THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

ate News from Great Britain, Prance and Russia by Mali-Arrival of the Steamship thy of Brooklyn. The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, which left Liverpool January 6 and Queenstown Janu-ary 7, arrived at New York last evening, with three days' later news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Emigratein and of Supplus Labor-Public Meeting at Exctor Hall, in

On the evening of January 4 a crowded meeting, marked in its course by exciting incidents, was held at Exeter Hall, in London, to consider the emigration question, in connection with the arge amount of surplus labor in Great Britain. Bir George Grey, K. C. B., presided. The chairman, who was received with load cheers, said the question which they were met o discuss was a very great one, taken from

to discuss was a very great one, taken from whatever point of view. It was manifest that a rast and unusual amount of distress prevailed in he country, and that that distress was of a baracter which was now reaching portions of the population which in former times were but a triffing degree touched by it. It was not aly the poorest classes, but the classes above hem as well, which were becoming involved all ogether in a common calamity. Under such reumstances, it was believed that one mode by hich relief could be applied to that dis-es was emigration. (Cries of "No!") hose who were in favor of emigration d not hold that it was the only remedy to but they considered it would apply as an stantaneous remedy, and one which would low public attention to be turned to other ethods to give permanent and lasting relief to nr distress. It was with the greatest satisfac-on that he and others had seen the working-ten of Great Britain themselves taking a promi-ent position in this matter, for the working as had addressed a patition to the Oreking ass had addressed a petition to the Queen a the subject, to which, up to the present me, 104,000 authenticated signatures had en attached. He saw great advantages sulting to the working classes if they met roughout the country in proper rooms to disase the points of emigration, for they would hen become acquainted with some idea of the reat Empire connected with this country. All ho intended to leave this country for another art of the empire should make up their minds ot to leave this country as persons "helped out" y the hand of charity, but it was in every reect desirable that they should help themselves enter with confidence upon their new home, th as respects the present and future, for in he future their children and children's children ould feel no shame as to the manner in which heir father "came out." If emigration were onducted by charitable gentlemen without the oice of the workingmen, it would be felt that migration was a mere matter of charity; but it ould be different if a man could be placed in he position of paying hereafter that which he ould not now allord to pay down. He was, herefore, desirous that the workingmen themives should take part in the management of hese proposed societies for emigration, for he elieved the great colonies had been raised into alleved the great colonies had been raised into heir greatness by workingmen from this coun-ry. Workingmen and their descendants held rominent positions in the colonies, and emi-rants from England would be well received by he colonial governments; and he was ena-led to say with confidence, from an expe-ence of till rty-three years, arising from he smallest possible beginning, that every an who deserved to succeed would in the colo-les be sure of success. A man with industry ald there not only be above the want of clothg, food, and shelter, but he would also be able leave to his family a sufficient property upon hich the fortunes of that family might be built. felt no hesitation in asking those of the orking classes who were able to face hopethis matter of emigration to enter upon it, nd they were asked to go to no new country nd to no foreign laud. They would, by going nce, make room for others poorer than lves in the walks of industry here, and they onld become in no slight degree the best ends of their countrymen by creating a de hand abroad for goods manufactured here. He inguage was being adopted over the habitable tobe as the most convenient for intercourse; those form of religion was adopted as that of he purest and best form of Christianity; whose terature was accepted as the literature of manind; whose laws were such that human kind wed to dwell under. ("No!")

FIRST EDITION EUROPE. Late News from Great Britais, France and Russia by Mati-Arrival of the Steamship t by of Brocklyn. Polish nationality is represented by a large num-ber of young men at the University of Odessa. The police have also discovered a conspiracy at The police have also discovered a conspiracy at St. Petersburg. Several young mon are accused of having disseminated revolutionary proclama-tions. It appears, however, that this second con-spiracy is a mere childish affair, and the young people mixed up in it will be tried in public. Lists of proscriptions, upon which figures, among others, M. Katkoff, the famous editor of the Moscow Gazetle, have also been discovered. The Government of the Crar is anxious to ascer-tain whether these plots were fomented by the

tain whether these plots were fomented by the Russian exiles in Switzerland. The compiracy, ramifications of which were discovered at Mos-cow and St. Petersburg, has nothing in common with the Odessa plot.

THE TORNADO.

The Devastation at Cave City-Fifty Houses Scattered to the Winds-Terrible Sufferings-Burini of the Dead.

