The weekly evening lecture was held last night at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The ordinary service, including the "Lecture Room Talk," was conducted and given by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In announcing at its close that it was the night for the annual meeting of the members, Mr. Beecher took occasion to speak of the prosperous condition of Plymouth Church and that that night "found both people and pastor on a higher spiritual plane."

Upon this a gentleman connected with the church got up and said that it was but proper and just that a public matter in which their pastor had been recently prominently connected should receive attention at once, in order that the church should occupy no longer the half-hearted and uncertain position as-

no longer the half-hearted and uncertain position assigned to it almost unanimously by the public in regard to the Richardson tragedy. He believed that when the facts were thoroughly known Mr. Beecher would be justified by the public in his action. Con-sidering the limited information he had received, and also his want of knowledge in certain matters in

and also his want of knowledge in certain limiters in connection with this affair, he was inclined to think that Mr. Beecher had acted as he might have been expected to act under circumstances that required a charitable and merciful consideration.

Upon this gentleman taking his seat other persons got up in succession and expressed similar sentiments. There were, however, a few dissentients who spoke out and said that Mr. Beecher had made a mistake and that the reputation of the church. who spoke out and said that Mr. Beecher had made a mistake, and that the reputation of the church, they were afraid, had permanently suffered. There was a little light skirmishing on both sides, which Mr. Beecher watched and listened to calmly and defiantly enough, but with a manifest nervousness that was shown in the lifting ever and anon of the hymn book, the playing in his fingers with a little scrap of paper, and a sly twinkle in the eye as some of the speakers floundered about when trying to polish off the angles of a stern reproof of their pastor's conduct. At length Mr. Beecher arose and stepped to the front of the platform and prepared himself for a deliverance. There was a crowded congregation, for the lecture hall was well filled, and there was an audible hush of expectation.

Mr. Beecher said he was waited upon by Mrs. Mr. Beecher said he was waited upon by Mrs. Calhoun, who was a gifted and eloquent writer for the Tribune.

A gentleman here interposed and said that Mrs. Calhoun's late husband was a deputy collector, and

Calhoun's late husband was a deputy collector, and a man of great respectability.

Mr. Beecher resumed—Mrs. Calhoun showed him a note from Mr. Greeley, which commended her to Mr. Beecher, but did not ask him (Mr. Beecher) to perform the marriage. In conversation she said that she had known Mrs. McFarland and believed her to be a woman of respectability, and that the divorce from her husband was a legal one. She also knew nothing that would hinder a proper marriage, Mr. Beecher went on to say that he had not heard of the first shooting by McFarland of Richardson. Men occupied as he was occupied and absorbed in his ministerial and literary work had not time for extensive reading of newspapers, and therefore it his ministerial and literary work had not time for extensive reading of newspapers, and therefore it is not surprising that he should be ignorant of that which was now a matter of history. The first time that he remembered hearing anything about Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland was when he was shown a letter a long time ago by Mr. Henry Camp, the leader of the choir, that had passed between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson. He saw at a glance it was a love-letter, and he did that which he should do if there were a million such letters before him and no human eye to see him—put it away and not read it. Mr. Camp had, however, profore him and no human eye to see him—put it away and not read it. Mr. Camp had, however, properly thought it his duty to show it to Mr. Beecher, because he feit very strongly against Richardson's conduct towards Mrs. McFarland, and thought Mr. Beecher would not have written so commendatory a note about Richardson's book did he know his character as well as Mr. Camp seemed to know it. That book—"Beyond the Mississippi"—had delighted him, and of his own free will he had written the letter to Mr. Richardson about that book which had been published, but not until Mr. Richardson had written to him and asked his permission. That permission he promptly and cheerfully gave. That permission he promptly and cheerfully gave.

Mr. Richardson he had never seen until the night of

that marriage.

