VOL. X.-NO. 144.

have the Patriots been Alded from Spaluf-1.

Discussion in the Cortes.

Ki Pucolo, of Madrid, contains the particulars of the debate had in the Cortes on the subject of an unterstanding between the Cubans and the Spanish epublicans. Senor Ruano asked the Government if twas in the possession of the facts respecting the connivance between the rebels of Cuba and the respondence of the Peninsula. The Minister of Ultranar said that he knew that the robels were at work a Spain to make friends of the extreme radicals as seed as of the Carlists.

mar said that he knew that the rebels were at work in Spain to make friends of the extreme radicals as seil as of the Carlists.

Senor Sauchez Ruano—I desired to learn from the senor Minister of Ultramar If it be true that there are in possession of the Government certain documents to which Senor feerers allinded; if it be true that the Minister holds the documents which have seen published, or parts of them, for many months; that grave motive did he have for not having laid mem before the tribunals of justice? I ask the senor Minister to reply categorically, and tell us the eason why these documents were not delivered where they should have been, and above all, on the set of the authorities whose duty it was to see that he laws were enforced, and that crimes should be anished in the sherest time, and so much the more apidly in proportion to their stroclous character. The Minister of Ultramar—I commenced by saying that I do not understand the stress which Senor anchez Ruano laid upon the words in which he deinded that I should answer categorically. When used this expression I asked myself whether or I was accustomed to answer interrogatives in other than a categorical manner. When a question is asked and an answer expected, that must see documents are spurious or not; this will be termined at the proper time. I will answer now hot these interrogatories. In the first place:—

by has not the Government thought it a

ay has not the Government handed over these suments to the tribunals which were their proper ces? Because the Government thought it a ty to make other and further examinations. Was deemed best for the interest of the antry, and the triumph of our arms in Cuba, to and ascertain things which were of the highest litical importance, and which could not be carried fore the tribunals. I am sure on this point of the poport of the Cortes Constituentes. Besides, it is a fact that one of the signers of these papers, if is take not the name, Miguel Pacheco, was not at time in Spain. He had been here a short time fore, but was then at Paris, and the Government is unwilling to take a step which would embarrass action of the Captain-General of Cuba, who had cen all proper means towards securing the person

action of the Captain-General of Caba, who had en all proper means towards securing the person this individual, and who, as it will be seen, is not imaginary person, but a man in fact, called by name of Pacheco. The other interrogatory of Sr. Sanchez Ruano is fuced to this:—He would like to know whether or t the Government approves the conduct of the ptain-General of Cuba in this affair? I do not ow whether Senor Sanchez Ruano is aware of the that the Captain-General of Cuba is possessed of traordinary faculties; but apart from this, I ought tracidinary faculties; but apart from this, I ought say that the Government has full confidence in m, and recognizes with pleasure the services which has rendered his country both as a soldier and a aniard while using the extraordinary faculties in the of which he alone can properly estimate what y be deemed most convenient in putting an end the war now desolating the Antilles.

the war now desolating the Antilles.

-panish Fallare from a Madrid Standpoint.

The Imparcial, a Liberal journal of Madrid, of a ry recent date (Nov. 27), gives a melancholy acunt of the Cuban situation. Many times, says its itor, animated by the love of country, he has felt his besom a glowing hope that the Cuban question ould be soon ended. But sadly he confesses that e good hour has been long delayed. As time flies way, the insurrection increases in vigor and extent , the insurrection increases in vigor and extent. the country does not appear to-day to be so uch threatened as a year ago, still it must be acowledged that matters are but little altered. More an a year ago the first cry was heard in Yara, nee that time, not a single mail steamer has arreed from the island which did not bring demands were traces. Wiset 5000 men were required.

ved from the island which did not bring demands r more troops. First, 6000 men were required; esse were to make up the full number of 20,000 cops ordinarily stationed on the island, he men went to Cuba; but, instead the rebellion being put down, it imediately assumed much larger proportions. The reteampaign, at cost of great losses and sacrifices, eed Santiago de Cuba from the menaces of fill-insters; but this was all. The winter season had at gone by before we were told that, if it were dered to see a speedy end of the insurrection, our rees there of 20,000 men must be doubled in the lortest possible time; that the unfavorable season walk soon set in; and that the rebellion had exould soon set in; and that the rebellion had ex-indea throughout Camaguey, and had given signs life in the Western Department. The reinforceents were sent; 14,000 men left our ports between anary and March, and, notwithstanding that, the vorable season passed away without the insurrecin having been quelled. On the contrary, it had thered strength, for the Cinco Villas had in the cantime fallen into the hands of the rebels. The dash, the coolness, and the enthusiasm of our bldiers in both campaigns were admirable. The the narrowest places of concealment. They were the narrowest places of contention 1 They work tacked wherever they were to be seen, and in most stances were thoroughly routed and put to dis-derly flight. But what of all this? At the end of he campaign our difficulties were but aggravated. the rebeis were constructing trenches while our solis were dying; they were learning the tactics of iers were dying; they were learning the tactics of ar, and so besieged Puerto Principe as to have cut fits supplies. Other reinforcements are now going erward to the island. We entertain the hope that he war Minister, as well as the Director-General Infantry, will send all the men possible. Our rethren in Cuba send us word by every steamer at, if they shall receive numerous reinforcements he insurrection cannot live many months longer. It from what we know of the past, may not the hot ason again set in before the work shall have paled? For the rebels, knowing their weakness. Ill not bring on encounters, and, favored by the sculiar formation of the country, the thickness of he woods, the insalubrity of the climate, and the

ery and useless all their ardor. WIT, WINE, AND WOMAN.