The Louisville Journal of January 19 says:-None but those who knew the place before and have seen it since the disaster which oc-curred at 4 o'clock on Monday morning at Cave City, can have an adequate conception of the wonderful doings and terrible results of the tornado. The scene beggars description, defies the exaggerating propensities of reporters, and can never be fully comprehended even by those who were in the midst of it.

The first heard of the storm by Professor A T. Williams was the heavy dashing of hail against the windows of his house. The hail storm lasted but a few moments, and imme-diately thereafter the heavens and the earth were illuminated by a living, continuous sheet of flame. Professor Williams said he had been in many a hard-fought battle, and had heard many hideous sounds, but never heard anything like the voice of this monster storm. The crash-ing of the houses and the whirring of the tim-bers and splinters through the air which followed the demoniacal sounds of the wind were terrific, but nothing like the roaring and howling of the

winds. It appeared that the storm, a dense cloud, composed of all the angry, destructive, and noisy elements of nature, rolled like a great ball upon the earth, enveloping and wrenching from its place everything that came within its reach. Its speed was that of a cannon ball, or of lightning itself. The storm had hardly sub-sided when rain followed in most incessant torrents, and the half-clad, homeless people were drenched and chilled until they were helpless from exposure, if not from the wounds they received by being strack with or thrown against the flying timbers, or buried in the debris.

Then followed a heartrending scene, if darkness like that of Egypt, occasionally broken by a vivid flash of lightning, could be called a scene. What the eyes could not behold the ears could What the eyes could not behold the ears could hear. The stout hearts that were terrified a few moments before by the hideous shricks of the storm-demon, now melted with pity at the piteons wall of the poor, helpless women and children. The danger was over, but the suffering had commenced. Husbands and wires, parents and children, who had been sleeping comfort-ably in the same room, perhaps in each other's ably in the same room, perhaps in each other's fond embrace, were separated and thrown in opposite directions, in some instances falling several hundred feet from the site of their dwellngs. To search for each other in the awful darkness, the drenching rain pouring down and impeding the steps of those who were free and able to walk, guided only by the sound of the voices of the suffering, treading upon upturned nails and splinters, with unprotected feet, stumbling over the piles of timber and debris, without a single hope of finding loved ones alive, and with the certainty of finding them cold in death or suffering from their wounds-was the work of two hours of such darkness as is only known inst before day and immediately after such a storm. Professor Williams, after being awakened and hearing the approaching storm, anticipated danger, and prepared for the worst results. He thought his house was strong and would withstand the storm, and it did bravely resist the first attack, but it was afterwards lifted from its foundation and turned around like a top two or three times, and then, in an instant, the whole building was torn to splinters, and the fragments and the occupants were tossed to the winds like feathers. Not more than thirty seconds elapsed from the time the storm struck the house until It was torn to pieces, and the whole time, from the beating of the hail against the windows until the storm was past, did not exceed two minutes. There were positive evidences that this house was turned around before completely yielding to the storm. The persons who wer sleeping in a back room were found lying in the front yard after the storm passed over. Professor Williams had placed his clothing on a chair near his bed on retiring, and his pants were found on a stake half a mile west of the site of the house. The coat was found threefourths of a mile in an easterly direction, while the vest was found about two miles west of The leaves of the springs of a buggy town. were torn asunder, and the axles of the buggy were bent double. There were nothing but small particles of the buggy remaining. A handcart and a large water-tank were standing nearly together, the tank containing about fifty gallons of water, and the hand-east about an eighth of a cord of wood. These made the trip together, and were found three-fourths of a mlie from where they had been standing, the tank very slightly injured and the hand-cart completely demolished. Nine bedstends were in use in one building, and the largest pieces found after the storm could have been put in a basket. Thirty chairs in the same house were so badly crushed and wrenched that enough pieces could not have been found to make three complete chairs. Professor Williams had a library containing several thousand volumes, and not one of them can be found that is fit for any use. No less than fifty houses are said to have been demolished, containing not less than fifty thousand dollars worth of furniture, clothing, etc., and there is not an article to be found that is worth fifty cents in scrip. If all the articles of clothing including feather-beds and mattresses and bed clothes, remnants of furniture, carpets, pieces of stoves, stove-pipes, canned fruits, etc., etc., were gathered up and brought to this city, and offered at auction, the whole lot would not oring fifty dollars. This being true, what mus be the condition of the unfortunate people who have been rendered homeless and comfortless But the loss in a pecuniary point of view is nothing compared with the loss of life and the suffering of the wounded. Of those who were reported dangerously wounded yesterday, two have died, Joseph H. Brown and the wife of Dr. Joel Y. Wilson. A telegram received from Cave City late last night states several others

wards, and W. Parrish are also considered mor-tally wounded. Joseph H. Brown, whose death is mentioned above, leaves a large family, homeless and desti-tute of comforts except such as the kind vil-lagers have bestowed upon them. He had a very handsome place, which is now a total wreck. He had several fine horses, two of which were killed and two or three others wounded.

