SECOND EDITION WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Russian Question, England Unprepared for War. Her Defeat Already Predicted

THE WAR IN FRANCE

Sortie by the Belfort Garrison.

Reported Capture of German Steamers

The Spanish Throne. Duke of Aosta Elected King

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

England Unprepared for War. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- Intense excitement prevails in Government circles here relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure the revision of the Paris treaty. The general conviction is that English etatesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional aims are imperilled.

The Crisis and the Market. The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, is hastening the armament of the

nation. There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining. Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly. Insolence of the Russian Demand.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of Russia's demand, that it is insolent in the last degree . The journals on the Continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction that

Great Belinin and Her Colonies would suffer more severely in case of war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia. All the great powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

Earl Granville's Reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular denounces the right of Russia to recognize the European situation as releasing her from the obligations of a solemn treaty. It also denies that, assuming as true that one of the contracting powers considers itself released from a treaty, the others are at liberty to disregard it. It further says, instead of any such announcement,

Russia Should Have Invited the powers to consider the subject ..

The Times has a strong article this morning on the grave situation of affairs. It says if the will be able to sweep it off, and it she is not, England and other powers are bound to do so.

England will Stand Firm. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- All the papers here speak of the Russian demand as insolent. England will stand firm to her treaty engagements, and will not stand alone. Throughout England the Preparations for Defense

are extensive. Glbraltar is being reprovisioned, and the Government is purchasing powder in large quantities. In the event of a

Declaration of War. Egypt, Servia, and Roumania will unite against Turkey for their independence.

Ministers in Conference. VIENNA, Nov. 17 .- Baron von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers on Tues-

THE SPANISH THRONE.

day upon the question raised by Russia.

Duke of Aosta Elected King. MADRID, Nov. 17 .- The Cortez have elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120. Madrid is animated by no disorder as reported.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Affaire at Paris. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- A late number of the Paris Temps admitted that an offensive movement on the part of Genoral Trochu could alone save the

The Belfort Garrison. BERLIN, Nov. 17 .- Yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but was repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost two hundred killed

and wounded and fifty-eight prisoners. Capture of the German Steamers Hansa and Leipzig. GREAT GRIMSBY, England, Nov. 17 .- The North German Lloyds steamships Hausa and Leipzig, the former running between New York and Bremen, and the latter between Baltimore and Bremen, have been captured by French

men-of-war. Particulars are wanting. Seventyeight passengers were taken with the Hansa and twenty with the Leipzig. Second Despatch-The Captures Denied. NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents of the Bremen line, have received messages announcing the safe arrival of the steam-

Haven, after having touched at Grimsby.

ers Hansa, Leipsie and Hanover at Bremer

Prince Gortschakess's Note-A History of the Treaty of Paris-Why it should be Abro-gated. London, Wednesday, Nov. 16.—The following is the full text of Gortschakoff's circular :-Ourtschakof to Earon Brunnow, communicated to Granville by Brunnow, Nov. 9.

"TZABSKOE SELO, Oct. 19 .- Baron : The successive alterations which the compromises considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have in these last days undergone, have obliged the Imperial Cabinet to examine the influence upon the pol tical position of Russia resulting therefrom. Among these compromises that which interests us most directly is the treaty of the 18th-30th March, 1856. The special convention between the two Powers border-ing on the Black Sea annexed to this treaty, contains an engagement on the part of Russia to limi

her naval forces to inconsiderable dimensions. In return, this treaty offered her the principle of the neutralization of that sea.

"In the view of the signatory powers, this princi-"In the view of the signatory powers, this principle was to remove all possibility of conflict, whether between the powers bordering on the Black Sea or between them and the maritime powers. It was to increase the number of territories called by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions.

"The experience of lifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of

this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, rests only on a theory. In fact, while Russia, disarmed in the Black sea, has even

by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences legally denied herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime refense in the adjacent seas and ports. Turker preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and the Straits, France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean.

"Moreover, by the terms of the treaty, the entrance to the flag of war, whether of the Riparian powers or any other power. But by virtue of the convention called the Straits convention, the passage through these Straits is closed to flags of war, only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian Empire remain exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of left powerful States, as soon as they possess naval forces, to which Russ, a would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions.

"The treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, moreover, has not fescaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon respect for treaties as a base of public law and rule for the relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times.

