# FIRST EDITION

THE NEW WAR CLOUD.

The Sultan and the Czar

Gortschakoff and Fuad Pasha.

Sketches of Their Careers.

Naval Duel at Havana.

Full Report of the Battle.

Economy in the U. S. Government.

\$69,000,000 Saved in One Year.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

SULTAN AND CZAR.

ALEXANDER II, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

His Career Before and After Ascending the Throne. The war cloud in the East brings a new personal element into interest, and we therefore

give sketches of the men in whose hands the question of peace or war is held, commencing with Alexander II, Emperor, Czar, or Autocrat of all the Russias, as he is variously styled.

Alexander II is the son of the late Czar, Nicholas I, and was born on the 19th of April, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were barely completed, when the death of Alexander I, and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nichclas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital.

The resolute spirit of Nicholas I overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, December 26, 1835, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III, of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more renial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future Czar, that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and

This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas' second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels.

Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest-an act of tyranny which Nicholas I reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain forever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country.

The Czarewitch on this occasion, in the presence of the ministers and the estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately, March 2, 1855, proclaimed Emperor, as Alexander II. The same afternoon the estates of the empire and the military stationed in St. Petersburg did homage, and at a council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the allied powers in which Russia was en-

Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I, and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned General Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father.

On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II in the direction of reform was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase prothe liberation of claimed the serfs, on certain conditions, March 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms with regard to the quantity of land ceded, and the rent, labor, or purchase money to be paid for it. In February, 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently

all-powerful. Some years will necessarily yet

elapse before it can be seen what the final effects of this reform will be. The Polish national spirit at present is, to all appearances, entirely crushed by the total failure of their attempt to achieve independence.

made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it is anticipated that this

measure will pave the way for the introduction

As regards education, great efforts have been

of a national representative assembly. The reign of the present Czar, however, has not been without its personal dangers. On the 16th of April, 1866, an attempt upon his life was made by a young Russian landowner, Demetrius Karakasoff by name; but a peasant by the name of Ossip Jwanoff, who was standing near, observed the would-be assassin aim his pistol at the Czar, as the latter was about to enter his carriage after a promenade. Jwanoff struck the arm of Karakasoff just as the latter fired, and the ball passed over the head of the intended victim. For his timely action Jwanoff was presented with a patent of nobility and a large estate. Again, on the 6th of June, 1867, an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar, while he was in Paris on a visit to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. This attempt also proved futile, and was found to have been the act of a crazy man alone.

The official investigation into the first attempt upon the life of the Czar proved it to be the result of a political conspiracy, and thirty-four persons who were compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakasoff were found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court. One of these, Ischutin by name, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited Karakasoff to attempt the life of the Czar, was condemned to death, and fifteen others were sentenced to exile in Siberia. This attempt upon Alexander's life created a profound sensation throughout the world, and the Congress of the United States embraced the opportunity to testify to the friendly relations existing between the two countries, by voting an address congratulating the Czar upon his escape. The presentation of this address by Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the occasion for a general outburst of enthusiasm in Russia on the part of all classes of the people. In a letter to President Johnson, in answer to the congratulatory address of Congress, the Czar said:-

"I pray you to be my interpreter to Congress and the American people whom it represents; tell them how much I appreciate, and with me the whole of Russia, the testimonies of friendship they have given me, and how happy I will be to see the American nation grow in strength and prosperity, by the union and constant practice of civil virtues that distinguish it."

The attempt of Karakasoff upon the Czar's life was not the last that has been heard of the Communist conspiracy in which it originated, developments of the continued existence of which have been made public from time to time up to | of the few Ottoman poetesses whose works have a recent date. But the Russian Government has taken such pains to keep all knowledge of its | life, served for a time in the Turkish navy, and existence and objects from the people, that but little concerning its extent and influence is

On the outbreak of the Rebellion in this country in 1861, the Czar addressed the Government a letter in which he expressed the most friendly feelings towards the American nation and people, at a time when nearly if not quite every European ruler looked upon the prospective disruption of the Union with joy. This letter was the basis of the close and friendly relations which have ever since existed between the two nations, which prompted Congress to congratulate the Czar on his escape from the assassin's bullet, and had its full weight in persuading Congress to vote over seven million dollars in payment for the barren tracts of Alaska, the purchase of which signalized the foreign policy of Secretary Seward.

