THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Alabama claims which had taken place since the rejection of the after-dinner treaty of Mr. Reverly Johnson. This correspondence includes letters from Secretary Fish, Minister Motley, Lord Clarendon, and Minister Thornton, all of which are of the highest interest. The most important are the letters of instruction frem Mr. Fish to Minister Motley under dates of May 15 and September 25, 1869. The latter is an exceedingly able document. It gives a calm, logical, and dignified statement of the case of the United States against Great Britain. and without laving as much stress upon our "sentimental" grievances as did Mr. Sumner in his famous speech, it more clearly explains exactly what the United States had a right to expect from the Enghish people and Government, why they are justly offended at the unfriendly attitude assumed, what the damages done by British antagonism were, and what our specific claims for indemnity are. There is a vein of biting sarcasm running through the whole paper that will be doubly effective from the absence of passion or excitement, and the dignified tone that Mr. Fish maintains throughout. The subject is taken up at the beginning, and Mr. Fish first points out how and why the treaty concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson came to be rejected. He shows that the people of the United States were nearly unanimous on the subject, and that, looking at the matter from all points of view, the same conclusion had been arrived at. He also explains that the rejection of a treaty of this character by the Senate does not necessarily imply any unfriendliness, and points out the great impropriety of concluding such a treaty just as a new administration was coming into power, With regard to the special grievances of the United States, Mr. Fish says tha:t-

"When in the winter of 1860 and 1861, certain States of the American Union undertook by ordi-mances of secession to separate from the others, and to constitute, of their own volition and by force, a new and independent republic, under the name of the Confederate States of America, there existed as between Great Britain and the United States a condition of profound peace; their political relations were professedly and apparently of the most friendly character, and their commercial and financial rela tions were as close and intimate in fact as they seemed to be cordial in spirit, such as became the two great liberal, progressive, and maritime and commercial powers of the world, associated as they were by strong ties of common interest, language, and tradition.

The Government of the United States had a right to expect in this contest the earnest good-will, sympathy, and moral support of Great Britain, instead of which, to the astonishment of every one, her Majesty's Government, on the 6th of May, 1861, determined to recognize the insurgents as a belligerent power, raising them to the same level of neutral rights as the United States. This decision was announced in the House of Commons on the same day, and on the 13th of May the Queen's proclamation was issued. On this point, Mr. Fish says very

"The President does not deny, on the contrary he "The President does not deny, on the contrary he maintains, that every sovereign power decides for itself, on its own responsibility, the question whether it will or not, at a given time, accord the status of belligerency to the insurgent subjects of another power, as also the larger question of the independence of such subjects, and their accession to the family of sovereign States. But the rightfulness of such an act depends on the occasion and circumstances, and it is an act, like the sovereign act of war, which the morality of the public law and pracwar, which the morality of the public law and pracwar, which are morally of the public law and practice requires should be delineated, seasonable and just in reference to surrounding facts; national belligerency, indeed, like national independence, being but an existing fact officially recognized as such, and without which such a declaration is only the indirect manifestation of a particular line of

"The precipitancy of the declaration of the Queen's government was, as Mr. Bright characterized it, the remarkable celerity, undue and unfriendly haste with which it was made, appears in its having been determined on the 6th of May, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of April 19, 1861, by reference to which the Queen's proclamation has since been defended, and that it was actually signed on the 18th of May, the very day of the arrival of Mr. Adams, the new American Minister, as if in the particular aim of forestalling and preventing explanations on the part of the United

And he adds;