"We have seen the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by the treaty of peace and by the subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the great powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union, then to the summoning of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the acquiescence of the great powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decrees respected.

"The representative of Russia was the only one to

cassry to make their decrees respected.
"The representative of Russia was the only one to

raise his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this toleration they would put themselves in contra-diction to the explicit stipulations of the treaty. Berond doubt, if these concessions, granted to one of the Christian nationalities of the East, had reof the Christian nationalities of the East, had resulted from a genial understanding between the Cabinets and the Forte, by virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Christian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applaud. But they were exclusive, "The Imperial Cabinet then could not but be struck with the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after its conclusion, in one of its essential clauses, in the face of the Great Powers assembled in conference at Paris, and representing as a whole the high collective authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was not the only one. At several intervals, and under various pretexts, the entrance to the Straits has been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these

"[The remainder of this despatch had not reached us at the time of going to press.—ED.] This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 01% for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 85½; of 1867, 88½; 10-40s, 85½. Eric, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109½; Great Western, 3l.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened heavy; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales are estimated at only 7000 bales. California white Wheat, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; old red Western spring, 9a, 3d.; and 9s. 11d.@10s. for new; Western spring, 9a. 3d.; and 9s. 114. 219s. for new; red winter, 10s. 4d.@10s. 5d.; new Corn, 30s. 3d.@

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 17—Linseed Oil declining. LONDON, Nov. 17—1 30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for LONDON, Nov. 17—130 P. M.—Consols, 92 for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 864; of 1867, 884; 10-40s, 854; Stocks dull; Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 108%; Great Western, 31.

Livencool. Nov. 17—130 P. M.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling uplands, 94d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. Breadstuffs active.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Pacific Railroad Banditti. SALT LAKE, Nov. 16 .- The same party of Mormons who caught four of the Central Pacific Railroad mail robbers, near this city, brought in another, late last night, named Dan Taylor, who was captured after a hard race. It is understood that he has confessed to being a party in the robbery.

FROM NEW YORK.

A College Burned in Rochester. ROCHESTER, Nov. 17 .- Professor De Graff's military and collegiate institute, at the corner Russians put a fiect in the Black Sea Turkey of Court and Stone streets, was burned to-day, with fifty stand of arms belonging to the Royan Zonaves. Loss about \$20,000. Insured for

> Silver Shipments. New York, Nov. 17.—The steamship Sama-ria takes \$144,962 in silver bars to Europe to day.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 17.—Stocks heavy. Money 5:a5 per cent. Gold, 112½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 106½; do. 1865, do. 106½; do. "1855, new, 109; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s. 106½; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 66; Cumberiand preferred, 80; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 101½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 125½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 42½. New York Money and Stock Market.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW MUSEUM .- The new structure recently erected at the northwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets by Messrs. Carneross & Dixey, as a museum, is rapidly approaching completion. Workmen have been in the building night and day for some time past, and it is expected that their tapors will have proceeded sufficiently far by the end of next week to permit of the establishment being thrown open to the public at that time. The firm have spared no expense in fitting it up in a decidedly substantial manner and in placing in it all the modern conveni-ences incident to the business which is to be transacted within its walls. It is adapted to the purposes of a theatre and a museum, which will contain a collection of articles of every description, attention having been principally paid to rarity. As the work-men finish a floor, the articles intended for exhibition are placed in position, and numbers of wild beasts are already in place. The fourth floor is de-voted to this portion of the museum, and in addition there is a genuine Chinese tea shop. The third floor will be devoted to curiosities in the shape of minerals, statues, paintings, etc. On the second shoor will be kept relics of our foreigners, while the arst will be kept relies of our foreigthers, while the arst floor will be confined to the exhibition of stuffed animals and beautiful birds. When finished the museum will be one of the most complete ever seen in this country. The theatre will seat about 1200 people, and will when lighted up will present a really

beautiful appearance. ELECTIONS BY COUNCILS THIS AFTERNOON,-This ELECTIONS BY COUNCILS THIS AFTERNOON.—This afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, is the time fixed by councils last week to meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing three directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Compaby, and a member of the Board of Port Wardens to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuei V. Merrick, Esq The Republican candidates for these positions, nominated in caucus recently, will be elected. They are as follows:—

are as follows:For Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad-Alexander M. Fox, William Anspach, and G. Morrison Coates. For Port Warden—Francis C. Hill.

