Owing to the many efforts made on the part of free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of our time and attention. If our natural industry and natural

ducts of our artisans at our very doors, and our factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employ-ment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families, merely for

the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is de-

trial arms are paralyzed and competition is de-stroyed, the monopolist can command his own price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free-trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Im-pelled by every feeling of interest, humanity, and justice for our artisans and laborers, we

and justice for our artisans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly legislate for the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition, to advance their intellectual status, and above all to shield them from the destitution which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the

the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness,

most important subject, are becoming warm in their advocacy of the principles here enun-

Those who saved this Government from the

destruction designed by treason, are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the

spirit in which it has been begun by the present National administration, we will have a Govern-ment and a country mighty in their munificence,

ment and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor, and the harmony of the Union, are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical, and intellectual labor, and reaching forward to the prize of the munifiest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the bles

Upon the termination of the ceremonies of in-

auguration at the Capitol the Governor was es-corted to his residence by the Chief Marshal and

his aids, and the procession was dismissed. A

THE PRIZE RING.

The Mace-Allen Contest-The Articles Signed

signed at the Clipper office in New York yaster-day, by Jim Mace in person for himself, and by Frank Burns on behalf of Tom Allen. The arti-

stakes. Arrest of either of the contestants by the police shall under no circumstances form a

reason for non-forfeiture of the stakes. On the 13th inst. Allen wrote the following

SAIRT LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Dear friend, if Mace Signes the articles send word by talagraph. Your Humbel Servant TOM ALLEN 417. Washington Ave TOM ALLEN Champion.

The following letter, written on the previous

The following letter, written on the previous day, shows that Allen is confident of his ability to vanquish the English champion. The letter is given literally:

Saint Louis, Jan 18th 1878.—Deav Friend—I received your esteemed letter hoping that you and your family are in good health I want you to go the Clipper office and see that Mace signs the articles that I have sent I am sure to lick the man he is ten years older than me and fourteen pounds lighter and two inches aborter and he knows no more than me and never fought a cleaver man before Jos Goes is a piece of wood if I had not have been crippled I should have won and very easy to and then I was hoavy.

—I am

and you bet I can keep that tiket.

Mace, since the signing of articles, has been quiet and reticent, but expresses, nevertheless, his confidence in his ability to vanquish Allen.

Mace feels particularly confident in his own superior science and pugilistic experience, and says that though a smaller and lighter man than Allen, he will make him (Allen) regret his temerity in challenging one who came here without any intention of entering the ring. The match is the all engressing topic of conversation in sporting circles.

national salute was fired from the Capitol.

FIRST EDITION

GUBERNATORIAL.

THE INAUGURATION.

John W. Geary Installed as Governor of Pennsylvania for His Becond Term.

The Inaugural Address in Full-The Ceremonies Attending the Event.

The Harrisburg Firemen Leave the Procession Because There is a "Wigger" in the Line.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Hannishung, Jan. 18 — To-day being the time

axed by law for the installation of the Governor elect, the ceremonies attending the second inauguration of Governor Geary have been the occasion of an unusual flutter in our permanent population, as well as of an unusual increase in the number of visitors to the capital.

The trains which arrived in the city last night and this morning were crowded with patriotic and curious citizens from all sections of the State, the arrivals being principally of military and firemen's organizations and political clubs having a permanent organization or gotten up specially for the occasion. From an early hour this morning the streets have presented a lively spectacle, and the entire city has entered into the celebration of the great event of the day with all the ardor of the American people.

The Grand Procession
was the principal and most attractive feature of
the affair. The different organizations which had been allotted places in the line assembled, according to the instructions issued yesterday afternoon by the Grand Marshal, in the following order, and at the places named:-

Chief and Detachment of Police of the city of Harrisburg. Grand Marshal—Thomas J. Jordan.

Special Aids—General Edward C. Williams and Major Harry Buehler.
Aids to Grand Marshal—Colonel Edward G. Savage, Colonel David H. Kimmel, Captain Edward B. Watts, and Major George H. Morgan.