On that evening he had been spending two or three hours with Father Hyacinthe at Mr. Frothingham's house, and while there he was called to the Astor House. There he found a corridor full of friends and a weeping group around the bed. The surgeons told him that Mr. Richardson was under the injurence of opiates, and that after their effect surgeons told him that Mr. Richardson was under the influence of opiates, and that after their effect was over he would gradually sink and die. Mr. Frothingham, at whose church Mr. Richardson was an occasional attendant and went there whenever he was in the city, was present. Mr. Frothingham offered the prayer, and he (Mr. Beecher) performed the cere-meny, and in doing so simply acted as a magistrate— not in the semi-orthodox fashion of a magistrate— and minister merged into one office. When two parties came to him for marriage he could not sum-mon witnesses, he could not act as judge, but simply mon witnesses, he could not act as judge, but simply confine himself to that which was purely magisterial At the time of the marriage at the Astor House he did not understand that the laws of New York dedid not understand that the laws of New York declared null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana Had he known that Richardson had acted as a scrpent—had stolen away the affections and partner in life of Mr. McFarland, he would sooner have cut off his right hand a hundred times than have performed the ceremony. Once a couple had come to his house to be married, and he was about to unite them in the marriage bonds, when a police officer came in and told him that he was about to marry the young lady to a notorious offender, and thought it was probable that she had been beguiled from her home in Philadelphia. The officer thought she ought to be made aware of the fact. Mr. Beccher told her what the officer had said and she replied, "Well to be made aware of the fact. Mr. Beecher told her what the officer had said and she replied, "Well I guess I know what I want." (Great laughter.) Mr. Beecher said he supposed she did, and therefore, he married them. (At this Mr. Beecher inquired whether fourteen and twelve are not the ages at which persons could be legally married, and their several responses were in the affirmative.) He then said if the parties were of a legal age for marriage and presented themselves before him and required him to marry them, his duty in that regard was simply a magisterial one, and he was bound to fulfil it. He had looked through the civil code of the State, and he had been unable to discover any definition of the duties of a minister in respect to marriage. It seemed to him that there was no defined law about it in the revised code. After the marriage and before the funeral of Mr. Richardson he had asked a responsible party as to the legality of the divorce, and it was stated to him that the divorce was quite correct. He inquired also of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on more the divorce, and it was stated to him that the divorce was quite correct. He inquired also of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on more than legal grounds, and it was stated in reply that it was granted, not only upon legal, but also upon moral grounds. The question had been asked during this discussion why Mrs. McFarland had not sought the divorce from her husband in the State of New York. He had been told in reply to this that Mrs. McFarland had resided in Indiana eighteen months, and that she had gone there to seek the divorce to save her children from the Stain and annoyance which the seeking of that divorce in that State would bring upon them. Mr. Beecher said that he seit he was an honest man. There was another motive that actuated him in this affair which he would just put before them. When he came to be the just put before them. When he came to be the pastor of Plymouth Church it was not for the pur-pose of self-seeking or for obtaining popularity. When he came there he was "ankle deep," he was when he came there he was "ankle deep," he was "knee deep," he was "thigh deep" he was "shoulser deep," and he was over the head in the slavery question. Then, when he thought the time was reached he wrote his Cieveland letter. He was not sorry for the writing of that letter at the time; neither was he sorry now. According to the present style of judging him by public writers he had only made four or five mistakes in his life. He was one of those men who, when a cause appealed to his sympathy and to his heart he was drawn almost irresistibly to it. From the very manner in which Mr. Calhoun presented the matter to him it seemed to him that he was needed to defend the cause of the weak against the strong. There was something to be done that risked a great amount of unpopularity, and that required that some one strong enough to hear is should throw himself into the breach. Such a cause, such an appeal, and such a state of oircumstances raised within him all that appeals to that which is combative and tender within him.

FIRST EDITION

BEECHER'S BACK DOWN.

BEECHER'S BACK DOWN.

The Richardson and McFarland Drama from the Standpoint of Plymouth;
Pulpit—Mr. Beecher's Explanation Delivered at the Church Lecture Room Last Night.

The weekly evening lecture was held last night at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The ordinary service, including the "Lecture Room Talk," was conducted and civen by the Rey Merry Ward Beecher, the conductive and linked and civen by the Rey Merry Ward Beecher, conducted and civen by the Rey Merry Ward Beecher.

PILOTHE

agr in 7 In answer to that, as the Dutchman once raid, "If my foresight was as good as my handsight I should do a gre t many things better than I do." Mr. Beecher then said be did not wish his Church to apologize for their pastor as having done a wrong thing. If they did not agree with him in this matter let them rise and say so.

Mr. Beecher then sat down, after which there we sure spressions of sorrow and regret very kindly and gently put before the audience by prominent members of the church that Mr. Beecher had placed himself in the false position he bad. Amild it all, however, there seemed to be a general feeling and expression of lorgiveness.

Receher then said be did not wish his Church to apologize for their pastor as having done a wrong thing. If they did not agree with him in this matter let them rise and say so.

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#### SUICIDE.

Determined Attempt at Self-Destruction in Cincinnati-Women and Wine-A Warning to Young Men.

The Cincinnati Times of the 9th points a moral and adorns a tale in this wise:—
We have been made acquainted with the particulars of one of the most desperate attempts at self-destruction, which took place a few evenings since, that it has ever been our said duty to record—the would-be victim being a very prominent young lawyer of this city, and a member of one of our most respectable families.

For some time the unfortunate fellow has been addicted to excessive drinking, causing him to so neglect his business that a short time since his partners dissolved connection with him. This action on the part of those with whom he has been so closely identified had a marked effect upon him, making him extremely melancholy, which he endeavored to drown by a still greater use of whisky. To such an extent did he carry his indulgence that he became temporarily insane, during which time he went into a drug store, and bought a six-ounce bottle of laudanum, after which he repaired to the store of a friend on Vine street.