STABBING AFFAIR .- About eight o'clock last even-STABBING AFFAIR.—About eight o'clock last evening a disturbance occurred at the corner of Penn and South streets, during which John Flaherty, aged 19 years, living in Congress street, below Second, was stabbed in the shoulder and wrist, inflicting serious wounds. It is not known what provoked the assault. The perpetrator of the deed was soon after arrested at a public house in Penn street, below South, by officers McCullough and Hamilton, and was taken to the Second District Police Station. Flaherty's wounds are considered to be of a serious character. He is at present receiving treatment in

the Pennsylvania Hospital. A DISORDERLY CHARACTER .- A man named William Robertson attended the ball of the Goodwill at National Guards' Hall last night, and behaved in a very disorderly manner. Sergeant Coates remoustrated with him, whereupon the obstreperous character struck the officer in the face. Robertson was thereupon taken into custody. He had a hear-ing before Alderman Quirk, and was held in \$500 bail to answer.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED .- On Monday night three copper stills were stolen from the dis-tillery of Mr. McGuigan, at Twenty-fourth and Kent street. Last evening, Lieutenant Flaterty and Po-liceman Campbell, from information received, visited Pine street wharf, on the Schuylkill, and recovered the stolen property secreted under a pile of

FUGITIVE.-John Baines was arrested at Vine street wharf yesterday, upon the charge of being a fugitive from custody, from Camden. New Jersey, where he is indicted for the larceny of a coil of rope. John will be sent back to Camden for trial.

CITY TAXATION.

The Annual Expenditures and Tax Rate of the City Since is Consolidation.

Below we give a table, carefully compiled from the reports of the City Controller, which embraces the annual expenses of the city and the fluctuations in annual expenses of the city and the factuations in the tax-rate since 1804, the year of consolidation. As two months' expenditures for 1876 are yet to be made, the figures for that year are still incomplete. To the list we append the estimates for the y-ar 1871, as well as the estimates for 1870, both of which are indicated by an asterisk (*):-

Years.	penses of Depiments.	Annual In- terest on City Debt	Total An- nual Ex- penditures	Tax Rate.
1854	\$2,742,888	271111	\$2,742,358	\$1 :50
1855	3,976,298	\$904,819	4,880,617	1.60
1956	4,208,507	962,311	5,170,819	1:90
1857	8,877,015	1,111,569	4,933,554	2:00
1858	3,863,606	1,112,250	4,975,856	1.80
1850	5,409,069	1,115,137	6,124,706	1.72
1860	4,015,468	1,171,190	5,196,653	1.77
1861	8,927,941	1,193,926	5,111,867	2.00
1862	4,292,194	1,259,076	5,551,270	2.00
1868	5,279,401	1,383,653	6,662,854	2*06
1864	5,700,154	1,516,777	7,226,931	2:00
1865	6,281,830	1,801,309	8,082,939	2 50
1866	6,492,205	2,011,471	8,593,676	4.00
1867	6,962.936	2,127,749	9,090,685	4.00
1568	7,049,264	2,2 13,504	9,213,069	1:46
1869	8,139,560	2,327,183	10.466,743	1.90
1870	6,534,876	2.624,160	9,159,036	1.80
44 *	8,652,102	2,500,000	11,152,108	****
1871	6,622,740	3,000,000	9,622,740	****

continued the inquest in the case of John P, Slavin, who died from injuries received in a firemen's rot at Twenty-first and South streets. Policeman Doland was called, and testified that he did not see a blow struck, nor did not know that Slavin was inblow struck, nor did not know that Slavin was injured until he was told so by a Mr. McDermott; he heard a cry of fight, and ran between the two carriages—the Registice and the Hope—when a fireman attempted to strike him; at that time there were several persons in a stooping position, but he did not see Slavin on the ground

The jury retired and reneered the following verdict: We find that the decreased John P. Stavin

dict:—We find that the deceased, John P. Slavin, came to his death from violence by a blow from some blunt instrument in the hands of Hugh Johnson on the morning of the 6th of November, 1870.

