VOL. XIV-NO. 123.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# Report of Secretary Cox.

FIRST EDITION

The New Indian Policy.

The Pacific Railroads.

Inside Life at Paris.

The Red Republican Riots.

Credulity of the People.

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY COX.

The Patent Office-Success of the New Indian Policy-The Pacific Railroads. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The report of the Hon. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, dated October 31, gives a clear statement of the various classes of Mexican grants now giving the Land Office so much

Trouble.

The Patent Office is represented to be in an excellent condition. The Secretary says:—

"I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and marked ability with which the Commissioner has discharged his arduous duties. The office is now in excellent working order. The Examining Corps, with very few exceptions, is composed of men whose qualifications have been tested by severe competitive examinations, and who have shown peculiar fitness for the work on which they are engaged. The standard for clerical appointments has been raised, and the efficiency of the service greatly improved. Where vacancies occur service greatly improved. Where vacancies occur among the examining clerks they are filled by the appointment of such applicants as upon thorough ex-amination give satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform the labor of second assistant examiners.

That system, inaugurated with my sauction, has had a beneficial influence upon the personnal of the office. A spirit of emulation has been incited, and the occupants of inferior places are encouraged in the pursuit of those special duties which will ultimately enable them to fill with credit and efficiency the highest positions. It has also induced a sense of security as to the terrire of their appointments, and festered a feeling that ability and faithful service will be promptly recognized and justly re-

On the subject of Indian affairs the Secretary

On the subject of Indian affairs the Secretary Bays:—
During the past year the department has habitually pursued that policy which was begun by your direction. The results have proven most conclusively its wisdom, and shown that even under circumstances of Liore than ordinary irritation a a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest savage. The labors of the unpaid commission of citizens, who have been co-operating with the Indian agencies, have been very valuable during the past year. They personally superintend the purchase of Indian goods, a work requiring more than a month of their time in the early summer. Sub-committees of the body were premore than a month of their time in the early summer. Sub-committees of the body were present at the payment of money to the civilized nations in the Indian Territory, and aided in the negotiation which has resulted in the final settlement of the Osage difficulty. They attended the conferences in this city with the Sioux, and have since visited them, as well as the wild tribes to Wyoning and Dakota. Their work of Inspection in Wyoming and Dakota. Their work of inspection has been extended to Oregon and Washington Ter-ritory. They have shrunk from no self-sacridee, toll, or danger, in endeavoring to make the policy you have adopted towards the Indians an entire success. The healthful effect of their induence and advice is cheerfully acknowledged by the Department and Indian Bureau, and has inspired a just confidence in the honesty of the transactions which have been concluded under their supervision. The Friends to whom agencies in Northern and Central superintendencies were originally assigned. have most faithfully and industriously continued have most faithfully and industriously continued their beneficent work with a success evening greater than could have been reasonably expected. Since the passage of the act of Congress making it impracticable to continue military officers in charge of Indian agencies, under your directions the field has been subdivided, and various missionary associations of the country have been invited to occurry the same relations to them. been invited to occupy the same relations to them as those which the Friends have to agencies under their control. The objections which would naturally arise to the co-operation of the religious bodies in governmental work have been obviated so far as possible by inviting the fass:stance of all missionary associations which have taken part in the work of

than would otherwise be possible.

Whenever a mission school has been established, it has been understood that you would appoint an agent in sympsthy with the mission, so that its in-fluence for g od might be increased by the whole force of Government patronage. If the Indians are to be improved in condition, our policy must be essentially changed so that provision for wants of the maimed and aged shall be treated merely as a temporary expedient, whilst the training of the children in the ways of civilization shall be a controlling and permanent feature of the system. On this point I will add that the Commissioner of Education is carnestly endeavoring to procure such in-formation with regard to the proper and successful modes of Indian Government as may enable his Bureau to co-operate most thoroughly with the Indian Office. The estimated expenses of the Indian service for the coming fiscal year including appropriations which may be necessary to meet the interest on non-paying stocks held in trust, will be \$5,070,000, against an appropriation of \$6,150,040 for the current year, showing a reduction of \$1,080,000.