"The prematureness of the measure is further shown by the very tenor of the proclamation, which sets forth its own reason, namely: "Whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Gov-ernment of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. Morcover, it is not pretended by the pro-cising that war exists, but only a contest. In reference to which it is not unimportant to note that the language used is such as would fully apply to parties wholly independent one of the other, so as thus to negative, or to suppress, at least, the critical circumstances that this bare commencement of hos tilities, this incipient contest, was a mere domestic act of insurrection within the United States. But that which conclusively shows the unreasonable precipitancy of the measure is the fact that on that day, May 13, 1861, and, indeed, until long after-wards, not a battle had been fought between the insurgents and the United States, nor a combat, even, save the solitary and isolated attack at Fort Sumter. Did such a bare commencement of hostilities constitute belligerency? Plainly not. There was at that time no such thing as a population elevated into force, and by the prosecution of war, which Mr. Canning points out as the test of beilige-rent condition. The assumed belligerency of the insurgents was a fiction—a war on paper only, not in the field-like a paper blockade; the anticipation of a supposed belligerency to come, but which might never have come, if not thus anticipated and thus encouraged by the Queen's government. Indeed, as forcibly put by Mr. Adams, the Queen's declaration had the effect of creating posterior belligerency, instead of merely acknowledging an actual fact, and that belligerency, so far as it was maintained, proceeding from the ports of Great Britain and her dependencies alone, with the aid and co-operation of children of Great Britain.

of subjects of Great Britain." This is the whole matter in a nutshell; but Mr. Fish goes on with a statement of the effects of this action on the part of England; how it encouraged and maintained the Rebellion; how maritime enterprises in the ports of Great Britain in behalf of the insurgents, which would otherwise have been piratical, became lawful; and thus Great Britain became, and to the end continued, the arsenal, the navy yard, and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates, adding, with fine sarcasm, that "a spectacle was thus presented without precedent or parallel in the history of civilized nations."

Mr. Fish then reviews the uniform policy of England in all of her own numerous conflicts, and convicts her by her own record. He shows that as regards France and Spain, the original ill-judged act of political manifestation was not supplemented by subsequent acts of hostility, and he asks what would the Queen's Government have said if the United States had accorded the rights of beiligerents to the insergents in India or Ireland in the same circumstances. In fine, Mr. Fish pins down John Bull very tight, and while contending that there is no necessity for our going to war, he urges the expediency of a satisfactory settlement of the matter under dispute at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Motley was instructed to suggest that the excitement caused by the rejection of the Johnson treaty had now abated, and that the United States would gladly resume negotiations on the subject at Washington.

The letter of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Thoraton, dated November 6, 1889, in which he refers to the despatch of Secretary Fish, is written in a noncommittal, diplomatic vein, the substance of which appears to be that her Majesty's Government is eady to reopen the consideration of the question at

This correspondence is of much interest, and it is to be hoped that it may lead to a speedy settlement of the vexations cause of contention between the two countries that now exists.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY

CHROMOS AND LANCY GOODS FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO., No. 630 ARCH STREET,

11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. GRAVEYARD GOSSIP.

In the Midst of Life we are in Beath—The Place Where the Seventh-Day Baptists "Rest in Pence"—A Three-by-four Cemetery

in the Heart of the City. We poor tolling mortals know little as to futurity, and even such knowledge, if it may be so called, is but surmise. Very few of us ever stop, in the hurry and bustle of our workly life, to think of our future destiny. We plod on and on, spending the time allotted us here in the never-ceasing search after wealth, until suddenly the irresistible mower, "Death," cuts us down, and all our gainings but revert to others, who take up the rope and continue to add thereto coll upon coil. If you were to stop a man and ask him to make provision for his place of man and ask him to make provision for his place of interment, and chances out of ten he would consider you either impertment or idiotic; and such a thought would not for a moment be allowed to weigh upon his mind, for, if it did, more than probable some worldly scheme would be nipped in the bud and an anticipated increase of wealth frustrated. Thinking of his burial place, his thoughts would naturally revert to his death, and with such thoughts would come the resolution to do better and lead a more Christian life.

more Christian life. It is true cometeries and burial grounds are every now and then projected and selected, with an eye to their especial fitness and adaptability for the purpose intended, and everything in the way of nature and art is brought to bear to render the place as attractive and pleasing to mortals as possible. The effects of romantic scenery, natural and artific are well studied, and everything possible is done remove sombreness and sad thoughts. Yet bene all this worldliness there yet lies worldliness, nothing less than pelf. Those men who project and sarry out all such projects do so as a business, just as the undertaker studies for the production of a handsome burial casket which will for the moment satisfy the wishes of the friends of some departed soul. They all enter into the affair for the sole parpose of disposing of a site of ground, by lots, each lot of which is to bring to their coffers its real value and so much percentage profit. Were you to tell them this, they would scorn the assertion and indignantly refute it—doubtless, too, to add weight to their refu-tation, would, if they happened to be laymen, refer you to the action of the men of God, ministers of the Gospel. But the assertion is just as applicable to them. Despite their religion, their actions are often guided by prospects of worldly aggrandizement, and the rain is not devoted to their own parposes, it