The Coroner also held an inquest in the case of The Coroner also need an inquest in the case of Frederick Wahl, aged 48 years, residing at St. John street below Callowhill, for whose burial a certificate had been issued by Dr. Tiedeman, giving the cause of his death as apoplexy, when the facts are that he died from a fracture of the skull received in a fall. Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mor-

tem examination of the body of the deceased; there were no external marks of violence; upon dissection he found quite an extensive bruise on the back part of the head; there was a fracture five inches long running across the occipital bone through the orbital plate of the temple; this fracture communicated with the foramen magnum; upon the other side of this opening there was another fracture, less extensive; the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skuil, received by either a blow or a fall; the symp-toms of apoplexy are similar to those from compression; the bleeding from the nose and ears as in this case was enough to satisfy any physician that death was the result of violence of some kind. Dr. Shapleigh thought it was nothing more than carelessness on the part of the doctor in giving a certificate of the large transfer of the doctor.

death from apoplexy.

Edward C. Allen and John C. Allen, Jacob Beissanger, and other witnesses were called and testided that on last Sunday morning Mr. Wahi visited Mr. Beissinger, at the latter's residence, No. 409 North Second street, and in going down a flight of stairs accidentally fell and received the injuries described. Mrs. Wahi testified that Dr. Tiedeman was called on to attend her husband; he only remained in the house about a quarter of an hour, and then ordered an application of mustard to his wrists and legs; he also gave a prescription for some medicine; he made no inquiries as to whether his patient had met with a fall, but said something about him having a bruise on the head; Dr. Tiedeman never returned, and witness sent a boy to his office and obtained from him the certificate of death from appolezy; the Doctor had never attended Mr. Wahl before, The jury rendered a verdict of death from a fall.

ILLNESS OF STATE SENATOR WATT.—A rumor prevailed on the streets about boon to-day that Hon. William W. Watt, State Senator from the First district, comprising the southwestern wards of this city, was dead. On repairing to his residence, No. 1915 Lombard street, we found that the rumor was premature. The Senator was lying in as extremely critical condition, and all hopes of his ultimate recovery had been given up by the attending physician. He has been sick since Friday last, and has gradually sank under a complication of diseases until now, when he may expire at any moment. He has been nnconscious for some days, failing to recognize his dearest and most intimate friends. Mr. Watt was about 50 years of age, and has long been preminent in our local and State politics. Some years ago he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1869 was the Republican candidate for Senator in the First dis-trict, and after a long contest which had been instituted by his opponent, Mr. A. J. Diamond, the seat

A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.—Last evening, a number of our citizens of the Jewish persuasion met and formed an organization for entertainments in aid of the various Hebrew Charity Societies of Philadelphia. The following officers were elected:

—Master of Ceremonies, W. B. Hackenburg: President, Hermann Hamburger; Tressurer, Abraham Hart; Secretary, Simon W. Fielsher. The ball was fixed for January 25, 1871.

FATAL ACCIDENT,-The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest near Wissah, cken sta-tion, on the Norristown Railroad, upon the body of James W. Battersley, aged 13 years, who was run over by a Ridge avenue car. The accident accurred about six o'clock last evening. The lad had one of his legs amputated, and he died soon after the operation was performed.

BADLY SCALDED. — About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a child named Clara Karing, residing at at No. 1642 Ridge avenue, was bary scalded about the head and arms. Her brother, in carrying a kettle of boiling water, was forced to drop it from the escape of steam, and the contents splattered over

his little sister, who was scated on the floor. PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Hanna, chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, will present to Common Council this afternoon a bill to create a paid fire department. At the same time, it is said, numerous petitions will be presented asking for the

desired change. INFANT,-About half-past 4 o'clock this morning a lamplighter, in going his rounds, found a female child, apparently about a week old, on the sidewalk on Twelfth street, near Melon.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Delaware Harbor Police Station for a set of suls and two cars found at one of the wharves on the

REVIEW OF THE FIRST DIVISION, -On the occasion of the 1st Division parade on Thanksgiving Day, Major-General Meade will review the troops.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hanlon's Fate.

Verdict of the Jury.

Murder in the First Degree.

The Scene in Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Petrce.

