D. S. Dryden counsel, to collect the school

claims in litigation. The Court has also ordered \$5000 in, bonds to be issued in favor of the Bank of Commerce at New York, as security for a suit brought by certain bondholders in the East for non-payment by the county of gold bearing bonds in coin.

An immense gang of burglars has just been discovered and broken up here.

Senator Morton and the Fifteenth Amendment. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.-Senator Morton writes to his friends in this city from Washington that he is confident the fifteenth amendment will become part of the Constitution before Congress adjourns,

The Split in the Democracy.

Mr. R. J. Bright, of the Indianapolis Scatinel, and the representative of the Pendleton interests in Indiana, who was defeated as a delegate to the State Convention by the Hendricks men. has been appointed a delegate from Jefferson county, thus flanking the Hendricks men.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, Dec. 7 .- A letter from Cheyenne to

the Herald says the Indians continue making depredations at various points in Wyoming. A general war is feared. A militia bill is now before the Legislature.

Lewis Smith, a carpenter in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, died on Sunday night, having been crushed the day previous between two cars.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamboat Disaster.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 7 .- The Red River packet steamer Richmond struck a sawyer twelve miles below here, on the 2d, and sunk. The boat is a total loss. She was one of the best boats in the Red River trade. A small part of her freight was saved by a passing steamer. No lives were lost.

New ORLE The Texas Election.

New OnLEAST, Dec. 7.-Meagre returns from Eastern Texas indicate a majority for Hamilton for Governor.

By the Anglo-American Cable, LONDON, Dec. 7-11 A. M.-Consols for money, 9234; for account, 9234, 69234. U. S. 5-208 of 1862. 92_{34} ; for account, 92_{34} (992_{34} , 0.8, 5.9204 of 1863_{4} , 10.468_{8} , 81_{56} ; 1867_{8} , 86_{34} ; 10.468_{8} , 81_{56} ; American stocks stendy; Eric Railrond, 20_{36} ; linnois Central, 100_{34} ; Great Western, 26_{36} . Liverprot, Dec. 7–11 A. M. –Cotton duil; middling uplands, 11_{36} d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The

sales to-day are estimated at 9000 bales. LONDON, Dec. 7-11 A. M.-Linseed cakes, £10 198.

Calcutta Linseed, 59s, 6d. (608, PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes,

72f. 97c. ANTWERP, Dec. 7 .- Petroleum opened firm at 6if.

62%c. HAVEE, Dec. 7 .-- Cotton opened firm on the spot

and atloat, at 132% for affoat. BREMEN, DCC, 7.—Petroleum opened firm yester-day at 7 thalers, and closed firm but quiet. HAMBURG, DEC, 7.—Petroleum opened firm yester-

day at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings, and close This Afternoon's Quotations.

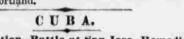
LONDON, Dec. 7-1 P. M.-American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, S6; of 1867,

dulet and steady, C. S. D. P. M. -Cotton dull; mid-layerroot, Dec. 5-1 P. M. -Cotton dull; mid-ding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. Oats, 28, 11d. Peas, 38s. California wheat, 98, 10d.

red Western wheat, \$s. 6d.; red winter wheat, 9s. The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 17,500 quarters, of which 11,000 quarters were American.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—Arrive 1, steamers City of Washington and Tarifa, from New York. LONDONDEBRY, Dec. 7.—Arrived, steamer Peruvian, from Portland.



The Liberation-Battle at San Jose-Remedies and Puerto Principe Affairs.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 30 .- More troops! Still they come to ald the Spanish authorities in their (perhaps) vain endeavors to uphold the standard of Castillo y Leon to the trade winds that sweep over Cuba and render life to the white race possible on this island. Sunday a battalion of volumeers from Madrid, 1073 strong, arrived. The iron-clad Zara-gosa, with another battalion, entered the harbor last evening, and several thousand more are ex-pected this week. General Lesca has some 14,000 mean in the department of Girce Villag

men in his department of Cinco Villas. General Puello, with 8000 to 10,000, has his hands full in guarding Paerto. Principe, Neuvitas, and the railroad between the two places. Valmaseda can dispose of some 10,060 men, scattered between San-tiago de Cuba, Maozanilla, Las Tunas, Holguin, and ibara. This last-named chief claims he has cleared the country between Santiago de Cuba and Manza-nillo of rebels, a feat, by the way, he has performed three or four times, the rebels persisting in return-