First Division. Marshal—Colonel W. W. Jennings.
Assistant Marshals—Major James Woodall
and Major Andrew J. Krause.
Major-General C. M. Prevost commanding
Division.

Adjutant-General James Starr, Major R. R.

Smith, Judge Advocate, Major N. B. Dickson, Major R. B. Brinton, Division Quartermaster, Major Samuel Lewis, Major Joseph F. Tobias, Major Henry P. Muirheid. First Brigade—Brigadier-General J. W. Hoff-

First Brigade—Brigadier-General J. W. Hoff-man commanding.

Regiment National Guard, Philadelphia, Lieut.-Col. Harmanus Neff; Hay Veteran Zonaves, Capt. R. C. Ivory commanding; York Zonaves, Capt. A. C. Stieg; First City Zonaves, Capt. J. W. Awl, commanding; Hazelton Zonaves, Capt. D. C. Swank; Liberty Zonaves, Capt. Rosenstock.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Bax-ter, commanding. Regiment Philadelphia Fire Zonaves. Colonel

A. J. Sellers commanding: Frankford Fire Zouaves, Captain W. W. Stokes commanding: Lancaster Fencibles, Captain Barnhart; Middletown Zouaves, Captain W. H. Duhling; Worth Infantry, York, Captain Samuel C. Ilginfritz; Excelsior Reserves, Colonel French, a colored

This division formed on Market street, right resting on Market Square, facing east. Second Division.

Marshal—David McCormick.
Assistant Marshals—Captain Harry B. Waltman and Major W. H. Egle.
The Governor elect, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Heads of Departments.

Third Division. Marshal-D. J. Unger. The Scott Legion, the Soldiers of 1812, Officers of the United States Army, Officers and Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Officers and Soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and wounded soldiers of the late war, met at the State Capital Hotel.

Marshal-Major Harry F. Shaffer. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Penn-sylvania, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Members of the Bar, the Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, President and members of the City Council, the clergy of the city and other places, the State and county officers, members of the press and other invited guests, met at the Jones House at 10 o'clock, where carriages were in waiting.

Fourth Division.

Fifth Division. Marshal-Major T. D. Greenawalt. Knights Templar, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Lodges, Odd Fellows, Druids, Knights of Pythlas, Red Men, Good Templars, American Mechanics, Junior Sons of America, Steuben Bund, the Hebrew Society, and all other civic societies, citizens in carriages and on horseback, and all citizens on foot, formed on North Fourth street, right resting on Market.

Sixth Division. Marshal-W. K. Verbeke. Friendship Fire Company.
Good-will Engine Company, of Philadelphia.
Hope Fire Company.
Citizen Fire Company.
Seventh Division.

Marshal-G. L. Brauu. Washington Hose Company. Good Will Hose Company, of Philadelphia, Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company. Paxton Fire Company. Good Will Fire Company.

Lochiel Fire Company. At 11 o'clock the procession started over the llowing route:--

The procession marched down Second to Paxton, out Paxton to Front, up Front to Chesnut, out Chesnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, ont Market to Third, up Third to Walnut, out Walnut to Second, up Second to Pire, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, and up State to the Capitol, where the ceremonies of inauguration were to take place. were to take place.

During the moving of the procession a salute was fired from Capitol Hill and continued until the procession reached the Capitol. The firing began at II o'clock, and the head of the column

moved with the first gun.

The "Nigger" Makes Trouble.

A negro regiment, called the Excelsior Reserves, of Philadelphia, having been assigned a place in the line, it was reported early this morning that if the negroes took part a large

number, or perhaps all, of the Harrisburg fire companies would leave the line. There was much excitement in consequence, and the de-

velopments were anxiously looked for.

When the procession had gone over a portion of the prescribed route, and had reached Market Square, the Friendship Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Harrisburg, left the line and went home. There were some manifestations of both applause and disapprobation among the spectators. The Friendship is largely composed

of Democratic members.