within the past few years our people have had numerous examples of this. Sites selected years agone for the resting piaces of the departed, by congregations then worshipping in humbleness and almost obscurity, have been sold for business parposes, the bones of the dead upheaved, removed, and oft-times scattered, and all to enable a more fashionable set of worshippers to obtain means to crect a handsome church edilice in some other locality considered more genteel and respectable. Perhaps a few old friends, whose near approach to their own finality raises serious thoughts in their minds, will remember that the bones of those once loved in the flesh are there interred, and will attempt a resistance of the proposed desecration. But of what avail are such objections? They are pushed aside by younger heads, and overrailed as but the opinions of "oid fossils." The pick and the shovel are soon employed, and the bones of the dead are upheaved and scattered. And what remains for these "oid fossils," as they are styled, to do? Simble to gether these they are styled, to do? Simble to gether these they are styled. ply to gather together these bones, friends and strangers' alike, re-inter them in some other place, and once more weep over them, at the same time vanily striving to induce themselves to believe that they are the remains of those they most fondly care

The rich and poor share alike in this respect: the wealth of the one or the poverty of the other proves no barrier. But a few years ago the stranger, the outcast, and the suicide were interred in the, then, Potter's fields; those same fields are now used for pleasure resorts, and the grand-children of many who remember seeing buried numberiess bodies, now romp around and along the gravelled walks which cover over the old bones of those gone before. Amongst the multitude which daily passes through and by Franklin and Washington Squares, how many recall the fact of their havidg once been graveyards? Out of every one hundred persons, we venture to assert that ninety-nine would be found who do not even dream of such a thing. How many of those of our citizens who visited the circus which lately performed on the lot on Eighth street, above Race, thought that beneath them once rested the remains of men and women who, when in the fiesh, had wasted valuable moments in just such frivolities. Could they but have risen from the dead and ap-peared before the crowd, for the time being amused with the sinful grimaces and slike sinrul language of the clowns, what stories would they have told? What scorets of futurity would they have revealed?

Would they not have admonished each and every one to quit the scene, repair to their homes, clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and at once do penance for the sins committed? Would they not have preached to that heedless crowd a sermon more effective than any ever delivered by mortal man? Would they not have shown to the ambitious merchant and the greedy money-getter that his par-ticular mode of life was but folly, and but leading him to the committal of deeds that would in the end proscribe him from all heavenly pleasures? Aye, and they would have done more good in one short half hour than will the preachings and the teachings of all the professors of religion in the world com-

bined ever accomplish.

But amidst all the changes which have been caused through love of gain or stride of business, one spot, one burial-ground yet remains undisturbed, and that, too, in the ery heart of the city. Were you to ask a man standing at Fifth and Ches. would most probably advise you to take the Ridge avenue cars, and ride out to Laurel Hill, or else, perhaps, propose a visit to Woodland Cemetery, via the Walnut street line; yet at the same time one would be within a stone's-throw of either of you.

And where it is we will now tell you.

Many years prior to the Revolutionary War, a member of a religious society called the "Seventh Day Baptists" devised unto the society a plot of ground for burial purposes, situated on the east side of Fifth street, between what are now Chesnut and Market streets. The first interment was in 1716, and successive ones were made until 1802. Although successive ones were made until 1802. Although others may have been interred therein since then, no trace of such can now be found.

