# FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

Our Chinese Immigration.

Arrivals Since 1820.

The Pacific Railroad Banditti

Particulars of the Late Outrages.

Strange Phenomenon in New York.

Sudden Sinking of Timber Lands,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Aggregate Arrivals of Celestinis in the United States—Their Occupations, Etc.
In view of the influence on American civilization

which Chinese immigration foreshadows, and which should be met by a more general as well as a better education of our masses, the Commission of Educa-tion has requested Professor Porter, of New Haven, Conn., to prepare an article for the annual report of the bureau on this subject. The article in question, which is lengthy, and intensely pro-Chinese, was received recently, and the following facts are taken

Number of Arrivals in this Country since 1820. 1820 to 1830, ten years..... 1831 to 1840, ten years..... 1841 to 1856, ten years 1851 to 1866, ten years 1861 to 1868, eight years. 1869, one year. 1870 to June 30, six months.

The aggregate of arrivals thus far is 105,744. Deducting the estimated number of deaths and returns to China, it would appear that there are now less than 160,600 Chinamen in this country. The rate of 

The immigration has been chiefly of males, but later immigration has brought with it a noteworthy later immigration has brought with it a noteworthy increase of females. In the year ending June 30, 1867, there were only eight females arrived—all to Atlantic ports. In 1868 the whole number was 45; in 1869 it was 874; in 1870, 1116. The total arrival of females to June 38, 1870, was 2144. In regard to occupation, the returns for the year ending June 30, 1870, exhibit the following facts:—

Physicians, 6: carpenters, 71; stone-cutters, 14; mechanics, 14; bakers, 3; barbers, 7; tailors, male, 10, female, 11; cooks, male, 42; farmers, 733; interpreters, 4; laborers, 12,782; merchants, 43; peddlers, 2; sailors, 5; occupation not stated, 11; without occupation, 1973.

Prof. Porter thinks that China could spare millions a year without feeling the loss, except in a sense of relief, and America can absorb these millions, so far as sustaining labor is concerned, with no sense of repletion.

### ROBBERS ON THE RAIL.

How the Highwaymen Twice Captured the Central Pacific Railroad Train-Masks, Remance, and Treasure. From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 8.

Mr. Cummings, the baggage-masteri makes the following statement of the transaction to one of our reporters:—We had just got about nine miles out of Verdi. The moon was shining brigotly. When the brakeman went around the cars, as he always does, to see if there were any "dead-heads" on board, as there generally are, he saw two men on the as there generally are, he saw two hier on the platform of the express-car, and asked them what they were doing there, when they put a pistol to his face and told him to get inside. He came in the baggage-car and told the con-ouctor, Mr. Marshall, that some men outside drew a pistol on him. Marshall opened the door to go out-side, when they put the pistol to his face. He came out there. I told him not to go out with nothing but a hatchet, for they might shoot him. I then said we had better stop the train and see who was running it, we or them. While we were talking the rest had climbed over to the express car and detached it. At this time the train had just struck the grade. The express car had no brake, and they must have gone down the hill at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The engineer whistled down brakes. He then looked around, when two pissols were planteright in his face. They told him to go on. H asked them where they wanted him to go. Here he pulled the whistle twice, when one of the men asked him what he did that for? He answered that it was him what he did that for? He answered that it was to loose the brakes. They then told him to go down to that lower switch. The engineer, Mr. Smail, said, "The other train is due there in a few mements, and we will be run into." "That's all right," one of the fellows said. "We've fixed that all up." They had placed obstructions on the track. When they got down to the switch they took the engineer and fireman, and made them stand on the ground, and then they went to the door of the express car and knocked. The expressman, who had seen some-thing was the matter, supposed it was some of the train men, and opened it, when they put a pistol to his head, and told him that they wanted the specie box, and must have it. They were all masked. The next time we were robbed it was done in precisely the same manner. None of us had frearms except the expressman, and he had laid them aside and could not get them is time.