After the Friendship company left the line all the other fire companies of Harrisburg followed their example. It was reported at first that the Philadelphia fire companies also left the line, but it turned out that only the Harrisburg companies did so, while the Philadelphian

remained and completed the entire route.

The inaugural Ceremonies transpired in front of the Capitol building, usual, and were commenced as soon as the procession reached this point and was satisfactorily arranged. After the oath of office had been ad-ministered, Governor Geary delivered the fol-

Inaugural Address.

Fellow-citizens:—Having been honored a second time by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and of this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning, and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizen of this Commonwealth for the generous confidence and par-

thanks to the good citizen of this Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and therefore unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never-falling ald of Him who controls alike the

destinies of individuals and nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the Government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has rection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields and blessed the labors of the husbandman. Peace has restored our people to their homes and cheered our fresides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and nation are rapidly progressing in our State and nation are rapidly progressing the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the Fai West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, ha been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with un-

paralleled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all ques tions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and know of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, on this occasion, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now, acknowledging my responsibility in its broadest sense, as a representative, to my con-stituents, and, considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself to refer them to the docu-ments indicated for an outline of the general policy which is intended as a guide for the incoming administration, rather than encumber this address or unnecessarily delay this audience with their repetition. I have no new pledges to make, but confidently refer to the record of my past life as evidence at least of my zeal ar devotion to the best interest of my zeal ar my past life as evidence at least of my Zeal and devotion to the best interests of my State and country and for the rectitude of my intentions. And although the ability which I bring to the discharge of such high duties may be limited, I shall confidently rely upon the aind indulgence of my fellow-citizens and upon a conscientious effort to uphold unblemished, and transmit untarnished to my successor in office and to posterity, the fair tame and good name of our magazing the successor in the contract of the successor in the contract of the successor in the succ terity, the fair fame and good name of our magnificent old Commonwealth.

Difficulties of no ordinary character con stantly surround the Executive officer in the dis charge of the many duties devolving upon him, concerning each of which there may be con-flicting opinions. It being, therefore, impossi-ble to satisfy all, his only safeguard is to adopt and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance, which have been sanctioned by wisdom and experience, and resulted in the rapid growth and prosperity of our institutions, and the liberty and happiness of our people.

The Constitution vests "the supreme Executive power" of the State in the Governor, and directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme matthly

directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme earthly authority recognized by us, therefore, is the law—the rightfully determined will of the people. "No citizen is so exalted as to be above, and none so low as to be beneath, its power." The Executive is as much the subject of the laws of the State as the humblest individual within its borders. In pursuance of these principles, and in the execution of the laws, I have endeavored, during my term of office, faithfully to discharge every official duty with a full reference to my sworn obligation, and as I shall answer at the last great day.

last great day.

It should be our carnest effort to faithfully discharge all our obligations and responsibilities, both as citizens and magistrates. We should cease to tolerate anything as "politically right that is morally wrong," and actively proscribe the corruption which too frequently marks the administration of public affairs—an evil to which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly administration of public analys—an evit of which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly be invited. No sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence.

personal transportation of resemble ratios

Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow-citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public will" must be obeyed, and that the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law-making branch of the Government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence, most conclusive, that self-government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part

Illinois Institution for the Bilud. Despatch to The Ruening Telegraph.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 18.—A circular from Superintendent Rhoads, of the Illinois Institu tion for the Blind, states that the new wing of that institution is finished, and will be ready for admission of pupils on the 26th inst.