ie woods, the insalubrity of the climate, and the attering of the population, they can easily hide iemselves from our troops, and thus render nuga-

the Heart in a Fit of Remorse. A young man named John F. Purck, a clerk in the late Savings Bank of Chicago, shot himself through he heart at the house of ill-fame kept by Neilie Coscilo, on Monroe street, on Tuesday morning. The shappy suicide, up to within a very few weeks, ore an exemplary character, and was respected och by his employers and all who knew him. Some short time ago his acquaintance with a young woman of not over virtuous reputation began to be spoken of, and the youth took to habits of drink and dissipation. The officers of the bank, with whom the unfortunate deceased was a favorite, taving discovered that he was acting in a very reprehensible manner, took occasion owarn him that, if he did not change his habits, lischarge from his situation was inevitable. The young man appeared to deeply feel the warning, and promised reformation. He adhered to his resolution until a few nights ago, when he again gave way to be sevil genins, the inebriating demon, and con-A young man named John F. Purck, a clerk in the As evil genius, the inebriating demon, and con-lected himself in a most unwarrantable manner. He wound up his course of dissipation by entering a

house of prostitutions and for several nights past he has been in the habit of sleeping therein.

On the evening of Saturday he declared his intended of committing saicide; but, as he had no pishol, he deferred the sacrifice. When he retired on Monday night he placed a small revolver beneath his pillow. When he acrose in the morning, he took the weapon, and, suddenly placing the muzzel opposite to his heart, fired. The builds sped, and, before the eyes of his startled paramour, the unfortunate young man fell to the floor a corpse. The woman shrieked for assistance, which, of course, immediately came. There lay the body of a youth, barely one and twenty years, stark and cold, the victim of intemperance and liberthnism. Deceased was journal clerk in the State Savings Bank, and was the son of respectable German parents, who reside near Chicago. He able German parents, who reside near Chicago. He was the favorite of the establishment, and, had he shunned the pathway of vice, might have become

e of prostitutions and for several nights past he

POSSIBLE HOMICIDE.

A Wilmington Sensation—A Belligerent Darkey
—He is Severely Wounded. John Thomas, a colored man who lives about seven miles out the Lancaster pike, came to Wilmington on Tuesday to buy a suit of clothes, but he was enticed into one of the numerous miserable saloons in which the more lawless portion of the colored people congregate, and then spent the aftermon in drinking and gambling. In the evening he was at Simpson's saloon, at Eighth and French streets, and some of the inmates raised a fight with him, whereupon he whipped the crowd, and when the police arrived and took him in custody had about cleared the sousse. As there was no

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evidence that he had raised the fight, he was merely fined flity cents and costs and turned loose with the advice to go home, Instead of doing so, however, he went to Peter Blake's saioon, at Niath and Walnut streets, and got into a fight with the same crowd, in the course of which he received a severe cut with a razor. High Constable Dougherty and Officer Heritage arrested him and had his wounds dressed. I hey then advised him to go home immediately and he promised to do so.

A short time after this he was again found by Officer Heritage back at the same saloon, trying to raise another fight, and was once more taken out. Front street and started "up the road to Lancaster," and this time seems to have really made an effort to go home. Some time afterwards a couple of respectable colored men called at the police office and in. go nome. Some time alterwards a couple of respect-able colored men called at the police office and in-formed the High Constable that the man was at the house of one of them, and likely to bleed to death from his wounds. The police then procured the proper authority and had him transferred to the Almshouse, where he now is.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Miss Anthony's Suffrage Association-Discus

sion of Reports and Reporters, with a Little
Suffrage Threwn In.
Miss Anthony, in a new black velvet bonnet, a
nice black slik dress, and a coquettish striped wrap,
was invited to take the chair at yesterday's meeting
in New York. These meetings, she said, have all
along been called the National Association's. Now,
it is rather anomalous as to name. They are under
the auspices of the Executive Committee of the N.
W. S. A., but it is not proper to say that they repre-

the anspices of the Executive Committee of the N. W. S. A., but it is not proper to say that they represent the entire Association.