Two of the robbers were dressed in soldier's

clothes, and two in citizen's dress, and they had two Henry rifles and two carbines, besides revolvers, in the party, and were supposed to be deser-ters who escaped from Camp Halleck a few days since, as they had been seen within a day or two la the vicinity of Independence. As soon as the train arrived at Losno, Division Superintendent Gillett sent an extra engine, with men, to Wells for forces for the pursuers, and also to get what information he could in regard to the robbers, and by daylight had three different parties on their trail. He also started an extra engine and train from Carlin, stopping at Eiko for Sheriff Fitch and posse nine men, with horses, which were taken the point of the robbery and started in pursuit. messenger was also sent to Camp Halleck, notifying the commander of the post of the circumstances, and asking for a squad of cavalry to start in pursuit. Impressions are that there are now so many and se experienced scouts in pursuit that it will be impossible for the robbers to escape. As there is no telegraph office near the scene of the robbery, and it is an uninhabited portion of the constry, it may some-what retard the capture of the robbers, as well as delay getting information of progress, but as soon as anything reliable can be learned it will be re-ported.

# STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Three Acres of Timber Land Suddenly Disappear Below the Surface- & Scared Com-

arunity.
The inhabitants of the Basket Station on the Dela-The inhabitants of the Basket Station on the Delaware Division, Eric Railway, were treated to a first-class sensation. About two miles north of the place three acres of land heavily timbered with hemious, occupying an elevated position, suddenly sank below the surface, disappearing in a manner similar to a load of dirt when the bettom is let out of the wagon. There was no apparent cause, but it certainly has sunk to the depth of about forty feet, leaving the tops of the treesplust visible above the surface. The sinking was accompanied by a loud surface. The sinking was accompanied by a loud crash, which died away in a dull rumble, heard at a considerable distance. The trees are standing in their natural positions, having evidently experienced no particular injury is their descent.

no particular injury is their descent.

It is usual when such freaks of nature occur for the sunken earth to be immediately submerged by volumes of water, but in this instance no such phenomenon attends. The soil is of a clayey nature, and the sides of the chasm formed by the sinking present a smooth and even appearance, as if a nuge spade had been thrust down, and the earth thrown out.

The people at the Basket, and from the surround-g country for miles, visited the scene of the phe-omenon on Sunday, and viewed it with awe and consternation. They don't like to be close to where the bottom seems to be dropping out of terrestrial things .- Port Jergis Gazette.

Starving. Paris

The Russian Question.

Earl Granville Too Hasty.

The Attitude of Prussia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Vacancy in the Pennsylvania Senate

FROM EUROPE.

Victoria Goes Back on Earl Granville. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The Prince of Walcs, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have expressed to the Cabinet her disapproval of Earl Granville's hasty reply to

Starving Parisians. A Paris balloon letter says General Trochs intends shortly to force from the city ten thousand half starved citizens, for whom he cannot longer provide food.

The New Spanish King. Madrid, Nov. 19 .- The committee appointed by the Cortes to proceed to Florence to tender the Spanish crown to the Duke of Aosta, have already set out on their journey. The Cortes

have adjourned until the return of the commit-Russia and Prussia. ST. PRIERSBURG, Nov. 19 .- The Gaulois of

this city denies that Russia offered neutrality to Prussia on the condition that the Paris treaty of 1856 be set aside. Russia only desired a modification of the treaty, while, as Russia is quite willing to submit her pretensions to a decision of the conference, Prussia will only consent to the scheme on the condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

John Stuart Mill on the Situation. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- John Stuart Mill writes a communication to the Times this morning protesting against England's embarking in a war with Russia on any existing provocation, especially as the demands made by Russia thus far seem worthy of consideration.

The Histerian Fronde. Mr. Froude also writes to the Times urging the Government to change front rather than extend the war. The Morning Post, per contra, says that Russia must recant or embark in a war ensuring her humiliation.