The recent thunder storm was the heaviest

productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines, and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and overworked population of the Old World to flood our States with the product of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artisens at our very doors and

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
PEORIA Ill., Jan. 18.—John Murphy was run over by a train of the Illinois Central and instantly killed, his head being severed from his

The Constitutional Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Constitu-

tional Convention yesterday received an annonneement of the death of W. H. Patterson, a delegate from Kankakee, and the customary resolutions of respect were passed, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

Raliway Extension
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A party of railroad and newspaper men left here yesterday, on a tour of inspection of the direct route from Chicago to Omaha, via C., B. and Q. and Burlington Missouri Railroads. Confingration in Indianapolis Opera House Barned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The fire last night consumed Morrison's Opera Hall block, including the Opera Hall, involving a less of \$300,000, The fire was still burning this morning, and no water to check it. The lusurance will reach about \$200,000, of which about one-half is in-New York companies.

have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity and even the stability of our Government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudantion of a single farthing. I said in my message of January, 1868, "The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrify, and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacreduess of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured." In my message of 1869 I called attention to the same subject in these words:—"The voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed

Child Burned to Denth Suicide of a Counter-leiter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—On Sunday night a two year old child was burned in a tenement house. The mother, Mrs. McMahon, while on a spree, locked the child in a room, and its clothing caught fire from the stove, burning it to death. Andrew S. Bevis, on trial for passing counter-felt \$20 greenbacks, committed suicide yester-

Billiards-The Storm-Earthquake Shock.

day by drowning.

to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor must and shall be preserved. These sentiments, so clearly expressed, I have taken frequent occasion to reiterate, and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that many who have heretofore been hostile to or silent on this most important subject are becoming warm in Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The match game of billiards for the American championship and diamond cue between Deery and Rudolph will probably be played here. The game for the Ohlo championship will be played here on Feb. 22 between James Williamson and Joseph

The heavy rain storm overflowed the lower part of the city, driving people from their homes. In some instances the water rose to the second stories. The railroad bridge on the Little Miami Road at Haveland was washed away. The river is higher now than for several years. One of the walls of the Third Presbyterian church in Dayton and the steeple of the Miami City church were blown down.

The Atlantic and Great Western train from Chleago was delayed by a land slide near Dayton. The flood was general throughout Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

A member of the Ohio Senate, from Lancaster, reports that yesterday, at 4 P. M., an earthquake shock was felt in that city, and seventeen panes of glass broken in Colonel Best's house by the vibration. Other houses were similarly affected. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—Reports from Glasgow

Junction, Ky., says that every house between there and Cave City, six miles distant, is blown down, and twenty lives were lost.

The Fifteenth Amendment. The message from the Governor communicating the reconsideration and rejection by the New York Legislature of the fifteenth amendment was received by the House of Representatives amid irresistible demonstrations of ap-

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed, that Pennsylvania may be ever ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exile, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed; and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal rights and with the interests of universal freedom, justice, and humanity. Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of our State, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence." The Board of Trade have appointed a committee to ald in furthering the projected Louisville and Sandusky Railroad.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—A public discussion on the tariff question took place to-night in Masonic Hall. The meeting was large, embracing all classes, including many of the most intelligent and prominent gentlemen of this city. Speeches were made by Hon. John Hogan, Colonel Coleman, E. W. Fox, Hon. Daniel Morrison; S. R. Shercock, President of the Board of Trade; Hon. Chauncey J. Filley; George S. Stebbins, of Detroit; and Colonel J. Grosberner, cles stipulate that the fight shall be for \$2500 and the championship of America, and shall take place within fifty miles of New Orlaans. The fight has been fixed to come off on the 10th of next May, the conditions being that in case either party falls to be on the ground between the hours of 7 and 12 A. M. he shall forfeit the

The speeches were equally divided between protectionists and anti-protectionists. A very deep interest was manifested by the audience.

Steamer Sunk on the Mastanappi.

A private despatch from Helena, Ark., says the steamer Lizzle Gill, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, sunk yesterday at Scrub Grass Bend in twelve feet of water. The stock and deek freights were saved.