On the 2sth of November, 1828, Stephen Girard leased this burial ground from the trustees for a period of 999 years, with the proviso that the dead should not be disturbed, but that the portion used for graves should ever be kept as such and in good order. Upon the part unoccupied Girard had erected, or caused to be erected, a brick building, the same now used as the office of the trustees of the Girard estate. The other portion was concealed by a brick wall, some 8 feet in height, which has served to render it almost obscure. This portion, which is about 16 feet by 30 deep, has been since then kept in the best of order. In summer time the flowers grow over the graves of the dead, and their fragrance, other watted on the six to the superior. grance is often wafted on the air, to the surpris many who, in passing on summer nights, wonder whence come the delightful odors. Of the thousands that daily pass the spot, few ever dream of its being a miniature cemetery, and few even of those who visit the market adjoining know how near they are to the dead. Many unknowing ones have often are to the dead. Many unknowing ones have often wondered that the Eastern Market Company did not purchase this plot, and thus complete their building to the end of the block; but the fact that no such purchase could ever be negotiated will now serve to settle all such surmises. The trustees of the Girard estate have been applied to time and time again to make sale of this now valuable property; but the invariable answer bas been, "It is impossible to make such sale;" and the readers of this, their children, their grandchildren, and their great, grand. children, their grandchildren, and their great-grand-children, will have passed away before such a pur-chase can be effected.

In the northwestern corner of this plot, standing against the wall before mentioned, is a time-worn tablet bearing the following inscription: tablet bearing the following inscription:

"This Monument was crected April, A. D. 1828, by the Trustees of the First Congregation of the Seventh Day Baptists, residing in the Township of Hopewell, in the County of Cumberland, West New Jersey, and the Trustees of the Seventh Day Baptists of the Church of Christ, in Piscataway, East New Jersey, to perpetuate the memory of Richard Sparks, who in his last testament and will gave and devised this lot for a burying ground, for the use of the Society of Seventh Day Baptists, and was himself intered therein, A. D. 1718, agreeably to his request in said will, with several others, ancestors and relatives of members of said Societies, who were laid within twenty-five feet of the north end of the same.

"In memory of Elizabeth West, an aged widow of William West, who departed this life A. D. 1773.
"In memory of Jane and Elizabeth, daughters of James and Barbar; Tomlinson, formerly of this sity, and late of Cumberland county, West New Jersey, who died A. D. 1772.
"In memory of John and John, sons of Newgoish and

Comberland county, West New Jersey, who died A. D. 1772.

"In memory of John and John, sons of Nehemiah and Emises Ayres, formerly of Cumberland county, West,New Jersey, and late of this city. A. D. 1892.

"In memory of Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Enoch Daniel, late of this city."

"In memory of James Ayres, late of this city. A. D. 179.

and formerly of Comberland county, West New Jersey."

The lower portion of the tablet is buried in the earth, but the above is all of the inscription. The ground is some four feet higher than the street level, and the t. p. or the tablet reackes the coping of the wall.

THE POULTRY SHOW, at Horticultural Hall, con-

times to be the great attraction, and well deserves the liberal patronage it receives. The exhibition is novel and unique in the extreme, comprising fowls of all vertelles, pigeons, song birds, net animals, brook trout, and the great learned dog Sport.

THEFT OF IRON.—John Maguire was caught yes-erday with some railroad from in his possession, which he is alleged to have stolen from Broad and Race streets. He was taken before Alderman Jones and committee for trial.

CANAL TRADE.

What the Fall Freshet Did for Havre de Grace. What the Fall Freshet Did for Havre de Grace. The old saying that "It's an ill wind that blows no good" is daily exemplified in this mindaue sphere of ours. The late freshet in the Schuykill, which proved so destructive to all sorts of property along its banks, and which for a time carried dismay and gloom with it, turned out in the end to be but a blessing in disguise for the people of Havre de Grace. The camal trade previously had been dwindling down to almost nothingness, but with the termination of the storm came an increase in the number of boats, amounting, after October 1st, to 515. Since this direction has been once more sought, the determination has arisen to seize the opportunity and mination has arisen to seize the opportunity and retain the trade.

retain the trade.

The business interests of the place have advanced greatly, and over 100,000 tons of coal have been shipped to Washington, Norfolk, and Richmond during the past three months. The lumber business is also fast growing, and Havre de Grace can now boast quite a number of extensive yards.

The following is a summary of the numbeats plying to and fro during the season the number of

To Havre de Grace and vicinity LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS .- At last the sun shines.

