FIRST EDITION

LIVINGSTONE.

First Reports of the Sources of the Nile -Twenty Lakes Discovered-"Geographers Mostly Insane," According to the Great Traveller.

Fr m India, through Europe by mail, we have the billo sing letters relative to the explorations and disc veries of Dr. Livingstone not published bills rto:—

Bro a the Bombay Gazette, Oct. 20.

The following interesting letter was yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the press:—rom John Kirk, the Political Agent, and her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar, to C. Gonne, Esq., 8 cretary to Government, Bombay, Political De-

partment.

August I had the honor to communicate tidings of Dr. Livingatone. I then informed you in my despatch No. 91-321 of his arrival at Ujil, a trading staton on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika. The Tor. Livingstone would find not only the goods sent after he started on his journey, but also a meon! supply despatched last year to await his expected parrival.

1 e will then be in possession for the first time of the important discoveries of Sir Samuel Baker, which were published subsequent to his departure, and tresc detail maps will no doubt guide the future

and these detail maps will no doubt guide the future set it.

I now do myself the honor to enclose, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in C uncil, a copy of the general portion of a letter that I have this day received. The remainder of Dr. Livingstone's letter, which I have omitted, relates entirely to the despatch of additional stores, which I shall lose no time in sending, at his request, to Uiji. It is also mentioned that a credit had been long ago applied for on Messrs. Smith & Fleming, of Bombay, to be drawn in Zanzibar, in payment of goods and stores. As Messrs. H. A. Fraser & Co., the agent of Messrs. Smith & Flemming, have received no instructions to this effect, I doubt not the order either has been lost or is still in the hands of some Arab traders in Africa.

has been lost or is still in the hands of some Arab traders in Africa.

The chief point of geographical interest in the present letter of Dr. Livingstone is the statement that the sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Cazembe is situated, lying to the south of Tangan-jika, between ten and twelve degrees of south latitude.

The town of Cazembe, from which Dr. Living-stone's last letters were dated, has been already visited and described by two Portuguese missions. It is situated on a chain of lakes and rivers that flow

visited and described by two Portuguese missions. It is situated on a chain of lakes and rivers that flow northwards.

The Chambzi, having collected by many streams the waters of the northern slope of the damp elevated plains, flows to join Lake Bungweolo; this again is connected with Lake Moero by the Loupula, on whose banks the town of Cazembe is built. Moero in its turn is drained by the Sualaba into another lake named Ulenge, and here exploration ends. Natives have told Dr. Livingstone that Ulenge is an island-studded lake, whose waters join the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of some great plain whose eastern slope is drained by the Chambezl. This united stream, some say, enters the Tanganyika, and thence by the Loanda into Lake Chowambe, but Dr. Livingstone's informants are not unanimous, and some assert that the Lufira passes to the west of Tanganyika and so to the Lake Chowambe, which, Dr. Livingstone thinks, is the same as the Albert Nyanza of Sir Samnel Baket. In fact, the interest of the journey centres in the southern connections of the Albert Nyanza, and Arab traders generallyagree in thinking that a water communication does exist between that and the Tanganyika, but I have not met with any one who professes to have traced out this communication. From Arabs who visit Cazembe I learn that the lakes now described by Dr. Livingstone are of tion. From Arabs who visit Cazembe I learn that the lakes now described by Dr. Livingstone are of considerable size, probably from five to ten days' march in length, and, like Nyassa, Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain stopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which, during the rainy senson, become flooded so that currents the rainy senson, become that caravans murch for days through water kneedeep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. The country abounds with large game and domestic cattle, while the climate is spoken of as not unhealthy, and is certainly a contrast to the Zanzibar coast, if we may judge from the healthy-looking traders who return.

JOHN KIRK. DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER.

Extracts from a letter addressed to John Kirk, Acting Political Agent, her Britannic Majesty's Consel, Zanzibar, received at Zanzibar on 7th

September, 1869. After enumerating things needed, such as cloth, After enumerating things needed, such as cloth, beads, etc., which are to be sent to Ujii by first opportunity, Dr. Livingstone says:—"I have had no ews from anywhere for two years and upwards. The Arabs have all been overflowing in kindness. I borrow this paper from Mahomed Bagarib, for I am up here without any. In fording rivers and brooks I should have got all spoiled. I am greatly obliged by the Sultan's letter, and beg you to say to be Bighness I don't know which of his servants has his Highness I don't know which of his servants has served me most, where all have shown kindness

For Captain Frazer and our friends at Zanzibar I may say , have found what I believe to be the source of the Nile, between ten degrees and twelve degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by

Ptolemy.

It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers flowing into it. One I measured and found it to be 294 feet, say 100 yards wide and waist deep, and flowing fast in September. No rain had failen since 12th May; elsewhere it almost requires cances. This has cloved good sized "buons" flowing into it. Taking these four rivers as one like of drainage (a fifth from Marengo must be added), and then the Chambezt flows from the side into one centre of the great valflows from the side into one centre of the great val-

ley and receives there streams as large as the Isls at extended of Avon at Hamilton.