Several of his acquaintances happened to be in the store at the time, and they all noticed the ghastly shade of their friend's face, and asked him what on earth was the matter? With considerable correspond to the constant of the constant siderable composure he went on and told them how he had gradually given way to the use of whisky until now he was nothing but the shadow of himself either in person or name, that he had carefully counted the cost, and he felt sure that death was, at hours and times, preferable to living as he had been living, and he had determined on ending his life and troubles at the same time, and seeking for a happier fate in lands beyond the "dark valley."

His friends tried to laugh him out of such

folly, but all in vain, and he quickly shook hands with those present, and bid them, as he said, an

eternal farewell. While still standing and conversing with them, as quick as thought he pulled out the bottle of laudanum, and before he could be frustrated in his designs, he drank almost its entire contents. His friends for the moment were almost horrified, but soon one of them hastened off for the help of a physician, while the others took the unfortunate fellow to a lounge in the rear of the store, on which they gently laid him, as they all supposed, to breathe his last. The poor sufferer told them that it was useless to save him; that he would not take any-thing from the physician; that there was a letter in his pocket that would explain all, and in a few moments afterwards fell into a state of unconsciousness.

The doctor soon arrived and went to work with a No. 1 stomach pump, which soon removed all the poison, and in a few hours the would-be victim was comparatively out of danger. As Old Frederick of Prussia once said. "woman was at the bottom of all mischief," it proved to be true in this instance, as was shown by the letter found in the poor fellow's pocket, a copy of which we herewith publish:—
"CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1869.—My Dearly Loved

Carrie:-When your eye falls on this all my earthly troubles will be over, and my soul before that Judge who doeth all things well. While my own voluntary act shows that I do not fear die, yet it seems so hard to leave you and let another claim you, who can never love you as I have done, and in spite of all your coldness still There was a time when, as the possessor of your love, I was the happiest creature on earth, and only dreamed of the day when, with you as my dearest wife, in our own home, we would be so happy together. But a change came o'er you, and the love I had bestowed was idly tossed to the winds, and another, who was not half so worthy of you as I was then-it matters not what I am now-allowed to whisper into your ears words of affection and love.
"My only regret at leaving this world, which

has been one of thorns for me, is parting with you, dearest idol. Once in awhile drop a tear over the grave of the one who died for you, and when you hear others speak lightly of me do not forget to rebuke them. Thine, as ever."

Carrie didn't get the letter, so that she could weep and gnash her teeth, and her ardent lover still lives, thus spoiling the poetical and sensational part of the matter. Moral .- Young men, don't get tipsy, and your sweethearts will not desert you.

# A FOUNDLING.

Episode in a St. Louis Boarding-House An Unknown Woman Abandons Her Infant. The St. Louis Democrat of Dec. 9 has the fol-

An incident occurred yesterday at a fashiona ble boarding-house which created quite an excitement among the lady boarders. Yesterday morning a strange lady, about twenty years of age, of fair complexion, with a scar on her cheek, rather strongly built, and wearing a brown dress ornamented with three black velvet stripes at the bottom, and a black shawl, applied to Mr. C. Randle, corner Sixth and Elm streets, and requested to be accommodated with board She had with her a male infant about six weeks old. She said her name was Gardiner, that her husband was in Chicago, and would be here, perhaps in a week, and perhaps not for three

Mr. Randall had some doubts about the woman, but seeing that she appeared to be friendless and unprotected, with a baby in her arms, he agreed to board her for a few days. He gave her a room and had a fire made for her. In a short time she went out, saying she was business. She returned in a short time, and went out again in the afternoon and did not return. On examining the room, the baby and its clothes were there, but the baggage of the woman was missing. The ladies of the house visited the young stranger, and took great interest in him. They looked among his effects and found the following note, addressed to the

"December 8, 1869 .- I am almost broken-hearted I just received a letter from my husband, saying that I might look out for myself. He must have been under the influence of some intoxicating drinks, or ie would not have written in that manner. He ha started for one of the far Western States, so he say and oh! I want you to take care of my baby until and on! I want you to take care of my baby until I can relieve you from him. If you do not wish to keep him, get him, please, a good Christian home. I must do something for myself. I could not tell you, so I write it down. I hope our Heavenly Father will provide for my dear little boy an everlasting home. I will come and see my baby as soon as I can. I may remain in this place. Put him in charge of a Presbyterian minister, and you will be rewarded for it.

"Mas. Gardiner."