The St. Louis Fallen Bullding Disaster. The Grand Jury to-day ignored the bill against George J. Barrett, architect and associate constructor of the building at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, which fell a few weeks ago and killed and wounded several persons, and against whom the Coroner's jury brought a charge of manslaughter.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pougnkersie, Jan. 18.—The weather has been extremely mild for the past four days. Last night a dense fog was succeeded by a rain storm, with thunder and lightning. The river is open to Albany, for the fourth time this

Judge Talcott vesterday declined to hear a motion to set seide the judgment of Judge Smith in favor of the Ramsey directors of the Susquehanna Raliroad. He decided that the motion was improperly noticed, and ordered it to be heard at a special term on the 3ist instant, in this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Lorenzo Thomas' Report. Washington, Jan. 18. - General Lorenze

Thomas is now closing his report on national cometeries as they stood in 1869, many of them whileh were then incomplete now being finished. It was the General's wish to complete his report after the cemeteries were in all respects com-plete, but the act of Congress retiring military officers forbids their being placed on duty, so that the country will be deprived of a most interesting public document, except in an im-

perfect form.

The Congressional Printing.
General Negley, of Pennsylvania, will report from his committee in favor of a bill making the office of Congressional Printer one to be chosen by the two houses of Congress, instead of by the Senate, as is now the case. The Senate will undoubtedly defeat the bill, and thus end

Unveiling of a Statue. H. K. Browne, the sculptor, will to-day unveil, in the old Hall of Representatives, the statue of General Greene, of Rhode Island, recently fluished by him in Newburg, New York. The statue is a present from Rhode Island to the General Government, in answer to an invitation of Congress to the States for each of them to present the Government a statue of one of its great men to be put up in the old Hall of Representatives, and make it a national gallery

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Trial Trip of a United States Steamer.

Perpatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Boston, Jan. 18.—The United States steamer Alaska proceeded on her trial trip this morning. At its termination she will go to the North Pacific, under Admiral Rogers. Captain Shufeldt, of the Miantonomah, thinks the Peabody fleet will arrive off this coast between the 25th and 28th lust."

The Peabody Ceremental.

Bosron, Jan. 18.—It is currently reported that Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, whl pronounce the funeral oration at Portland on the second day after the arrival of the Peabody funeral fleet, which will be due on the 28th lust.

The United States double-turretted monitors Terror and Miantonomah will sall from here to day to join the funeral fleet and escort it into

Admiral Farragut will not join the monitors here, but will proceed to Portland by rall and take charge of the imposing naval ceremonies attendant upon the disembarkation and transfer of the remains. The body will be received by the Governor, Legislature and military authorities, committee from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, a committee from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a committee of the Boston city government, the Massachusetts Legislature, and committees from other New England Legislatures and city gov-

The escort on the funeral train from Portland to Peabody, consisting of representatives from almost every department of public service, together with invited guests, will fill some forty care. It is intended that the ceremonies shall eclipse anything of the kind heretofore known.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%; American securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties of 1868, 87; of 1865, old, 85%; of 1867, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%; American stocks steady; Erie hailroad, 17%; Illinois-Central, 10%; Great Western, 26%.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 131. 60c.

Liverpool, Jan. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; midding uplands, 11%d; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 7s. 9d.; peas, 39s. 6t.

Anywerr, Jan. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f.

ANTWERF, Jan. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. 75c. At Bremen petroleum closed firm yesterday at 7 thaiers: at Hamburg, the market closed firm yesterday at 15 marcs banco 6 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 18—1 P. M.—Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 103.

Liverpool., Jan. 18—1 P. M.—Wheat, 9s.@9a. 1d. for California white; 7s. 8d.@7s. 9d. for red Western, and 8s. 6d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 27,500 quarters, all American. Corn, 27s. 6d. Peas, 34s. Oats, 2s. 6d. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, January 18.—Stocks strong, Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121%. Five-twentles, 1882, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 116%; do. 1865, do., 116%; do. do., new, 116%; do. 1867, 114%; do. 1868, 114%; lo-40a, 112%; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87%; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 31%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93%; Erie, 23; Reading, 94%; Adams' Express, 62%; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 86%; Hilinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92%; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187%. Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Supreme Court is Banc-Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Sharswood and Williams.