Chambezi enters Bangweolo lake and receives two streams, then changes its name to Luapula, and howing north, receives two streams about fifty yards howing north, receives two streams about my yards each. Luapula receives one and enters Moero lake to receive five streams; one is eighty yards broad and always requires cances; on leaving Moero it is called Luababa, which receives two good sized streams, and it forms Ulenge, either a lake with many islands or a division with many streams which are taken up by the Luffra, a large river, which hy live branches drains the west side of the great valley, which probably is that of the Nile.

I have still to follow down the Luababa and see whether as the natives assort, it passes Tanganyika

I have still to follow down the Libbaba and see whether, as the natives assert, it passes Tanganyika to the west, or enters it and finds an exit by the river called Locinda into lake Chowambe, which I conjecture to be that discovered by Mr. Baker.

I shall not follow Luababa by canoes, as we did the Zambezi from near the Victoria Falls to the keathers. That was leasnify and I am not going to

brahassa. That was insanity, and I am not going to do any more mad things merely to please geogra-phers, who are mostly insane. My positions have been altered for the most idiotic reasons at places been altered for the most idiotic reasons at places where no one else observed or will observe in our day; and after all our care in laying down Lake Nymsa, 200 miles are tacked on to its northwest end, the which 200 miles of water are perched up on a height of 3000 feet above the rest. If any letters have come for me please send them up to Ujiji till further notice. I send to your care a letter to Lord Clarendon, one for Miss Livingstone, and for Sir Roderick Murchison, and I trust you will forward here at your convenience, in proper envelopes. Noors, etc. DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Dated near Lake Bangweolo, July 8, 1868. CHILD-MURDER.

Trial of a Colored Man for Whipping a Boy to

From the Chicago Post, Dec. 17. From the Chicago Post, Dec. 17.

The trial of Louis Bates, a colored man, for whipping his nephew, Jacob Bates, to death, is taking place at the Recorder's Court. Some time in May last, it was sworn to, Bates took the child, tied his arms and legs together, laid him on the floor and beat him with a strap. A young man living opposite Bates says he came home about 2 o'clock, and passing Bates' house heard the sound of blows. He went on to his house, but hearing the beating continued, he returned to Bates and found him whipsing the child. The boy was lying naked on the eing the child. The boy was lying naked on the floor, tied. He told Bates to stop beating the child, to which Bates replied that he would make the boy tell the truth or kill him. He further said that he would keep the boy a year, and if he could do no better with him would send him to the Reform School. Witness left the house, but soon afterwards learned that the boy had fainted. He then went for Dr. Wickersham, but before the physician arrived

e boy was dead. Drs. Pitcher and Wickersham testified to having

Made a post-morten examination. There were two abrasions on the head. The boy's back was literally covered with stripes. The skin had been broken in many places. There was a pleuritic adhesion of the lungs, but not serious enough to endanger health. It was their opinion that the boy died from a nervous shock, produced from prolonged punishment and excessive fright.

An application was made after court to extend the ball limits to Bates, and while the arguments ball limits to Bates, and while the arguments were taking place he got up and walked oue. A ballist walked after him and brought him back, and he was placed in the hands of the Sherist.

KIDNAPPING,

A Father Steals His Daughter from Her Mother \$1000 Reward Offered for Her Re-

About a week ago there appeared an advertisement offering \$1000 reward for the recovery of a little gir answering to the name of Corinna Lewis, 7 years o answering to the name of Corinna Lewis, 7 years of age, with iong flowing flaxen hair and clear hazel eyes. The mother inserted this advertisement, and she also gave a description of the man she had good reason to believe had kidnspped her daughter.

The little girl and the man, who is the father of the child, were both met with in this city early yesterday morning, and about 12 o'clock yesterday were taken before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court. The name of the man, who is twenty-nine years of age, and of gentlemanly appearance, is Dr. William Lewis, of Boston. The circumstances, as related in court, afford another confirmation of the old-fashioned adage that truth is stranger than fiction, and another powerful illustration of woman's

tion, and another powerful illustration of woman's devotedness and man's villainy.

Little Corinna had been placed, by an order of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the custody of the mother, Mrs. Lewis, as the result of a divorce suit which she had been under the necessity of entering in that Court, court and thereto, by her had. tering in that Court, constrained thereto by her hus band's inconstancies and crueities. Dr. Lewis had by force obtained this child from her mother, and had brought her into this city after travelling through

had brought her into this city after travelling through Canada so as to avoid pursuit of the detectives, who were placed immediatelo on the track as soon as the mother discovered the loss of the child. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Boston detectives, assisted by Woolbridge, found father and child at No. 73 East Seventieth street.

When Dr. Louis was brought before Judge Hogan he complained that he had been taken from his bed with the child, and brought through the streets to the station by the police, they having no warrant or magisterial authority to justify the arrest, and said that such a proceeding was a very high-handed outrage. He appealed to the Judge that before any examination took place that he should have an opportunity of consulting with counsel. Judge Hogan at once consented to this, and said the request was a very reasonable one, and the hearing was adjourned very reasonable one, and the hearing was adjourned

very reasonable one, and the hearing was adjourned until 12 o'clock.

By this time the greatest possible interest was manifested in the case by all who had an opportunity of hearing anything about the arrest. On behalf of the mother, the detectives from Boston retained Mr. W. F. Howe as counsel, and Dr. Lewis had secured Mr. H. L. Crosby as his counsel.