The Feeling in England to-day is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong undercurrent of excitement. Securities at the Stock Exchange are lower and

breadstuffs higher. Baron Brunnew's Instructions-Russia Dis-

cinims all Designs Against the Ottoman Empire. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18 .- The following is the despatch from Prince Gorischakoff to Baron Brun-now, communicated by Brunnow to Earl Granville

on the 9th of November, referred to in the first para. graph of Granville's note:—
Tzarko-Selo, 20th October.—Baron:—In making the communication to the Principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty, presented to you by the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, you will be good enough to make its import and object clearly

inderstood. When, at the commencement of the year 1868. when, at the commencement of the year 180s, conferences were talked of for the purpose of preventing the war then imminent in Germany by the assembling of a Corgress, in discussing the basis of it with Earl Russell you were able to point out to him the compensation and the guarantees of which certain eventualities, of a nature to modify the status quo existing in the East, would render neces-

This was recognized by Earl Russell with the at-most fairness. He did not deny that every altera-tion effected in the text and the spirit of the treaty of 1856 must lead to the revision of that docu-ment. Although these eventualities have not been realized. Lord Granville will not deny that that treaty has suffered grave modifications in one of its

What cannot but impress Russia in these modications is not the factitious hostile tendency to wards her of which they bear the stamp; it is not the con sequences that may result to a great country from the establishment on her frontier of a small, quasiindependent State; it is, above all, the facility with which, barely ten yeats after its conclusion, a solemn transaction, invested with a European guarantee, can be infringed in its letter and its spirit, under the eyes of the very powers which ought to be its guardians.

be its guardians.

In presence of such a precedent, what value can In presence of such a precedent, what value can Russia attach to the efficacy of this agreement and to the guarantee of security that she believed she had found in the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea? The equilibrium established in the East by the treaty of 1856 is therefore destroyed, to the detriment of Russia. The resolution taken by our august master has no other object than to re-

Her Britannic Majesty's Government would never consent to leave the security of its coasts to the mercy of an agreement which is no longer respected. It is too just not to recognize that we have the same duties and the same rights. But what we

sare outles and the same rights. But what we especially desire to establish is, that this decision implies no change in the policy which his Majusty the Emperor follows in the East.

You have several times already been made to exter into explanations with the Cabinet of London upon the general views which the two Governments hold upon this important question and to don upon the general views which the two Govern ments hold upon this important question and to point out a conformity of principles and of interests which we have noted with much satisfaction. We have deduced, therefore, that it is neither from England nor Russia that the dangers can come which could threaten the Ottoman Empire; that the two Cabinets have an equal desire to maintain its existence as long as possible by the sattlement and conciliation of the possible by the settlement and conclitation of tue differences between the Porte and the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and that in case a decisive crisis should occur notwithstanding these efforts, both are equally resolved to ask the solution, above all, in a general agreement of the great powers of

We have not ceased to entertain these views. We believe that their complete analogy renders a serious misunderstanding possible between Hor Britannic Majesty's Government and ours. We attach the Majesty's Government and ours. We attach the utmost value to it, as the best guarantee for preserving the peace and the equilibrium of Europe from the dappers which may result from the complications in the East.

By order of his Majesty the Emperor, your excellency is authorized to reiterate the assurance of this

to Lord Granville. We sincerely congratulate our-seives if the frankness of these explanations smould contribute to it, by removing all possibility of mis-understanding between her Britannic Majesty's Government and us. I am, etc., Gortschakoff.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Nov. 19—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92), for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 864; of 1865, old, 8514; of 1867, 68; 10-40s, 8b. Stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 1714; Illinois Central, 108; Great Western, 30. Frankfort, Nov. 19.—U. S. bonds closed last evening at 921.

evening at 92 %. Nov. 19-11 30 A. M.—Cotton steady: Liverpoot. Nov. 19-11 30 A. M.—Cotton steady: middling uplands, 9393 d.; middling Orleans, 936 53 d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corp. 51s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

#### FROM THE STATE.

The Death of Str. Watt and the Vacancy in Special Despatch to The Eventing To'egraph.

BARRISSURG, Nov. 19 .- The death of Senator Watt, of the First Philadelphia district, has disarranged all the plans of the politicians for the ensuing winter campaign, and threwn both parties into

The First District comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Se-venth, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth wards. The vote for Governor in those wards in 1869 was as follows: Republican. 