In reference to the meetings being called those of "Miss Anthony's Association," Miss Susan remarked that she didn't think any harm was intended. She considered it an acknowledgment that she was a power, and she was much colleged. But she didn't like the idea of the papers not giving as much credit to her compeers. She never had any occasion to find fault with reporters—not even those of the Cleveland Herald, who mistook her earneatness for temper. They generally made her make better speeches—"put in more common sense than I think I do mysell." The Secretary complained that she never got the resolutions with which to write up her minutes. She probably felt that "those miscrable

minutes. She probably felt that "those miscrable reporters" had nabbed 'em with untimely zest. Mrs. Blake said that the association was not re-sponsible for all the resolutions read before it. No matter how wild they may be, they are reported, and nothing is said about our refusal to adopt them. Anybody reading the papers cursorily would think they were adopted. If resolutions should be read introducing black night and old chaos, it would be all the same. If we should bring in a resolution say-

introducing black night and old chaos, it would be all the same. If we should bring in a resolution saying that, whereas, all men are tyrauts, we, members of this association, on the 1st of January next, will pledge ourselves to the murder of our husbands, one and all, it would be the same. She referred to the heading, "Petticoat Council." Why didn't they head masculine meetings, "Overcoat Conventions?" It all comes from the low condition of woman, which nothing can remedy but the ballot.

Mrs. Hallock didn't agree with Miss Anthony on the subject of reporters. She thought "reporters never say anything we do say." She had found that there were women reporters there as well as men—women who thus falsify their sex. She understood that there was a paper called The Star—there were two Stars she believed—and both, she thought, were fallen Stars. She didn't generally read their reports, but friends had handed her slips from them occasionally. She said that she thought many of the reports were garbled in the offices, and perhaps public taste demanded that style. But for their own sakes she adjured the reporters present to try to tell the truth. She inquired if they couldn't do something to raise the tone of public opinion. She had been so incensed over these reports that she had lately gone to a lawyer—not a shyster, she said—to ask if they weren't likels. He had told her that they were, but that it wasn't worth while to notice them. She thought that this was the case, and that they were, but that it wasn't worth while to no-tice them. She thought that this was the case, and that perhaps she was a big fool to care anything about them. So she had concluded not to go to law about them just at present.

Dr. White, a short and stout individual of uncer-

Dr. White, a short and stout individual of uncertain age, rose "to answer to the feelings of his own conscience," he said, and "not because he had anything to say." He slightly reviewed the position of woman, and asked "how has this thing come to be so?" It had been so from the beginning, and was so, he thought, because woman's arms and shoulders were not so strong as man's, and she had been shoved aside. Mrs. Summerby said she didn't care what the name of the association was; she could work with it under any name. It was always a nleasure to be among those proscribed by society.

pleasure to be among those proscribed by society.
To be unpopular is a credit to us. She didn't care
what the papers said, for her part, Women must
put their shoulders to the wheel.

Miss Anthony thought that what woman needed
was to change the fundamental ideas upon which
society is based. What we war upon is the idea, not
the individual. I have been told by my friends that the individual. I have been told by my friends that there were just grounds for the charges made against me of egotism, etc. One instance:—A friend said to me, "You stood on the platform at Cleveland and said that there was not one mortal man or woman that had worked for the cause as you had!" Now I said part of these words, but I referred to the Revolution, for which, I said, I had worked harder than any mortal man or woman had ever worked for any object. Now, if we can't understand each how can we expect newspapers to under-

THE POLICY OF VENGEANCE.

Reconstruction—Amnesty and Suffrage—The Greeley-Butler Dispute.

General Butler has a long letter in the Tribuns today, replying to Mr. Greeley's letter of some days since, from which we take the following. It makes

since, from which we take the following. It makes very good reading indeed:—

If I were not too old to be surprised at anything, I should have read with surprise, from under your pen, this part of a sentence:—"Mississippi and Texas held as satraples for an indefinite period unless they vote as they are bidden." I have not seen the word "satraples" or the charge "vote as they are bidden" before outside the columns of the New York bidden" before outside the columns of the New York World or the lucubrations of Brick Pomeroy. Have these these phrases, so inculpatory of the action of the Republican party, and heretofore used by the supporters of Jefferson Davis alone, now become the pet expressions of the thoughts of his surety? Do not, my dear Greeley, mistake the difference between us. You ask me to "place myself promptly and heartily at the head of a movement looking to the instant and complete removal of all political dis-abilities whatever from any and every one who favors, or shall favor, the infreenth amendment, and their prompt restoration to all the privileges of citi-zenship," without any attempt "to pry into the ino-tive of those who may favor it, to ascertain whether they were Rebels, and, if so, whether they have repented of having been such;" and that for the pur-pose of obtaining votes for my party in the Northern states. That position is a plain one, and easily un-derstood; and the difference between that and my own is quite distinct, and I think will be appreciated

by all true men. I do not propose to restore to the privileges of citizenship and give political power to every traitor and Rebel who favors the fifteenth amendment, if I am convinced that he favors it simply for the pur-pose of getting such restoration, and intends, as soon as he obtains it and gets where he feels himself beyond the reach of Congress, to turn around and abrogate the lifteenth amendment, as was done in the case of Georgia with the fourteenth, and oppress the case of Georgia with the fourteenth, and oppress
the colored men and loyal white men of the South,
whom I am bound in honor and by every sacred tie
to protect and sustain for their loyalty in the war.
If any citizen who has been a Rebel will favor the
affectenth amendment, and will enforce it from the
heart, because he believes it a right and just measure of constitutional law, I am for him because of
that motive, and because I see in his action safety
to these who need it, and good to the country. And
if he will not do so, I am for keeping him out of if he will not do so, I am for keeping him out o power, however much he may profess to favor the