Mr. Crosby, in a lengthy address, urged upon Judge Hogan that there was no authority for the arrest, and urged the dismissal of his client and the restoration of the child to the custody of the father. Mr. Howe said he would ask his Honor's attention for a few moments while he gave to him a short statement Howe said he would ask his Honor's attention for a few moments while he gave to him a short statement of the circumstances that had led the persons then present to be brought before the court. The defendant, Dr. Lewis, had pursued a life of open and unblushing immorality, and had shown an entire absence of affection to one who had by her devotion and love for him, raised him from poverty and obscurity to a position of social distinction, and given him the command of a very handsome fortune, and him the command of a very handsome fortune, and, what was more, had generously found him the means by which he had obtained the education that had enabled him to maintain that social position. Some years since Mrs. Lewis, who was a lady living in the highest circles of society, and allow of education, great necessaril attractions. was a lady living in the highest circles of society, and a lady of education, great personal attractions, and immense wealth, had fallen in love with the defendant, who at that time was not a man of any education. With a generosity that was almost unprecedented, and with a devotion and self-sacrifice that ought to have awakened the devotion and gratitude of any man on whom this love was lavished, however degraded he might naturally be, she sent this Mr. Lewis to college before allowing him to become her husband. paying every cent of the expenses, and thus fitting him to be introduced to those circles in society of which she was so brilliant and distinguished a member.

They were married, and the result was the birth of

the little girl, who was now asking the protection of the Court. Not very long after the child was been Lewis, instead of being the faithful and devoted husband that so good a wife deserved to possess, went abroad, and in riotous living and licentiousness absolutely squandered the colossal fortune that the renerosity of his wife had placed at his disposal. He entered into mesalliances with female theatrical cele-brities, and ladies frail but fair, and his amours be-came so notorious that Mrs. Lewis applied to the Sureme so notations that the levis applied to the superior Court of Massachusetts for a divorce, which Court gave an order that the child should be given to the care of the mother pending the litigation involved in the divorce suit. The defendant, knowing that the mother loved that child with all the love of a mother, and would be considered that the court for its resolved to now and the court for its resolved to now and the court for its resolved to now and the court for the court of the court o that child with all the love of a mother, and would sacrifice fortune and life for it, resolved to possess her, and in violation of the order of the Massachusetts court had kidnapped heraway. On this being made known an order was made for his arrest for contempt of court. He, however, went Wost to avoid the serving of that order, and was at length round in this city. Upon this state of facts Mr. Howe begged that the indge would hold the child in sate custody until the necessary papers could be procured from Boston and until the mother could arrive and claim her daughter.

Mr. Howe said his client would be quite satisfied if the child was placed in the care of any person, tem-

They were married, and the result was the birth of

the child was placed in the care of any person, tem-porarily, the Court might appoint. Judge Hogan then ordered that Detective Wooi-ridge should retain the little girl in his care until 12 o'clock this day (Monday), by which time counsel on both sides would have an opportunity of applying to the Supreme Court in this city as to whom the cusof the child should be awarded. As there was no evidence against Dr. Lewis before him he abouid

mot detain him.

Mrs. Lewis has been communicated with by tele-Mrs. Lewis has been communicated with a feet-graph, and is expected in the city to-day. She will very probably give evidence before Judge Hogan at the adjourned examination. Mrs. Lewis has re-cently had a fortune left her by her mother, at her own disposal, and it is this newly acquired money that has had something to do with the kidnapping of the daughter .- N. Y. Herald, this morning.

GENERALITIES.

A very remarkable case of matrimony and divorce on a somewhat unusual scale, occurred in Onio re-ently, in connection with a transfer of real estate. The parties were all residents of Urbana, though the The parties were any same the parties of Clarke county. The facts are these:—A man in Urbana married a wife and was subsequently divorced from her. He married a second wife, and in the course of time was divorced from her also. The first wife had died in the interval, and not long ago the man obtained a light of the married to whom he a license to remarry the second wife, to whom he has transferred the property above-mentioned. He has been thrice married and twice divorced, and has stood up before the parson a second time with the same woman.

A jolly old gentleman, who lives at Liberty, Mis-ourl, named Robert Lincoln, a queer genius, whose eccentricities afford not a little amusement some-times for his friends, a few days since, happening among a number of merry-makers, turned his back among a number of merry-makers, turned his back to them and requested some one to shoot him. A shot-gan loaded with bird-shot was standing near. One of the party, suiting the action to the word, picked up the gun and detherately emptied its contents into that part of the body a few inches below the middle of the back of Mr. Lincoln. There were a few writhes of the body, a sudden reversion of the status of Mr. L. s form—and that was all. Physicians are now engaged in extracting from his back the ingrained little shots lodged there. Otherwise, "Old Bob" is as well and as lively as ever.

Stanton on the Supreme Beach.