..... 524 to fill the place of Mr. Watt takes place, under the Constitution, whenever it shall be ordered by the Speaker of the Senate, General Harry White. The Constitution of the State provides that he shall issue his warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the county. who shall forthwith publish his proclamation. But there is alleged by some of the politicians to be a grave defect in the law, in not fixing an exact time

at which the Speaker shall issue this warrant, Will Spenker? White Order an Election? This Speaker of the Senate held his position by a Republican majority of one vote. This vote is lost by the death of Watt. When the Senate meets neither party will have a majority unless the Speaker orders the election to be held before the session commences. If neither party has a majority the Speaker retains his position by sufferance. If, on the contrary, he orders an election, it is impossible to say whether a Republican or a Democrat will gain the place.

The votes above given show that there was a Democratic majority in the district of 524 votes for Governor, although Mr. Watt (a Republican) represented it in the Senate. He gained his seat after a contest lasting the entire session in the Legislature, in which the votes of whole precincts were thrown ont. The question which now agitates the political mind is whether the Republican Speaker, White, will risk his seat by ordering an election which may result in giving a Democratic majority to the Senate?

The Inevitable Simon Cameron comes in at this point. If there should be a Democratic Senate it will be impossible for that politician to redistrict the State in such a manner as to secure his re-election to the United States Senate. Therefere the interests of Speaker White and Cameron are identical. It is believed that the greatest possible influences of every kind will be used by Cameron to elect a Republican Senator in place of Watt.

The Candidates for the Vacaucy are numerous. Among them are Alderman Tittermary, William Taggart (of the Baltimore Railroad), and Joseph R. Lyndall. These are the leading Republicans. The Democrats talk of General McCandless and Dr. Nebinger.

The Snow Storm. ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 19 .- Snow commenced falling here at 13 o'clock last night and is now five inches deep.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19 .- Snow commenced falling here at 9 o'clock this morning.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Cotton firmer, with a fair demand; sales 2000 bales uplands at 16%c.; Oricans at 16%c. Flour firmer and advanced 10@15c. sales 13,000 barrels State at \$5.10@6.40; Ohio at \$5.10@6.40; Western at \$5.10@6.85; Southern at \$5.15@8.50. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales of 40,000 bushels new spring at \$1 42@1 42%; winter red Western and amber \$1 41@1 47. Corn firmer; sales 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at \$2,850.; old do, at \$5,850. Oats firmer; sales 29,060 bushels Ohio at 61,662c.; Western at 61c Beef quiet. Pork drooping. Lar quiet; steam, 18% @14%c. Whisky quiet at 86%c.

# A PHILOSOPHICAL MURDERER.

He Resolves to Sturve Himself to Denth, but in the Process is Struck with Another Iden, and Determines not to Die. Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison, has written a letter to

Jailor Fenn, of Hartford, in which he tells why he gave up his attempt to starve himself to death. He "If you would make an estimate of your probable

income for the next year, you must not include a fee for the hanging of James Wilson; for that is something you will never get. Not that it would be any pleasure to cheat you out of anticipated profits, but there are those who would consider it a feast to see my neck broken: but that is a sight no mortal man will ever see. They dare not put me to death without a trial; and if I was fairly tried and condemned, I would never allow any one the satisfac-tion of seeing me hanged. The constitution of Con-necticut says I must be tried by an impartial jury. "My jury stated under oath that they were not impartial; hence the verdict and sentence based ipon it are null and void. But the ruling of the judge -refusing to allow me to show the provocation that caused the alleged murder-rendered both the verdict and the sentence clearly illegal. My long fast was not broken because I was hungry—I had passed that place—but because I got a new idea, and such a one as would never have been born of a full stomack. When a man has fasted nine days, the grossness of his natural condition is worked off, his brain then either gets fuddled, or he sees things with a spiritual clearness beyond the ken of sensual "When a man is in full blood and hearth, with his

mind occupied by various thoughts, such as daily occur, he has a restricted vision. One thing may crowd another, particularly if he is in trouble, so that his ideas will get confused, and the object he seeks to attain cannet be successfully attained. But you take a man who resolves to starve himself to death and goes for nine days without food, till to death, and goes for nine days without food, till his body grows weak and he has passed the point of pain—nearly a tranquil and self-satisfied condi-tion—then his intellect becomes clearer; he sees as he never saw before, as men see who draw near to the grave; he has a vision which none can have who are pressed by the burdens of the flesh. As I got into this state—a state of calm repose—my mind was brightened, and it was then that an idea I had not before conceived suddenly flashed into being, and I determined not to die."

# DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

Wilmington's Paid Fire Department-Great Disorders in the Council Chamber.

The Wilmington Commercial of last evening says:-During the debate in the City Council last evening on the Fire Department question, repeated scenes of disorder and confusion occurred, which the presiding officer, Mr. Bright, made no effort to the presiding officer, Mr. Bright, made no effort to check. The chamber was filled with a crowd of persons, who manifested their approval of the remarks of members by laughter, to the great interruption of business. After the adjournment (which took place after midnight), still greater disorders took place. One person proposed three cheers for "Bully Bright and the volunteer Fire Department;" another proposed three grouns for Mr. Bullock, whom the firemen expected would vote against the ordinance; another loudly "wished to God that Lichtenstein's store would burn down," and another expressed a similar wish in regard to Calvary Chapet, in which Cap. tain Gallagher was erroneously supposed to have a personal interest. A lot of pamphlets belonging to the city, lying on a table, were tora up and scattered over the floor, or else thrown into a bucket of water standing there. Some of the party were loudly cursing the Republican party, and cheering for the Democrats, and this scene continued for some time, when the crowd finally descended to the street. In front of the hall, again, there was more cheering for "Billy Bright, the firemen's friend," and groans for the members who had voted in favor of the ordinance. Prominent amongst the crowd was seen Mr. Bright, with his hat off, assisting in the demonstration.

An alarm of fire was then struck from the Fame

-A New Hampshire mechanic who had devoted several years in his life to the perfection of an invention, gave up the work as hopeless a few days since, and committed suicide.

bell, and the apparatus was run out, out there was

England Proposes Another Armistice.

Accident to a Steamer. AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION

The Engineer Killed. Woman Suffrage in the West.

Mr. Motley and the English Mission

### FROM EUROPE.

Another Armistice Project. LONDON, Nev. 19 .- Despatches from Tenra state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice based upon pecuniary war compensation, the razing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the great powers guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions by any future French Government. A congress to assemble to settle these questions, and also delinerate upon the Eastern question.

Despatches from Vienna state that the American policy is suspected to be in favor of Russia on the Eastern question, and that Austria has sent a firm reply to St. Petersburg and also to Berlin.

### FROM THE WEST.

Woman Suffrage.

St. Louis, Nov. 19 .- The female suffrage agents here have opened the campaign by appointing a committee to wait on Governor-elect Brown, to ascertain his views on the subject of extending the ballot to women, and to endeaver to induce him to allude to the question in his inaugural message. A women convention will probably be held at the capital this winter, with the view of influencing legislation in their favor.

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Accident to a Steamer. PORTLAND, Nov. 19 .- The steamer Chase arrived here at midnight, in tow of the steamer Montreal, from Rockland. The accident which resulted in the death of Engineer Larkin was caused by the dropping out of the slide, letting the piston rod come up against the head of the cylinder, causing it to barst. The steam rushed out in terrible force. Mr. Larkin was in his room, and when found was in his berth, with the bed clothes on the floor. His flesh was terribly burned. It seems he had tried to efcape, but the steam overpowered him. The second engineer, Clark, was also scaided, but succeeded in getting on deck.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recall of Mr. Motley. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- It has been officially as-WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It has been oincially as-certained that the letter for the reca'l of Minister Motley is now on its way to England. Until it shall have been read by him he will of course be regarded as the represen-tative of this Government at the Bertish court, and therefore the report telegraphed from London that the American Secretary of Legation received a despatch from Secretary Fish relative to the Alabama claims, with instructions to present it te Lord Granville, must be a mistake,

There is no authority, however, to warrant the denial that a despatch on that subject was sent to our representative; but the assumption in England that Russia and the United States have a secret unstanding does not appear to have a good founda-Sepator Schurz had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day.