Murder will out, retribution will overtake the criminal, and the way of the transgressor shall be hard. Never were old sayings more thoroughly vindicated than in the result of the trial of John Hanlon for the fiendish murder of the innocent little girl Mary Mohrman. For a whole year this large community throbbed with futile indignation at the perpetration of so horrible a deed, and angry despair seemed to settle over it when mouth followed month; and no clue to the murderer was obtained; and but for his own acts, following the bent of his brutal passions; he might have lived on and died a natural death, and an outraged law would never have been revenged. But Providence made him the instrument of his own detection and destruction, and, after serv-ing one year's imprisonment for a kindred crime, he was brought to the bar of justice to answer for the death of this child. He procured the services of two learned gentlemen, brilliant lights of our talented bar, and his trial was connected with wonderful skill. Every privilege, every presumption was given him, every doubt was resolved in his favor by a merciful Court; the representatives of the Common wealth

procedured him with firmness and vigor, but made no attempt to eneroach upon any right accorded him by the law, and if any such attempt had been made, it would have met with a firm resistance from his counsel. Fairly and impartially he was tried by twelve as honorable, intelligent, and conscientious men as could have been selected from any community.
Our renders are perfectly familiar with
the events of that interesting trial. Tuesday
evening the jury retired to deliberate, and on the first ballot stood seven for conviction, three for acquittal, and two mute, the mute votes being cast because the gentlemen desired to have certain points gone over and discussed in the jury-room. Wednesday they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and so all day and all night until this morning shortly before the court was opened, and then they made up their unanimous verdict. A very large crowd filled the hall this morning, and the prisoner sat alone unattended by any of his relatives. The jury came in looking grave, wearied, and even exhausted; several of them were notised to be unusually pale. Their names were called of by Mr. Bull, the crier, and then Mr. Galton, the clerk, asked:—"Gentlemen of the

jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. Christman, acting as foreman, answered in a low, subdued tone of voice, "We have." Here the silence throughout the entire place became almost painful. The prisoner and the jurors were directed to

stand up.

Mr. Galton—"How say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of the felony of murder in manner and form as he stands indicted; or not guilty?"
Mr. Christman-"Guilty.

Mr. Galton-"Of what degree?" Mr. Christman-"We find him guilty of

murder of the first degree.' The prisoner's counsel moved to have the jury polled, which was ordered by the Court, and each juror gave his vote emphatically as the foreman had given it.

The verdict was then recorded and read, and the jurors and prisoner resumed their seats, some of the former being affected to tears by the awful solemnity of the scene they were enacting-but the latter, the condemned wretch, was as hard and unmoved as a statue, not a nerve was seen to quiver to indicate the slightest emotion. The jurors shook hands with counsel on both sides in the manner of men who had, with the fear of God before them, faithfully and justly discharged a great and fearful duty, and then hastened to their homes, one, alas! to find that during his absence in the service of the public he had lost a dear brother, who was but vesterday covered by the grave. One gentleman, a neighbor of Judge Ludlow's, received an intimation that some dire calamity had happened in his family, and he rushed back into the court room in the greatest agitation and besought the Judge to tell him truly what it was, and his Honor had some difficulty in assuring him that his alarm was groundless and

his loved ones were well. The prisoner was hurried from the dock inte the van and then hastily driven to prison. A few moments after his departure his sisters came in, and upon learning the result gave utterance to the most piteous and heart-rending moans and sobs. They were with commendable gentleness conducted by the officers into one of

the ante-rooms. The crowd now slowly dispersed, and soon the monotonous, dull Quarter Sessions business was put into motion. The jurors who were confined in the court house seventeen days and nights, expressed themselves satisfied with and grateful for the attention bestowed upon them, and the pains taken to secure their comfort. They had good sleeping accommodations, were well fed, and the officers who had them in charge were always ready and willing to do anything to render their position easy. They were contented with all, and were enabled to give the case their whole attention, and after a severe labor have acquitted themselves in such a manner that their consciences will ever be at rest upon

The following are the gentlemen who composed the jury:—
Thomas Creagmile, gentleman; James F.
Bradfield, merchaut; Joseph Wiapenny, gentleman; C. P. B. Jeffry, gentleman; John Collins, glass blower; Hart Judah, gentleman; J. C. Christman, merchant; John Little, dealer; Thomas J. Lippincott, carpenter; Jeremiah Riley.

blacksmith; George W. Turner, dealer; John Quigley, tailor. At the instance of his counsel Hanlon was brought to court for a moment or two, while he made a motion for a new trial. The reasons will be filed within four days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Hon. the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 e'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following Charters of Incorporation, and unless exceptions be Bed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Sons and Daughters of Sheba.

2. Saint Edward's Beneficial Society of I hiladelphis.
3. Liberty Council, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of

Freedom.