The course of the Russian Emperor in the present war between France and Prussia has been watched with a great deal of anxiety, but he has maintained a strict neutrality throughout the contest, although it is apparent that his sympathies have been with the German cause. When M. Thiers recently visited St. Petersburg on a diplomatic mission from the French Republican Government, he was kindly received, but only in his private capacity as a statesman of long experience and influence.

The Czar Alexander II married Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, April 28, 1841. By her he has a large family. The eldest of the Princes, Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, was born September 20, 1843, and died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, was born on March 10, 1845, and was married on November 9, 1866, to the Princess Marie Sophie Frederique Dagmar, of Den-

## PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Russian Premier and His Career

Prince Alexander Michaelowitsch Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister and most trusted adviser of Alexander II, is a coasin of the celebrated General who defended Sebastopol, and was born in 1798. He was educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo.

His diplomatic life was begun at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, at which he was present in the capacity of attache to Count Nesselrode. He was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London, in 1824, was Charge dAffaires to the Court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time in 1832 to the Legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian Ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia.

with the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. During the events of 1848 and 1849 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumored that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. The Prince was Ambassador at Vienna during the dispute respecting the Eastern question, and it was at his instance that the Russian Government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856. From this post he was recalled to St. Petersburg in 1857 to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention,

1863 has been much commented upon. The course pursued by him in the present complication is still before the public, and his future movements will be watched with great auxiety.

## ABDUL-AZIS, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

and his policy during the Polish insurrection of

The Career of the ettoman Ruler. Abdul Azis Khan, the present Sultan of Tarkey, is the second son of the Sultan Mahmond Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid. He was born on the 9th of February, 1830, and ascended the throne of Turkey on the death of Abdul Medjid, June 45, 1861, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a sen as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His government succeeded in raising several loaus in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire. but whether these reforms are real or illusory, time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that has for some time affected the interests of the Porte-that arising out of the ingenious quasi-political scheme of M. de Lesseps for the formation of the Suez Ship Canal-assumed a rather unfavorable aspect, from the decision of the Emperor of the French in favor of the company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the exhibition at Paris in July, 1867. He also landed at Dover on July 12, and was enthusiastically

received in London. The reign of the present Sultan has been anything but a quiet one. He has been repeatedly in trouble with the semi-independent rulers of the Danubian principalities and with the Vicerey of Egypt, whose aspirations for entire independence of the Sublime Porte have only been forestalled by the decided stand taken by the great powers. In 1867 a formidable insurrection broke out in the island of Candia or Crete, and was only suppressed after a protracted struggle, which would have been fruitless, if the Sultan had not enjoyed the substantial sympathy of the great powers. In his home administration, however, he has displayed considerable energy and tact, and especially by the encouragement which he has given to the construction of railways in his European dominions, has contributed greatly to the consolidation of his power and the preparation for the great and final struggle with Russia which has long been inevitable.

#### FUAD PASHA.

The Turkish Premier.

Mehmed Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who in that capacity conducts the negotiations in the present difficulty, on the

part of Turkey, is one of the most distinguished and able statesmen which Turkey has produced. He was born in Constantinople in 1814, his father being a judge, while his mother, the celebrated Laila Khatoun, was one been printed. Fuad studied medicine in early afterwards entered the Government interpreter's office. His first diplomatic service was as Secretary to the English Legation; in 1843 he was made second interpreter to the Porte, and soon after sent on a special mission to congratulate Isabella II on her accession to the throne of Spain, as well as on a mission to the Portuguese Court. He served subsequently as Ottoman Commissioner at Bucharest, as Commissioner at the headquarters of Omar Pasha during the Crimean war; was promoted to the rank of Pasha in 1855, and in 1856 was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. From 1861 to 1863 he served as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman empire; was Minister of War from February 11, 1863, to February 11, 1857, and at

Foreign Affairs, a position which he still holds. Fuad Pasha belongs to the liberal school of politics; and, like his mother, enjoys a reputation as a literary man, having published, about 1844, a poem entitled "The Alhambra," embodying his recollections of Spain. This work gained for him great and well-deserved popularity with his countrymen.

the last named date again became Minister of

## THE NAVAL DUEL.

The Naval Fight off the Port of Havana-Full Particulars-The Captain-General of Caba Acte as Umpire. The New Orleans Times of the 14th instant,

just received, bas the fullest details of the singular navalibattle off Havana yet reported. The following is the account:-