The preliminary report of the census is now printing, and will appear during the earlier part of the next session of Congress. This will necessarily be confined to general statistics, exhibiting the population by aggregates and by classes of each county in the United States, from 1790 to 1870, inclusive. Over 2300 counties will appear. The table of simil civil subdivisions embraces over 20,000 items. The volumes containing agricultural, manufacturing. social, and miscellaneous statistics will be ready by April. The organization of the Bureau has afforded an opportunity of applying the principle of competi-tive examination. Those who desired clerical em-ployment were sent before a commission, and required to answer in writing a series of written ques tions, and were credited accordingly. The clerical force employed has been as large as possible, in the belief that the statistics furnished by the census will lose much of their value unless they are presented

civilizing the Indians. A preference of any denomi-nation or sect has thus been avoided, and labors already performed are utilized to a greater extent

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amounts to \$33,753,999. of which \$33,762,500 has been paid. The total receipts of the road for the year ending June 30, 1870, were \$33,443,-710-81; expenses, \$5,649,573-45; net carnings, \$2,644,-797-93. The entire cost of the road at that due was \$168,722,130; the amount of indebtedness of the company, \$75,486,698.608.01, of which \$27,326,512 were for United States bonds. A copy of the consolidation articles of the Central Pacific Railroad has been filed in this department. Stock to the amount of \$48,400,100 has been subscribed, and \$48,378,740 paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers and freight for the year ending June 30, 1870, were \$6,070,172; expenses. \$3,542,212; net earnings, \$2,527,960. The indebtedness of this company amounts to \$67,079,730, of which \$77,851,000 was to the United

to the country at as early a day as possible.

States.
The stock subscription of the Central Branch of the Union Pacine Railway is \$1,000,000, of which \$980,600 has been paid. The expenses on account of road and fixtures have been \$3,723,760. Stock of the Kansas Pacine Rallway to the amount \$5,072,500 has been subscribed and paid in. T ndebtedness of the company is \$18,462,350, of which \$6,863,000 was to the United States. The cost of the construction of 1533 miles of main line is estimated at construction of 1833 miles of main line is estimated at \$25,000,000. The initial point of the Pacific Railroad is near Springfield, Mo. Fifty miles are now completed, at a cost of \$2,760,840. The company has issued bonds secured by mortgage on its lands to the amount of \$2,000,000. The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad already subscribed is \$4,470,000, of which \$1,788,000 has been paid. The cost of the road is \$4,644,432; indebtedness, \$5,044,320. At the close of the last fiscal year, the amount of subscription stock of Southern Pacific Railroad was \$1,800,000, actually paid in \$280,000. It has contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad for the sum of \$2,170,000,

gold, payment to be made and possession to be taken by the first of December next.

The Northern Pacific Railread filed maps designating routes of road. Instructions were thereupon issued for the withdrawal in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, of odd numbered sections of land, to which price adverse rights had not attached, within twenty miles, and in Washington Territory south of Seattie of such section within forty miles each side cattle, of such section within forty miles each side

of the road.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern branch, now the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Company, the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibsan Railroad Company, were fully heard in the right of their respective companies to construct railroads from the southern boundary of Kansas through the Indian Territory, I also considered the objections of representatives of certain Indian tribes, through whose lands the projected lines of road would pass. After a most careful examination, I reached the conclusien that the existing laws and treaties authorized the construction of one railroad on certain conditions, which neither company had then performed. On a subsequent hearing it was shown that the first-named company had completed its road to a designated point on that boundary, and I held that it was entitled to extend its line through said Territory.

Life in the Besieged City. Balloon Letter No. 2 to London Dailg Nows.
CERDULITY OF THE POPULACE.

The siege is one long holiday to the working classes. They are as well fed as ever they were, and have absolutely nothing to do except to play at soldiers. Although the troops are unawle to hold the villages within the fire of their forts, they are under the delusion that—to use the favorite expression—the circle in which we are inclosed is gradually but surely being enlarged. I was this morning buying cigars at a small tobacconist's. "Well," said the proprietor of the shop to me, "so we are to destroy the Prussians in twenty days." "Really," I said. "Yes," he replied, "I was this morning at the Mairie; there was a crowd before it complaining that they could not get meat. A gentleman—a the Mairie; there was a crowd before it complaining that they could not get meat. A gentleman—a functionary—got upon a stool. 'Citizens and citizenseses,' he said, 'be calm; continue to preserve the admirable attitude which is eliciting the admiration of the world. I give you my honor that arrangements have been made to drive the Prussians away from Paris in twenty days.' 'Of course,' added my worthy bourgeols, 'this functionary would not have speken thus had the government not revealed its plans to him.'" At this moment a well-dressed individual entered the shop and asked for a subscription for the construction of a machine which he had invented to blow up the whole Prussian army. I expected to see him handed over to a sian army. I expected to see him handed over to a policeman, but instead of this the bourgeois gave him two francs! What, I ask, is to be expected of a city peopled by such credulous fools, and the government fools them to the top of their bent?