The New York Tribune to-day has the following despatch from Washington, dated yesterday:—

"The President, accompanied by the Vine-President, to-day called at the residence of Mr. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, and tendered him the position of Justice of the United States Supreme Court, made vacant by the recent resignation of Justice Grier. Mr. Stanton accepted the offer, and the President said he would send the appointment to the Senate before the holiday recess." Stanton on the Supreme Beach.

such sentiments respecting polygamy when in Utah as Dr. Todd attributes to the Vice-Presi-dent, and that Dr. Todd must have meant that he heard the second in authority in the Mormon Church thus speak on the Sabbath, and, as the highest officer is called "President," he styled the next in rank, to whom he alluded, the "Vice-President," although that is a title unknown in

SINGULAR TRAGEDY.

A Murder in a 'lactmenti Hospital-One Pt. About 6 o'clock last evening two of the patients in the Rye Infirmary Department of the Cincinnati Hospital, named Henry Myers and William D. Clay-

ton, became engaged in a controversy, ending in the latter stabbing the former to the heart with a small penknife, resulting in the death of the wounded man nabout fifteen minutes. Officer Orr, being sent for, took Clayton to the Ninth Street Station House, where he was locked up to await his examination before the Police Court.

where he was locked up to await his examination before the Police Court.

Clayton claims that Myers had been quarrelling with him all day merely because he (Clayton) had objected to a boy being put up to insulting an o.d man, a patient in one of the wards. While the dispute was going on Clayton went into an adjoining room, where he was followed by Myers, who commenced a violent assault on him. As soon as possible he attempted to escape, but being followed by Myers, before he thought he struck at him with his small penknife, with which he was whittling a stick at the time, unintentionally giving a fatal blow.

As soon as the deed was accomplished, Clayton appeared to be bowed down with grief, weeping like a child at the thought of being a murderer.

Both of the principals to this abair are young men of the same age—Myers being a painter by trade, and halling from Canada, while Clayton is a laborer, and was born in New York.—Claetanati, Times, Dec. 1.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. in the case of the United States vs. one still claimed by James Atwell, before reported, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged from a

This morning the Court took up the case of Samuel Pennington, who was indicted for perjury, the alle-Pennington, who was indicted for perjury, the allegation on the part of the Government was that a distiller, Winston F. Rogers, of the Third district, being about to embark in the business of distiller, went before Collector Elliot to enter bond as required by law, and produced the defendant as one of his surcites; and, being examined under oath, the defendant stated that he was possessed of certain property which was free of all incumbrance, and at the same time he knew this oath to be false, a independ at that time for \$5000 pending against a judgment at that time for \$8000 pending against him in this court, and still another judgment against him as surety in the Quarter Sessions. On trial. Christian Kneass and John P. O'Neill, Esqs., for de-

Nist Prins-Judge Williams. Joseph Keller and Louisa Keller, his wife, in right of the said Louisa, vs. the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. This was an action to recover damages for the loss of Herman Auker, Mrs. Keller's son, by accident on the road of the defendants. On the twenty-first of September, 1864, accordingly the allegation, to Auker was a soldier passenger on the train from Pittsburg to the city and between Pittsburg and Harrisburg was a soldier passenger on the train from Fitsburg to this city and between Pittsburg and Harrisburg the train collided with a coal train, the cars were mashed, and among others the car in which Auker was took fire and was destroyed, and the car being ocked he was unable to escape and was burned to

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. The second period of the December Term began The second period of the December Term began this morning. A new venire of jurors was returned to Court, and a greater part of the morning was consumed in hearing the excuses offered by jurors who wished to be exempted from service.

Charles Dubois pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a box of raisins and firkin of butter, and Packers Bastholomer was consisted of the same.

Robert Bartholomew was convicted of the same. Fanny Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of an overcoat from a store at Seventh and Market streets.
William Turner, a fancy thief, pleaded guilty to

two charges of stealing goods from the front of a store.

Francis Bradley and Lazarus Leary, two little bootblacks, were tried for the larceny of entlery from a store at Fifth and Commerce streets. Michael Griffin, another little boy, who was indicted with the above named boys, pleaded guilty, and being called to the stand and put through a rigid examination as to the nature of an oath, which he did not understand, said that one Sunday he and the other boys went to the store in Commerce street and took a large number of articles away; but Michael Bird went to the store in Commerce screet and took a large number of articles away; but Michael Bird had nothing to do with it. He also said that the policemen who arrested him told him that if he would confess, they would let him off, and under this promise he had pleaded guilty, and told the whole truth; and therefore he appealed to the Dis-trict Attorney to release him. Mr. Gibbons obed the consent of the Court to the withdrawa the boy's plea of guilty, and abandoned the prosecution on the ground that the testimony of an accomplice unsupported was not sufficient to warrant a conviction, and moreover, this boy's testimony was avoided by the promises which induced it. After several repetitions of this by his Honors the Jury at length made up their minds to acquit. The boys are in the hands of the Court who can make a proper disposition of them.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