A council of was you had by the lady board.

ofronmatances raised within him all that appeals to that which is combative and tender within him. His idea of a minister was not a man who never had a spot on his collar, a spot on his cuffs, or upon his bosom. He expected to come out of this fight muddy and spotted. He thought he had a heart like his great Master, and teeling like that he had not telt guilty in what he had done. Knowing what he had done, the question he now asked himself was, would he do it A council of war was held by the lady boarders, and various propositions were made relative to the disposal of little "Willie Gardiner," but no one was willing to assume the responsibility of adopting a boy who was to be so religiously reared. There was no Presbyterian minister it

the house to take the boy in hand, and it was finally agreed among the ladies that they would jointly take control of the "little Bill" for a few days, and endeavor to find some Presbyterian lady who would give him a permanent home. If a Presbyterian cannot be found, any kind lady of any other denomination can be supplied with a baby on reasonable terms. The boyle in good health, and may become a great man if properly

#### A BRUTE.

The Diversions of a Wife-benter-The Marital Bond in Kentucky. A man named John Weismer was presented before the City Court, yesterday, for abuse of family. The case, as developed by the evidence, is a most aggravating one, and one in which the man and woman are equally blamable. It appears that they have not been living together for a long time, and that the husband has been in the habit of going to the house of the wife at the peaceful hours of the night, bursting open the doors, and sometimes throwing rocks into the windows, to the great terror of her and her

little daughter.

The family before the war was in good circumstances, he an industrious and hardworking man, and she a loving and dutiful wife. But when the war broke out he was carried away by the general excitement and joined the army. He was away for years together, fighting under the banner of the North, and she seldom re-ceived any news from him or of his whereabouts. During one of these long absences she became short of means, and was driven almost to beggary. Nothing but absolute starvation seemed to be the fate of her and her child. In one of these days of destitution and distress, a tempter worse than the famine came, and she He enticed her away, and leaving her only child in the family of a neighbor, she went with him to some town up in Minnesota, where they lived together over a year, when he left her, alone, friendless, and fallen from honor and vir-

tue, in a strange country.

The war closed and the husband returned. In place of finding his once happy home, with wife and daughter ready to greet him, he found nothing. His little cottage was built up a story higher, and strangers, who never heard of him. lived in it. Even his child could not be found and the neighbors could only tell him the disgraceful story of his wife's disappearance. The effect of this sudden and shocking intelligence upon the mind and character of Weismer may be imagined. He was no more the steady, industrious man of a few years ago, but quickly squandered his pay in drink.

The wife managed to get back to the city, and procuring her daughter, who was then about eleven years of age, rented a room in a dilapi-dated old house that stands in the alley between Second and Third and Market and Jefferson Here her husband happened to find her out, but not, it is said, before she had com-menced to lead a disreputable life. Of course there could be no reconciliation, and the husband procured a divorce. Already debased and debauched, he was not satisfied with a separation, but became intent on seeking revenge He would carouse at the bar-rooms till after midnight, and then go to the house of his for mer wife and burst in the doors, or, failing it this, throw brickbats in the windows, and in-dulge in other acts of violence till frightened

away by the approach of the police. Early yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, he went there, and bursting in the door, pulled the woman out of her bed and beat her terribly with the heel of an old boot, after which he threw her down on the floor and stamped her so that it is feared she has received inward bruises which will prove fatal. She was cut severely in several places on the head. The child screamed for help, and waked up the whole neighborhood. Officers Slater and Meagher arrested the man and put him in jall. The officers say the woman one clot of blood from her head to her waist. She was not able to be in court vester day morning, and the man was held to answer for an assault and battery on the testimony of the officers. His shirt was all bloody when h was brought into court .- Louisville Journal.

## BOB SAWYER REDIVIVUS.

High Jinks in Cincinnati-The Lively Propen-Very Properly Brought to Grief. From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 8.

Dr. William Pearcy, a drowsy medical student of the Bob Sawyer school, was arraigned in the Police Court, yesterday morning, for the misde-meanor of discharging fire-arms within the city limits. The Doctor occupies "appartments" on Clark street, west of John, and his favorite window commands a fine view of Mrs. Burgess back yard. Being an excellent shot, the Doctor has begulled his leisure hours for the past week with target practice. His shooting-iron has invariably been an air-gun, capable of carrying a pistol bullet a considerable distance; but his aste in the matter of marks has been subject to frequent changes. One day he would select a clothes-pin on Mrs. Burgess' line; the next day be would prefer an exposed coal-bucket or a tin wash-hand basin on that lady's possessions. Sometimes a particular iron star in the rear wall of Mrs. B.'s dwelling would claim his attention, and at others he would draw bead on the wooden and purely ornamental chimney of the house. When all these things had been shot to pieces and nothing else offered, the Doctor opened upon Mrs. Burgess' pet poodle, and in a few brief hours riddled his poor body to such an extent that, with an ordinary opera-glass, an enthusiastic Sawyerite could see the wretched

creature's inside works.