Our confectioners are happy—business is brisk,
—Our city Solons meet to-day to fuss and fume. Sojourner Truth is a plain talker.

There is trouble in Turkeydom.

The days are lengthening.

It is reported that Alderman Beitler has fallen neir to a large fortune.

There will be no market held in Spring Garden -Kilgore did not take part in the women's meet-

Eighth street retail stores this week resemble -The reporters' banquet bids fair to be a grand Singular, that pickpockets never rob newspaper

-A branch of the National Association for the motion of Social Science was organized here last night.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HOST .- The telegraph st light announced the death of H. S. Benson, pro-leter of the National Hotel at Washington. Mr. censon was well and favorably known in this city, nd his large circle of friends will deeply mourn his emise, both on account of their regard for him as man and as a host. The deceased came to this city from Smyrna, Del., and started business as a botel-keeper on Arch street, above Sevent's. As fortune favored him he made additions and alterafortune layored thin he made additions and altera-tions, and finally succeeded in thouroughly esta-bilshing what is now known as the Ashland House. Extending his sphere of usefulness, he leased the Surf House at Atlantic City, which he managed so successfully that in the course of a few seasons he had accrued enough wealth from both establish-ments to enable him to purchase the National Hotel at Washington. He found it in anything but a good state; the unfortunate poisoning affair had cast a dampener on its prospects, and custom was fast passing away. Nothing daunted, the deceased laid hold with willing hands, and by active and untiring industry raised it to the position it now occupies. The deceased was about lifty years of age, and leaves a fortune estimated at about \$200,006.

THE BOGES WASHINGTON AUTOGRAPHIST.—Chief of Police Mulhoiland this morning received a letter gued Thomas Herbert, of Castie Island, county erry, Ireland, in which the writer lays claim to a raft of £20, which he had forwarded to Samuel lawley. M. D., Elkton, Md., and which had been cized by the Fost Office authorities on the arrest of ne bogus Washington autographist some time since, t will be remembered that this individual had been or a i-ng time, engaged in writing to European gen-lemen, representing that he was the daughter of Stonewall Jackson, and being in want, hel taken occasion to offer for sale some autograph letters alleged to have been inscribed by General George Washington. Mr Herbert states that he responded to a letter signed "E," which proves to be one of a series indited by the begus autographist. The Chief will promptly return the draft to its owner.

THE REAL CAUSE OF A COAL OIL ACCIDENT. -This morping's papers contain an account of a fire yes-terday in the dwelling-house of Mr. Sweeny, Mar-riott street, below Fifth, said to have been caused by the leaking of coal oil from a barrel. The real facts of the case were these. A small store is kept on the first floor of the building. Under the counter on the first floor of the building. Under the counter was a keg containing four gallons of coal oil. Three small children had been teft alone in the store, who for amusement kindled a fire under the counter and then turned on the spiget of the oil keg. The result, as hight maturally be expected, was a fire.

Perhaps, if the truth were known, more of the coal oil accidents might be traced to the carelessness of children, or of those having them in charge, who leave such inflammable materials within their reach.

THE LINCOLN GRANSIAN SCHOOL To-night the Christmas exercises of the pupils of the above-named school will take place in the building Twentieth and Coates streets, a line programme has been prepared, consisting of music, reading of the Scriptures, recitations, humorous dialogues, ad-

dresses, etc. The proceedings will be opened at the o'clock precisely. The proceedings will be opened at the o'clock this afternoon the pupils of the origin branch will give an exhibition of their scholastic abilities. A very amusing dislogue, subject, "The School Committee," will form part of the entertainment. Addresses are expected from Mayor Fox, John Price Wetherill, Esq., Hon. William S. Peirce, Esq., and John Clark, Esq.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY F MUSIC. - The Academy presented a brilliant scene on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the commencement of the Conservatory of Music. The stage was occupied by the graduates and the orchesstage was occupied by the graduates and the orchestra, numbering 63 performers, composed entirely of professors and pupils of the Conservatory. The of ening overture was performed in masterly style, and the execution of the pupils, both in the vocal and instrumental departments, evinced the good effects of their training by careful teachers. An interesting feature of the occasion was the distribution of medals to the graduates. There were 130 bronne, 80 silver, and 5 gold medals awaged.

pher who inserted the following advertisement pher who inserted the following advertisement shows a considerable amount of nerve:

- knoonal.—Will the Chevalier Artist 'who went through' the gentleman on the cars corner of Seventh and Soring Garden streets, on Tuesday evening, negotiate for the Opera Tickets (to be used Thursday evening), dorry he ran so much risk or so small an amount as pooket.