By the steamship Cuba, which has just arrived in port, we learn that an immense amount of excite-ment has been produced in Havana in consequence of a naval duel which took place in sight of the city on the 9th, between two monitors bearing the French and Prussian colors. Taese vessels, the Bouvet (French) and the Meteor (Prussian), had after cruising through the Caribbean sea, accidently found themselves together in the same port a few days preceding the fight, and as all parties, officers and men on board the steamers, were impatient for the fray, the impending fight was no secret in the streets of Havana preceding the encounter, and large bets were in consequence made as to the

In the first manceuvring with a view to the settlement of this question, the Meteor left port with a tacit understanding that she would be followed outside, but returned the same day to find that her rival has been detained the twenty-four hours demanded in such cases by neutral governments. The Frenchman on the sth sailed from port with a view to the settlement of the question, and waited nine miles from port for the expiration of the limit agreed upon by law. While so awaiting on the morning of the 9th the steamship Cuba. from Baltimore, was entering port and to Cuba, from Baltimore, was entering port, and, in accordance with the usage of war, was called upon by a shot from the Bouvet to show her colors. The Cuba not having answered the demand in any great haste, a second shot followed, which passed within about thirty feet of the stem of the vessel. The American fisg was thereupon displayed, and shortly after an officer of the Bouvet came on board to ogize for what he claimed was a necessary pro-

To return, bowever, to the Meteor, watch had been awaiting the prescribed delay. One o'clock had been fixed upon as the time for leaving port, and at been fixed upon as the time for leaving port, and at that hour the flat-reofed houses of hiavana were covered with thousands of spectators of both sixes, armed with field and opera glasses. The Meteor started out of the long narrow harvor of Havana punctually to the minute, and was followed by the Spanish man-of-war the Herman Cortes, having on board Captain General De Rodas and staff, the Coremandante of the Marine, the Civil Governor, three medical authorities and a large number of

Commandante of the Marine, the Civil Governor, three medical authorities, and a large number of other guests. The Spanish Canonero El Centenella was also on hand ready to render Juli the assistance necessary, and doubtless also to see the fight.

The Bouvet was already in waiting, lying off the eastern coast, and at 1°37 the Meteor passed the Moro (whose towers were all crowded with spectators), and steered directly for her expectant enemy. She was followed by the Cories, and her direction was northeast by north. The Bouvet the transfer of the cories and proved the transfer of the cories and proved the transfer of the cories and proved the cories of th with her prow naturally turned in the direction of port, in quickness and readiness in managerying

the French vessel was now discovered to be slightly superior, drawing nine feet of water to the Meteor's six, which latter consideration gave her a superiority in steadiness of motion and accuracy of fire. She had also a superiority of ten men, or seventy to sixty. The sky was cloudy, but the sea was smooth and every other consideration favored a fair test of naval prowess.

and every other consideration favored a fair test of naval prowess.

As soon as the two monitors came in sight the Meteor put on steam and the Bouvet commenced tacking, the latter pointing her prow towards More Castle. At 2 o'clock the Meteor took in sail, and this movement was imitated by the Boavet. Ten minutes after the Meteor passed beyond neutral waters, and at 2:35 the Bouvet opened fire and hoisted three battle flags. The Meteor thereafter run up colors to its prow and masts. Three shots were fired by the Frenchman, or, according to some accounts, two, the laster then fired a shot, which passed to the stern. The two vessels passing by each other, an attempt was made by the Frenchman to grapple, though without success. The two monitors thereupon rounded te, and the same movements were repeated without cessation of the firing. In the second passage of arms the two vessels brushed by each other without scarcely stopping, the Frenchman, however, making desperate efforts to grapple, and at the same time throwing on board eight or nine hand-grenades. One of these, in exploding, tore off the top of the head of a Prussian marine.