Let it not be supposed that these interesting experiments were carried on without opposition. for they were not. The unscientific and unsym pathetic neighbors were in arms against the Doctor from the first; and from Mrs. Burgess, who could hardly be expected to view the gradual demolition of her habitation and its outdoor appurtenances with indifference, came doleful warnings, bitter threats of personal violence, and formal notices of her firm determination to appeal to the civil authorities for protection. But all to no purpose. The hostility of the neighbors was laughed at, Mrs. Burges warnings were treated with contempt, her threats of violence were hurled into her teeth, and her notices of appeal to the authorities drew a still more destructive fire from the doughty Doctor's air-gun. He was going to do just about as he pleased in that neighborhood. Te show that such was his intention, he ob tained reinforcements. A gentleman by the name of Basin—also a good shot—took up his quarters at Pearcy's boarding-house, and to-gether they made Clark street howl.

Mrs. Burgess could not stand this concentrated fire. She sent for the police on Wednes-day morning, and over the bloody form of her beloved dog that lay dying in the back yard, vowed that she would stop the bombardment. While the oath was being recorded, the enemy appeared at his window in his shirt sleeves to have a crack at something before breakfast.

Mrs. Burgess spied him and started toward his
fortress. The doctor thought she designed scaling the fence and attacking him alone and single-handed. He was not prepared for a hand-to-hand struggle, so he let fly at her with his gun, as she alleges, to force her back. His nervousness affected his aim, however, and the bullet flew wide of its mark. Before he could reload the police appeared, and, mistrusting his ability to successfully cope with the superior numbers before him, he made an unconditional surrender, thus exemplifying the truth of the First Napoleon's remark, that it was difficult to make troops fight on empty stomachs.

The doctor appeared in the police court yes-terday morning, and a pretty clear case was made out against him; but to afford him an opportunity to prove, as he claims, that Mr. Basin did the shooting on Wednesday morning, the bearing was continued until Saturday morning.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Murder in Scranton-A Man Kills His Brother-in-law-Statement of the Prisoner.

The Boston Billiard Tournament-Texas Election Returns-Work on the Hoosac Tunnel.

### FROM THE STATE.

Terrible Murder in Scranton-A Man Kills his Brother-in-Law-The Prisoner's Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
SCHANTON, Pa., Dec. 11.—Last evening, about so'clock, this community was startled by the murder of a man named Hugh Carmichael, who, with his wife and four children, resided on Wyoming avenue. The perpetrator of the deed is a brother-in-law of the murdered man, named William Crawford. The quarrel which led to the murder was the result of a dispute about a board bill, Crawford stabbed Carmichael in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

An interview with the murderer last evening, after his arrest, elleited the following statements, which are substantially all the facts:-

"My name is William Crawford. I am 41 years of age. Been in this country since 1844. Lived most of the time in Burlington, N. J. Have been in the army. Belonged to the 4th New Jersey Volunteers. I formerly boarded with my brother-in-iaw, Carmichael. I left there about a month ago, because he abused his wife and family. I could not stand it. There was an unsettled board bill against me. He claimed \$68. I had taken a good many things into the family for its support; I think to the amount of \$54. I went there last night to see my sister, and her sick child was engaged in see my sister, and her sick child was engaged in taking from a frame a memorial in relation to my service in the army, received from the Governor of New Jersey. I had my knife out to remove the tacks, when Carmichael came in and asked me to pay my board bill, and wanted me to give him an order for the amount. I told him I would pay when we had a settlement. He then pointed to the door and ordered me out. I went, and he followed me and kicked me. When I reached the gate I turned upon him and struck him. I did not think of killing him; did not know whether the knife was in my hand or not; did not think about it. They removed him into the house, and I fo lowed. I had no idea I had killed him. I am sorry it happened. It is a terrible affair. I am a temperance man, and a member of the Temple of Honor."

The prisoner during this recital exhibited considerable emotion. From all appearances it is evident the murder was not premeditated.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Billiard Championship. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Dec. 11 .- The match game of billiards between R. E. Wilmarth, the present champion of Massachusetts, and Luther 8. Brooks, for the championship of the State, the possession of the golden cue, and one hundred dollars a side, was won last evening by Wilmarth. Peints scored:—Wilmarth, 1200; Brooks, 955.

The Heosac Tunnel.

It was stated at the Board of Trade meeting last evening that the Hoosac tunnel would be completed in 1872. During the last month the progress on the two faces was 260 feet, and the central shaft was sunk thirty feet. The shaft with two more faces to work upon, the work would proceed at the rate of a mile a year, Naval Affairs.

An order was received at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon requiring-instead of the present arrangement, which has existed for years, of employing men at \$2.25 per day-the watchmen and laborers shall be enlisted for one year, and receive \$20 per month and rations, which makes the total pay \$29 per month. They are to be enlisted the same as ordinary seaman and others The Ten Hour Law.