- contained. E. R. Law, No. 4: N. Fichels and the contained of the contained

in his soul. of the Jefferson Giris' Grammar School, Fifth street of the defletson third Grammar School, Fifth street, above Poplar, took place in the school building this morning. The proceedings were opened at 935 o'clock by prayer, after which singing, addresses, and recitations followed. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the whole affair passed of very succeedfully.

FALSE PRETENSE, —Nathan Campion had a hearing this morning before Alderman Dougherty on a charge of false pretense. Lewis Athertson, carpet depler, accuses him of having purchased goods from his state to the amount of one hundred dollers, raisely altering that he was the owner of property, and giving a worthless note in payment. He was neld in 5000 bull to appear at the next term of court.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK.

I have concluded to offer A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipatic of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Fine Watches and Chains, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Amethyst Studs, Engagement Rings, Etc., Diamond Rings and Studs.

Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

JOHN C. KELLEY'S

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 11 6 stuth@mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Continued Indian Depredations-The Palisades Murderer Hangs Himself-A Policeman Frozen to Death-The Trip of the Ways and Means Committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Unfounded Charges of Extravagance Desputch to the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The Committee of Ways and Means have been charged in various quarters with extravagance while engaged since the last annual session of Congress, a great part of the time from May until December, in holding meetings and conducting their investigations at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon. But it appears, on a final settlement of their accounts, the the whole amount from the contingent fund drawn and for which they have filed vouchers covering all their expenses, including those of their clerks, stenographer, and messenger, h \$5772 only, instead of the alleged amount of \$50,000. Looking over the vouchers, it appears that the full amount received by General Schenck, chairman of the committee, was \$179 for travelling two or three times to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, in the months of April and May, and for all his expenses in those cities. The unfounded charge against him was that he had taken \$10,000 of the public money and gone to Europe.

Naval Matters. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The United States steamers Yantic and Albany, now at New York. will be refitted and ordered to rejoin the North Atlantic fleet, under the command of Admiral

The Powhatan, which recently returned to Philadelphia, will be put out of commission. Orders have already been given to pay off and discharge her crew.

The Seminole is to be ordered to St. Domingo where the United States steamer Nantucket is already on duty.

Coal for the use of the North Atlantic Squadron has been sent by the Navy Department to the Bay of Samana, now in possession of our

Admiral Poor will probably soon make a visit o Hayti in his flagship, for the purpose of looking after United States interests in that vicinity.

Receipts from Customs. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The receipts from customs for the past week from the five principal ports of the Atlantic coasts are as follows: - From Boston, \$316,806-29: New York, \$1,600,708-78: Philadelphia, \$125,-237:09; Baltimore, \$322,819:23; New Orleans, \$1,488.051.24, making a total of \$2,522.622.68 in

FROM NEW YORK.

Spicide of a Murdorer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- John Dickey, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, at Hackensack, committed suicide in his cell, last night, by hanging.

A Mammoth Turkey. New York, Dec. 23 .- A butcher of Poughcensie has sent a turkey to President Grant weighing forty pounds. Stabbing Affray.

Thoy, Dec. 23. - John A. Crozier fatally stabbed John Riordan for intimacy with his vife. He was arrested.