One or the other of these views of ours, my dear Mr. Greeley, so different as they are, must be wrong. They cannot both be right. Fortunately, I am not left without some knowledge of the judgment of my countrymen upon this subject, having, as they well know, held these opinions for a long time, although I must repei the compliment you pay me that I am the leader of those who entertain them, as I aspire only to a much humbler place. I submitted myself to the sufrages of my fellow-citizens, and although these was some impediment, to my receiving all though to the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, and although there was some impediment to my receiving all the votes of my party friends because I disagreed with some of them on questions of finance, and although I had the misfortune not to be sustained by you, my dear sir, and the Tribune, and although I had a very able opponent running against me in my own party, yet—I speak it in no boastful spirit, because it was the loyal voice that spoke out—I was sustained by a larger relative vote than was ever given to a Republican candidate in my district.

lican candidate in my district.

On the other hand, in this very autumn, you were given the unanimous nomination of a Republican convention, with no opposition candidate in your own party running against you, as I had, supported by the Tribune, with its mighty influence when sustaining a good cause, aided by the prestige of a most popular General of the war as your fellow-citizen in the race; in candidature for one of the new offices for which it is admitted by all men you are qualified, supported by a paper in your city of a very large circulation, which is the most bitter opponent of General contents. lican candidate in my district.

NEW YORK FAILURES.

Suspension of Richard Patrick & Co. Thirty Years of Mercantile Strife—The Status of the House—Other Wrecks. The failure of the old established firm of Richard House—Other Wrecks.

The failure of the old established arm of Richard Patrick & Co., hardware merchants, of New York, was officially announced yesterday afternoon. The news of the failure created great excitement in mercantile circles, for the firm, in its peculiar branch of trade, bore as high a reputation for probity and success as the houses of A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claffin. Over thirty years ago, Mr. Richard Patrick, the senior member of the firm, commenced life as a cierk in Erastus Corning's hardware house in Albany. By unceasing industry and untiring lattention Mr. Patrick succeeded in establishing at influential business connection, principally with English houses. He came to New York, opened an establishment in Pearl street, under the style of Richard Patrick and company, which has since remained the name of the firm. During the continuance of the business in Pearl street, Mr. Patrick became connected with the famous English hardware house of Joseph Farrell & Sons, of Woiverhampton, and acquired large wealth by the connection. Some idea may be gained of the standing of Mr. Patrick when it is stated that on his retirement from the business, fifteen years ago, he was possessed of a fortune of over \$1,000,000 in gold. Soon afterwards, however, Mr. Patrick embarked in the Pacific coast hardware trade, and was one of the foremost merchants in San Francisco, the firm name being William Alvord & Co., San Francisco, Richard Patrick & Co., New York. The firm controlled the hardware trade of the entire Pacific coast, and Mr. Alvord retired from the firm then became Richard Patrick & Co., New York and San Francisco, Mr. Patrick's younger brother managing the California branch. The house always was regarded as the first one on the Pacific coast. It made a specialty of nalls, the same as A. T. Stewart does of gloves, and Catin of linen or cloth. The house frequently caused the price of hardware in California trade. Therefore there was much wender and sympathy expressed when the failure was announced. The liabili was much wender and sympathy expressed when the failure was announced. The liabilities of the firm cannot at present be estimated, but they are heavy. Mr. Patrick stated yesterday that his suspension was chiefly owing, or rather was brought on, by a misunderstanding between him and another partner of the firm. He needed but a short time to redeem all the paper of the house and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. Patrick stated that he had been in business thirty-five years, successfully weathered every mercantile storm, and never suspended. He was certain he would clear the present gale.

sent gale.

During the day Mr. William B. Wiltbank, the broker, announced to the Stock Exchange his inability to meet his engagements. Much sympathy was felt for Mr. Wiltbank through the street; he was connected with the Sub-Treasury for six years, and has always borne a high reputation. Mr. Wiltbank states that he only requires time to clear his debts. states that he only requires time to clear his debts. The failure of a prominent firm in a particular branch of the dry goods business was mooted through Wall street yesterday, but no official announcement of the failure was made.

THE GUNBOATS.

Discovery of a Bold Plot to Destroy the Spanish Flotilla in New York Harbor. A bold plot to destroy the gunboats has come to light within the last few days, and would no doubt have proved successful but for the sadden change in affairs upon the release of the vessels. Three Americans conceived the plan, and without communi-cating their intentions to the Cuba Junta, but trust ing to Cuban liberality for reward if successful, secretly prepared to blow up the gunboats with torpedoes. These were constructed of tin, with capacity for fifty pounds of powder in each.
The cases were shaped like a flattened pyran