wounded. The nursery of Mr. Rogers was completely de-stroyed. Some of the trees were torn from their roots and carried away, while others were worn out by being whipped against the earth. There is no way of estimating the damage done to live-stock. Many valuable animals were killed and others rendered useless on account of broken limba. It is a remarkable fact that killed and others rendered users of account of broken limbs. It is a remarkable fact that, although the honses of several colored families were destroyed, not a single colored person was killed, and very few were hurt. It is indeed wonderful that any one who chanced to be within the range of the tornado escaped from instant death instant death.

THE SOUTH.

A Reign of Terror in Tennessee—Alleged De-predations by the Colored People. The Nashville Union of January 18 has the following account, which may very possibly

Old Contraband Camp out on the Franklin and Charlotte and Granny White turnpikes, have submitted and sustained at the hands of thieving, vicions, and depraved negroes, are almost in-sufferable. These outrages have been systematically carried on and perpetrated ever since the sarv. war to a greater or less degree, but recently they have increased and become more high-handed and atrocious. Emboldened from the fact that no sort of protection has been afforded the citizens, and no steps taken to stop their nefarious deviltry, they commit every conceivable outrage with impunity, both in open day and in the night time. Within the locality of these visitations reside some of our best, staunchest, and most reliable citizens, who can of themselves do nothing to prevent repetitions of the disgraceful scenes. Their hands are tied. They know that in their feeble and unprotected condition, if they were to take the matter into their own hands, or individually make themselves conspicuous in the premises, their houses would be burned over their heads, their families be turned out inte the pitiless storms of winter, or perhaps their lives be taken at a moment's warning. They have suffered and endured until suffering is their daily portion, and endurance is no longer a virtue. There are several thousand of these depraved negrocs, embracing all ages, sizes, and sexes and conditions, who have no occupation whatever, and who live entirely upon wha they steal and rob of the white citizens. They are armed and banded together, as they are are armed and banded together, as they are making their boasts through the neighborhood that their time has come now. They hold meet-ings of nights, shout and yell, sing, danee, whoop, hallo, and carouse, and fire their guns and pistols, making a pandemonium with their hellish revelries. Hogs are shot down and eut into chunks and packed away for use, without the hair or hide being taken off. Fine cows are butchered and skinned, and the meat appropriated at will. Horses are taken from the sta-bles and ridden off, the owners being powerless to prevent it. Oats are taken from the stack, fodder from the barns and corn from the crib, to glut their hun-gry maws. Poultry is taken from the yards and chickens from the roosts, and their necks wrung to satisfy the thieving appetites of these monsters. All kinds of vegetables are taken from the cellars and beds where they have been stored for winter use and appropriated in a similar manner. Outbouses are torn to pieces for fuel, and fences demolished for the same purpose. These enormities have been carried on so long, so persistently, and to such an extent that the vicinity is rapidly being denuded of stock of all kinds, while there is scarcely a chicken left to crow for day. Farming utensils are absolutely carried off and destroyed, or otherwise appropriated. We are assured by the most reliable citizens living in the locality that unless something is done to put a stop to these damaging depredations it will be impossible for them to remain there, and that they will have to abandon their homes and seek abodes elsewhere. These are citizens who have borne with us all the calamities and misfortunes that have afflicted our State. If protection by our laws be afforded to our people at all, they are certainly entitled to a part of it. Can nothing be done for them? Is this state of things to con-tinue? Are whole communities of good and upright citizens, with their homes, interests, pro perty, and families, to be given up to the merci-less rapacities and midnight atrocities of armed threatening negroes without an effort in their behalf or a step being taken towards their During the last few days these negroes have committed more excesses in the localities indicated than they have at any time since the holl days, and have shown more audacity than per-haps at any time previous. On Sunday night they tore hundreds of panel of fence, plank and rall, from the enclosures of various parties and appropriated the same for fuel and for other Gardens and farm enclosures are thus purposes. left unprotected, and everything looks dis couraging for operations of the ensuing spring They also on Sunday night went to the store of Mrs. Wainright, who has been doing business in the vicinity for some years. They effected an entrance through the window and carried off everything, not leaving a ribbon. The stock consisted of some \$800 worth of goods and comprised pretty much the lady's entire property.