The Delaware and Chester countles lists are before the court to-day, the contested elections not being called. It is not known when these important cases will be taken up, country cases being now in order until February. Nist Prins-Judge Agnew.

The case of Jermon vs. Rhoads and Coughlin, before reported, is still on trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Reamond vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. An action to recover on a policy for the destruction by fire of a distillery at Seventeenth and Christian streets, on the night of June 18, 1868. Before reported. The defense alleged that the plaintiff had not taken out a complete policy, but had only a receipt for the money paid, which he was to hold until an examination of the property could be made in order to ascertain whether it was proper for insurance; the person charged with this examination called at the premises one day, but found them locked, and on the following night the fire occurred. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allivon, P. J.

locked, and on the following night the fire occurred. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

A detachment of the Forty Thieves were in the dock this morning, charged with highway robbery, but they were brought up by mistake, their trial not being fixed for to-day.

John Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a bundle of brooms from a grocery store at Twelfth and Meion streets, having been seen to steal them on Saturday, the 8th inst.

Wm. J. Cunningham was convicted of larceny. Although able to work and support himself, he remained with his widowed mother and compelled her to provide for him until she was reduced, and then he resorted to stealing the clothing of persons who were boarding with her.

Thomas Lafferty was convicted of committing a drunken assault and battery upon his wife.

James Watson was convicted of the larceny of a brass bell. He went to a lady's house in Orianna street, and said he wanted to examine the bell; and she, supposing he had some authority, allowed him to do so, and went into another part of the house, but when she returned both man and bell were gone.

Millam H. Whitaker vs. J. Rodney King. An action on-a promissory note. Verdict for plaintif, 19448.

William A. Jones vs. J. Rodney King & Co. An

\$194.63.
William A. Jones vs. J. Rodney King & Co. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintif, \$131.96.
Jacob Herman vs. Levi & Schapperkatter. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintif, \$220.48.
John Beiswanger vs. Levi & Schapperkatter. Au action to recover rent in arreat. On trial.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVERTED TRIMBAPE, Traceder, Jea. 18, 1974.

The banks give a strong statement for the same week, taking it all in ail, though they have suffered a loss of \$100,147 in specie reserve. On the other hand, however, the deposits have increased \$68,37c. The lossus have expanded in fair proportion with the increased loss able founds, the improvement heing \$618,061. All, the features of this report indicate a growing case in the money market. There is a slight increase in the demand for money, as compared with yesterday, but it is still exceptionally light and rates are moderately easy, but without quotable change.

Gold is dull in this market, but strong, opening at 121% and closing at 121%, at noon.

Government bonds were dull, but prices show a slight advance on yesterday's closing quotations.

The Stock market was quiet, but prices show some improvement. City loans were stearly, with sales of the new issues at 100%(©100%). Lehigh Gold Loan sold steady.

Reading Rairoad was quiet, selling as high as

sold st93%.

Reading Ratiroad was quiet, selling as high as 47% cash; Pennsylvania Ratiroad advanced to 55%. Sales of Little Schuyikili Ratiroad at 41%; Minenili Ratiroad at 51%; and Lehigh Valley Ratiroad at 58. In Bank shares there was more doing. Sales of Commerce at 63; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 117; and North America at 223.

Miscellaneous stocks were overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The gold market was, on the whole, steady, but extremely dull, and bulls' and bears' alike vainly scanned the domestic and foreign political horizon for pretexts with which to start the premium out of its lethargy. The extreme fluctuation was only one-quarter of one per cent.—namely, from 1213, to 1213, the latter being the opening and the clusing quotation. Holders of gold paid from six per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold to have their balances carried.

tion. Holders of gold paid from aix per-cent currency to seven per cent. gold to have their balances carried.