4. The Preston Retreat. Amendment.
5. The City of Penn Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia
6. The Oxford Mutual Building and Loan Associa-7. The Library Company of Philadelphia. Amend-

ments.
8. Dispensary for Skin Diseases.
8. The Safe Deposit Building and Loan Association.
10. The Popular Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia.

11. Kingsessing Land Association.
12. The Practical Romestead Building and Loan

Association.
13. Third Mutual Building Association of Philadelphia. -14. The Penn Mutual Building and Loan Association of Germantown.

15. David H. Schuyler Building and Loan Associa-

tion. 16. The Aurora Building and Savings Association, Anthracite Loan Company.
 The Penn Square Building and Loan Association.

19. The Philadelphia Artisans' Institute.
20. The Safe Building and Loan Association.
91. The Third New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.

22. The Active Building, Saving Fund, and Loan
Association of Manayuuk. Alterations, amendments, and improvements.

23. The Jefferson Male Beneficial Society of the City of Phila telphia. 24. The William Penn Building Association of Holmesburg. 25. The Tradesmens' Bullding and Loan Associa-

No. 3, of Philadelphia. United Building Association. 27. Methodist Episcopal Congregational Church.
28. Robert B. Salter Build ng Association.
29. The Irving Literary Association.
RICHARD DONAGAN,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SEAL. terested, that the "International House Hotel Company" have fled an application for change of name to the "Central Hotel Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearfing the said application, and unless exceptions be fied thereto, the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
11 17 this Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Big Greek Mining Company of the State of Pennsylvania" nave flied an application for coange of name to "The Santo Domingo Silver Mining Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be flied thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

RICHARD DONAGAN, 11 17 that Prothonotary.

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GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

King of Prussian Bark Destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

NoCabinet Changes to be Made Funeral of Mr. Starbuck The President and Secretary Cox. Brace

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Capture of German Passenger LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The report which reached this city this morning of the capture of the German steamers Hansa and Leipzig was erroneous. Those steamers are now at Bremer Haven. The Prussian bark Hermann Helbemanns was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. The story of the capture of the steamers probably originated from this circamstance.

Duke of Aosta Proclaimed King. MADRID, Nov. 17 .- Several of the deputies who voted against the Duke of Aosta vesterday having changed their votes to the affirmative the Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillery fellowed the proclamation. Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by Carlists.

Berlin, Nov. 17.-A treaty for admitting Hesse-Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by both parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape. The elections for members of the new Parliament, as far as known, resulted as follows: Conservatives, 180; Old Liberals, 20; National Liberals, 110; Progressives, 40; Catholics, 40; others unclassified, 30.

THE HAGUE Nov. 17 .- There have been some further changes in the Cabinet. Denall's resignation has been accepted, and Brock takes the Marine portfolio temporarily.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered to report by letter to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board in New York city. First Lieutenant Wm. E. Horton, 24th Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the list of

supernumeraries.

The President's Policy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President, it is ascertained, does not intend to make any issue with Senators Schurz, Sumner, and others who have undertaken to criticize his policy. He concedes that they have the right to criticize within the lines of the party. There will be no occasion for the so-called revenue reformers, who have hitherto acted with the Republican party, going over to the opposition except they are so disposed. The President will not do anything to force them into such a course.

The Turkelsh Mission. Several parties are already looking after the position of Minister to Turkey, it having been announced that Wayne McVeigh, who was appointed last winter, is on his way home to resign. The President imformed some applicants to day that he had no official information of McVeigh's intention to resign. He will do nothing towards appointing a new Minister until

McVeigh resigns. No Cabinet Changes at Present. It seems to be well understood that the President has no intention at present of making changes in the Cabinet. Pressure was brought o bear for the removal of Creswell, so that a Pennsylvanian might be appointed, but Grant did not yield to it. He is satisfied with the management of the Post Office Department, and has no desire to get rid of Creawell.