killed instantly, and these, together with the above-named, constitute the list of killed. D. McKennis and wife are reported in the list of mortally wounded. Dr. J. Y. Wilson, J. Ed-wards, and W. Parrish are also considered mor-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Robeson Preparing a Counterblast for Welles-Royalty En Route for New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Penbody Ceremonials Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- The Navy Department was to-day informed by telegraph that the monitors Miantonomah and Terror have sailed from Boston for Portsmouth, N. H., where they will stop over night and go on to Poriland tomorrow, where they will be engaged in the ceremonies attending the arrival of the remains of Mr. Peabody, together with the Plymouth. which comprises a part of the funeral fleet. The Benicia and Alaska will also be in attendance, provided their repairs are completed in time. These vessels are all to be under the immediate disposition of Admiral Farragut, who, together with a large selected staff of officers, will represent the navy upon that solemn occasion. After the proper ceremonies have been performed and suitable courtesies shown to the Br.tish officers, the monitors have orders to proceed by the in-shore route to New York, stopping at different points whenever it is deemed neces-

The Navy Resolution.

The resolution of Congress of January 17th, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House at what annual cost each foreign squadron has been maintained for each year in the last four years, including the expense of fitting out each vessel of said squadron, and repairs on the same, will take the present small clerical force of the department six months to collect and put in shape, and will then be of no practical use.

The evident object of the resolution is to worry the present excellent Secretary, who, if he would but take the conducting of the department, in its details, into his own hands, would accomplish far more satisfactory results than trusting to others who claim greater experience in naval matters.

Secretary Robeson's Reply to Mr. Welles. Notwithstanding the heretofore published statements that it was not the intention of Secretary Robeson to answer the letter of the ex-Secretary, Mr. Welles, we are creditably informed that it is his intention, and that an answer in detail to every point set forth in Mr. Welles' letter is now in preparation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mississippi Politics. MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—An Avalanche Jackson, Miss., special despatch of to-night says the Legislature has elected Governor Alcorn as Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and W. H. Revel, native of Ohio, colored, State Senator from Natchez, for the term explring March, 1871, to which Sharpley was elected but not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities of all Mississippians, to be presented by Revel together with his credentials as U. S. Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

DOUBLE SHEET_THREE CENTS.

OBITUARY.

fact of his being seized by the sudden indisposi-

tion which resulted in his death while in the act

of rendering "La Morte" is a startling coinci-

dence. The Emperor of Brazil, with whom

Gottschalk was a great favorite, manifested

great anxiety during his illness, and sent con-

tinually to obtain tidings of his condition. The

funeral solemnities were conducted under the

auspices of the Philharmonic Society of Rio

Janeiro. It was attended by great numbers of

people of all nationalities. His remains were deposited in the Church of St. John the Baptist.

Louis M. Gottschalk was born in New Orleans

on the 8th of May, 1829, and consequently was

only in his forty-first year at the time of his

death. His parents were Aimee de Brusle and

Edward Gottechalk. His maternal great-grand-

father, Count Antoine de Brusle, colonel of

cavalry under Louis XV, was Governor of San

Domingo during the negro insurrection which

occurred towards the close of the last century.

After having, at the head of the colonial woops,

struggled bravely against the insurgents, and

having seen his wife and most of his children

perish, he was traced in the woods by his former

slaves, and escaped, thanks to the devotion of

an old negress, a kind of sorceress, who passed

Camille de Brusle, and wife, gained by swim-

ming (under the fire of their pursners) an Eng-

lish ship which lay near the coast, and which

Edward Gottschalk, a young Englishman, a

dector of science, from the University of Cam-

bridge, whose love of travel had led him to

America, was presented to Count de Brusle, and

not long after espoused Mademoiselle Aimee,

his daughter. Thus Gottschalk became a creole.

The first years of his life were passed upon the

shores of the romantic Lake Pontchartrain at

Pass Christian, then only inhabited by the rem-

nant of an Indian tribe. As a child he was of

frail and delicate health, but of tender and

thoughtful nature. He was accustomed to roam

at pleasure for entire days in those wild and

melancholy savannahs, and often after pro-

tracted search would be found sitting in reverie

upon a mound in the centre of the Indian forest.

which, according to tradition, was the grave of

an entire tribe who had been massacred by the

Spaniards. He was cradled among the songs of

the negroes, nourished by Creole legends, and

surrounded by the mysterious Indian nature

At the age of four or five years he began by

artistic intuition, without a master, to express

upon the piano his thoughts and emotions-the

strange and undefined melodies which were the

fruits of his solitary musings. The Indians living

in the neighborhood of his home used often of

an evening to gather in crowds around his door,

amazed at the knowledge of the "little white,"

and charmed by the strange, sweet sounds

which he drew from the "big box." At the age

of seven, the child gave his first concert for a

from his birth.

was bound for New Orleans.