"Borrowers on call with pledge of Government bonds were accommodated yesterday at five to six per cent., and the stock houses were generally supplied at six per cent. Discounts were easier, but without important change in rates. Foreign exchange was quiet at 1084, @1095, for sight sterling. A petition has been circulated among some of the brokers to-day, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to propose to Congress a plan of legislation by which the legal-tenders may be redeemed with bonds bearing 3-65 per cent. per annum interest. But the project is so illogical in proposing to convert non-interest bearing obligations into an interest-bearing debt that it has few chances even of consideration. The petition is addressed to Secretary Boutwell, and reads as follows:—

"In view of the fact that there is no opportunity affered to the public, at the present time, for converting the non-interest bearing promises of the Government into its interest bonds on the open market at a premium, the undersigned respectfully request the bondrable Secretary to submit for the constoration of the present Justices a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal tender notes, by issuing therefor (at the option of the holder) bonds or the desomination of \$1000 and its multiple, to be made payable on demand, in the said legal tender notes, which shall be held for the perpose of such reconversion: the bonds to be seen interest at the rate of the redemption:

"The Government market opened weak, in sympathy with the weaker tone of the gold market and in response to a fractional decline in London. But it seemed as if large orders had been communicated to buy under 114 for the 67's and corresponding rates for the other issues, the effect of which was to finally advance the list from a quarter to a half per cent on the lowest prices of the forence." Philadelphia Trade Report.

TCESDAY, Jan. 18.—The demand for Flour is limited to the wants of the home communers, who purchased 600 barrels, in lots, at \$4.26,54.00 for uperfine; \$4.50,64.57% for extras; \$5,55 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate-for choice; Pennsylvania do, do at \$56.70; Indiana and Ohio do, do at \$5 156.55; and fancy brands at \$650@150, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5 per bol. Prices of Corn Meal are

Flour sells at \$5 per bol. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$1.22@120. Rye is steady at \$1 for Western and Pehnsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$4.688c., according to quality. Outs attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania at 50.657c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is lower; sales of 340 hushels at \$7.7568 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3.756. \$1.226.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 99 cents for wood and iron-bound kegs.

The Richmond Whig regards the national capital moving project with sublime indifference. It says it is not aware that the nearness of Washington has ever been of benefit to Virginia, morally, politically, or materially, and that if the bauble has charms for the great West, it can take it.

-Since 1807 a family of owls have occupied

an old sycamore tree, near Burlington, N. J. They have been protected by the owner of the land on which it stands, and each night at dark the paternal owl pays a visit to his benefactor, perching himself on a tree near the house, and giving forth melodions notes of gratitude.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Paper

(By Telegraph.)

KEY WEST, Jan. 16. The schr Joseph Long, from King ston. Ja., for New York, bas arrived here, leaking very hacly, and will have to discharge her cargo of coffie. PORT OF PHILADRIPHIAJANUARY 18. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohi

Bteamship Fanila, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Bteamship Prometheus, Gray, e5 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Above Marcus Hook, passed a harm. brig, name unknown, at anchor, bound up.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mone. to Henry Winner & Co.

Steamse H. Willing, Ounding, Eheurs from Baltimore, with mone. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. barque Meridian, Leux, & days from Bresperhaven, with mone to Harjes & Co.

Br. brig James Ceffill, ——, from Sombrero, with guane to C. C. Van Hore.

BRLOW.

Barque Mexican, from Liverpool: sohrs Queen of the Vest, from Cardenss; and James M. Fianagan, from do.

West, from Cardenas; and James M. Fianagan, from do.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Albert Maxwell, hence for Matanzae, was spoken 14th inst. ist. 36 20, long. 75.

Schr Archer Rowen, Dablaw, honce, at Cardenas 7th instant.

Behr Katahdin, Smith, honce for St. John, N. B., put in to Beston 15th inst., for a harber.

Schr LS, Lovering, Corson, for Pulladelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schra Ocean Wave, Bryant, and John Cadwaleder, Steelman, hence, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schra Wave, Bryant, and John Cadwaleder, Steelman, hence, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schra Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, 11 days from Grand Turk. 7. 1, at New York yearterday.

Schr Kolen, Jasper, 22 days from Para, at New York yearterday.