THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Bazaine and His Accusers

The Paris Electric Lights.

Crime in the West.

A Novel Attempt at Murder.

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

BAZAINE.

The Case of His Accusers—The Charges Against the Marshal in Full.

The conduct of Marshal Bazaine while commanding the Army of the Rhine has been the subject of several communications to the French and Belgian journals. The case of his accusers is placed in its most authoritative form in a report dated October 28, and addressed to the French Government by E. de Valcourt, an officer of the Mobile Guard, attache at the general headquarters of the Army of the Rhine. This report is divided into two parts, the first relating to the military, and the second to the political question.

The following is an extract from the second part:—

"As early as the 20th of October an order of the day was read to the officers, announcing to them that a treaty of peace was about to be concluded between France and Prussia; that the Empress Regent was to be restored to power, and would join the army with her son; lastly, that the army itself would be ordered to march on the rebellious cities, would subdue them, and protect the meeting of the former Chambers at Toulouse; and that these Chambers would ratify the treaty of peace concluded with the Prussians—a treaty the conditions of which, as will be readily understood, was not communicated to the soldiers.

"Unfortunately for Bazaine's plan, the adhesion of King William's Government was less certain than it was at first believed to be. Bazaine—wishing to surrender the army, and not the fortress, over which he had only a restricted power, General Coffinieres being then the superior commander—Prince Frederick Charles declared at last that he declined all arrangements on such terms, and that he would only accept a double capitulation, comprising both the Army of the Rhine, that is, 100,000 men ready for immediate action, and the city and fortress of Metz.

"On the 21st the news arrived of the failure of the *pourparlers;* on the morning of the next day Marshal Bazaine attempted, for the first time, to communicate with the Government of the National Defense, the existence of which until then he had never acknowledged."

The conclusions of the report are these:—

"To recapitulate Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the two months and a half which have elapsed from the battle of the 18th of August (Saint Privat) till now, founding our statements on the above-mentioned facts, we shall say:—

"1. That the Marshal, since the 18th of August, never attempted any sortie of a serious character, and that his attempts to attack the Prussian lines were made only in order that they might afterward serve to his country and in history as excuses for his conduct.

"2. That the Marshal would not attempt a supreme effort which, even in case of a success, would have greatly disorganized his splendid army, and which would no longer have allowed him, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to be the arbitrator of the political destinies of France.

"3. These considerations also explain why the Marshal never consented to recognize the Government of the National Defense, and sought, up to the very last, to collect the remnants of the Bonapartist power, with the view of establishing a Third Empire.

"4. Once convinced that he could only bring France and the Prussians also to adopt ideas of a Bonapartist restoration by adding the disaster of the capitulation of Metz to the other misfortunes which were already weighing down our unhappy country, the Marshal made it his business to hasten the hour of surrender.

"To do this he refused to diminish in good time the forage rations, thus suddenly leaving the 29,000 horses, which composed his cavalry and horsed his artillery, without any kind of food, instead of taking measures for making the resources he had still in hand on the 1st of September, when he made his final great sortie last as long as possible. Also, after many delays, did he consent to lessen the food rations and that, too, at a time when this measure could be of very slight use, as the quantity of provisions to which it could be applied was very small.

"5. In fact, Marshal Bazaine acted in every way with one sole object—namely, to be, and to remain, the master of the political situation in France; and, believing that he could make use of the Prussians to assist him in the execution of his ambitious designs, he wittingly gave up to them the town and fortress of Metz, as well as the French army—110,000 men—encamped within the entrenchments."

THE PARIS DEFENSES.

The Electric Lights on the Fortifications.

The weather about Paris (writes a London *Times* correspondent who is in the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia) is and has been horrible—pelting rain and heavy gales; but, bad as it is, the besiegers profit by it to a certain extent, and work with greater success than would wait their efforts on clear, calm nights. The anxiety of the besieged is evinced by the incessant use of electric lights at the forts.