The Bouvet was again unable to grapple, and failed in doing so, either owing to the speed at which he was sailing, or to the giving away of the rigging of the Meteor. Be that as it may, the masts of the Prussian were completely cut off, and their colors gemporarily lowered. At the same moment, however, just as the vessels were colliding the Meteor succeeded in inflicting a blow which more than

ever, just as the vessels were colliding the Meteor succeeded in inflicting a blow which more than counterbalanced this disadvantage. Talls was by a well-directed 24-pounder shot, which penetrated the Bouvet amidships, tearing a hole through the steam diam sufficiently large to introduce a man's head.
By this accident one man was badly scalded and
two others slightly—a third being disabled by the
splintering of a piece of wood.
The Bouvet being thus disabled and her machinery

nseless, besides losing her foretop must by the colli-sion, gracefully abandoned the field; that is to say, she immediately set all sall and continued on in the direction in which it was then moving to the port of Havana. Three guns were subsequently fired at the Bouvet (which were replied to, according to some accounts) though without any effect. The wheel of

the Metcor had, meanwhile, been so incumbered by the rigging, which went over her sides, that she was for half an hour prevented from following. The loss to the Neteor was three men killed and one wounded. No damage was sustained in the hull or machinery. The fl.ing, which had lasted an hour, was ended at 3:30, by the firing of a gun from the Herman Cortes, as a signal that the Bouvet had passed into waters subject to the jurisdiction of Spain. The armaments of the two monitors were given in the morning papers of Havana as one sixty-pounder and two thirty-thirty pounders for the Bouvet, and one eighty-pounder and two thirty-pounders for the Meteor.

It need hardly be said that the fight was discussed

in Havana during the following evening with the greatest excitement, and that various opinions were expressed as to the details and actual results of the engagement. All, however, agreed that the fight had been conducted with great gallantry, and that in the combat which will doubtless follow in a short time between the two vessels, the chances are evenly divided.

At the sailing of the Cuba, which brought the news, the wounded had been sent to the city hospitals, and the two monitors were lying at different extremities of the harbor.

#### I OREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Operations and Results for the Year Ending June 30, 1870. Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Nov. 18.—The following statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will appear in the annual report of the Postmaster-General:— The postages on United States and European mails were as follows:—
The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and foreign) on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom ... \$648,762-91 With North German Union.... 568,727.70 France.... Belgium..... 10,876:48 Switzerland..... Italy..... 20,106.80 the previous year. (Owing to reduced rates of post-age, which took effect on the 1st of January.) The postages on mails sent to Europe were as fol-The possess of the control of the co Belgium.... " Netherlands..... 9,281.85 Switzerland.... 8,181.28 North German Union..... 290,229 63 France..... Belgium.... Netherlands..... 8,607 29 Switzerland..... .\$706,022 64 518.818.04 Excess of collections in the U. S. Number of letters sent from the United

States... Number of letters sent from Europe.... United Kingdom..... Prance.....Netherlands..... Total......\$50,312'40 The excess of postages on malls received, over those sent, was as follows:-North German Union \$11,731.56 Italy 3,744.24 Switzerland 895.50

Number of letters and newspapers, and a nounts of United States postage so far as reported, on mails exchanged with Canada, the West India Islands, Panama and South Pacific, Mexico, Bailse, Brazil, Sandwich Islands, Japan and China:— Panama and South Pacific...... 148,727 151,359 80,672.43

Mexico..... 57,819 106,470 Brazil..... Sandwich blands .. 83,201 3 816 77 Japan and hina ... 111,770 114,140 Nova Scotia, etc .. 3.521.44 5,157,932 1,419,549 \$518,621.89 Payments to ocean mail sie stoship Payments to ocean mail steamship lines, perform-ing service on basis of postage carairgs, during fiscal

year ending June 30, 1870 :--Lines. North German Lloyd Hamburg American Packet Co..... \$114,199.34 Cupard line ... Liverpool and Great Western line .....

Rugar & Brothers aship line to West Indies, Mexico, 72 450 84 Hamburg, etc..... 

The total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries during the year was 18,359,378, an increase of 2,859,378, or 18 41-100 per cent. over the
number reported in 1869.

Of this number 9,754,152 were sent from and 8,605,226 were received in the United States.

The total postages of letter mails exchanged with
foreign countries were \$1,964,564-48, being \$50,618-67
less than the postages for the previous year, the decrease having been caused by reduced rates of letter
postage to Great Britale and other countries on the
continent of Europe on the first of January last.

The total cost of the United States ocean mail
steamship service, including the amounts paid for
special subsidies to the steam-sup lines to Japan and
Chira. Firazii, and the Hawaiian Islands, is \$1,107,376-30; the subsidies being \$118,500.