The President and Secretary Cox. The President has received a large number of etters from prominent men all over the country endorsing his action in accepting the resigna-tion of Cox. It is ascertained from private sources that President Wolsey and others, who signed the letter to Cox just after his withdrawal from the Cabinet, are satisfied now that they made a mistake. Their letter of condo-lence was written before the publication of the correspondence about the McGarrahan claim.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sentence Commuted. LITTLE VALLEY, Nov. 17.—Daniel C. Burdick, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of November for the murder of H. H. Baker, colored, in Olean, in October, 1869, has received from Governor Hoffman a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Proposals for Bonds. NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- Twenty-one proposals for United States bonds were received to-day, amounting to \$4,735 250. The highest bid was 107.06, the lowest 106.46. The awards will be \$1,000,000 at 106:46 to 106:50.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales 1800 bales uplands at 16%c.; Oricans at 16%c. Flour firmer and advanced 10c.; sales of 16,000 barrels State at \$4.95.26.27; Ohlo at \$5.80.26.40; Western at \$4.95@6.00; Southern at \$5.85@8.50. Wheat irregular and unsettled, and advanced \$@4c.; 65,000 bushels new spring at \$138; red Western at \$1.40@1.44. Corn firmer; sales of th,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80@82c.; old do. at 86@88c. Oats qu'et; sales of 20,000 bushels Ohio at 61c; Western at 60c Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$24°50; old, \$24°25@24°50; prime, \$20°50@21°50. Lard steady. Whisky nominal at 86%c.

FROM THE SOUTH. Frost la Alabama.

MOBILE, Nov. 17 .- There was a killing, freezing black frost here last night, the second frost this season. Absentees are returning, and the city is rapidly filling up.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street. 910 50 55

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. This
BETWEEN BOARDS.
\$500 City 68, Oid., 101
\$1000 Sch N 68 '82., 7434
\$1800 C & Am 68, '83 9234
\$1000 Read 68, 43-80, 98
\$2000 Pa & N Y C 78
\$050m., 9234
\$200 Pa & N Y C 78
\$050m., 9234
\$200 City 68 New 10234
\$1000 Am Gold \$20 113
\$1000 City 68 Penna R. 18, 50
\$100 do., 50 54
\$100 do., 50 54
\$100 do., 50 54
\$100 do., 50 54
\$100 do., 50 55
\$1000 do., 50 55 do ... b50 50 54
do ... 18.50 56
do ... 2d, 50 56
do ... 2d, 50 56
do ... 56 50 54
do ... 50 56
do ... 50 56 ...b10. 50% do...... b3. 50% 1000

SECOND BOARD. \$2000 Pa & N Y C 78 92½
\$2000 Leh Gold L. 89½
\$2000 Pa 68, 2d se. 105½
\$1000 Sun & E 78. 101
\$100 Leh 68, 54. 83½
\$2000 Pa 68 2 m. 99
14 sh Franklin Fire
Ins Co. 500

BOARD.

9 sh Leh V R. 59½
478
40. 502½
50 sh O C& A R R 45½
5000
600
60. 560
2 sh Norrist'n R 100
100 sh Read. 85&1, 50½

FROM EUROPE. THE CHINESE MISSIONS.

Important Missionary Meeting.

Cause of the Recent Massacras

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Suicides.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Missionary Meeting-Report of Chinese Missions. Boston, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a young missionary lately returned from China, where he missionary lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Bromfield Street Church last night, giving an account of matters connected with the Methodist mission work in that country. After describing some of the difficulties attending the missionary work, he said there were no converts during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2000 native Christians, and among them many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions.

ay preachers, who sometimes endure union persecutions.

The Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest being at Funchow. The mission aries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most people in this country. The Mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to agreement, and to accomplish this end their chief head offered the Burlingame mission to foreign nations. ment, and to accomplish this card their nations, offered the Burlingsme mission to foreign nations, as no Mandarin of her first-class could accept it; he thousand dollars. He offered the Burlingame mission to foreign nations, as no Mandarin of her first-class could accept it; he was to receive forty thousand dollars. He was instructed to make his new treaty as nearly like the old one as possible, but the people in China were astonished at the first report of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs, and all modern improvements, and offered to the Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China, and the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads that Americans should be allowed to furnish engineers, etc., for the work; but the understanding the Americans had from Burlingame's speeches and representatives led them, and the English and French afterwards, to give directions in behalf of China; that no gunboats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the Minister at Pekin, and thet he in turn should receive instructions from the home government before action should be taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the lives of foreign citizens.

China construed these instructions as indications of beaching down on the part of the treaty washing the part China construed these instructions as indications of can construed these instructions as indications of backing down on the part of the treaty making powers, instead of indications of magnanimity as they were intended, and the people very naturally consider that as any injury they might do could not

be punished for nearly a year, it was a most favor-able oppor unity to drive all foreigners out of China. This is really his defense of all of the Chinese, as those on the spot cannot fail to see, and this was the cause of the late terrible massacre there. FROM THE WEST.