Ossianique;" but they were not published until several years later, when the enthusiasm of the Losis Moreau Gottschalk. By the steamship South America, which ar-rived at New York yesterday, comes the melanpublic had already authenticated the admirable genius of the young composer. choly intelligence of the death of the well-Professor Maleden, Gottschalk's teacher in nown American planist and composer, L. M. composition, also took great interest in the Gottschalk. During a grand concert in Rio Janeiro he fell senseless at his instrum int, while progress of his pupil, and watched over him with a father's care while mastering the rales of performing his favorite composition, "La Morte." composition and the laws of harmony. To this He expired at Tijucs, near Rio, whither he had faithful care-this forming of the pupil's mind after high models-is due in great degree the excellence of Gottschalk's productions in that been removed, on the 18th of December, after a lingering illness of three weeks' dura ion. The

class of musical literature. His literary attainments at this early period of his life were also remarkable. At the age of seventeen Gottschalk expressed himself in English, French, Spanish, and Italian with equal facility. He read Virgil, translated Dante, recited Victor Hugo's "Les Orientales," and found inspiration in the picturesque poems of Ossian. Owing to the fragility of his constitution and the melancholy of his nature, a first mahappy affection at this time deeply affected his health. His physicians advised him to travel. Unforeseen reverses of fortune experienced at this time by his father decided him to embrace, definitely, the career of an artist. In the execution of this resolution he found little difficulty. His success in the salons had been almost unprecedented. Being distinguished by birth, endowed with pleasing appearance and courteous manners, having a mind of culture and refinement, apart from his musical accomplishments, the youthful musician was eagerly welcomed by the elite of all circles.

His first concerts, in 1848, were splendid triumphs. Berlloz, writing for the Journa ' ies Debats, styles him emphatically the "Poet of the Piano." In six months his compositions were known him, under the mask of night, through the over all Europe. camps of the insurgents. His eldest son, Count

To obtain repose after the labors consequent to the musical successes during the winter of 1848 and 1849, Gottschalk retired to Switzerland. He had not long enjoyed this retirement when a deputation from the Grand Duchess of Russia arrived, entreating him to visit Geneva, at which place she was then stopping. While undecided as to this invitation, other deputations arrived. He was obliged, by the demands of the public, to give up his private life. He travelled over Switzerland and Saxony, overwhelmed with favor and distinction. At Yverdun his benevolence inspired him with the idea of founding a hospital for the aged. This was done from proceeds of his concerts.

He remained in Europe until 1853, making several professional tours over the Continent. He gave his first concert in America February, 1853, in New York. After this he continued to reside in America, making concert tours of the various citics at Intervals. The success with which he has met in this country is well known.

A few years ago he started on a tour in South America, where he was received with an ovation such as that country rarely witnesses. In Brasil the Emperor bestowed upon him many marks of favor, and the public patronized his concerts

with almost extraordinary liberality. Among the works of the deceased composer, "The Banjo,' "Night March," "Soldier Bong," "Apotheosis," and numberless others, are well known. He was also known as a writer, having contributed seve-ral articles to American and foreign periodicale. His "Notes of a Planist" were read with much interest not only by his admirers, but by the musical public generally. A younger brother and three sisters of the deceased are still living, well known to the musical circles of London

FRANCE.

"What is Promised in 1870."