Twelve postal conventions with foreign countries have been made during the year, in all of which

there have been reduced postages; from twelve to six cents with Great Britain. The Netherlands, Italy, Beigium, Switzerland, and the North German Union, from fifteen to ten cents.

#### PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

The Results of an Economical Administration of the Government-Nearly Sixty-nine Mil-

of the Government-Nearly Sixty-nine Millions Saved during the Past Year.

From a statement prepared by Treasurer Spinner, which will accompany his report to Congress, it appears that the total increased receipts and decreased expenditures of the Government amount during the past year to \$48,724,020 29. Referring to this gain the Treasurer says:

"In order to explain more clearly to such persons as are not in the high of thinking of money by the millions of dollars the great saving that has been made to the treasury of the United States in the last fiscal year over the one preceding it, the statement is here made to the reasury of the United States in the last fiscal year over the one preceding it, the statement is here made to the treasury of the Enday and four local holidays from the 365 days, 309 executive days reason in the year, in which time the saving of \$65.744.030 29 was made; that the average saving on the working days of the decal year that closed with June 30, 1870, over those of the year preceding was over \$252.440 per day, being over \$252 for hour, and ever \$154 per minute, being more than equal to the extra dropping of \$250 into the coffers of the Treasury in every second of the time."

The Treasurer in his report again speaks of the

The Treasurer in his report again speaks of the inadequacy of the pay of his clerks and officers, and claims that this fact demoralizes the business and is detrimental to the public service. He thinks cierks in his office are entitled to more pay than in other departments, because they are held personally responsible for all pecuniary mistakes. He balleves the best reform in the civil service is to increase the compensation. He speaks of the suifering in the families of many clerks, and details the troubles they incur in keeping out of debt. He says that many of them have to go to the pawnbroker, and that if they are suddenly in want of money they borrow of sharpers, giving a lien on their pay, and pay ten per cent, a month as interest. Several pages are devoted to arguments for increasing salaries. The number of persons now employed in his office is 314; the number employed when General Spinner came to office was 20. The following details are also

came to office was 10. The following details are also given in the report:—

Conscience Fund.—Amount received from various persons from December, 1868, up to and including June 30, 1869, \$113.991-81; and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, \$3,46663; total amount received since November 30, 1863, \$117,397-84.

Army and Navy Pensions.—The following is a statement of the pensions paid to soldiers and sailors for the eight years from 1863 to 1870, both inclusive:—

ARMY PERSIONS.

1862, \$622,886.29: 1864, \$4,902.651.01: 1865, \$9,191,137.02:

1863, \$972,886 29; 1864, \$4,902,651 01; 1865, \$9,191,137 02; 1866, \$13,483,685 19; 1867, \$19,445,086 69; 1868, \$23,947,462 14; 1869, \$23,623,650 47; 1870, \$23,105,733 43. Total, \$128,675, 331 24.

NAVY PERSTONS. 1863, \$185,18836; 1864, \$184,755704; 1865, \$7,292,42436; 1865, \$3,371,65533; 1867, \$3,328,79546; 1868, \$390,82849; 1859, \$535,99134; 1870, \$476,328484. Total, \$16,195,35065

Fourteen million dollars from the above amount of pensions for the year just closed was placed to the Naval Pension Fund. Two hundred and ten thousand dollars have been placed to the same fund in the last year, that is not included in the last item of the above table. The Treasurer also presents a of the above table. Th Treasurer also presents a tanable showing the expenses for the army during each of the years from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, the total of which, for the eleven years, reaches the sum of \$3,408,620,034 79. The naval expenditures sum of \$3,408,620,034 79. The naval expenditures for the same perod were \$490,429,060 64. A table is also inserted showing the amount of paper money redce ned and destroyed since 1861. This includes nemand notes, legal-tender notes, compound interest notes, fractional currency, national bank notes, etc., the total amount destroyed reaching the enormous sum of \$4,437,839 424 27.