"The speculative interest of the week was largely concentrated in the gold market, where the cours of business was guided by the movements of the Trensury in its sales of the Government treasure The action of Secretary Boutwell at the close of hi November programme in refusing to sell below its to which point gold had suddenly gravitated, ha peen deemed a reasonable index for basing all bas ness calculations connected with the premium of gold. There were but two sales during the week one on Tuesday and the other on Friday. The open market price on the former day ranged from 122 up-wards, so that no difficulty was had in placing the Government million at and above the limit. On Friday, however, the market had drifted to lower quotations, and a feverish anxiety was manifested as to what policy Mr. Boutwell would pursue, innaas to what policy Mr. Boutwell would pursue, inna-much as the bids would be and were below 122. Those who were hoping against hope in such a state of affairs desired that no change would be made in his policy. But the bids were accepted and gold eventually declined to 120%. The amount bid for was less than half the amount offered, so that it would seem that Mr. Boutwell, in the desperation of his position with the merchants on the one hand de his position with the merchants on the one hand de-manding a more steady price for gold, and the radical politicians on the other threatening him should be obstruct the movement to specie pay-ments, compromised the matter by accepting the bids for half a million. The people are no easier now as to the policy which he may pursue in the gold sales next week. Due allowance being made for the embarrassment of his situation on this vital appetion, he might have shown more firmness and question, he might have shown more firmness and question, he might have shown more firmness and more decision in handling it. Either it is right to sell gold at the market or it is not. But the worst result of this inconstancy of Mr. Boutwell, is his foss of the control of the market. The speculators are now independent of him. His ability to cope with the speculative combinations of Wall street has been sadly impaired by his lack of policy. The gold gamblers have drawn him along to a certain point, and there robbed him of his power to do them harm. It makes no different his power to do them harm. It makes no difference to them what his course may be in the ensuing gold sales. Their plans cannot now be compassed by him. The decline in gold since the 1st of Octoby him. The hermic in good since he is a October has been about ten per cent. This is too sudden
to be natural or healthy. Action is always followed
by reaction in Wall street, as everywhere else;
Secretary Boutwell limited his gold sales to two
millions a month last summer, after numerous
sporadic experiments with various amounts just sporadic experiments with various almounts just after he came into office. The result was the formation of the gold ring and the rise to 103, at at a time when we were shipping specie to Europe to pay for our imports. Towards the 1st of October he modified his programme and has since sold at the rate of ten to twelve millions a month at a time when callon and produce were going to Europe. when cotion and produce were going to Europe, thus making a competition against them which has left it almost profitiess to ship the products of our domestic industries. Next spring it will not be wonderful if millions of acres be untilled which this year have borne so abundantly. The farmer certainly has no incentive to expand while the policy of Mr. Boutwell cheats him of the fruits of the farmer that there is the Mr. Boutwell cheats him of the fruits of policy of Mr. Boutwell cheeses than of the fronts of his labor. It is time Mr. Boutwell showed a more practical knowledge of the wants of the community. His experiments so far have had a very fine apparent effect in the reduction of the pre-mium on gold, and doubtless he fancies that foreign mium on gold, and doubtless he fancies that foreign nations will regard him as a great financier because gold has gone down. But he has purchased his giory at the expense of the great agricultural interests of the country. Reverting to the question of gold sales, what Mr. Houtwell needs the application of a little simple common sense in so adjusting his programme that in summer, when we pay for our imports, gold shall be cheap, and in winter, when we are sending abroad our cotton and produce, gold shall not be cheaper."

A negro named Jackson applied for registration in Texas, and brought a certificate bearing the name of Sam Smith, explaining the discrepancy thus:-"You see, massa, Smith he died and I married his widder and come to all his 'state, and you see dis here 'tificate was among his property, and I fell have to it."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Reconstruction of Georgia-The Full Text of the Senate Bill-Indian Affairs Storm and Disaster to Shipping.

Line and Staff Question-Matters at the White House-Comparative Mortality Between Colored and White Troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Major-General Ord, commanding the Department of California, wrote to General Sherman, a few days since, in regard to outrages perpetrated upon the Indians by white vagabonds on the Piains, and traces to them much of the trouble that is experienced. General Thomas advocates the extension of civil authority over the Indians as the only means of protection for them, and General Sherman makes an indorsement that "a citizen may murder an Indian with impunity, but if the Indian retaliates, war results, and the United States must bear the expense.'

Colored and White Soldiers. The official reports received at the War Department show that while there were comparatively more white soldiers on the sick lists during the last year than there were colored soldiers, there were comparatively more deaths among the colored soldiers, and more discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The White House.
The beautiful carpets made expressly for the green and red rooms of the Executive Mansion have just been put down. Mrs. Grant has had the magnificent life-size portrait of General Scott and the fine portraits of Gen. Phil. Sheridan and the late General John A. Rawlins suspended in the green room, and in the red room the painting of the President's family, by

Line and Staff. Bill No. 294 in relation to the staff of the navy, introduced by Mr. Spencer, originated with the Medical Corps, who are disposed to act for themselves, leaving the paymasters and Engineers to fall in, or stay out in the cold. The "line" look down on the staff, the Surgeons look down on the paymasters, and the paymasters on the engineers. The policy of the "line" is to set the staff by the ears. Congress will very soon after the holidays take up this question of rank, and it is generally believed that the "line" will be convinced that brief authority and might does not make right.

The Washington Poor. The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of the City have commenced to distribute bread, in cases of extreme need, from their general depot.

Capital-Mover Moved. Mr. Reaves, the Capitol-mover, has left Washington, and several cords of his pamphlets are for sale at a second-hand bookstore, cheap, for wrapping paper.