New York Money and Stock Harkets. New York, Dec. 22.—Stocks feverish. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 1201., Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1865. do., 1117; do. do., new, 1144; do. 1867, 1147; do. 1868, 1147; 10-40s, 1684; Virginia sixes, new, 54; Missouri sixes, 905; Canton Company, 484; Jamberiano preferred, 25%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 1877, 1876, 1877. Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86%: Brie, 21%; Reading, 99%; Adams Express, 61 Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85%; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- Cotton steady; sales of 200 bales middling upland at 25 c. Flour-State and Western unchanged, with rather more doing; Southern quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Southern quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, new firmer, and old dull and heavy; old mixed Western nominal at \$112; new white Southern, 97@99%c.; new yellow Southern at 94@98c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$31 on the spot. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 18c. Whisky quiet and nominal at 99c, for free,

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Dec. 23. Cotton very dull, with a declining tendency, and nominal at 25c. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat firm at \$1.35@ 140. Corn dull; white, \$0@\$7c.; yellow, \$3@\$2c. Oats dull at 55@55c. Rye firm at \$1@1.05. Provisions quiet and weak, with small business and prices unchanged. Whisky—Stock and offerings light an ibeld firmly at \$1. held firmly at \$1.

HRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Being determined to reduce our very large stock of Watches,

Jewelry.

prices. Our stock of

Diamonds, and Silverware, We will sell all articles in our line much below the usua

Sleeve Buttons

In very large. PLAIN RINGS in great variety. Watches of all kinds. Some very fine Ladies' Watches,

Heavy cases,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage by giving

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 19.91 dtrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Closing Out at Reduced Prices PREVIOUS TO

Making Alterations in Our Store.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

WILSON & STELLWACEN, No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. 12 1 t25rp HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- A LARGE VA-HOLIDAY FRESENTS.

riety of CHAIRS, got up expressly for the season.
The largest collection of CHAIRS FOR OHILDREN, all sizes and styles, now ready. Also some
entirely new designs of LADIES and GENTS' CAMP
CHAIRS, whelesale and retail, at
Nos. 223 and 255 N. SIXTH Street.
18 22 31

WASHINGTON

The Republican Victory in Texas-Opposition to Judge Hoar in the Senate-Scandal Concerning Ex-Secretary Welles.

The Texas Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President to-day received a telegram from General Reynolds stating that Davis' majority as Governor of Texas would reach four hundred, two counties not voting. Reynolds thinks there will be a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, and that three out of four Congressmen elect are Republican.

Georgia Reconstruction. In anticipation of trouble in Georgia, on the assembling of the Legislature called by the proclamation of Governor Bullock, General Terry, commanding that district, has been ordered to make such a disposition of the troops under his command as to enable him to meet any emergency and to preserve peace. It is feared that the ousting of disqualified members of the Legislature, and the reinstatement of negroes, may lead to riot.

The Confirmation of Judge Hoar. Senator Wilson called at the White House this morning relative to having the President withdraw the nomination of Judge Hoar. He explained to the President the nature of the opposition to Hoar, and expressed the opinion that he could not be confirmed. Under the circumstances he thought the best thing would be to withdraw bim. The President seemed surprised that Hoar is so unpopular with the Senate, and especially that he should be so fiercely attacked by Republican Senators. He regretted that Hoar was not confirmed, but he did not feel at liberty to withdraw his nomination unless he (Hoar) should request him to do so. Several Senators will urge the removal of Hear from the Cabinet on the ground that he has forfeited the confidence of his party, and that, after what has transpired in the Senate, their offical intercourse with him cannot be anything but unpleasant. It is thought that the President will request him to resign if he does not do so voluntarily.

Singular Story About ex-Secretary Welles. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

Washington, Dec. 23 .- A singular state of facts regarding ex-Secretary Welles has just come to light here. It will be remembered that Congress a short time since called on the Navy Department for a copy of the record of the Board of Admirals which was convened during Mr. Welles' term of office, to report upon the fitness of certain officers for promotion. This call was made because the general belief is that the recommendations of the board were rather by favor than the qualifications of the officers. When a search for the record was made it was discovered that Secretary Welles had carried it off with him. Secretary Robeson wrote to him asking to have it returned, and stating that Congress had called for it. In reply to this it is understood that the ex-Secretary wrote a very abusive letter, refusing to return the record, and saving that he regarded the operations of the Board of Admirals as entirely of a private character.

The White House.

During the recess the President's office at the White House will be closed, and no visitors will be received but members of the Cabinet. A large amount of work demanding the attention of the President has run behind, owing to his time being taken up so much of late by Congressmen, and he hopes to get through with it while Congress is away.