#### A CELL VACATED.

Escape from the Pittsburg Jall. The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday says:— Yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock a colored man named Edward Lucas, who was concolored man hamed Edward Lucas, who was confined in the Western Peniteutiary, effected his escape from that institution by a well executed movement. He had been convicted in 1866 of horse stealing, ane was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment and thus had served four years of his term. It appears that he is subject to epileptic fits, and the physician of the institution. Dr. Rankin, thought work in the open air would be beneficial to him. Yesterday others, was assigned to do some whitewashing in the prison yard, and an overseer was placed in charge of the squad. Lucas engaged himself for a few moments in mixing lime, but as soon as the officer in charge had turned his back he started to ward the northwest corner of the wall, and reached that point before he was missed. He then produced a rope constructed of bed ticking and pieces of old bags, with a small block at one end. He succeeded in throwing the hook end over the wall, and secur-ing it firmly, and in a moment or two he had climbed to the top of the high wall surrounding the prison. He had tied small pieces of wood to the rope six or eight inches apart, and was thus enabled to ascend the rope very readily. After reaching the top he placed the hook securely on the inside of the wall,

and then slid quietly down into the park.

The keeper missed him in a few moments and immediately gave the alarm, and in less than five minutes parties were in pursuit of the fugitive, while others notified the police of the escape. The negro was tracked to White Oak alley, in the Third ward, where he was lost sight of. He has not yet been apprehended, but as every effort is being made to recapture him, it is likely that he will soon be returned to his old home. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

## VICTUALLING PARIS.

New Sources of Food. The Gaulois of the 27th contains the following items respecting the provisioning of Paris:-The managers of the Jardin des Plantes have begun to sell some of the animals in their collection, the least rare and valuable being, of course, selected. Several young buffaloes have been sold, but the butchers ask enormous prices for them. All yesterday people were admiring one which was exhibited by a butcher in the Boulevard Haussmann, but they did not buy it on account of its high price. The space between the ramparts and the forts has been planted with bitter herbs, which are destined to counteract the effect of salt meat when it becomes a leading article of general consumption. A pork butcher in the Rue Clement had bought a large number of pigs at the commencement of the siege, but he refused to sell even the meat which was delivered to him by the authorities. He had also bired two cellars, and had there accumulated a considerable quantity of provisions. The inhabitants of the district gave information to the authorities, who seized all the stores in his shop

-Mrs. Cyrus Day, of Cedar township, Mon-roe county, Iowa, some time since found a ball of apparently pure copper, weighing 116 pounds, which was recently pronounced to be an aerolite by some scientific geutlemen in attendance at the Iowa Methodist Conference. -A farmer at Sweet ater, Tenn., was badly

and cellars.

sold the other day by some swindlers in New York, who sent him a package marked gold watches, upon which he had to pay \$94. He retired to his own house before viewing his purchase, and there found that he had parted with his money for four pieces of cast-iron. -A law suit is at present being tried at

Toledo, Ohio, which involves some questions of peculiar interest to landlords. A real estate agent of that city esgaged rooms in one of the most fashionable houses of the city, and immediately put out an immense sign containing a notice of an auction sale, to the disgust of the other residents, and the landiord, who considers the case one of trespass, and claims damages in the sum of \$5000.

The Pilgrim Society will celebrate in Plymouth, Mass., the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. on Wednesday, the 21st of December next. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to do liver an cration. The general arrangements for the celebration include a meeting of the society in Pilgrim Hall, a procession, an oration, and services at the Unitarian church, a dinner, street decoration, fireworks, and a ball the evening.

-The sperismen of Maryland recently united in presenting a petition to Governor Bowie, asking him to so modify an existing law as to allow the shooting of duck to commence on October 29, and be done only on alternate days, terminating on the Slet of March. The Governor replies that he has sworn to execute the laws of the State, and that he is compelled to preserve the ranctity of his oath, however much he may sympathize with those who are injuriously affected by the law referred to.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Cuses.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The Court is to-day sugaged with the trial of the

The Court is to-day engaged with the trial of the most trivial dock cases.

Francis Mullen was convicted of assault and hattery upon Edward Coffer. These bodies childed on the day after election, and Coffer being taken at a disadvantage went down into the gutter.

Bizabeth McCutchen was charged with assault and battery upon her sister. The jury acquitted her, and ordered each to pay the costs.

William Farshents pleaded guilty to the charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was discovered by the master of the house, and at ones showed fight. A prefty sharp struggle ensued, during which a policeman entered and carried the intruder away.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Public attention is greatly absorbed in the threatening aspect of political affairs in Europe, and both financial and commercial values are unsettled, and promise to be more so at the breaking of the war cloud which now lowers over Europe. The loan market, however, is rather relieved by the war prospect, and is gra-dually recovering from the alarm created by a probable recall of money to Europe. The local demand to-day is light, and currency is offered freely at 51/661/4 per cent. on call and at 769 per cent. on prime discounts.