Georgia Reconstruction-The Bill in Full as it Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The following is the "Bill to promote the Reconstruction of the State of Georgia," as it finally passed the Senate at an early honr Saturday morning: -

Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor of the State of Georgia be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, forthwith, by proclamation, to sumuon all persons elected to the General Assembly of said State, as appears by the proclamation of George G Meade, the General commanding the military G. Meade, the General commanding the military sistrict including the State of Georgia, dated June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to appear on some day certain, to be named in some preclamation, at Atlanta, in said State; and thereupon the said General Assembly of said State shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of this act. Section 2. And be it further enacted, That when the members so elected to said Senate and House of the members so elected to said Senate and House of Representatives shall be convened, as aforesaid, each and every member and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member of said Senate or House of Representatives shall, in addition to taking the eath or eaths required by the Constitution of orgia, also take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have never held the office, or exercised the duties of, a Senator or Representative in Congress, nor been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration any State of the United States, nor need any civil office created by law for the administration of justice in any State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or com-fort to its enemies, or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support, or any support to, any government of any kind organized or acting in hostility to the United States. So help me God (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)" Or the following oath or affirmation, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have been relieved, by an act of the Congress of the United States, from disability as provided for the section three of the fourteents. provided for by section three of the fourteents amendment to the Constitution of the United States. So help me God (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)" Which oath or affirmation, when so filed, shall be entered of record by the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, and said secretary of State of the State of Georgia, and said oath or affirmation, or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said Secretary of State, shall be evi-dence in all courts and places. And every person claiming to be so elected, who shall refuse, or decline, or neglect, or be unable to take one of said oaths or affirmations above provided, shall not be admitted to a seat in said Senate or House of Representatives, or to a participation in the proceeding thereof, but shall be deemed ineligible to su

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person claiming to be elected to said Senate or House of Representatives, as aforesaid, shall falsely take either of said oaths or aftirmations above provided, he shall be deemed guitty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof; and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, in which district said crime was committed; and the jurisdiction of said Court shall be sole and acclusite for the purpose aforesaid.

and the jurisdiction of said Court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the persons elected, as aforesaid, and entitled to compose such Legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act, by taking one of the oaths or affirmations above prescribed, shall thereupon proceed, in said Senate and House of Representatives to which they have been elected respectively, to reorganize said Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each house.

Section 5. And be it further enacted. That if any

proper officers of each house,
Section 5. And be it further enacted, That if any
person shall, by force, violence, or fraud, wilfully
ninder or interrupt any person or persons elected as
aforesaid from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this act, or from participating in the proceedings of said Senate or
House of Representatives, after having taken one
of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise
compiled with this act, he shall be desired

guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, in which district said offense shall be committed; and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the Court; and the jurisdiction of said Courts shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose afor said.

of said Couris shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose afor said.

Nection 6. And be it further enacted. That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation is the proceedings of said Benate or House of Representatives upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

Section 7. And be it further enacted. That upon the spoilcation of the Governor of Georgia, the

the application of the Governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the provisions

of this act.
Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the Legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress. The Argentine Republic. Despatch to the Andociated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The Argentine Republic has instructed its Minister here to enter into contracts for furnishing the prepared umber for buildings to be constructed for the use of the public Industrial Exhibition which is to take place at the city of Cordova on the 18th of October, 1870.

Increase of Federal Salaries. Mr. E. W. Stoughton yesterday delivered to senator Carpenter the petition of the New York Bar for an increase of Federal salaries. Mr. Stoughton stated in the strongest manner that the petition met the universal approval of the profession; that the only objections made to signing it were that the salaries named were too small; and that he believed, if desirable, the signature of every member of the New York Bar could be procured. He also expressed a warm approval of the course pursued by Senator Carpenter, and hoped that his bill would be extended to all the Federal judiciary, and promptly passed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burgiaries in Albany.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ALBANY, Dec. 20 .- Four burglaries were committed in this city on Saturday night and Sunday, and evidently by the same gang. The Boston clothing store lost \$1000. Mr. Brand, commission merchant, Many & Wygant, livery stable keepers, and a party in the Senniff block, were victims to a small extent. Fatal Accident.

Margaret Ream, a young married woman, fell from a balcony, a distance of twenty-nine feet, to the pavement, fracturing her skull, and expired yesterday morning.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Dec 20.—Stocks unsettled. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 120%. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 1134; do. 1864, do., 1114; do. 1865, do., 1114; do. do., new, 114; do. 1867, 1144; do. 1868, 1144; 10-408, 108%; Missouri sixes, 90%; Canton Company, 48; Ummberland preferred, 25%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86%; Brie, 21%; Reading, 99%; Adams Express, 50%; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 85%; Michigan Southern, 85%; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 183%; Chicago and Rock Island, 104%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph, 33%.

New York Produce Market. New York Money and Stock Markets.