The Siecle, under the heading of "What is romised in 1850," publishes the subjoined ob-ervations:—"The present year will have to rerm not only the law on the Press, but also that elections. At the moment when official canidatures are said to have passed away, a Minis-er presents himself to the electors of the Loire-et-aronne, in a circumscription where the Govrement candidate was in the habit of triumph-Should we not get rid at once of all arbiary circumscriptions and transmissions of egislative scats? Should we not also make the umber of deputies commensurate with that of ac electors? The year 1870, if it only practices ac constitution with a little sincerity, ought to ive to Paris the fourteen or fifteen deputies to hich the capital has a right, and also to elect s own municipal counciliors. The administra-ors of the commune of Paris should not be ominated by the deputies of departmental cirregrammes of the elected of 1869, ought also deliver us from article 75, and restore to funconaries, as to all other citizens, that per-mal responsibility which is the only ledge of a sound administration. We We notice also of the savings promised us the budget. But what we require is not erely a few triffing economies, but a severe vision of our financial laws and a more pruof our financial laws and a more pruent distribution of the national resource atting more millions to useful undertakings ad fewer to those of a fruitless character. The me year also, we are told, is to promulgate for a sound municipal law, giving to the comure all facilities for doing good, transporting he real authority into the municipal council is if, and assigning to the Mayor, its delegate, is true role—that of the executive power. foreover, 1870 is to furnish as with a real legis-tion on gratuitons and could only a state of the second seco ation on gratuitous and obligatory instruction, and that perhaps is the most essential point of

RUSSIA the Emperor's Life.

the Emperor's Life. Letters from St. Petersburg state that a vast onspiracy has been discovered against the life if the Czar. The centre of action of the con-phrators was the city of Odessa. The pupils of be University Papich and Yaremichew are rincipally inculpated. In order to carry out heir object the conspirators had resolved to rincipally inculpated. In order to carry out helf object the conspirators had resolved to sar up the rails of the line during he journey of the Emperor from Odessa to 4. Petersburg; but the rigorous surveillance xercised over the whole line the Czar was to se prevented them from executing their pro-pect. The police did not even suspect that the alls had been removed by such dangerous con-pirators. The offense was attributed to the easants of the neighborhood, who, when in fant of iron, have recourse to robbery in order ant of iron, have recourse to robbery in order solution it. The most rigorous surveillance is owerless to repress this kind of theft, and this splorable cupidity of the ignorant pessants

cannot live. George W. Neville's wife and daughter were very scriously injured. Mrs. Neville's injuries are internal, and may prove fatal. The little girl's skull is fractured and the brain is exuding Miss Mattie Drane, who was residing with Professor Williams' family, was thrown a dis-tance of two hundred feet, and received very

tance of two hundred feet, and received very severe injuries. A number of the dead were buried yesterday. George W. Poynter, wife and child were buried in a neighboring cometery. Anderson J. David-son was buried by the Odd Fellows from Glas-gow. John S. McCown and child were taken to the burying ground of McCown's father-in-law, Edmund Davis, twenty miles distant. Two members of Mr. Vaughan's family were

The Rev. Horace Cook. The rumored surrender of his ordination license by the Rev. Horace Cook is denied by Presiding Elder Pease. The latter has received a private communication from Cook regarding his sever ance of his connection with the Seventh Stree Methodist Episcopal Church, which doubtless gave rise to the rumor. Dr. Pease could not receive Cook's resignation from the ministry. Annual Conference alone will have to act in his case next April, and until they de act his status remains the same. Brother Cook is in the hands of friends who will care for him until the Con ference meets, but his whereabouts is unknown save to a few of his most intimate friends .- N. I Sun

-Mr. T. T. Cooper, who last year failed in his adventurous attempt to pass from Western China to India, is now about to try what he can achieve by starting from India. For some months past he has been living at Suddya, in Upper Assam, with the view of conclliating tribes of the border before making any step in advance. He has enlisted the sympathy of one of the Mishmee chiefs, who has agreed to con-duct him to Bathang and back. If he can ac-complish this journey, he will have carried out his object, which is to prove the fact of overland communication being possible between Sychnan and Assam. The llamas have so far jealously guarded all the passes in these parts for fear lest Indian tes should find its way into Thibet. The Government of Pekin have always subsidize the great monasteries in Lhassa, Tsiamdo, Li-thang, and Bathang, in order to preserve the monopoly in Thibet. Mr. Cooper travels by the left bank of the Brahmapootra northwards for some distance, and when he has reached to about latitude 28:50, he will strike off in an entering discourse for some and the form costerly direction for Zy-yu, a mart of some im-portance lying under the slopes of the Hima-layas. If he can reach this town his onward course to Bathang through Bonga ought, judging by the information which he had received, to be comparatively gasy.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Cotton firm at 25c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania red, \$1-22@1-25. Corn active; yellow higher, at 92@93C; white, \$1@102. Oats dull at 51 @57c. for prime. Rye nominal at \$1@108. Provi-sions unchanged. Whisky very quiet and held at \$1.01.

FROM NEW YORK.