#### First Suew of the Season. NEW YORK, Nov. 19-Noon.—A severe snow sterm prevails here now, the first this season.

CATCHING A TARTAR. A Man Attempts to Cowhide an Editor and Gets Whipped. Robert F. Stockton, son of United States Senator

Stockton, vesterday attempted to cowhide Colone J. R. Frees, proprietor of The Daily Sentinel, in Trenton, N. J., and received instead a severe whip-Trenton, N. J., and received instead a severe whipping at his hands. Stockton walked into Colonel Freese's banking house, in State street, soon after its opening for the day's business, and called leadly for the proprietor. Colonel Freese politely answere I him, when Stockton exhibited a copy of Tas Daile Sentinel containing an account of a brutal assault by Stockton upon a young shopkeeper, in which Stockton was called a "dangerous young ruffian, who ougot to be indicted."

who ougot to be indicted."

It was not written by Colonel Freese, but by one of the subordinates of the Sentinel, and the Colonel refusing to make the apology demanded, Stockton thereupon drew a stiff cowhide from under his coat and energetically attacked Colonel Freese, who caught him by the coliar and dealt him several blows with his heavy cane, breaking it over his assallant's head. He then took the cowaide from Strickton, and belahored him until he broke away and escaped from the office. He ran bareheaded lown the street to the Morrisville Station, pawned his watch for \$25, and took the through train for

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Habeas Corpus. Court of Quarter Sessions -Judge Payson. Miscellaneous business engaged the Court to-day. A case was heard on habeas corpus in which a party named Zielinski was charged with false proteuses. The facts were that the man went to a shoe store up town and ordered a pair of shoes, which were de-livered to him; he handed the dealer a picce of paper resembling a \$100 note, but which was in reality a hair-renewer advertisement; the dealer passed it to his wife, and gave the man \$35 in good money in change, and the fellow made off with it. Counsel for the relator argued that this was not the statutory offense of false pretenses, and that the prosecutor alone was to blame for failing to exercise ordinary caution in the exercise of his business. The Court, however, remanded him for trial, leaving the form of the indictment to the discretion of the District At-

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY .- The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 246, being a decrease of 3 from those of last week and a decrease of 9 from the correspond-ing period of last year. Of these, 140 were sciults: 105 mg period of last year. Of these, 140 were adults; 105 were rainors; 182 were born in the United States; 53 were foreign; 9 were people of color; and 10 were from the country. Of this number, 49 died of consumption of the lungs; 8 of disease of the heart; 11 of marasmus, 5 of old age, 8 of typhoid fever, 8 of convulsions; 4 of scarlet fever; 13 of inflammation of the lungs; 10 of congestion of the brain; 16 of debilliy, and i of cholers infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards :-

Warus. . 11 Sixteenth.... First ..... & Twentieth. ..... Seventh 8 Twenty-fourth....... Fourteenth. .....

# AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Reopening the Alabama Business.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS An Interview with the President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Settling the Alabama Claims.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Your correspondent called upon the President this morning to ascertain if there was any truth in the statement which appears among the cable despatches this morning, to the effect that Secretary Fish had transmitted a despatch to Mr. Moran, Charge d'Affaires at London, demanding an immediate settlement of the Alabama claims.

The President authorizes me to say that there is no truth whatever in the story. No steps have been taken in the matter of the Alabama claims since the close of the correspondence on the subject by Secretary Fish. The proposition to re-open it must come from England. The President says he would not consent to re-opening it unless he had a regularly accredited minister at Lendon.

New York Polities. The Question of Settling the Alabama Claims.

New York Polities. Several New York politicians, among them Ed. Webster and Mr. Bowen called on the President to-day to urge the removal of Collector Murphy. They spent nearly an hour with him, and came away satisfied that a change will be made in the

### FROM THE DOMINION.

Fire in Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Boulton's flour mill, on the corner of Esplanade and Bay streets, was burned last night. It was one of the most complete flour mills in the Dominion. Loss about \$35,000. Insurance \$11,000 in the Royal & Western.

### FROM THE WEST.

The Vanderpool Case.

DETROIT, Michigan, Nov. 12.—At one o'clock this P. M. the jury in the Vanderpool case at Kalam 1200 was still out, with little prospect of agreement.

### A PLEA FOR SCHOEPPE.

A PLEA FOR SCHOEPPE.

The Condition of Dr. Schoeppe, the Convict of Carlisle.