The lighthouse serves to warn the mariner of his danger. These bright eyes pierce the gloom to detect the approach of an enemy. From north and south, east and west, the rays may be seen slowly spreading through the night like prodigious bull's eyes, and now and then the flash of a gun announces that they have made some important discovery, and salute it with a shell. But, generally, the activity which the gunners displayed some time ago has abated. They seem to have given up the hope of staying the progress of the siege works, and to be preparing for a reply when the attack is made. That is some time distant. The reason assigned for the delay is not in any way connected with peace negotiations. It is simply the necessity of feeding the men before all other things which has caused the impediments to the armament of the batteries. All the horses and carts have been employed in bringing up supplies, and it is or has been in intervals of that work only that the transport of guns and ammunition could be effected. Just think, for example, of the transport needed for the supply of five hundred rounds of two hundred-pound shell for the large mortars, guns, and howitzers. The French may feel they have been too free with their ammunition. It will be an interesting duel between muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders, and no doubt, if the former are beaten, the active partisans of the system in England will say that it is notorious the French guns are the worst muzzle loaders in the world. Their shells are very bad indeed. St. Cloud is full of monsters three feet long with Woolwich studs on them unexploded. If the muzzle-loaders make a good fight of it, as no doubt they will from their great size and stable platforms, it will be hailed as a proof of the excellence of the system.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Effects of the Sensation Drama—A Man Robbed and Thrown Across a Railway Track to Die—His Rescue.

The Louisville *Journal* of Friday last says:—A terrible affair occurred near O'Bannon's Station last night. From a gentleman who visited the place yesterday morning we learn the following particulars:—

Mr. Ross, formerly a captain in the Confederate army, and now agent for the nursery near Hobb's Station, in this county, got off at the station at O'Bannon's from the 6:30 P. M. train Wednesday night. While in the depot a letter was handed him, which he stopped to read by the station-house lamp. A negro came in during the time Mr. Ross was engaged in reading the letter, and picking up his (Mr. Ross') carpet-bag, read the name thereon, and then laying it down went out of the room. Mr. Ross thought nothing particularly of this at the time, but after reading the letter he took up his satchel and started for home. When some distance from the depot, and just as he was entering the woods near the track of the Short-line, he heard some one coming up rapidly behind, who ordered him to halt. As he was turning to see the person making such a peremptory demand, he was struck on the head with a fence-rail, stunning him for the instant. Two men, a negro and a white man, then appeared from the surrounding darkness, the one with the fence-rail, with which the first blow had been struck, and the other with a large knife and pistol, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. Ross. The negro struck him again with the fence-rail, knocking him down, but he was enabled to get on his feet again, when the white man attacked him with the knife, cutting his overcoat and wounding him in several places about the shoulders and body. He fell again, when the white assailant put the pistol to his head, but, for some reason, did not shoot. The negro then beat him again about the head with the rail until he lost all consciousness. When he recovered possession of his senses—he supposes about an hour from the time of the attack—he found that the whole pocket had been cut out of his pantaloons, and all the money he had with him, about $775, had been taken. The would-be murderers had dragged him to the railroad track and laid him across the rails, with the intention, no doubt, of leaving him there for the passage of the 9 A. M. train for this city to consummate their bloody purpose. A few moments before the arrival of the train Dr. Walker and a friend were passing by in a buggy, and heard the moans of the wounded man. They put him in the buggy and took him to a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed. At an early hour this morning Mr. Ross was doing very well, considering the nature of his wounds.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

A New York Thief Dons Female Toggery, Hires Out for a Maid of all Work, and Robs a Family.