At a recent meeting of the State Committee representing the factory operatives of Massachusetts, a draft of a ten hour law was agreed upon to be presented to the Legislature.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

A Murderer Committed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—James H. Galloway, who shot and killed Michael Cann yesterday in South Baltimore, has been fully committed for murder. The affray originated about Galloway's

Jones' Falls Improvements. A New York company, purporting to represent ten millions capital, are making proposals to undertake the contract of repairing and changing Jones' Falls, which runs through Baltimore, so as to obviate floods. The work will require an outlay of five millions of dollars.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Broadway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- At 8 o'clock this mornng a fire broke out in the five-story building No. 481 Broadway, occupied on the lower floor by Horace Waters as a piano and music store. The fire was soon subdued, but as the building was flooded with water, the loss from that cause was considerable.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

The Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11 .- A despatch from Texas states that returns of the election in that State from sixty-one counties give Davis, Republican candidate for Governor, 9077 majority. Twenty out of the sixty-one countles gave majorities for the Hamilton ticket.

#### FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 921; and for account, 921; 692; United States five-twenties of 1862, 85%; of 1865, old, 84%; of 1867, 86%; 10-408, 82%. Eric Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 100; Great Western, 261;.

Liverroot, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands, 114;6113; middling Orleans, 126; The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, London, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes easier at £10 12s. Common rosin, 6s. Whale oil, £39 10s. Brewen, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday, and closed quiet and steady.

Hamsure, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday at 15 mare bancos 6 schillings, and closed quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities firm. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 85%; of 1865, old, 84%; of 1867, 86%. Ten-forties, 82%. Eric Railroad, 20%. Illinois Central, 100. Great Western 28%. ern, 26%. ILVERFOOL, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; midding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales have reached 15,000 bales, including 3000

for export and speculation.

Flour, 21s. 6d. Red Western Wheat, Ss. 3d. 68s. 4d.

Oats, 2s. 10d.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tallow dull at 47s. 3d.

FROM THE WEST.

Beld Robbery.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The Eric County
Treasurer's office was entered by burglars this morning, at 2 o'clock, the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine, and its contents abstracted. The loss is not yet ascertained. The safe is a perfect wreck and the building was badly damaged. The thieves were probably alarmed at the force of the explosion, and left most of their tools and considerable money scattered on the floor. They stole a hand-car at the railroad depot and went to Monroeville, where they abandoned the car. There is no further trace of their movements after leaving that point.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Imports and Exports.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Reports to the Treasury show that in four months, including July and October, the importations exceeded the correspondnt ing months of last year upwards of twelve millions, but our exports were nearly thirty-three millions over those of the same period last year, while the drain of specie was four millions less

#### HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Report of the Surgeon-General of the Army Health of the Troops Remarkably Good. Health of the Troops Remarkably Good.

The Surgeon General of the United States army has submitted his annual report to the War Department. The Surgeon-General reports that the health of the troops throughout the country has been remarkably good during the past year, with the exception of those stationed at Key West, where, out of 116 officers and men, 42 were attacked by yellow fever, and is died of that disease. The average mean strength of the army for the year was 36,829 white and 4268 negro troops. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 93,340, being at the rate of 2589 per thousand of mean strength, or an average of per thousand of mean strength, or an average of about five entries on the sick report for every two men.

The number of deaths reported was four hundred and seventy-three, or thirteen per thousand of mean

Among the negro troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 85c5, being at the rate of 2087 per thousand of mean strength, or an average of two entries on sick report for each man. The number of deaths reported was 75, being at the rate of 18 per thousand of strength, or one death to every 57 cases treated.

The Army Medical Museum has been increased by

The Army Medical Museum has been increased by valuable specimens and collections to the number of 2176 during the year. The whole catalogue now represents 12,220 specimens. One hundred pages of the surgical and six hundred and fifty-seven pages of the medical portion of the first volume of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" have been printed, and the work is making as rapid progress as is consistent with accuracy. gress as is consistent with accuracy.

The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 161; on sick leave, 4; on leave, 3. The estimated troops in service June 30, 1860, was 32,896; of military posts, 239; besides numerous detachments and temporary outposts remaining a medical officer. In average of one medical

quiring a medical officer—an average of one medical officer to 204 men, distributed over the entire coun-try, from Alaska to the mouth of the Rio Grande. To supply the deficiency thus created, it has been necessary to employ physicians under contract.

The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical staff of

the army is the best possible for the interests of the the army is the best possible for the interests of the service, and that even were all the vacancies now existing filled it would be barely adequate in numbers to the demands of our peace establishment. Sc long as our extensive frontiers shall require garrisoned posts for their protection, any reduction of the Medical Corps below the minimum established by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, would prove prejudicial to the welfare of the troops and the efficient discharge of their duties.

# THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

A Card from the Harvard Crew. We have been often tempted, by the mistakes and misrepresentations in many of the published accounts of the Oxford and Harvard boat race, to unite in a statement for the purpose of correcting the errors. But we have thought that good taste, as well as deep judgment, pre-scribed to us as a rule of silence. We observe Harper's Monthly Magazine, this month, contains an article, titled "The University Rowing Match," writer of which seems to speak as by our autho-

rity. Styling himself the "Secretary" of the Harvard Four, he professes to "put the story in the light in which it is regarded by the actors themselves." As we do not wish to be thought to have broken our rule of silence, we feel obliged to say that the article was not submitted to any of us, nor were we consulted at all in the matter. We are, therefore, in no way responsible for the fact that an article on the subject has appeared, or for the statements contained therein, as we are not for any statements made elsewhere, whether printed or oral, and whether with or without an appearance of authority. We think we have a right to abstain from

specifying any errors, for were we to do so we course we have avoided, by the mere fact that writer has, without authority, seemed to speak for us. We trust and presume that the writer did not intend to give the impression that he spoke in our behalf, and that the sentence from which we quote bears a construction stronger than he was aware of.

Finally, we wish to say that we received the best of treatment from the English people, and were fairly beaten in the race. The only mem-ber of the erew who does not sign this paper, Mr. Simmons, is in Europe, and we have not had time to procure his signature.

JAS. S. FAY, JR. Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1869.

A. P. Loring,
A. Burnham.

## FENANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

The money market is fairly active, and the general feeling in monetary circles steady. The banks hold good balances, but the activity of the stock market is a heavy drain upon their resources, and their discount lines are being restricted to meet the demand for call loans. There are but very light shipments of currency to the South, and those to the West have greatly failen off during the week, the main points greatly fallen off during the week, the main point greaty faited of during the week, the main points drawing upon us being the pork-packing centres.

We quote call loans at 566 per cent.—the higher figure ruling even on Government collaterals. Discounting is done chiefly outside the banks, and \$610 per cent, is about the average on first-class paper,

which is rather scarce. Gold was active and steady, with sales this morn ing ranging between 125 and 4, closing at 123 G. Government bonds are quiet, with limited transac

tions at prices quoted yesterday.

The stock market was moderately active at yesterday's clising quotations. There was very little doing in State or City securities. Sales of the State 68, second series, at 106%, and City 68, new, at 88%

There was a good business done in Reading Railroad at 50% 650%. Pennsylvania Railroad was better; sales at 54%. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 53%, Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119%, and Philadelphia and Eric at 29.

Canal shares dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 34,

The only sale in Banks was of Commercial at Coal and Passenger Railway shares were not in-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

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

116% @116%; do., 1868, 116 &116%; 10-408, 110% @
110%; Cur. 68, 109% @109%. Gold, 123%.

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

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120% @120%; do. 1862, 115% @115%;
do. 1864, 113% @113%; do. 1865, 113% @114; do. 1866,
new, 116% @116%; do. 1864, do. 116% @116%; do. 1866,
do., 116@116%; do. 402, 110% @111; U. S. 30 Year
6 per cent. Currency, 109% @109%; Due Comp. Int.
Notes, 10; Gold, 123@123; Silver, 121@123.

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third
street, report the following quotations; —U. S. 68 of
1881, 120% @120%; 5-208 of 1882, 115% @115%; do. 1864,
118% @118%; do. 1905, 113% @118%; do. July, 1865,
116% @116%; do. July, 1867, 116% @116%; do. July,
1868, 116% @116%; Ds., 10-40, 110% @110%; U. S. Pacific
RR. Cur. 68, 109% @109%; Gold, 123% @123%. MANAGE steady.

NARE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

-NARE & LADNER, Bankers, report size to the cold quotations as follows:10:00 A. M. 1231/11:00 A. M. 12310:05 " 123-/11:06 M. 12311:05 " 1233/11:06 M. 1231/
11:05 " 1233/

### Philadelphia Trade Steport.

Philadelphia Trade Stepsors.

Saturday, Dec. 10.—Bark is firm, and 25 hbda No. 1 sold at \$1250 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 150 bushels prime sold at \$850. Timothy is steady at \$4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2 k.

The Flour market is quiet, but prices rem in without change. The inquiry is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$451 5.605 for superfine; \$5.2566 5375, for extras; \$5.3566 35 for Northwest extra family; \$5.3566 125 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$666 50 for Ohlo and Indiana do. do.; and \$6.7567 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Kye flour is stendy at \$5.50.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 1500 bushels of Pennsylvania, Western, and D haware red at \$1.226128. Rye is offered at \$166100 for Western; and \$1.10 for Pennsylvania. Cora is stendy, but there is not much doing. Sales of old yellow at \$1.086109; new do. at \$36691c, for damp and prime dry; and Western mixed at \$1.53, Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 50660e. Barley is duil. 2000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at \$1.023; and 4000 bushels canada on private terms.

Whisky is quiet. We quote wood azd iron-bound bushels Canada on private terms.

Whisky is quiet. We quote wood and iron-bound Western at \$1,030 1.04 per gallon.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

ALMANAO FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. 