Fort Wayne, 185%; Western Union Telegraph, 33%.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales at 25%c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales of 6500 barbels red Virginia at \$1.33. Corn heavy; sales of 6500 bushels right with the sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.12% 63.15 yellow Southern, \$1.0662.108. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 64% 6565. Western at 63663%c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, 316356. Lard dull; steam, 185.7918%c. Whisky dull at 986699c.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Severe Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.—Yesterday's storm was very severe. Steamers and other vessels arrived report excessively rough weather in the Chesapeake. The steamer America, from Savannah, had a boisterous time; her masts were carried away. The steamer Falcon, from Charleston, also had a rough time off Hatteras.

Rumors of Failures. There are various rumors of other heavy failures here, but they are not credited, and grow out of peculiar causes. Business is dull even for holiday purposes.

Bultimore Produce Market. Baltimore, Dec. 26.—Cotton firm; middling uplands nominally 256251/c. Flour firmer and in fair demand; Howard Street superfine, \$475665; do. extra, \$5.25665; do. family, \$6.2567; City Mills superfine, \$56575; do. extra, \$5.506659; do. family, \$7688-75; Western superfine, \$4.75665; do. extra, \$5.25 666; do. family, \$6.25647. Wheat firm; prime, \$1.256 140. Corn active; prime white, \$56886.; yellow, 88692c. Oats dull at 55658c. Provisions quiet and but little doing; mess pork, \$32@33; bacon, rib sides, 18%c.; clear do., 19%c.; shoulders, 15%c.; hams, 21c. Ihard, 19c. Whisky quiet at 97@99c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND

Maine Real Estate. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 20 .- The valuation of the eleven cities of Maine, as shown by the Assessors' return, is sixty million fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, which is a gain over the valuation of 1860 of twenty-five millions of dollars, or nearly fifty per cent,

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary. FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 20.—Rev. Dr. Thurston, for the last twenty-one years pastor of the Central Congregational Church in this city, died last night of pneumonia, aged sixty-one years.

FROM EUROPE.

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

LONDON, Dec. 20—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. U.S. 5-20s of 1862, 85%; of 1862, old, 84%; of 1867, 83%; 10-40s, 82%. American stocks steady. Eric Ratiroad, 17; Illinois Central, 99%. Great Western, 26. Liverpool, Dec. 20-11 A. M.-Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Corn, 298. HAMBURG, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed firmer ou Saturday night at 15 marc bancos 2 schillings.

Bremen, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed firmer on saturday at 6 thalers 66 groats.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Dec. 20-1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86; 1865, old, 85; 1867, S4; 10-408, 823; Stocks quiet. Eric, 17½; Illinois Central, 160; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

Liverroot, Dec. 20-1 P. M.—Cotton dull; winter wheat 85, 104,688, 114; news, 358; lard quiet. wheat, 8s. 10d. 68s. 11d.; peas, 35s.; lard quiet;

Paris, Dec. 20.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, PARIS, Dec. 20-1-30 P. M.-The Bourse is now rmer. Rentes, 72f, 80c.
Antwerp, Dec. 20.—Petroleum opened firm.
HAVRE, Dec. 20.—Cotton opens quiet at 137f. on

Paris, Dec. 20.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—Pive-twenties opened quiet ANTWEEP, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed steady at

-It is reported that Hiram A. Briggs, who is under bonds on the charge of attempting to poisen his family, has settled up his business affairs in Pawtucket, R. I., and disappeared.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Menday, Dec. 41, 1822. for currency, but very little for speculative invest-ments. The discount market works paraonia in close this morning, and as the banks are doing tistic

or nothing in that like, the street shows a fively pressure for loans to bridge over the first week in January. Money is to be had outside the backs at from 10 per cent, per annum to 1 per cent, per month on short dates and good endorsements.

Those who are willing to pay those terms, and put up good collaterals have no difficulty in obtaining money to a reasonable money to a reasonable. money to a reasonable amount, but notwithstanding the apathy of trade, and the absence of all special-tive iceling at the Stock Board, the demand is con-siderably in excess of the supply. Call loans are quite easy at 6 per cent., with comparatively little doing.

doing. Gold opened strong, with sales at 121, and is still quoted at that figure, the market being exceedingly

steady.

tiovernment bonds are quiet but rather firm at about Saturday's closing quotations.

There was no disposition to speculate in stocks to-day, but the prices were firmer.

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

FIEST BOARD.

\$500 Le gold 1...... 21 \(\) 1 d 6 sh Penna R.. 18. 54

\$500 Sc N 68, '82... 57 25 do..... c. 53 \(\) 25000 Pa R 1 m.b3 100 75 do..... 55. 74

\$300 sh Read R.ls.c. 49 \(\) 30 sh Leh N St... c. 33 \(\) 100 do.... b30, 50 50 sh Gr & Coats St 38 \(\)

100 do... b30. 50 b0 sh Gr & Coats St. 38% JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 118% @119; 5-20s of 180%, 118% @119; 5-20s of 180%, 118% @119; 5-20s of 180%, 118% @119; 60, 1865, 111% & 119% & 119% & 1805, 118% & 119; 60, 60, 1807, 114% & 119%; 60, 60, 1807, 114% & 114%; 60, 60, 1807, 114% & 114%; 60, 108% & 109%; Cur. 68, 108% & 108% & Gold, 121.