A few days ago Mr. Albert Wild, of Williamsburg, advertised in a New York journal for a middle-aged woman who was willing and able to do general housework in his family. On Friday afternoon a tall, awkward looking person, about forty years of age, plainly attired in female costume, called at Mr. Wild's residence and responded to the advertisement. Mr. Wild was absent at the time, and his wife, after questioning closely the "maid of all work," hired her on the spot and set her to work. She expressed a willingness to do any housework required, was not particular as to wages, had a smiling face and a gigantic frame, and appeared to Mrs. Wild to be just the kind of "help" needed in a family where there was a good deal of work to be done. On that evening the maid was treated as "company," and when it was time for the family to retire Mrs. Wild showed her the sleeping apartment provided for her and bade her an affectionate good night, saying that she would get up early in the morning and instruct her as to her daily domestic duties. The maid bade her mistress an affectionate good night also, and both retired. True to her promise, Mrs. Wild rose at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and called at the maid's room. The maid was not there. Mrs. Wild repaired to the kitchen. It had no occupant. The mammoth maid was missing. A further search showed that the following articles were also missing:—Three shawls, one set of furs, one gold neck chain, one set of gold armlets, one dozen of handkerchiefs and three children's safes containing about $10 in coin.

The robber is believed to be a well-known New York male confidence thief, who on this occasion gave the name of Minnie Singer.

PARIS FASHIONS.

City Hats—Crinoline—Style of Make—Dress Materials and Colors.

By the European mail we have the following report of the dress fashion styles which were prevalent and "coming out" in Paris on the 1st of November:—

The Paris bonnet for the winter has a *passe* or front border, very much raised, and, in some instances, completely turned up; it has also a crown, and generally a curtain, the shape of which varies. A distinguishing feature of this winter's modes is the large colored ostrich feather, placed in a curve over the velvet or satin bonnet. Something very like the cap of former bonnets is also worn; it is made of lace and flowers, and worn under the bonnet. Hats are not much worn in town by ladies, unless they be very young ones. The two most striking types of hats are the Franc-tireur, very high in shape and very much trimmed with feathers and velvet, and the Marin hat, black and mauve, with the tri-color ribbon. A kind of bobeche hat is also very becoming, with brim turned up behind and lowered very much in front, very high crown, dented down a little in the middle, with lorsade of black velvet and red gros grain ribbon twisted together and placed round the crown, and in front the tips of black curled feathers, above which rises a panache of red feathers.

Crinoline is decidedly given up this winter; that is, it has become invisible, and is replaced by the tournure Imperatrice, which gives the fulness required at the back of the waist and supports the train of the skirt. This tournure is short for the costume, and for the train-shaped dress a deep flounce is added to it. It is made with percale, and lined with very stiff gauze.

In the making up of the costume there is more simplicity than there was last winter. Usually it now consists of one skirt only and a jacket bodice with deep basques.

The new autumn costumes are made of soft woollen fabrics that are at once light, warm, and elegant; among these cashmere, satin delaine, and llama materials are the nicest. We must also mention the shawl costumes, best in keeping for travelling or the seaside, but also very generally adopted for town wear.

The tartan, Scotch plaid, and vigogne shawls are all suitable for making up these costumes. The complete suit consists of skirt, tunic, and loose jacket with wide sleeves, or else of skirt and casaque. The fringes of the shawl are kept for the trimming of tunic and casaque or jacket.

—The imports of New Haven, Conn., during the past year amounted to $80,890 and the exports to $3870.

—A young lady named Minnie Huntoon, while singing at a church in Jasper county, Ind., on Sunday last, was suddenly struck dumb, and has not since been able to utter a word.

—A gentleman at Toledo, Ohio, has expended $1200 in the building of a "fairy palace." It is twenty-two inches high, and rests upon a stone foundation three inches above ground.

—By a judicious utilization of convict labor, the Monroe County (N. Y.) Penitentiary is soon likely to become a source of profit, instead of a burden, to the tax-payers.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Russian Question.

War Said to be Inevitable.

What is Expected of the United States!

The Prussians in France

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

FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

War in the East Inevitable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Independance Belge* in a despondent article on the Eastern question expresses the fear that war is inevitable, an that all the great powers will have their armie in the field before the first of January.

War Feeling Ardent in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The *Borsen Zeitung* says Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris. The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian empire.

Ignatieff returns to Constantinople with full and particular instructions from the Imperial Government.