THE RED RIOTS ON OCT, 31ST. Had General Trochu been a wise man, he would have anticipated this movement, and not rendered himself ridiculous by being imprisoned with his council of lawyers and orators for several hours by a mob. The workingmen who performed this feat seemed only to be actuated by a wild desire to fight seemed only to be actuated by a wild desire to fight out their battle with the Prussians, and not to captulate. They seem to wish to be led out, and imagine that their undisciplined valor would be a match for the German army. They showed their sense by demanding that Dorian should be at the head of the new Government. He is not a demagogue, he has written no despatches, nor made any speeches, nor decreed any Utopian reforms after the manner of his coheagues. But unlike them, he is a practical man of business, and this the working men have had discernment enough to disworking men have had discernment enough to discover. They are hardly to be blamed if they have accepted literally the rhetorical figures of Jules Favre. When he said that, rather than yield one Favre. When he said that, rather than yield one stone of a French fortress, Paris would bury itself beneath its ruins, they believed it. I need hardly say that neither the Government nor the bourgeois have the remotest intention to sacrifice either their own lives or their houses merely in order 10 rival Saragossa. They have got themselves into a ridiculous position by their reckless vaunts, and they have welcomed M. Thiers as an angel from heaven, because they hope that he will be able to save them from cutting too abourd a figure I should not be surprised, however, if the Govern-ment continues to resist unth the town is in real danger or has suffered real privations. If the Parisians take it into their heads that they will be to palm themselves off as heroes by cont for a few weeks longer their passive attitude o opposition, they will do so. What inclines them to submit to conditions now is not so much the capitulation of Bazaine as the dread that, by remaining much longer isolated, they will entirely less their hold on the provincials.

A SIEGE PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE. Like all others, the Theatre Francais has been c osed since the Prussian investment became a cer-tainty, and its foyer has been turned into an ambulance. Some hardy spirits have timidly suggested that the mere fact of the Prussians being out side the walls constitute no reason why we should be plunged into unredeemed metancholy within, and the performance was the first step towards admitting the possibility of a little recreation. Like all first steps, it was a very short one, and bore an absurd air of compromise. That boring old gentleman, M. Legeuve, favored us with a conference, which means that he sat down behind a table and spoke to us a speech of the feeblest description, interlarded with small jokes and pointless anecdotes. Then we had a scene, "Pour les Blesses," as well played as it could be by Farart and Coquelin, an act of Horaca and two acts of The Misanthrope. The actresses wore morning cress, and the actors the tail-crats and white kid gloves of society, the effect of which, when imported into classical plays, was extremely when imported into classical plays, was extremely depressing. Maubaret, struggling in such a costume with the part of a fine old Roman father, was painfully ill at ease, and the illusion of the scene was of course entirely lost. Mad'lle Agar brought the performance to a close by singing the 'Marseillaise' as she alone can sing it, though she too evidently felt the loss of that conventional costume which, as a neighbor remarked to me, 'makes her show her fine arms'. The manly and moving strains of the great chant seem particularly moving strains of the great chant seem particularly swarthy skip, burning black eyes, and wild gestures she looks the very impersonation of that spirit which Rouget de l'Isle first translated into melody. Many times a day has the song been heard during the last three months, but it has lost none of its effect, and the audience visibly trembled with excitement when the trumpet-like chorus arose. As an experiment, the opening of the theatre was a great success, so great that not a place was to be had three hours after the performance had been

# The Big California Prize.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. Yesterday the office of Dore & Peters was thrown into a flutier by the presentation of No. 154,077, the ticket which won "the big prize." It was eagerly scanned, turned, twisted. compared with 'stubs," and pronounced all correct, and then a check for the amount won was made out and placed in the hands of a member of the firm of Seligman

A LETTER FROM MR. HELLMAN. The following letter has been received by the firm

The following letter has been received by the firm of Seligman & Co., in this city:—

New York, Nov. 2, 1870.—Messrs. J. W. Seligman & to., San Francisco—Dear Sirs:—We beg to hand you inclosed (through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s mail) the lucky ticket of the San Francisco Library Lottery, No. 154,077, being a full ticket of five coupons, purchased by our Theodore Hollman, and by him transferred to our Jesse Seligman, for which you will please collect the grand prize of \$100,000, coin, from the Treasurer of the Bank of California.