The cases were shaped like a flattened pyramid, and were to be attached to the bottom of the gunbouts by two men in diver's dress, who would enter the by two men in divers dress, who would enter the water at Fourteenth street, come down under the boats, and by means of a sharp-pointed screw, which would be driven through the copper with a blow from a hammer, fasten the torpedoes firmly to the hull. Each torpedo was to be connected by a wire with a galvanic battery, and had a space of about six relies between the powder and array of the case, so inches between the powder and apex of the case, so that, with the resistance of the water on the broad, flat bottom, the whole force of the explosion would hat bottom, the whole force of the sphoston would be directed against the bottom of the boat. It was calculated that two men in diver's dress, supplied with air by a third man, concealed with an air pump at the foot of Fourteenth street, could attach torpedoes to all of the boats in three nights, and when all was ready a flash from the galvanic battery would blow up every vessel. The position of the gunboats as they lay together in the dock, the character of the wharves, the intricate passages among the neighboring lum-ber-yards, and the dark nights all favored such an attempt, and it is probable that if the gunboats had remained a few days longer in the position where they had been so long the scheme would have been successfully carried out. The leader in the enterprise has had similar experience, no less difficult and dangerous, during the war, and with his coolness, energy, and courage would undonbtedly have destroyed at least part of the flottilla. The rapid movements being made from place to place about the docks by the several gunboats pre-vents the execution of any such plan now, but it is ossible that some other scheme may be devised to Prevent a portion of the vessels from ever leaving New York. There is a rumor that the Cubans are preparing to astonish the community by a coup d'etat, and the flotilia now ready for sea may have trouble before it gots out of sight of Sandy Hook.

RESHAW, THE RENEGADE.

Captain Patterson and His Escort Attacked by 150 Arapahoes—One White Man and Several Indians Killed. Captain Patterson, of the Fourth United States

Infantry, who has just arrived in Omaha, from the West, encountered considerable difficulty whilst crossing the plains, between Forts Fetterman and Laramie, some days since. Captain Patterson was accompanied by an escort of one sergeant and ten men of the 4th, mounted. On the second day out men of the 4th, mounted. On the second day out from Fort Fetterman they were attacked by a band of redskins, numbering one hundred and fifty. A running fight was kept up by the parties for several hours, resulting in the death of one soldier, an old, reliable veteran, and several indians. The Captain came into I aramie on Wednesday morning, bringing with him the body of the slain soldier.

The Indians who did the fighting were Arapa-hoes, and it is believed they were led or set on by the notorious white renegade and desperade, John Reshaw. This same fiend is an outlaw from the fact of his having murdered a corporal at Fort Fetterman a few months ago. He sent word to this post last week that he would soon be down upon the command with his tribe and destroy everything which came into his power. Such implicit confidence did the half-breeds and other settlers have in his word, that the waterity reached up their household. that the majority packed up their household and other effects and left the country. Reshaw is a French half-breed of a fiery nature, Reshaw is a French half-breed of a hery hature, and shows no mercy to any white man who is unfortunate enough to fall into his hands. He is well known as a desperate character who does not scrupie to commit the worst crimes. If caught by the officers of the Western army, or by the troops, he will be shot like a dog. He has sworn never to be taken alive. He has gloo sworn to murder every

rai dranits administration, even to the before unbearbord extent of its editor parting for advertisements in your favor in the Tribunes—to obtain which support you are said to have sacrificed your friend and henchman at the bidding of its editor—his enemy—to gratify his reverge. With very all sufficiency for gratify his reverge. With very all sufficiency for gratify his reverge. With the face similed of the ball-bond of Jeff. Davis you manifested your friends, as well as ty the enemies of the Republican party, and more particularly by the latter; what must have been your intense gratification, from hing the lowest on your ticket in the Republican counties of the State of New York, where Report the Administration by an honset kind just build, But in the Democratic wards of New York, where he you yourself insist the most outrageous frands upon the Kepublican voters were perpetrately; where the ground were in the administration by an honset kind just build, But in the Democratic wards of New York, where Reported the Administration by an honset kind just half to the Administration by an honset kind just half to the Administration by an honset kind just right to all the privilege only only in the draft riots of 1683, had full possession of the policy, were deverged to the colored orphan children and burners of their asylums, in the draft riots of 1683, had full possession of the policy, were the run in that contents.

Assuming that you will desire to apologize for this great one 'only just once,' I shall be happy, my dear and the province of the

By the provisions of the new constitution the By the provisions of the new constitution the people are fortidden to discuss any measures or propositions for the separation of the island from the mother country. This, as a matter of course, we may expect; but the abolition of stavery is a question that is not allowed to be discussed. It is true that inviolability of correspondence is declared, but this is completely upset by the clause "except only in certain cases," which means except only when the Spanish officials choose to break open a citizen's letters and read hits private correspondence. Freedom of worship is declared, and is a good step. when the spanish officials choose to break open a citizen's letters and read his private correspondence. Freedom of worship is declared, and is a good step, for it will make the clerky look well to their conduct and throw the religious field open to competition. It also provides and grants the right of voting to all who can read and write, excepting only all the slaves. This, though an arbitrary measure, may lead to some good; for it is an "ill wind that blows no good." However, they might have allowed all to vote for a certain period, say two years, till they could qualify themselves; but this would not suit the views of the government, which would lose an immense number of votes by so doing. The slave, as a matter of course, is entirely left out; he is a marketable piece of live stock, only fit for labor, "like any other cattle." The Governor can (whenever he likes), in conjunction with the local authorities (who are his appointees), suspend the constitutional guarantees; but he must let the Government know what he has done (when he has done it). The Governor has also the power to dissolve political clubs and societies. Slaves are ne has done to. The Governor has also the power to dissoive political clubs and societies. Slaves are not to enjoy public rights, except only through emancipation. Slavery, it is said, will form a future constitutional amendment, and its a question that will be taken up warmly by the Republican party.