Prince Arthur In Route for New York POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 21.-Prince Arthur passed here this morning in the President's car of the New York Central Bailroad, on his way to New York city.

his way to New York city. New York Money and Stock Markets. New York, Jan. 21.—Stocks unsettled. Money ensy at 667 per cent. Gold, 199%. Prre-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 1183; do. 1865, do., 1145; do. do., new, 1183; do. 1865, do., 1145; do. do., new, 1183; do. 1865, ill; do. 1868, 114; 10-408, 112; Virginia 68, new, 60; Rissouri 68, 87%; Canton Com-pany, M; Cumberland preferred, 80%; Consoli-dated New York Central and Hudson River, 93%; Erie, 293%; Reading, 94%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 84%; Michigan Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 1043%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187%. Western Union Telegraph, 33%.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston Docen't Care for Royalty Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21 .-- In the Common Council last night a motion for the appointment of a committee to tender the hospitalities of the city to Prince Arthur was indefinitely postponed without a count.

> FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cubic. LONDON, Jan. 21-11 A.M. -Consols 92% for money, and 92% for account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twentles of 1968, 87; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%. Ame-rican stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18%; Illinois Cen-tral, 104; Great Western, 85. Liverpoot, Jan. 21-11 A. M. -Cotton quiet; mid-ding uplands, 11%4; inidding Orleans, 11%4. The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 104,000 bales, including for export 14,000 and for speculation 17,000 bales. The stock in port is 341,000 bales, including 155,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 50,000 bales, including 55,000 bales of American. Red Western wheat 78. 84.67. 94. Paris, Jan. 91.-The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 751, 55C. Arrwener, Jan. 21.-Petroleum opened firm at 601, 106.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-N. Y. Cent. & Hud R. Pitts. F. W. & Chl. R. 874 Control General Medi Steam

York house the following:-N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock Scrip. 925 do. scrip. 975 Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 873 Pacific Mail Steam. 415 Pacific Mail Steam. 415 Pacific Mail Steam. 415 Pacific Mail Steam. 415 Mil. & St. Paul R com 725 Mil. & St. Paul R com 725 Mil. & St. Paul Pref. 855 Mich. South. & N.I.R. 847 Adams Express. 635 Chi. and Pitt. R.ex d. 91 Chi. and N. W. com. 735 Chi. and R. L. R. 1005 Col. Col. Col. Col. 2005 Col. Col. 2005 Col. Col. 2005 Col. 2005

-Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth MeNulty, who married at Kankakee, Ill., at the age of 13, now wants a divorce, having learned that her hus-band, who represented that he was a rich man, and would keep her in style if she married him, upon a fine farm which he owned, and where, he explained, she would never have to work as she would if she stayed at home with her mamma, was in fact simply a day laborer. -Charleston, S. C., built its new theatre in forty days.

pious charity. At ten he composed several studies, which possessed great merit.

The worldly prosperity of his parents removed from their minds all thoughts of his becoming an artist, but still his love of music was carefully nurtured. He pursued his studies from his own free choice, and his rapid progress was one as much to the harmony of his surroundings as his own great genius.

When General Jackson, at the age of seventy, desired again to behold the scene of those brilliant victories which he had achieved over the English, Louisiana, wishing to honor her veteran hero, organized a choice company, composed of the grandsons of those who had distinguished themselves in battle on the 8th of January, 1815. Young Gottschalk was chosen lleutenant. The old General, attracted by the tender beauty of the little officer, took him upon his knees, and, embracing him repeatedly, predicted for him a brilliant career. He was only deceived in the manner in which the prediction would be fulfilled. He expected to behold in Gottschalk a renowned military general, but it was only in the army of musicians that his peaceful laurels were gained.

If the progress of the young Creole was remarkable, the retentiveness of his memory for music was truly wonderful, for, in the incredible short space of one or two days, he would learn hundreds of pages; but this facility for memorizing falled when he entered the domain of literature. Piqued by the remonstrances of his professor, however, his genius enabled him to form a system of musical mnemotechny. As the Messieurs de Port Royal, who converted the rules of the Latin grammar and prosody into couplets, so Gottschalk found the means of applying his lyrical melomania to geography and history. In like manner he put l'art poetique of Boilean in 12-8, and learnt it by heart. Thus he soon stood first in his class.

His father having decided to send him to Paris to complete his studies, young Gottschalk departed for France in 1841. His first master of the plano was M. Charles Halle, but he was soon succeeded by M. Camille Stamaty. This eminent professor perceived at once the great talent of his pupil, and devoted himself conscientiously to its development. Gottschalk continued his studies in Parls for four years.