The Moral Support of the United States.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The excitement here concerning the Eastern question continues unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the moral support at least of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

The Position of Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Post* this morning denies that Italy has refused to join England and Austria in their opposition to Russia's pretensions.

The Sclavonians Opposed to a War.

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—The *Politik* (Sclavonian organ) says the Sclaves are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Sclave race sympathizes with Russia's designs.

The Feeling in England—Advance of United States Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—There is a steadily increasing public confidence here this morning that there will be no warlike result from the diplomatic quarrel with Russia, and a decidedly firmer tone pervades the general financial and commercial markets. At Frankfort United States bonds, '62, have advanced since Saturday one and one-half per cent., being quoted 93⅝@93¾.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The French Captures at Coulmiers.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The German prisoners the French claim to have taken in the fight near Coulmiers were sick and wounded men left in the hospital.

The Reported Treasure Captured at Metz.

The assertion that forty million francs were found in Metz on its surrender turns out to be untrue.

A Vindication of Bazaine.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A vindication of his course by Bazaine is expected to appear this week. Marshal Burgoyne writes to the *Times* on the subject of the surrender of Metz, sustaining the action of Bazaine.

Odo Russell writes from Versailles that francs-tireurs sought to interrupt his journey thither.

The Bonaparte Movement.

The *Times'* city article this morning intimates that the restoration of Napoleon is on the cards.

TOURS, Nov. 21.—Bourbaki goes to Nevers to take command of the 18th army corps.

It is reported here that Napoleon has written to members of the Provisional Government urging continued resistance to any proposition for the cession of French territory.

The Prussian Success at Dreux—Importance of the Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Prussian headquarters telegraphs via Epernay, 18th inst.:—

"The French were driven back to Chateauneuf and beyond it. The 1st Bavarian Corps were arrested at Etampes in their march towards Orleans, and faced towardsAblis. But as the French fell back in a southwesterly direction, the Bavarians are expected to continue their southward movement, in which the 2d and 4th Cavalry divisions will support them.

"Prince Frederick Charles was at Troves, commanding the 3d, 9th, and 10th Corps. The 10th Corps was proceeding towards Dijon by way of Chatillon-sur-Seine; the 9th was going onward toward Auxerre, while the 3d, via Sens and Fontainebleau, connected with General Von Der Tann.

"Of the Third army, the remainder—not above named in connection with the affairs at Dreux—are stationary in the following positions:—The Guards, at Roissy and Gonesse, concentrating on the latter place; the 4th Corps, at Saint Brice; the 12th at Le Vert; the 23d Division of Infantry at Courbron; the 24th at L'Epine; the 12th Corps of Artillery at Villeparisis; the 12th Cavalry Division at Chantilly, near Creil. The last are to support General Manteuffel. All these are in position for the siege of Paris. The following have orders to be ready for southward movements, to support General Von Der Tann if necessary:—The 2d Bavarian Corps, now at Sceaux; the 6th Corps at Villeneuve-le-Roi; the 11th at Boissy St. Leger; and the Wurtemberg Division at Villiers-sur-Marne. How they will march depends on the line of the French retreat from Dreux, and of the expected French advance from Chateandun. Prince Frederick Charles waits to co-operate."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady; 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 86½; and of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Railways steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 108¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 30½.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—Tallow, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 9¼d.; Orleans, 9⅜d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks firmer. Illinois Central, 110⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Pork, 102s. 6d. New Beef, 117s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 47s. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 32s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; afloat easier at 28s.

FROM THE WEST.

Meeting of the Layman's Institute.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—The Layman's Institute held in this city during the past week closed last night with a large meeting at the First Congregational Church. Addresses were made by several clergymen. A project for the erection of a building by the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo met with great success. Of the $50,000 required for the building $10,000 has been already raised.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accidents in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—John Dixon and Edward B. Kitteridge were killed yesterday while shackling cars, the first named at the Boston and Albany Depot and the other at the Old Colony Depot.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEW OF IT.