The following strongly-indorsed petition to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the man who was convicted of having poisoned "Maria Stinnecke, about two years ago, will explain itself:—

Carlisle, Penna. Oct. 24, 1879.—To His Excellency John W. Goary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:—Your undereigned petitioners of the borough of Carlisle would be gleave to represent, in regard to the case of Dr. Schoeppe, confined in the jail of this place, being convicted of causing the death of Maria M. Stinnecke by poisoning, that, whereas the said convict has been closely confined for over twenty months, during which time his health has greatly suffered, he having had several copieus hemerrhages from his lungs within that time, as his subscribing physician testifies below, and whereas this circumstance, connected with the grave doubts expressed by many disinterested medical associations in this country, who have carefully examined the testimory upon which he was convicted, as to thevalidity and conclusiveness of the evidence in establishing his guilt, makes it reasonable and just in the opinion of your petitioners that your executive elemency should be invoked in his behalf; we therefore respectfully pray that you will grant to the said Schoeppe a pardon upon any conditionwhich your Excellency may see proper to stizeh to the same.

pardes upon any conditionwhich your Excellency may see proper to attach to the same.

I hereby certify that the facts herein set forth respect-ing the health of Dr. Schoeppe are correct and true.

F. R. BIXLER, Physician to Jail.

Jos. C. Thompson, Shoriff.

Here follow the sign stures of many respectable citizens of Carlisle.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870. The money market to-day is active and very firm The local demand is chiefly from speculative operators and takes, as usual, the shape of call loaus, but the war rumors from Europe have started up a speculative movement in grain and breadstuffs and quickened the demand for money to the West and Northwest. If this movement continues it may cause some stringency in the money market. Rate

continue very firm at 5 166 1 per cent. on call, and 769 per cent. on prime discounts.

Government bonds are quoted one-half per cent. higher in London this morning, but there is no response here, prices being generally a fraction There was a lively stock market this morning, but

the transactions were limited to the railways. Pitces were better. No State or city securities sold. Reading Railroad sold largely at 50% regular, to 50% b.o.; sales of Pennsylvania at 50%; Lehigh Valley at 50%; Norristown at 100; and Philadelphia and Frie at 26@26%. A few shares of Central Transportation at 50%

900@910: Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 120@135.

MESSRS, WHLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@113%; 5-208 of 1862, 187%@107%; do. 1884; 106%@107; do. 1884; 106%@107; do. July, 1865, 109@1094; do. July, 1867, 109@1094; do. July, 1868, 109%@1094; do. July, 1868, 109%@1094; do. July, 1868, 109%@1094; do. 304%, 1868,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD, \$20000 Am Gold Is. 500 KR D. 200 sk Read R . c. 50 k 5000 City 68 New 102 k 100 de ... 560 50 k 51000 de ... 162 4 400 de ... 18 50 2 5000 Leh V R n bds Cp 98 1000 de ... 18 50 2 5000 N Penna 6s. 98 2 300 de ... 18 100 de ... 50 2 5000 do ... 98 2 300 de ... 18 100 de ... 50 2 5000 Phila & E78. 85 2 100 de ... 18 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, 83 sh Penna R ls. 59 %

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$5000 Wilm & R.R. 78 91
\$1000 W Jersey R. 75 95
\$2000 N PA 78... C. 91% 190
\$2000 N Lib Loan 1003; 100
\$1000 Am Gold 112% 180
\$1000 Bo Cam & Am R.115 do ......ls. 10 ah Cam & Am R. 115

# THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

British Waval Movements.

A Fatal French Sortie. .

News from the African Diamond Fields. LONDON, Nov. 19 -Wheeler, the celebrated dia mond hunter of the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived

British Navat Movements. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The Spectator says that the armament at Malta and Gibraltar has been ordered to be postponed. The port and channel is to go to

fine the bombardment to the fortress of Montmedy. Maritime Intelligence. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19 .- The steamship Scotla,

GLASGOW, Nov. 19 .- The steamer St. Andrew, from Quebec for this port, was signalled of Moville to-day.

52% for both money and account. American securities dull: United States 5-20s of 1862, 86%; of 1865, old, 86; of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 85%. Railways firmer: Brie, 173; Hilmois Central, 108; Atlantic and Great Western, 80.