Ten thousand deliars of this amount is to be ex-

Ten thousand deliars of this amount is to be expended immediately for charitable objects—\$5000 in San Francisco and \$5000 in New York. The first mentioned we leave to your judicious distribution, not lorgetting the Asylum for the Blind.

# We have taken the precaution of having two true copies of said tickets taken by a commissioner for the State of California, one of which you will get, the other we reserve. We are, dear sirs, yours, very truly, J. W. SEL GMAN & CO.

We find the following lively correspondence in the Mattoon (id.) Journal:—
PIPER CITY, Oct. 1, 1879.—Mr. S. P. Warren:—Enclosed find \$10 for apothecaries License. I cannot understand why I should be compelled to pay a tax that my neighbors have not puld. The other drug store has not paid the tax this year or last. 

REPLY. Loda, Ill., Oct. 4, 1876.—Dr. A. J. Boat, Piper City:

—Your letter of the 1st inst., enclosing \$10 to pay
your special tax as apothecary, has been received.
Enclosed find your receipt, also my picture, with my
weight (206 pounds); please take a good look at it
before you fully make up your mind what you will
do. Yours,

S. P. Warren, Dep. Col.

#### A NEW MOTOR.

Street Car Run by Compressed Air—The Bra i Three Cent Fares at Hand.

The Chicago Republican of the 21st instant says:—
It looks as if a new era in intramural transportation, if not in all locomotion, had arrived, with the invention and practical application in Chicago, on Saturday last, of Myers' patent pneumatic street car. The problem how to convey passengers through large cities without the expense of horses or the danger and inconvenience of steam engines has been studied with great interest not only by those connected with railway management, but by the metropolitan public at large, almost every member metropolitan public at large, almost every member of which knows the question of transportation to and from work to be an essential element of the supreme question of bread and butter itself. THE INVENTION.

After a series of experiments, Mr. Myers achieved the object for which he aimed, and upon October 18, 1870, received a patent upen his pneumatic street

The compressed air is contained in four tanks built into the room of the car. Three of these tanks are for general use, while the fourth contains a reserve, to be used only in cases of necessity. The tanks are built of copper, capable of holding, in all, 150 cubic feet of air, and of withstanding 250 pounds pressure to the square inch. The number and size of tanks can be increased or lessened, according to the distance required to be run.

The machinery, consisting of two small engines similar in construction to the ordinary steam engine, but simpler, is situated under the seats, at one end, and connects with the axle at the opposite end by a crank movement. The compressed air is contained in four tanks

by a crank movement.

HOW IT IS WORKED. The engines are controlled with a small lever (same as locomotive), which can be used at either end of the car, as is required. The direction of the car is reversed by a simple contrivance attached to the piston rod, and may be controlled, like the throttle valve, from either end. THE TRIAL.

On Saturday afternoon last a trial of the pneu-On Saturday afternoon last a trial of the pneumatic car was made, from the Hyde Park dummy station, on the Chicago City Railroad.

Thirty passengers got aboard, and, with a slight turning of the lever, were off on the trial trip. The first mile, which was a little up grade, was ran in 9 minutes and 40 seconds, at an expense of 40 pounds of air. After running three miles, and with but twenty pounds of air remaining in the tanks, the engines were started as readily as at first, and still continued to work when the gauge indicated but three pounds. The entire distance made was three miles and a quarter, and the time required a trife over thirty minutes. The greatest satisfaction was over thirty minutes. The greatest satisfaction was oxpressed by all present. An opinion that it would

REVOLUTIONIZE THE STREET-CAR BUSINESS was freely expressed by everybody, and certainly with good reason. The additional expense of fitting up cars with the necessary fixtures, together with the machinery for supplying the air, would be compensated for by the fewer number of cars required to do the same amount of work; the time made by the pneumatic car being much quicker—in fact, as fast as safety will permit. Then again, the large number of horses requiring feed, care, and driving could be disposed of at less than half their cost, and more than meet the expense of the change.

#### REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

The Wife of a Prominent Citizen of Chicago Becomes Insane and Throws Herself Over Ningara Falls. The tale which commenced with the advertising of

The tale which commenced with the advertising of Mrs. T. M. Avery, in the Republican of Saturday, has a terrible and tragical ending. Mrs. Avery disap-peared at 4:30 o'clock o'clock on Friday afternoon, and search for her was immediately instituted. A CLEW.

During the forenoon a telegram was received by the police authorities from Niagara Falls, asking whether a man named T. M. Avery resided in Chicago, and saying that a woman, who had registered her name at one of the hotels at the Falls as Mrs. Hill, had left a letter there for him, previous to having committed suicide. Mr. C. E. Culver, a friend of Mr. Avery's, in whose hands the matter was placed, telegraphed back for the contents of the letter, and for any particulars which could be letter, and for any particulars which THE WORST FEARS BEALIZED.

The reply established beyond all doubt that the writer of the letter was Mrs. Avery. The particulars, so far as known, are as follows:—Mrs. Avery strived at the Falls on Saturday night, and registered as Mrs. Hill, as before stated. Nothing in her conduct excited notice on the part of those who witnessed her arrival. Yesterday morning she left the house, going towards the Falls, and was seen to THROW HERSELF OVER

into the boiling mass of waters. She was, of course, swept beyond all chance of early recovery, and no doubt dashed to pieces upon the rocks below Nothing indicating that the body had been recov-MRS. AVERY

was twelve years ago taken wth a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which she was ill a long time, and when the disease left her it was discovered that her sickness had impaired her mental faculties. She has ever since appeared dejected, audjimagined her-self a burden to her friends and to herself. She had made no effort to take her life, but a constant watch was kept upon her movements.

The unfortunate lady had a very large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Thomas M. Avery, the bereaved husband, is one of our best-known citizens, prominent in the lumber trade, wealthy, and a Christian man, liberal in mind and purse. The present is the second tra-gical event which has visited his near kindred within a brief period, a brother having committed self-de-struction at Toledo only a few months since. He has the warm and heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.—Chicago Republican.

# WESTON'S WALK.

Progress of the Task in New York. At half-past 10 o'clock last night, Weston, having concluded his eightieth mile, retired to rest. The physicians in attendance then examined his condiphysicians in attendance then examined his condi-tion, and found that his health was in no way af-fected by his exertions. His pulse was full and regular, and no signs of weakness were found. He at once went to bed, and very shortly fell into a

ound sleep.
At two minutes before five o'clock this morning he left his room, and, without breaking his last, resumed his walk. He walked rapidly until two minutes before seven o'clock, by which time he had completed ten miles. He then rested for ten minutes, sitting down in a chair, with his feet resting on a table, and covered with a warm rug. minutes past seven o'clock he left his seat and again resumed his walk, stepping along easily and appa-

rently unconscious of fatigue.

At thirty-three minutes past seven o'clock, however, he began to feel the effects of his efforts and was compelled, by violent headache, to desist. He accordingly stopped, and after resting three-quarters of an hour his appetite returned, and he ate a hearty breakfast of broiled chicken and eggs. ate a hearty of east ast of broiled chicken and eggs.
At five minutes past nine o'clock he was able to resume, and walked with greater ease to himself than he had done before. He now set himself hard at work, and maintained a steady pace. At twenty minutes to two o'clock he had completed his one hundred and tenth mile, having walked thirty miles since he started th's morning.

He then took abother rest, and again lay with his necessary with regard to be about the reference of the rest and again lay with his necessary with regard to be a started the rest and again lay with his necessary with regard to be a second with regard to the rest and the res

egs up, covered with rugs an I blankets. He refused to order his dinner at that time, but asked for crackers and tes, which were brought to him, and of

which he sparingly partock.

Having lost one hour and a half this morning while suffering from headache, it was apparent that he would have to make up the dediciency. The speciators then were rather surprised when, after sitting for a quarter of an hour, he stepped on to the track and began to walk round at a very easy, almost a slow pace. At this time he certainly was not walking at the rate of more than three miles as how. miles an hour.

After waking a mile, he threw off his coat and

vest, and started off at an extraordinary pace. At this moment the band began to play the hackneyed air of "Shoo Fly." The music seemed to have a most inspiring effect upon Weston, who increased his pace continually, until he was walking at the rate of seven miles an hour, and even this great pace be frequently exceeded. Several men tried to see he frequently exceeded. Several men tried to walk by his side, but were compelled either to stop or to break into a run.—N. Y. Post last escaing.