Ing after wards. The latest advices from Puerto Principe chronicle ne movements of importance on the part of the Spanish forces. The insurgents about the town are strong enough to prevent the Spaniards from forag-ing save in large parties. A Peninsular resident there told me it is unsafe for any one to go half a league from the outposts of the town on account of the swarms of rebs. At San Jose, near Nuevitas, and not far from the line of the railroad, where the battalion of Catalan volunteers have their regimental headquaters, Spanish accounts report that an action took place on the 20th between 100 Catalans and

took place on the solid offween 100 Catalans and over 500 insurgents. The insurgents lost some 30 killed and the volun-teers about half that number. Cuban rumors fly from mouth to month to the effect that the insurfrom month to month to the effect that the insur-gents gobbled up the whole detachment of volun-teers, over 160 strong, captured the regimental chest and flag-the ensign being one presented the bat-talion prior to their leaving Barcelona, by the muni-cipality of that city. Holding the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe allows General Puello no locoure

leisure. Remedios and the surrounding country is a favor ite stamping ground for the insurrectionists. They burned last week a sugar estate not six miles fro burned last week a sugar estate not six miles from the town. *Per contra*, a detachment from the garri-son at Remedice occupied an encampment the in-surgents had evacuated, and they destroyed some two hundred sacks of rice they left behind. The offi-cer in command at Remedics has ordered all the vagrant Chinamen found about the town to be em-ployed in rebuilding the village of Tamparatement.

vagrant Chinamen round about the town to be em-ployed in rebuilding the village of Taguayaboro, some ten miles from kemedios, which the insurgents burned a few weeks ago. General Jordan, it is reported, is near Gibara, on the north coast. General Valmaseda will find the road that leads over the mountains from about the Conto river to the other side of "Jordan," a hard one conto river to the other side of "Jordan," a hard one to travel. Private letters from Santiago de Cuba paint a sombre picture of the health of the city, Similar sources of information from Bayamo, Man-ganila, and Trinidad render news that much sick-ness prevails in these points.

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUBSDAY, Dec. 7 .- The Flour market is exceed. ingly quiet, and in the absence of any inquiry for shipment, only 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home trade at \$4.87%@5 for superfine, \$5-25@5-37% for extras, \$5-75@5-25 for Northwestern extra family ; \$5.75@6.12% for Pennsylvania do. do. ; \$6@6.50 for Ohio do. do. ; and \$6.75@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Ryc Flour sells a t 15:50 28 barrel.

There is no vitality in the Wheat market, and the There is no vitality in the Wheat market, and the receipts, though light, are in excess of the demand. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$1:30@1-32, and 500 bushels No. 2 spring on private terms. Hye may be quoted at \$1:10 for Pennsylvania and \$1:05 for Western. Corn is quiet but steady at fermer rates. Sales of old yellow at \$1:08:02:10, and 5000 bushels new do. at 56:09:10, the latter rate for prime dry. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylrania at 60:0022c. Nothing doing of importance in Barley or Mait. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$32:50 \$\$ ton. Whisky-200 barrels wood and iron bound West-ern at \$1:05:01:06.

ern at \$1 45001 06.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 7. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knoz, New York, W. P. Olyde & Go. Barque D. McPherson, Mason, Gibraltar for erders, Workman & Go. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, 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.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Pioneer, Earrett, 60 hours from

ARRIVED THIS MOILNING. Steamship Pioneer, Earrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C. with cotton and navai stores, to Philadelphia and Southers Mail Steamship Co. (The P. arrived yesterday atternoon, but was inadvertently omitted.) Steamer S. O. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Bristol, Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Bristol, Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Scher Rebecca Ploreace, Rieb, 19 days from Boston, with mdse, to W. Bulker, Stand Nov. 37th, brig American Union, loading, to sail for Philadelphia in 2 days, and brig Cascatelle, loading, to sail for Philadelphia in 2 days, and brig Cascatelle, loading, to sail for Philadelphia in 2 days, and brig Cascatelle, loading, to sail for Show York in 3 days, with goles to K. A. Souder & C. Bart Mary E. Long, Harding, 6 days from New York, with yellow pince to E. A. Souder & C. Bart Panaessee, Creed, 6 days from New York, with applet to Williams & Co. Bart Lottie, Taylor, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud, from Dantord, Conn. The Alexa Milord, from Dantord, Conn. The Mary E. Long, Arom Dastord, Conne. The Mary E. Long, Arom Dastord, Conne. The Mary E. Long, Arom Dastord, Conne. The Mary E. Conson, Brown, Alexa from Baltimore, with a to a tarrece to W. P. Ciyde & Co. The Jander Conson, Merow, from Havesdo-Graces, with a to w of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co. The barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co. The barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Barque Leonidas, Gates, hence, below New Orleans 1st

instant. R. G. W. Dodge, Wells, cleared at Portland 4th Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Wells, cleared at Portland 4th inst., for Havana Barque Frank Lovett, Capn, from Rotterdam for Phila-delphia, aciled from Holvoet 19th ult. Earque Omaha, Ballard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult. Brig Altavela, Reed, remained at Cardenas 25th ult., duchweing.

isobarging. Schr A. H. Edwards, hence, at Charleston yesterday. Schr Raiph Carlton, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Oharleston yesterday. Schr W. F. Oushing, Cook, hence, at the bar, Galveston

Sth ult. Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 4th inst. Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, cleared at Rotterdam 20th ult., for Cardiff. Echr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence, at East Harbor, T. I., 18th ult., to sail in 3 days on her return.

Br. brig Normanby, Otia, arrived yesterday from Ivigtus is consigned to B. Crawley not as before. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegroph. HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 7.-No tow out this morn-ing. Had a severe anow storm restorday. Some slush ice running in the river, but not enough to impede navigation.