FRANCE. Napoleon's Speech to the Legislature-lis Re-ception In and Ont of Parliament. Pants, Dec. 4.—The meeting of the Chambers, which the French and English press have written so much about, and so heartly censured its postpone-ment, came off on Monday with the usual imposing ceremony. It is customary to inaugurate the openment, came on on Monday with the usual imposing ceremony. It is customary to inaugurate the opening by assembling the members of both houses in a hall of vast dimensions in the Palace of the Louvre, where all the dignitaries of the empire, civil and military, are invited, together with the diplomats. The imperial family of both sexes are invariably present. On this becasion the chair of the Empress stood vacant, as she has not yet returned from her tour to the East. The Emperor, preceded by his chamberlains and the high officers of his household, entered the hall at the hour announced (1 P. M.), and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. It was his first public appearance since his illness. He walked with a firm step, but his face has a more pallid hue than before. He was vociferously cheered till he took his seat on the throne. He began at once to read his speech, and his voice was distinct and strong. He made no effort to arrest attention by undue emphasis, but kept the same level tone throughout. The silence was profound; but he was repeatedly interrupted by cheers. The first phrase that brought down the house was when he said, "France wishes for liberty, but with order. I will answer for order." This chefted a universal shou. "France wishes for liberty, but with order. I will answer for order." This chefted a universal shout of "Vive l'Empereur!" for, undoubtedly, the domi-nant sense of all France now is that of order. This quiet but sonorous assurance of the man of iron will that order should not be disturbed, caused the conviction to every mind present, and to that of thousands who have read it since, that the era of street fighting was closed while Napoleon III lived and reigned.

At the close of the imperial discourse an incident occurred worth noticing. The master of ceremo-nies, according to usage, began to call over the names of the members of the lower chamber elected since the last sitting. Those of Cremieux, Arago etc., were called out amid general silence; but when that of Rochefort was heard a burst of laughter fol-lowed so hearty as to be contagious. The Emperor could no: forbear smiling; but gradually this tronical merriment ceased, as the whole Assembly rose and gave way to an explosion of enthusiasm so pro-longed and so sincere as to bring a flush on Napo-leon's pale cheek. The cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" resounded on every side, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. It was evident the intellect and dignity of France there assembled repudiated with scorn the coarse lampoons of the scurrilous

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The following were the closing prices for foreign exchange: Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 1084,6(6)109; good to prime bankers, 1084,6(6)109; short sight, 1093,66 109; Paris, sixty days, 521 4(6)109; short sight, 5184,66 179; Paris, sixty days, 521 4(6)109; short sight, 5184,66 179; Hamburg, 35)4(6)36; Amsterdam, 40%,640; Frankfort, 40%,640; Bremen, 783,6679; Prussian thalers, 70%,6713; "The Money market was again very active, and borrowers did a good deal of running for funds. The rates were not below seven per cent, coin, except in a few instances to the Government houses, and ranged as high as seven per cent, plus an eighth per cent, commission. Towards three o'-look there was some relaxation, and lenders were offering money at coin interest, but there was spasmodic stringency after three o'-look and a return to as high as a sixteenth per cent for the use of money over the night. The feeling was quite unsettled and the failure of one large firm, the suspension of a stock broker and reports of raisures in the dry goods trade added to the distrat. It was evident that artificial and temporary causes, such as referred to yesterday, in connection with the operations of the stock cliques and the simultaneous withdrawal of funds to meet payments on certain issues on the city bonds, wore the real secret of the stringency. The movements of currency, so far as the demestic exchanges are concerned, are not opposed to easy money, while the Treasury operations for the week are highly favorable to an abundance, inasmuch as the purchases of bonds are three millions, while the sale of gold is only half a million, the money week ending on Friday, so that the sale of gold on that day will not affect this week's bank statement. Foreign exchange was more active under a more limited supply of bills, while the decline in gold prompted free buying on the part of the importers. The bond bills recently on the market have been absorbed. The strength of donestic quotations for Governme

Stock Quotations by Telegruph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | Pacific Mail Steam... 49%

Tre mry clerks were mulcted last month in sums anging from \$2 to \$50 each under the operation of the docking system.

Rearth Rumors—The Bank of California.

Despatch to be Evening Telegraph.

Washing N. Dec. 16.—For a long time there have been rungs of the skaky condition of the Bank of California, and now we have advices from San Francia, that representatives from the Bank of California will be in Washington before long, with a vowe to plan a way to reemperate by procuring alsority for that institution to do banking business on Pacific Railroad bonds as a basis, and that a successful, it will reorganize on a capital of \$20,000,000. That bank is now the great mone power of the Pacific coast, and if this movement should be carried out, it would be able to like ally control every interest in that section of Country. We shall accordingly not be surprise to see pretty sharp opposition to the project, escially as it has been anything but honest in its decimaly. pretty sharp opposition to the project, escially as it has been anything but honest in its desings with the Government, and a prominent of tal of the Treasury says that if Secretary Boutwa would only allow the publication of what his would only allow the publication of what had similar definition of the concern, it would show a state of rottenness in this money monopoly that would astonish the financial circles of this country.