In 1844 Gottschalk gave a private soirce in the Salle Pleyel, which was attended by a brilliant assemblage of the most distinguished Parisians. Chopin was present. After the young virtuoso had concluded his masterly execution of the concerto in minor, the author of the immortal "Polonaises" ran and embraced him, exclaiming:-"Bien, mon enfant, tres blen; embrassez mol, encore, encore !" Gottschalk was deeply affected. He was then only fifteen years of age At the age of fourteen he composed for his mother's fele, the fifteenth of August, two ballades d'Ossian; and, although these pieces have not attained the wonderful popularity of his other works, owing to their austere and religious character, yet Chopin expressed for them an enthusiastic admiration, and they are ranked, by artists, among the most chaste, original, and poetic compositions.

In 1845, before he was sixteen, Gottschalk composed "La Bamboula," "Le Bananier," "La Bavane," "La Moissonneuse," and "La Danse

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.

Our money market continues to gain in case The general rate outside the banks is 506 per cent. on pledges of Government bonds. The majority of lenders have good balances lying over towards the close of business, which they find it difficult to place at more than 5 per cent. and often less when Governments are exacted as collaterals. Call loans are still the favorites with lenders, but with borrowers there is a disposition to contract on time accommodations, the rates being considered rather favorable on three or four months' paper. The range is 8@10 per cent. for prime signatures.

Gold opened weak, with sales at 120%, de-clined to 120%, and closed at noon at 131%, a decline of 1/2 compared with closing quotations yesterday. Government bonds were dull, and, in sympa-

by with coin, show a decline of about 56014. Currency sixes have advanced.

There was a lack of activity at the Stock Board to-day, but prices were fairly steady. State sixes, first series, sold at 104. City

State sixes, first series, sold at 101. City sixes sold at 100½ for the new issues. Reading Railroad was extremely dull at 47½ @47½; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 55½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41½. 28½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 35 b. o. for Cata-missa referred wissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were no sales. 12 was offered for Schuylkill preferred, and 32½ for Lehigh.

Passenger Rallway stocks were flat. Sales of Sprnce and Pine at 20. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fiftcenth, and 12 for Hestonville.

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

FIRST L	IOARD.
\$100 Pa 6s 1st sc 104	
\$400 City 68, New.10014	20 do 633
\$1500 dols.85.100%	10 do 531
1300 do100 M	8 sh Penna R. 19. 553
17900 dolsb3.100 h	1 sh Lit Sch R 413
\$1000 Leh V n bds	10 sh Sp & Pine 20
reg 95%	10 sh Cam & A R. 1153
\$6000 Phil & E 78.1s. 8434	9 do
\$1000 Leh 6s, '84 83%	4 do
\$2000 Rob N 69 '89 MIL	

JAY COORE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 1173(@1173(; 5-30s of 1867, 116621154; do., 1864, 11631154; do., 1865, 1145; do 1164; do., July, 1866, 113; dil4; do., 1867, 11461144; do., 1868, 114,81144; 10-408, 1123(@ 1133; Cur. 6s, 110; @1103; Gold, 121.

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third Sirest, report the following quotations:--U. S. 6s of 1981, 1175(@1175; 5-30s of 1882, 1155; @1163; id. 1864, 1145;@115; do. 1865, 1147;@115; do. July, 1865, 1146;1445; do. July, 1867, 1146;1143; do. July, 1868, 1143; @1144; 58, 10-40, 1112;@112, U. S. Pacific RfL. Cur. 6s, 1093;@110, Gold, 121@1215; Market steady.

steady. MESSER, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 NO. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1174(@1174; 40, 1862, 116@1164; do, 1866, 115@1165; i do, 1865, 114%(@1165; i de, 1865, new, 1134, @1183; i do, 1867, do, 114@1164; i do, 1868, do, 114@1144; i 10-408, 112%(@1193; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110%(@1194; Due Comp. Inf. Notes, 112; Gold, 120%(@1215; Silver, 116@118. Street Linner, Bankers report Educations, 116; Markers, 116; Gold, 120%(@1215; Silver, 116@118. Street Linner, Bankers report Educations, 116; Markers, 116; Markers

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-The nervous people of Portland, Me., having been told that the Miantonomah's guns have not been fired for four years, are apprehensive that some damage will be done when they are dis-

charged. —Some gentlemen from Columbia, S. C., while on a hunting expedition last Friday in the swamps of the forks of Congaree and Wateree rivers, captured an alligator seventeen feet in lenghth and weighing 650 pounds. He broke a colored boy's leg before he was secured.

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