General B. F. Butler has written a letter upon the McGarrahan claim, from which we make the following extracts:—

My attention has been called to the several statements of the newspapers about the McGarrahan claim, and its relation to the controversy between Secretary Cox and the President. I do not think the merits and the position of the case are exactly understood by the country; certainly one view of them has not, to my knowledge, been stated.

It became my duty, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to take part in the investigation of the case, and to hear the very long and able arguments on either side in behalf of the McGarrahan claim and that of the New Idria Company for many days during the last Congress; and after the fullest investigation and the most patient thought I could give to the subject—and, I will add, from motives of personal friendship to those urging the claim on the part of McGarrahan—I found myself unable to come to the conclusion that McGarrahan had any rights in the premises.

McGarrahan sought an act of Congress conferring the title of the land on himself upon the ground that he bought without knowledge of any defect in the Gonez title, if any exists, after the judgment of a United States Court had been given confirming that title. The majority of the committee were not convinced of the validity of his claim or of his equitable rights, because, first, Gomez did not appear ever to have had any title, and secondly, that the very ingenious and sole attempt to import the principles of law securing the rights of purchasers, without notice, of commercial paper before it is due, into the law concerning real property, could scarcely succeed. Upon that point the committee were inclined to hold that a purchaser of land bought no greater title than the seller had to sell, however much title the seller might have appeared to have; and for that, and because the matter had been fully adjudicated in the courts, reported against the pretensions of Mr. McGarrahan.

Before going on with the hearing, however, the committee directed its Chairman to request the Secretary of the Interior not to issue a patent to anybody to the land until the committee had finished the investigation in the premises. This request of the committee the Secretary at first promised to comply with, but afterwards was very unwilling to adhere to his promise, being quite desirous, apparently to give a patent to the New Idria Company, and asked the opinion of the Attorney-General, whether he was bound to withhold the patent at the request of the committee. Of course the Attorney-General replied that he was not so bound by law, but the committee came to the conclusion that they would make it very inconvenient for Mr. Cox if he would not listen to their suggestion and keep his promise to them. The Secretary, however, upon consideration, thought it best not to issue the patent till the committee had finished their labors.

In the waning hours of the session, just then closing, there was no time to summon the New Idria Mining Company to make good their title, or further to investigate the same, and it was suggested that the whole matter lie over till the next Congress, and that in the meantime no patent should issue to anybody until the rights of the United States could be determined.

It appears that during the vacation the New Idria Company pressed upon Secretary Cox, and he was about, as his letter shows, to issue a patent to them which would have been good as against the United States. The President interfered to prevent it. It is generally understood that that interference is in behalf of McGarrahan. I do not believe that McGarrahan has any interest in the question whatever, but that the people of the United States have of right millions of property in that claim, which an earnest and careful investigation, in which the Government should be represented, will show to belong to it. The President has only been holding the title to the land in abeyance until the committee of the House of Representatives get through with the investigation, and determine what the rights of the United States are in the premises. For this I think he ought to have the thanks of all honest and judicious men.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE "QUEER" SHOVERS.

How a Jerseyman Was Drawn Into the Web—He Claims to be a Philanthropist—The Prisoners' Discharge.

The parties charged with dealing in counterfeit money, the facts of which have already appeared, were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market. The complainant, who had been detained in the station house all night, in order to insure his appearance against the prisoners, was escorted to the court at 10 A. M. He stated that he had observed the following advertisement in a paper on Sunday last:—

"$1000 a day can be made by parties that are up to snuff, without interfering with their other business. Address W. D. M. Lee, No. 683 Broadway, New York."