Our Iceberg Possessions.

State of City securities.

Reading Railroad soid at 50@50 1-16, steady; Pennagania Railroad was quiet, with sales at 54@51%; Lichigh Valley Railroad at 50%.

Was anal stocks we have no sales to record. 33% prefer for Lehigh Navigation, and 60% for Morris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- It appears as though our Seward iceberg possessions may yet be a source of some revenue to the Government, as there are several parties here who are to urge their claims in order to secure by an enactment of Congress the exclusive privilege of the scaling business. A certain firm from Boston have already expressed a willingness to pay into the Treasury a sum of \$200,000 per annum for the monopoly. The bidding has not become very spirited as yet, but will doubtless be made so when the enterprising people of our country are fully posted as to the lucrative nature of the business in all its details, which at present is known to the few who have amassed fortunes in the enterprise-a representative of which is now snugly ensconced at the "Arlington"-with the funds necessary to make any one who chances to outbid him "pay pretty dear for their whistle."

The Tax on Beer. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-It is understood that the Revenue Department deems the beer laws insufficient for the proper collection of the tax on beer, and is taking measures to enforce its collection by further legislation, if necessary. Customs Receipts.

The receipts of customs for the week ending December 11 are as follows:-Philadelphia... New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 4. 250,500 San Francisco, from Nov. 27 to Nov. 30 88,174

Commander George W. Morris has been

FROM THE WEST.

ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe. CINCINNATI, Dec. 16 .- The German physicians, pursuant to a resolution at a meeting held last night, despatched a telegram to Governor Geary requesting him to suspend the sentence of death in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, and grant a new trial, in the belief that he was convicted of murder upon insufficient evidence.

FROM EUROPE.

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

LONDON, Dec. 16-11 A. M .- Consols for money, 92 12(a) 12/g d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.
London, Dec. 16.—Linseed oil firm. Refined
petroleum quiet. Calcutta Linseed easier at 58s. 6d.
Bremen, Dec. 16.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday, and closed flat at 6 thalers 54 groats.
HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday and closed quiet and unchanged.

day and closed quiet and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Dec. 16—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. United States 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84%. American stocks steady. Liverpool., Dec. 16—1 P. M.—Cottom firm; the sales will reach 15,000 bales.

Pork, 167s. 6d. Mess Beef, 105s. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Paris, Dec. 16—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 72f. 37c.

HAVRE, Dec. 16.—Cotton opened quiet at 136f., affoat. ANTWERP, Dec. 16 .- Petrolenm opened firm at 60f.

A HOBOKEN SENSATION.

Affinities and Their Consequences—Playing Fast and Loose with the Marriage Tie.

The steamship Hammonia, which sailed from Hoboken on Tuesday, carried off among its passengers George Mersbuch and Mrs. Kirchner as man and wife. The unblushing woman who is a party to this scandalous proceeding resided at the corner of Second and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. Several days ago she persuaded her husband, who is in a delicate state of health, to go to a hospital in Philadelphia, and he, with the blind obedience of all the henpecked unfortunates, adopted the advice.

delphia, and he, with the blind obedience of all the henpecked unfortunates, adopted the advice.

Finding the coast clear, she entered into an illicit contract with Mersbuch, who had sold out his dyeing establishment in Hoboken for \$2000, on the plea that business was dull, but really with the object of enjoying a trip to Europe with Mrs. Kirchner, who was recently bequeathed a legacy of \$10,000. This will make the union all the more comfortable, for a time, at least. As soon as Mrs. Mersbuch ascertained that her husband was gone she started off in her rage to the residence of Kirchner, which she found securely fastened. But locks and bolts are trifting obstacles to an injured woman, and she soon gained access.

She carried off every article of much value, and sold what she did not find room to stow away in her own house. In the meantime Kirchner, who had received a telegram announcing his wife's departure, was on his way from Philadelphia, and when he arrived at his house on Tuesday night he had not so much as a chair to rest upon.

The French Consul telegraphed to the authorities at Havre to arrest Mersbuch on his arrival there.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Paxson. The court not at ten colock this morning, and for rainy day there was a large attendance, but it was half past eleven o'clock before any case was called not crial.

John Quinn was convicted of the larceny of a pricincy. Reward Costello was charged with the arreny of ten dollars. The testimeny was positive to the effect that the prisoner was found hid away under the counter of a grocery store, and managed to run out. Immediately arrested according to deep into m. The defense maintained that this was a case of missioner was subsequently arrested according to deep into m. The defense maintained that this was a case of mission identity. On trial.

Court of Ounter Services.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. Ann Coward was convicted of selling liquor with-out a license in West Philadelphia.

Nisi Prius-Judge Williams. Rishards vs. The Sawing Machine Co. Betwee reported. Juryout.