Gold is again excited and unsteady, ranging from 112% to 113, opening and closing at 112%.
The Government bond market is quiet and

Stocks are active and somewhat unsettled. Sales of old City 6s at 101 and new do. at 102%

Reading sold freely at 50.44@50.56 b. o.; Pennsylvania was taken at 59; Little Schuylkill at 43%; Norristown at 100, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45%, in small lots.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh In Bank stocks there were sales of North America at 232; Manufacturers' at 31%, and

Mechanics' at 31%.
Passenger Railroad shares were quiet, the only sales being in Chesnut and Walnut at 4414

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

street, report the following quotations:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 113 1/2 (113 1/2; 60. 1864, 106 1/2; do. 1865, 106 1/2 (106 1/2; do. 1865, 106 1/2 (106 1/2; do. July, 1865, 109 1/2 (109 1/2; do. July, 1867, 109 1/2; do. 1967, 109 1868, 109 % @10934; 58, 10-40, 1063/ @1063/; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 1107/@111. Gold, 1123/@1123/.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18 .- The tone of the Flour market is decidedly stronger and most holders are demanding an advance of 12%@25c. per barrel. The demand is active, and fully 3400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5-25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.50 @6: Minnesota do. do. at \$6-25@6-50; Pennsylvania do, do, within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$6.35@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25@8, as in quality. Rye Four sells in a small way at \$5@512%. 150 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market,

owing to the difference between the views of buyers and seliers. Sales of 35 00 bushels Indiana red at bushels white at \$1.45@1.52. Rye ranges from 90 to 95c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the recent advance. Sales of 3590 bushels old yellow at \$9@90c.; 2500 bushels new do. at 75@82c.; and some old Western mixed at 85@85c. Oats re unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvani a and Western

In Burley and Ma't no further sales. Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, and 200 bushels sold at \$6.25. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed commands \$2.10@2.12, with small receipts.
Whisky is 2c. higher. Sales of 100 parrels Western wood and iron-bound at 90c.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 18. - Arrived, steamship Columbis, from Havana. SHANGHAE, Oct. 12.—Loading for New York, ships

Paimer, Montana, Mary Wnitridge, Morro Castle, Dilpussund, Anglo Saxon, and Queen of the Age. Sailed, Oct. 4, ship Lazzle Iredell, and on the 7th, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 18 STATE OF THERMOMSTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M.......43 | 11 A. M......47 | 2 P. M......49 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do. Brig Sarah Priacep, Netherton, Liverpool, L. West-

ergaard & Co. Brig Home, Cook, Newburspore, Knight & Sons. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with made, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Hattle Low, Shearer, 14 days im Bath, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Ce, —vessel to Knight & Sons. 14th inst, W. N. W. of Mankin, saw the masts of a schooner, of apparently 300 tons, such in about pine fathoms water, with head tosunk in about nine fathoms water, with head to-

Schr Glibert Green, Henderson, from Petersburg, Va., with railroad ties.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, from Lynn.
Schr J. C. McShain, Adams, from Derby, Conn.

Schr A. Townsend, Risley, from Fall River, Schr Erwin Bay, Smith, from Battimore. Schr Progress, Foxwe'l, from Rappahannock. Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Boston. Schr C. Wood, Gandy, do. MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool and Queenstown via hoston, at New York yesterday. Steamers General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; Georgia, crowell, for Charleston; and Fanita and Ann Eliza, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Bienville, Baker, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 12th inst. Brig Moses Day (of Philadelphia), Loud, from Sa-

Schrs Sarah Cullen (of Philadelphia), Avis, from Tampa Bay, Fla.; Lottle, Tayl r, heoce for Boston; A. W. Halnes, Swaip, do, for Fail River; and A. Hammond, Haines, do, fer Rockport, at New York

yesterday.
Schrs Mery Ella, Kelly, from Gardiner, and Eveline Haight. Avery, from Provincetown, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schrs A. Hammond, Paine, hence for Hockport; Reading RR. No. 49. Little, do. for Bridgeport; and Alexandria, Davis, do. for New Haven, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schr J. E. Arey, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr M. V. Coos, Falkenburg, kence, at New Bed-

ford 16th inst. Schr M. W. Grimn, Grimn, hence, at New Haven Schis John A. Grinin, Foster, and W. H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th