Dexter, who, like his former namesake, is "fast," and imagined himself up to snuff, addressed the firm, and received the following circular reply:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Dear Sir—Your favor received. If you really mean business you now hold the key to a fortune in your hands; all you have to do is to unlock it. We want a competent agent in your place; one who will set at work in earnest and pass, at least, $200 per week. If you go in we will agree to appoint no other agent in your place within five hundred miles of you. We will sell you the money under the following guarantees, and you well know it is to our interest to deal honorably with you, not only that you may buy more but so that you may find it to your interest not to blow on us, for we stand high in business elsewhere:—First, we guarantee to send the full amount of our money agreed upon. Second, we guarantee that all the bills are printed from the original plates stolen from Washington. Third, we guarantee the bills are perfect in every respect—dies, numbers, and everything—and cannot be detected from genuine greenbacks, except by the paper. Fourth, we guarantee the paper is excellent, so that not one in 10,000 would ever notice the difference. Fifth, we guarantee that every bill looks like as if it had been carried in the pocket for some time, and not one looks bran new. Sixth, we guarantee if you do not get drunk and let anything out, no one will ever know it, and thus you will have no trouble. Seventh, we guarantee if you now go in with us and remain true, you will never find cause to regret it. We will go into business with you on these guarantees, and you have only to give a solemn pledge never to mention to any living person where you got the money from. On these conditions only we will furnish you as much as you may order on the terms of enclosed circular.

Be sure and address us personally, thus:—

C. BERTININ, No. 688 Broadway, New York.

The routine of business is for the victims to remit them $50 for $500 worth of spurious money, receiving in return a box filled with sawdust and containing the following circular:

NEW YORK, ——, 1870.

Dear Sir:—Do not get discouraged. This is only a blind, and we always use this precaution for fear of detection—if the authorities should happen to get wind of our operations and possibly think to watch any C. O. D. we may send out, and seize the money as you were taking it from the express office. Now, to shield you from any possible danger, we have sent this empty box, which you have a perfect right to buy and carry home. But we have the money securely packed in a different way, and as soon as we get the returns for this package all right we guarantee to send it forward free of charge, and in any event you have a perfect right to receive anything sent free, for there is no proof that you ordered it. We always work on this plan, and it is sure to protect us both, for you have a perfect right to pay for an empty box and also a right to receive anything sent free under seal. We also in this case do not sell the money. We give the money free and sell the empty box. This is a great secret, and we trust you will mention it to no one, as it gives absolute security to us both.

The complainant—who is a verdant young man—endeavored to impress upon the minds of all present in court that he was acting out of pure philanthropy for the benefit of the people of this State, and had left his home in Jersey and parted with fifty dollars of his hard earnings to show these rascals to the public.

Mr. Howe—How would it have been if you had received $500 in counterfeit money?

Wall—I should have run right down to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House as fast as I could and given it to the officers.

As the complainant admitted he had visited this city exclusively for the purpose of purchasing the money, Justice Shandley informed him he was no better than the prisoners, and he would not believe him under oath. He declined to entertain any complaint from Wall, and the prisoners, who are a disreputable looking crowd, left the court room with their counsel, who has no fear of receiving his fee in the money his clients are in the habit of dealing in.—*N. Y. Herald. 20th.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opening of the Term.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning Judge Cadwalader opened the November term of this court, appointing Abraham Becker, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury. He instructed the gentlemen as to their duties in general terms, and dismissed them to their business. As is usual on such occasions, the morning was consumed in the calling of the list to ascertain what cases were ready for trial. The most important cases on the list are those in which parties are charged with false registration.

Reasons for New Trial in Hanlon's Case.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The following are the reasons filed for a new trial in the case of John Hanlon:—

And now to wit, November 21, 1870, the counsel for the above defendant move for a new trial, and file the following reasons in support thereof:—

I. Because the verdict was against the evidence in the case.

II. Because the verdict was against the weight of the evidence in the case.

III. Because the verdict was against the law of the case.

IV. Because the Assistant District Attorney, in opening the case of the Commonwealth, and the District Attorney, in concluding it in argument, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's case, that he (the prisoner) was then a convict on a charge similar to the one on trial.