Benjamin C. Evens vs. Anspach & Stanton. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, the plaintiff undertaking that in August, 1887, he had a contract to furnish to the Quartermaster at Cincinnati 22,000 pairs of infantry parts, which he transferred to the defendants, they binding themselves to manufacture and deliver the clothing at the time specified in the contract; this they failed to do, and for such breach the plaintiff sues for damages. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. This morning the court took up the case of the United States vs. four barrels of whisky, claimed by James Atwell, which was an information of forfeiture of the whisky in question on the ground that it was received before the tax had been paid, and the stamps upon the barrel were fraudulent. On trial

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Trilegraph, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1983. So the here and in New York the Money market is in a close condition, which in a more active business time might fairly be qualified as stringent. In the latter city it is suspected that efforts are being made to lock up currency with a view to advancing the rates for money and "bearing" the stock market. It is quite pessible that such a movement is in progress, but we question if it has its ramifications here. The last bank statement sufficiently indicates the real cause to be a lack of supply, which, added to the injurious system of credits upon which much of our fall trade has been transacted, has increased the obligations usual at the close of the year. obligations usual at the close of the year.

Call loans continue active and rule firm at 6%7 per cent, according to collaterals. Discounting at the banks is confined to short dates and very fine paper. The street rates at 30% 90 days may be quoted at 10 per cent.

Gold opened at 121% and continued steady, closing

at noon at 121%.
Governments are quiet but steady at last night's quotations. There was a heavy cloud over the Stock Board this morning, and the transactions were of a very limited character. There was no demand either for

A sale, and Mech Big Mountain Coal at 6, and Farmers' neons shares Bank at 117, were the only miscella-The St. Usposed of.
dividend of 5 class Cost Company have declared a
PHILADELPH's STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Ha J. Bro. No. 40 S Third green.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third Messrs. De Haven & Brother, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 119 (2119) 2: do. 1862, 113 (2014) 4: do. 1864, 1123 (2011) 25: do. 1865, 1123 (2011) 25: do. 1865, new, 115 (2011) 25: do. 1867, do. 115 (2011) 25: do. 1868, do., 115 (2011) 25: do. 1867, do. 115 (2011) 25: do. 1868, do., 115 (2011) 25: 10-408, 102 (2012) 25: U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108 (2010) 25: U. S. 30 Year Notes, 19; Gold, 121 (2012) 25: Silver, 120 (2012).

—Narr & Ladder, Barkers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10-00 A. M. 121 (11-29 A. M. 121 (2012) 10-20 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 11-55 "121 (2012) 121 (2

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16 .- The Flour market is dull, and the tendency of prices, particularly of the low grades, is downward. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. About 800 barrels were taken in lots at \$4 50 for superfine; \$5@542% for extras; \$5.75@642% for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.62%@6.12% for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.75@6.59 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.75@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady, and 50 bar-rels sold at \$5.50.

The inactive condition of the Wheat market noted The inactive condition of the Wheat market noted for several days past still continues, but prices remain without quotable change. Sales of 500 bashels Pennsylvania red at \$1.27; white ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.50. Rye ranges from \$1.01.96. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 600 bushels old yellow at \$1.63; 2000 bushels new do. at 70.050c.; and 400 bushels new white at 80c. Oats are not much sought after. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 58.060c. No further sales were reported in Barley or Mait.

Bark_In the absence of sales we onote No. 1 Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$30 per ton.
Whisky is stronger. A small lot of wood-bound
Western sold at \$1.02.

—Louisville thinks its population will exceed half a million in 1890. This is one of Prentice's jokes.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 16.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, New York, John F. Ohl.
Norw, barque Louise, Dehly, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, 20 hours from New York, with mdso. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, 6 days from Boston, with hish to Harding & Bro.

Schr L. P. Pharo, Cullen, 4 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to captain. road ties to captain.

Schr Julia, Duvall, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Sidney Price. Godfrey, 23 days from Pensacola, with lumber to W. A. Levering.

Schr P. W. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, from Boston.

Schr John Whitall, Fewell, from Boston.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Fall River.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Irolin Fall Reversion Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMARON'S BUILLETIN.

New York OFFICE, Dec. 15.—The sixty barges, coalladen, that left Philadelphia on Sunday and Monday for New York, have all arrived safely at this port.

RALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 15.—Barges Frank, John Hawkins, and Fanny teoddard, leave this evening for New York, coal laden; probably the last tow of the season for New York.

PRILADELFHA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 16.—The barges River Queen, D. Megann, and B. H. Rockwood, left last night with anthracite coal, for New York.

The steamers Jefferson and Chesapeake left Delaware Oity at 7 A. M. this day, with eleven barges for New York.

Wind E. by N.; soft; raining. Ice fog on Delaware river.

I. S. O.

terday.

Brig S. V. Merrick, from Jamaica, via Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday, with the captain (Lappincott) down with yellow fever.

Brig Planet, Arey, hence, at Demarara leth nit., and
remained 33d.

Schr Chas, P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Fail River Schr Chas. P. Stocker, Schrader, Dickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.
Schrad. W. Vannaman, Sharp, and J. E. Smith, Williams, hence, at Boston 14th inst.
Schrader, Sc