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOREPH C. GRUES, COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland,

New York, Dec. II.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.

Nonrotk, Dec. II.—Sailed yesterday, steamships Lawrence, for Boston, and Australian, for Liverpool.

[Ournerown, Dec. II.—Arrived, steamships Oity of New York, from New York, and Java, from New York.]

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... DECEMBER 11. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. .......34 | 11 A. M. ........46 | 2 P. M. ..........49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stet-

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Pennington, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hadson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Hayre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 36 hours from Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCloo, 32 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Medora, Reed, 55 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex, Kerr & Bro. vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. On the 6th of November, at midnight, during a h-avy gale from NW, lost maintopgallantmast, mingreutopmast, and received other damages; on 20th, in lat. 28, long, 71 W., speke brig Alice Lea, for Lisbon. The M. reports having oncountered very heavy gales pretty much the entire passage.

N. G. barque J. L. Thiermann, Neglenholt, 2 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Oc.

N. G. barque J. L. Thiermann, Neglenholt, 2 days from ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Star, Crowell, 5 days from New York, with mdse, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Froblem, Marshall, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. Burnes, Robinson, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Train Ackworth. Whetley, 4 days from Saliebury, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, 8 days from Provincetown, with ish to captain.

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

Tug Chesspeake, Morthlew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Tosl, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Go.
Schr John A. Griffin, Fostor, St. Thomas, Workman & Co.
Schr J. & L. Cordery, Graco, Barbados, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. G. Collins, Endicott, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, St. Mary's, Ga., do.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, St. Mary's, Ga., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. ship Belondo, Bloges, 43 days from Bristol, Eng., via New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 47 hours from Rosson, with mase, to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Brown, saw ship Bazaar, from Liverpool; off the Brandywine, a herm. British brig, deeply laden; off the Middle, a light barque; off Bombay Hock, a deep British barque and brig Runice, for St. John, N. B.; off Duck Creek, a light barque, coming up in tow; off Reedy Island, barque Medera, from Liverpool, coming up in tow.

Steamship Regulator, Pennineton, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah, to-day:

Mrs. John C. Bullitt, two children, and servant; William

Brawn; F. L. Stockwell: George Lochinau, wife, and child;

Miss Annie Gowney: J. Wilmarth; C. J. Purcell: Charles

Berghof; Thomas Platt; Miss M. Thompson; Master Q.

Thompson; Mrs. Walters, two sons, and infant: J. Butler.

Correspondence of The Eccuing Telegraph.

EASTON & MOMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 10.—No boats left for Baiti NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 10.—No boats left for Baltimore to-night,

Baltimore Branch Office, Dec. 10.—The following barres will leave in tow to-day, eastward:—
Schuyler; Nightingale; Senator Wade; Wm. Wart; Ruse; Resolute; M. Bartlett; H. Miller; American Hero; Shady Rum; C. Partridge; A. J. Kirkpatrick; Mary X.; San Jacinto; Geo. H. Preston; Scotia; and Dreadnaught, all with coal, for New York.

R. V. De Witt, for Wilmington.

There is not much ice in Chesapeake Bay to-day—weather mild.

Philadeliphia Branch Office, Dec. 11.—Eight barges leave this day for Baltimore, among which are four loaded with anthracite coal.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship George Canning, Bradford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult.
Ship Ocean, Jones, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 25th ult.
Ship Westmoreland, Letournau, cleared at New Orleans thin instant. for Bremen, with 3492 bales cotton.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 8th instant. instant.
Steamship Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 5th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston resterday.
Barque Leonidas, Gates, hence, at New Orleans 4th inst.
Barque Omaha, Ballard, for Philadelphia, put back to Liverpool 25th ult. Liverpool 26th ult.

Barque Brodsene, Iversen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 27th ult.

Barque Hoffnung, Wallis, hence, at Stettin 24th ult.

Brig W. N. Z., Herman, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 14th ult. for Milk River and Philadelphia.

Schr Eva May, Richards, hence, at Matanass Ist inst.

Schr J. W. Ulson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday. on vesterday. Schr Kilen Holgate, Golding, honce, at Newbern, N. C., Schr Golden Hagie, Howes, hence, at New Bedford Stb.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, hence, at Warren ith inst. Schr S. C. Morton, Morton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. New York yesterday.

ROTIOR TO MARINERS.

The Cross Ledge Lightvessel No. 19 will be retained on her station in the Delaware Bay during the winter, unless compelled to leave by ice.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

Highthouse Inspector. Fourth District.

December 11, 1869.

December 11, 1809.

Information has been received stating that the Egyptian Government has given notice that, on the 20th inst., the fixed light at Alexandria will be replaced by a revolving light.

Until more definite information has been received, mariners should be cautious in approaching port.

By order, W. B. SHUBRIUK, Uhairman, Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washingston, D. C., Nov. 29, 1809.