V. Because the learned Court erred in admitting Dunn as a competent witness to testify.

VI. Because the learned Court erred in admitting in evidence the alleged confession of the prisoner to the witness Dunn.

VII. Because the learned Court erred in admitting the testimony of Daniel McVey to contradict Louisa Reis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 21, 1870.

The active preparations for war now going on in various parts of Europe have created intense interest on this side of the Atlantic, and must have an important bearing on general trade. Already prices have been very much unsettled, and in anticipation of large orders for produce have advanced materially. Under the influence of the more pacific news to-day, we are prepared to learn that the activity on 'Change, noticed during the latter half of last week, has subsided, and that the heavy operators have been bitten. We are pleased to notice that the banks are cautious in taking up speculative paper.

The loan market is moderately active, and prices are without material change.

The gold market is less active and steadier under the influence of the pacific news from Europe. The sales ranged up to noon between 111 and 111⅝.

Government bonds are more active and firmer, prices showing an advance of ⅛@⅜.

Stocks continue active, and prices show a further advance. New City 6s sold at 102⅛.

Reading Railroad was active and firm; sales at 50¾@50⅞. Pennsylvania was sold at 59; Norristown at 100; and Little Schuylkill at 44. 26 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 37⅛ for Catawissa preferred; and 54⅜ for Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad.

Canal shares were in demand. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16½, and Lehigh at 32@32⅛. The balance of the market was quiet but firm.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa Inc Pl L.	105	61 sh Norrist'n R.	s.100
$500 City 6s New.	102¾	5 sh Lit Sch RR.	44
$400 do	102¾	6 sh Read.	.s5wn. 50¾
$2000 C & A m 6s, 89	94½	100 do	.b30. 50¾
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	95½	20 do	.s5. 50¾
$5000 Am Gold	111⅜	100 do	.s10 50-69
$500 Leh 6s, '84	84	100 do	.s10wn. 50-69
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1.	89¼	400 do	.ls. 50¾
261 sh Penna R.	ls. 59	100 do	.c. 50¾
200 sh Leh Nav.	ls. 32	14 do	.s5wn. 50¾
300 do	.ls.b60. 32¾	200 do	.ls.s5.50-81
100 do	32¾	100 do	50-81
27 do	32½	100 do	.b30. 50¾
200 do	ls. 32½	100 do	.b3. 50¾
100 do	.c. 32¾	100 do	.2d. 50¾
400 do	ls. 32¾	100 do	50¾
100 do	.b30. 32¾	100 do	50¾
300 sh Sch N Pf.s.c.	16¼	200 do	ls.s60.50-81
5 do	16¼	200 do	.ls.b3. 50¾
100 do	.c. 16¼		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	111½	10:40 A. M.	111½
10:02 "	111⅜	10:41 "	111⅜
10:12 "	111¾	11:08 "	111½
10:20 "	111⅜	11:30 "	111⅜
10:23 "	111½	11:53 "	111½
10:35 "	111⅜	12:05 P. M.	111⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do. 1865 new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 106¼@106½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110½@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111⅝; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@730.

Philadelphia Cattl Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—The only new feature to record in the Cattle market this week is a somewhat better demand for choice descriptions, which improved a fraction, while the medium and low grades are excessively dull and entirely nominal in value. A few extra lots changed hands at 9¼c., but the range of prices is as follows:—Choice at 8¾@9c., fair to good at 8½@8c., and common at 4½@5½c. ⅌ lb., gross. Receipts 2360 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
85 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9¼.
80 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6@8.
65 Dennis Smith, Western, 6@8.
100 A. Christy, Virginia, 7@8¼.
50 James Christy, Virginia, 7¼@8¼.
75 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 5@7½.
54 P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8.
100 P. Hathaway, Western, 6½@8¼.
84 James S. Kirk, Western, 7@8
46 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
280 James McFillen, do., 7½@9.
75 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@8¼.
139 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@9½.
460 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 5@6½.
116 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@9.
103 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7½.
66 H. Chain, do., 6@6½.
110 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7½.
95 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8½.
150 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
60 H. Frank, do., 7@7½.
31 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 5@7.
34 James Clemsen, Western, 6¼@7½.
42 A. Kemble, do., 6@7½
112 John McArdle, do., 6½@9.
94 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
94 Elcorn, Virginia, 6½@7½.
63 Blumenthal, Western, 6@8.
63 S. Frank, do., 6@7½.
75 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6½@7½.
41 Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@7.