Funeral of an Editor CINCINEATI, Nov. 17.—The funeral of C. W. Starbuck, of the Times, took place from his late residence, on Eighth street, this morning at 10 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jeffery, of the Ninth Street Baptist Churck. A large number of editors and other prominent citizens were present. The body was interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Suicide. Joseph A. Leavitt, of Piqua, Ohio an old and respected citizen, shot himself yesterday and died instantly, while suffering from mental aberration.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide of a Lawyer. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—William J. Pabodel, a retired lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-

Cemetery.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—Cotton entirely nominal at 15%. Flour fairly active; Howard street superfine, \$4.75@5.65; do. family, \$7.66.55; do. family, \$7.66.57; do. family, \$7.66.67; do. family, \$7.56.67; do. wheat firm; Maryland amber, \$1.76.61.75; good to prime, \$1.45.61.65; common to fair, \$1.15.61.40; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.35.61.40. Corn active and firmer; old white Southern, 76.679c., new 75.678c. firmer; old white Southern, 70@79c., new 75@78c.; old yellow, 84c; new, 82@84c. Oats better at 45@49c. Rye, 65@88c. Provisions nominally unchanged; very

little here and small business. Whisky dull at

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT. Senator Schurz on the Republican Outlook. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16-(Correspondence New York Herald).—Carl Schurz having accomplished a York Herald,—Carl Schurz having accomplished a victory in Missouri, has come here to enjoy it. He nay be seen here, looking happy and contented, sporting himself on the avenue in sunniest style. Your correspondent had an interview with the Sens-

Your correspondent had an interview with the Senator to-day, and asked about the Missouri election,
among other things. The conversation may be
summed up in the following style:—
Correspondent—What is the true meaning of the
Gratz Brown victory in Missouri?
Senator—It means the triumph of the good sense
and intelligence of the people. It means that the
declaration of rights shall no longer be a mockery;
that white men shall enjoy the frauchise as well as
colored, and that this nation is now sufficiently
strong to permit every citizen, without regard to colored, and that this nation is now sufficiently strong to permit every citizen, without regard to race, color, or antecedents, to vote. Drake and McClurgend others who were opposed to us are able and perhaps conscientious men, but they are surprisingly narrow-minded and provincial. They appear to think Missouri represents the whole United States and they represent the American people. The American people are entirely opposed to the continuance of proscription in any of the States. The war is sufficiently long over to allow us to be generous. The party in Missouri which op-posed our platform of universal enfranchisement had alienated some of the best men in the Re-publican party of the State. The pressure in the direction of removing disabilities from the ex-rebels had all the force of a strong popular desire, and nothing but self-interest could have railled a party against the movement. As it was, the fight on the other side was made entirely by office holders, pre-sent and prospective, State and Federal. President Grant gave the weight of his influence to the McClurg party. And yet with all this against us, our opponents fighting, as it were, in an entrench camp, we beat them by an immense majority.

camp, we beat them by an immense majority.

Correspondent—What is your opinion of the Chicago Tribune's idea of starting a new party?

Senator—I do not exactly comprehend what that paper is driving at. There is no necessity of starting a new party. Let the present one undergo a little overhauling and it will be good enough to run for many years yet. We are always calling upon the Democracy to abandon dead issues and reconstruct their platform. Suppose we apply a little of that advice to ourselves which we give so freely to them. Let us reconstruct a little. Why can't we go in earnestly and as one man for a total reform in the civil service and the revenue and a total wiping out of disabilities for complicity tions that some of its members are satisfied with what has been accomplished and are indifferent about the future. They ignore the vast work that has yet to be performed, and appear to think our mission is finished. This would be a fatal spirit, if allowed to finished. This would be a fatal spirit, if allowed to creep into our ranks to any considerable extent; but, nevertheless, the evidence of it can be found in the results of the late elections. We have a great deal yet to do, and I think a slight increase in the Democratic Congressional representation will act as a wholesome atimulant towards rendering us a little less hasty and self-sufficient. We shall engage ourselves this session with questions of domestic policy, and f have hopes that much more will be done than there was last session. The reconstruction of the South kept a great deal of legislation back, and now that it is fixed we must endeavor to make up for lost time by fixed we must endeavor to make up for lost time by attending to business which is of vast interest to the whole people of the country, namely, finance and