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 NO. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 118% & 118%; 40 1802, 113% & 113%; 60, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 111% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118% & 118%; 40, 1805, 118%; 40, 18

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Dec. 20.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querchron at \$40 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active, and 200 bushels sold at \$17568 for fair and prime. Timothy is nominal at \$4694.25, Flaxseed is taken by the

The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and in the

The Flour market is exceedingly dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$47564487½ for superfine; \$565-12½ for extras; \$57566485 for Iowa. Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$52566 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5756659 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$67566750 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5256550 per barrel.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, but prices are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$1256128. White ranges from \$1 to \$105 Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in limited request. Sales of 500 bushels old yellow at \$105, and 2000 bushels new do. at 80685c, for damp and prime lots. Oats are dull at 55660c. for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Whisky is less firm; 100 barrels iron-bound West-Whisky is less firm; 100 barrels fron-bound West-ern sold at \$1 02.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Dec. 20.—The market for Beef Cattle was moderately active to-day, but prices favored buyers. We quote choice at \$3.603%c., prime at 73.605%c., fair to good at 63.607%c., and common at 43.605%c. 20 lb., gross, as to condition. Receipts, 2208 head. The following sales were reported:—

The following sales were top.

Read.
175 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9%.
117 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@9.
47 Daengier & McCleese, Western, 7@8%.
111 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9%.
55 Ph. Hathaway, Western Penn'a, 7@9%.
58 B. McFillen, Western, 7@8%.
100 J. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8%.
100 J. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8%.
101 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8%@9%.
110 Mooney & Smith, Western, 64@9.

170 Mooney & Smin, Western, 05669.
90 Thomas Mooney & Sro., Va., 66884.
45 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 55667.
200 John Smith & Bro., West rn, 7693.
95 L. Frank, Virginia, 656894.
120 Hope & Co., Virginia, 656894.
22 Morrious & Co., Virginia, 656894. 52 M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6 66.

65 H. Frank, Virginia, 6@8. 67 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6%@7%. 26 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6%@6%. 25 J. Clemson, Western, 42,639%. 24 Blum & Co., Virginia, 668. 56 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6639%.

30 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6669.
 24 L. Horne, Delaware, 556655.
 40 J. Hull, Western, 6667.

54 S. Frank, Virginia, 6a 7. 120 Ellinger, Virginia, 769. 15 J. Rowland, Chester county, 5a 8.

ernor of Nevada.

102 H. Mayne, Western, 50875c. 56 C. Welker, Virginia, 45,000. 18 J. Gorthrop, Chester county, 65,0085c. 22 J. Christy, Virginia, 55,006.

15 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 6346884.
Cows and Calves.—The demand is brisk and well maintained. 150 head sold at \$5064100. Sheep are active and higher. Sales of 5000 hear at 5% of 7% c.
Hogs are in better demand and prices are 500.

160 lbs. higher. Sales of 5248 head at \$14. at 5 % lbs., net, for corn-fed. —At a social gathering of the staff officers of the 1st Division of the Maryland National Guard, in Baltimore, on Wednesday night, Governor Bowie and others intimated that the present or-noxious State Militia law will be modified by the next Legislature,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

-Hon. D. R. Ashley is mentioned in connec-

tion with the Republican nomination for Gov-

For additional Marine News see Invide Pages. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from New York,

HAVHE, Dec. 20.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from New York, on her way to London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......DECEMBER 20

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Acelia Thuriow, Gullison, Antwerp, L. Westergaard ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Regulator, Pennineten, 24 hours from New York, with indse to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, 2 days from Portsmouth,
N. H., in ballast to W. D. Orane & Co.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, 5 days from New York.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain. 9 days from Oharieston, with phosphate rock to Jesse E. Smith.

Schr Mary Grier, Leonard, 7 days from Washington, N.
C., with lumber and shingles to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee. 5 days from Newburyport, with indee. to Knight & Sons.

Schr E. A. Hooner, Champion, 8 days from Georgetown,
S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.

Schr Willie, Wilson, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Besque Fersoget, from London, arrived, resterday, in

Barque Fersoget, from London, arrived resterday, is consigned to C. F. & G. G. Lanuig. Sobr Maggie Louina, arrived resterday from St. Jago, is consigned to E. A. Souder & Co.

COLLISION.

This morning about so clock, as the tow boat General McCandless was proceeding down the river, she came in confact with one of the Gionesster Ferry boats, in consequence of which the tug was considerably damaged, both in machiners and hull, which caused her to look badly and other wise injured her: two men, one of whom was Mr. Smil h, a pilot, and the engineer, were thrown overboard the latter came very hear losing his life, he being very much exhausted when got on board.

MEMORA NDA

Ste amship Norman, Boggs, fvf Philadelphia, cleared as Boste a 18th inst.

Brige Elgim, Sutherland, hence for Antwerp, with petromet his death by falling from the upper topsailyard, and the captain also being ill and unable to proceed mate having the captain also being ill and unable to proceed an hip first mate the first favorable opportunity.

Brig Don Chisciste, Pacililo, hence, at Gibraltar 25th Mr. Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, sailed from Messina 25th ult.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, sailed from Messina 25th ult.

Brig Arctic, Blenkhors, hence, at Venice 30th ult.

Rebr N. & E. Corson, hence, at Oharleston 18th inst.

Schr D. Talbot, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bayanuah