Cows and Calves are in good request, and with a falling off in the receipts prices are firmer. Sales of 150 head at $50@80, as in quality.

Sheep are attracting more attention, and on choice grades we advance our quotations ⅛c. per lb.; sales being effected at 4@4½c. per lb. gross. Common move slowly at $2@3·25 per head. Receipts 14,000 head.

Hogs are dull, and the advance recorded last week has been lost. Sales of 5000 head at $11@10·25 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed continue liberal and the article is in fair demand, with sales of 350 bushels at $6·24. In Timothy no sales were reported. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton.

The activity noted in the Flour market on Saturday has subsided, but holders are not disposed to make concessions, as the receipts and stocks are relatively light. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine, at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is quiet, but firm. Sales of 6000 bushels choice Indiana red at $1·43@1·45; 12,000 bushels do. do. on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·55. Rye ranges from 90 to 92c. for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of old yellow at 89@90c.; 2500 bushels new do. damp at 79c. and old Western mixed at 84@86c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 53@55c.

Whisky may be quoted at 90c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"In financial circles the speculative feeling has found most exercise in the Gold Room, owing to the fresh complications in Europe. Great disappointment was experienced, however, in the comparatively narrow fluctuations in the price of gold, the remembrance of last summer's movement in the precious metal being still too fresh to tempt operators to hold for a heavy rise, not to speak of the normal influences which at this time are adverse to a high price for gold. Hence, while the dealings were very large, the clearances one day amounting to nearly $120,000,000, operators were content with a small profit. The extremes of the week were 110⅞ and 113¼—the latter point being attained when it seemed morally certain that the Gortschakoff-Granville correspondence would lead to war between Russia and England. The excitement was as great almost as if war had been actually declared, so that such an emergency seems to have been almost fully discounted in the price of gold at 113¼. The comparatively small rise is due to a wholesome apprehension of the interference of causes which, without the present disturbance abroad, would incline gold to a point several per cent. below 110. These are, briefly, the highly satisfactory condition of our foreign trade, which, according to the statistics of the Bureau at Washington, left us on the 1st of September with the small balance of only $9,150,000 against us; the continued disbursement of the November interest on the public debt; the approach of January 1, when a further instalment of nearly $38,000,000 coin interest is coming out of the Treasury, and the heavy exports of wheat and cotton. Indeed, as the war in Europe has closed to us the sources if not the supply of many foreign goods which entered largely into our imports, and as the ensuing six weeks are in the height of our exporting season, it would not be at all surprising if on the 31st of December next we shall have exported more than we imported during the year which will then close. Under these circumstances gold at present prices is far from being cheap, particularly if peace in Europe removes the danger of any sudden return of our Five-twenties.

"The Government list was unfavorably affected by the decline of five-twenties in London, the depression being all the greater that gold remained so stationary—a condition of things that invited a speculation in the transfer of bonds from the London to the New York market. The peaceful aspect of affairs at the end of the week suddenly checked the decline, however, and the market closed strong at a sharp improvement.

"The agitation produced by the European complications was made the pretext of more activity in money, but the rate on call, except in a few rare instances, did not run up above six per cent., while the general business of the week was at five and six per cent. On Government collaterals the rate was steadily four to five per cent., with exceptions on Saturday to the large Government dealers at three per cent."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Rotterdam.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr S. A. Crawford, Young, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co
Schr M. E. Femerick, Daisey, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. A. Read, Arnold, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Bath, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co. Off the Cross Ledge, yesterday afternoon, saw bark Hawthorne, from Liverpool, coming up under sail.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.
Schr John C. McShain, Cavenaugh, from