LONDON, Nov. 19-1-30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. Cloverseed, 41s. 64.

LONDON, Nov. 19-1:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. Cloverseed, 41s. 6d.
Liverpool, Nov. 19-1:30 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; uplands, 9%d.; Orleans, 9%d. Sales to-day, 12,006 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export. Shipments of cotton from Sombay to November 18, 7000 bales. Flour, 25s. Pork, 103s. Linseed oil, £81 6d.

#### A Kuropena Canard Exploded. Despatch to the Associated Frens.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The President this after-noon, on being asked as to the truth of the London telegram on the subject of the a leged despatch to Secretary Moran in reference to the Alabama claims, replied that the first he had heard of the matter was in the morning papers.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Nov. 19 .- Seeds-There is quite an active demand for Cloverseed, and fully \$50 bushels

seed is scarce and in demand by the crushers a \$2.10@2.12. The activity noted in the Flour market continues unabated, and holders are firm in their views. The demand is mos ly speculative, and 2600 barrels sold, including superfine at \$4 50.8475; City Mills do. at \$-125; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.58 (66; Minnesota do. do. at \$6.6659; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.5067; and fancy brands at \$7.25,68, as in quality, including 1188 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour is steady at \$56,525 In Corn Mesi no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is quiet, owing to the difference between the views of buyers and sellers. Sales ence between the views of buyers and sellers. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.38 141 for Indiana red; \$1.40 for old Delaware; \$1.42 for mixed; \$1.45 147 for amber; and \$1.32@1.35 for Iowa spring. Rye ranges from 90 to 95c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales of old yellow at 89@90c.; new do. at 78@82c.; and old Western mixed at 84@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1700 bushels white Western at 55c.; Pennsylvania at 54c.; and Delaware at 55c.;

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 19

7 A. M. ..... 35 | 11 A. M. .... 40 | 2 P. M. .... 39 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

bark Marie Anne, Hein, London, L. Westergaard Br. bark Pawnee, Ankar, United Kingdom, William Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, Demarara, Warren &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Stramer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Mary Comstock, Anderson, 8 days from Bangor, with laths to Alian Knight.

Schr Amelia, Post, 7 days from Newburyport, with mase, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Reed, from Georgetown.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Reed, from Fall River,
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, from Providence.

Schr M. E. Femerick, Dascy, from Fall River,
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, from Providence.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, do.

Schr Rising Sun, Jones, do.

Schr Rising Sun, Jones, do.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, do.

Tug Thomas Jeferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

**NEWS FROM THE DIAMOND FIELDS** 

# FROM EUROPE.

A Canard Exploded.

in this city, and brings a stone valued at £30,000, and weighing 88 carats.

the Levant at once. A Disastrons French Sortle. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- On Wednesday last a sortie was made from Montmedy by two companies o Gardes Mobiles and every one of them was either killed or taken prisoners. The Prassians now con

from New York for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

The Latest Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 19-1 30 P. M .- Consols closed at

FROM WASHINGTON.

changed hands at \$6.15@6.50-the latter rate for a choice lot. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flax-

Nothing doing in Burley and Matt. Whisky is firm, with sales of 25 parrels Western

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Nov. 19.—Arrived, U. S. frigate Piscataqua (now named the Delaware), under Rear-Admiral Rowan, from the Asiatic neet.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Previdence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde

Brig Amy A. Lane, Carver, Liverpool, de. Schr S. A. Reed, Arnold, Pawtucket, R. I., Sinniek-Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Savannah, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr William, Cook,
Schr Elizabeth English, English, Boston,
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett,
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett,
Schr S. C. Smith, Banks, East Boston,
Behr S. L. Russell, Smith, Savannah, Chas. Haslam

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tew of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, NOV. 18. — Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Lothridge, with cheese and butter, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Brasch Office, Nov. 18. — The following barges leave in tow to-night, castward:—

Black Diamond, J. T. Koe, S. H. Deherry, J. S. Oakley, C. V. Houghton, C. A. Silliman, Hi Reed, and C. G. Ash, all with coal, for New York.

F. McWilliams, Robert Adams, and Joseph Lord, with coal, for Philadelphia

J. T. Hedrick, with coal, for Bridgeton.