The Congressional Recess. Nearly all the members of Congress have gone home to spend the holidays. About half the Senators have residences here and will remain.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Government Sale of Gold.

Despatch to The Evening Telegroph.
New York, Dec. 23.—The sensation of to-day was the Government sale of one million gold, which took place at noon. The Sub-Treasury was crowded. There were nineteen bids, aggregating \$1,676.500, at from 119% to 120.65, one bid of half a million being made at 120:56. There is great anxiety respecting Boutwell's action. During the sale gold rose to 121, but fell back to 120%, then to 14, rallied to %. Money market works easy; 6@7 on call. Governments are steady, without marked change. Stocks are active and lower.

Boutwell has accepted a million at highest prices bid. This makes the sale average about 120%. In the market gold is now 120%. A Church Robber. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 .- A man giving the name of John Hill was committed to-day for trial for robbing the contribution box of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He secreted himself in the church last night, and was found there this morning by

the watchman.

The Thieving Policemen. Remsen and Hannigan, the policemen convieted of robbery, were to-day sentenced to five years each in the State Prison.

FROM THE WEST.

Policeman Frozen to Death-Cheyenne Ad-Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, Dec. 23 .- A policeman of Cheyenne was found frozen to death this morning. The completed portion of the Denver and

Pacific Railroad has been turned over to the company, who will run daily trains from Cheyenne to Evans, connecting by stage for Denver. The Indians are still committing depredations between Forts Laramie and Fetterman. Several soldiers and citizens have lately been murdered. It is said that W. R. Mulr, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is to be appointed Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad. This is supposed to indicate a consolidation of the two roads.

A Murderer Hung. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 23 .- Oliver A. Mor gan, the murderer of John Petrie, was hung today. He met his fate with indifference.

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

Adjourned-Bullion in the

Bank of France.

By the Anglo-American Cable Paris, Dec. 23 .- It is probable that the present extraordinary session of the Corps Legislatif will be adjourned to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 23.-The Overend-Gurney trial has been concluded, resulting in their acquittal. The Bank of France.
PARIS, Dec. 28,—The bullion in the Bank of

Honors to the Emperor. as an honorary member of the Archeological Society of the Prussian-Rhenish provinces.

FROM NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.-The southwest gale and snow storm still prevails. About four hundred feet of the Niagara branch of the New York Central Railroad is washed away. The trestle bridge on the same road, near the depot, was carried away by a floating crib from the breakwater. One hundred and forty teet of the Erie and Niagara Railroad on the Canada shore, opposite this city, is washed away. The passengers and freight on the New York Central, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Roads are transferred at Black Rock. The water is higher than

A Pleasure Yacht Reported Lost in the Medi-

FROM THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, Dec. 23 .- J. C. Warren, Deputy nited States Marshal at Boston, arrived here yesterday, and arrested John O. Robinson on a charge of incendiarism committed at Summerville. Mass. The accused was arrested under the extradition treaty.

the Minister of Finance to cause a thorough investigation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Seizure of Nutmegs. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Dec. 23 .- A seizure of nutmegs was made on a Chelsea ferry boat this morning. The Government have enough of this article on hand by late selzures here to supply the entire country for a year.

Suicide. Elisha Morris committed suicide at City Point

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BUROPE The Celebrated Overend-Gurney Trial Concluded-The Corps Legislatif

Adjournment of the Corps Legislatif.

The Overend-Gurney Trial.

France has increased 6,900,000 francs since last

The Emperor Napoleon has received a diploma

Effects of the Storm.

has been known for thirty years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- A despatch to Carroll Livingstone reports that the yacht Meteor was lost in the Mediterranean. She was on a voyage around the world, under the command of her owner, George L. Lorillard. Philip Robinson, of this city, was on board as a guest. No lives were lost. Doubts are expressed of the truth of the

Incendiary Arrested.

Francis in Bonded Warehouses. The Montreal Star editorially alleges that suormous frauds have recently been committed in private bonded warehouses in Montreal, through the collusion of officials, and calls upon

Hotel last night by using laudanum.

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