-A scarcity of money is Nashville's complaint. A large grocery merchant says that, with a stock of \$60,000, his cash receipts for one day amounted to \$2.

—Two negroes in Cuthbert, Georgia, had a butting match the other day. After sixty-four rounds they became disgusted with the mono-

tony of the thing and quit.

—The thousand Chinamer who are working on the Chattanooga Railroad, in Alabama, do not give satisfaction, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in that section.

# SECOND EDITION

# THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Siege of Montmedy Raised.

French and Prussian Movements.

The Eastern Question.

England Has no Sufficient Army. Her Allies Are Bankrupt

What then will England Do?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste

FROM EUROPE. THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Siege of Montmedy Raised. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Reports of military movements in the North of France have been received this morning quite encouraging for the French. It is reported that the Prussians who have been besieging Montmedy and Mezieres for the past few days have suddenly raised the siege and gone towards the interior of France. Expected Attack on Lille.

The city of Lille is well armed, provisioned, and garrisoned. The citizens are expecting a siege, and the manufacture of mitrailleuses and other arms is actively going on in the town. Lille is a first-class fortification, and is thought by engineers to be nearly as strong as Metz and Four French fron-clads.

are in port at Torbay, and another is at Brixham taking in coal.

Affairs in Parls.
BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The Independance Belge of this city has dates from Paris to the 19th. received by balloon. It is said that an organization called the Civic Guard, composed mainly of foreigners, has been completed in Paris. Many of the inhabitants who are at for service have also been enrolled. This body executes the orders of the Government, distributes rations to the citizens and soldiers, and performs other services of a similar nature. The morale of the people was excellent. For two days the Prussians had been firing on the engineers who were at work in front of Fort Ivry. Forts Vannes and Issy returned the fire. Victory of the Franc- Pireurs.

The Franc-tireurs surprised the Prussians near Banget on the 18th, killing four of them. The Germans were massing on the northern side of the city, near St. Denis. The people of Paris have not heard anything from Tours since the 24th of October.

The Prussian Advance. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- Advices from Tours have been received up to Tuesday, the 23d instant. The day before the Mobile Guard opposed the Prussians four hours before giving way.

The Prussians threaten Nogent le Rotron and Le Mans with a force three thousand strong. Another force is moving towards Argentan. The German line extends from Senoches to Auxerre, taking in Dreux.

It is denied that the army of the Loire is to move towards Paris. The commands of Bourbaki and Fiery and Michel in the north of France have been suppressed, and the entire district assigned to General Farre.

French Military Movements. General Bourbaki is expected at Tours to command the 18th army corps in the army of the Loire.

General Manteuffel's presence at Gisors prevents General Bourbaki from joining his new command.

# THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Anxious to Avold a Confilet. CHNSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.-It is believed that the Sublime Porte is auxious to avoid a conflict with Kussia, and is urging the great powers to consider the demands made by Russia.

Austria Getting Rendy. VIENNA, Nov. 21 .- The soldiers whose terms of service have expired are only dismissed on furlough, in view of possible complications on

the Black Sea difficulty. England Has No Army for Foreign Service. LONDON, Nov. 23. - The Muscow papers are less insolent and confident than those of St.

Petersburg. The Dake of Cleveland writes to the Times this morning arguing against a war between England and Russia. The English, he says, have no army for foreign service. England has no allies but Austria and Turkey, and they are

It is reported here to-day that Turkey, for the sake of peace, is axxious to have the Black sea opened, the course recommended at Vienna.

Russin will be Reasonable. The Telegraph this morning says that the Russian reply is expected on Thursday. It is generally thought it will not be unfriendly. Austria and Italy.

Some official statements have been received from Vienna to-day. It is denied that Austria has proposed a conference relative to the Eastern question. It is also denied that Italy declines to co-operate with England and Austria for enforcing the provisions of the Paris treaty. The News More Warlike.

LONDON, Nov. 23-130 P. M .- The news is more warlike again to-day. At this hour there is considerable excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the market for American securities and railway shares is flat. The rumor is now current of a hostile despatch from Russia, which has had a paralyzing effect on the street.

This Morning's Queintions.

London, Nov. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92%@93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; and of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 86%. Stocks are steady; Eric, 19%; Hinois Central, 111; Great Western, 32.

Livarpool., Nov. 28—11:30 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; midding uplands, 9%d.; midding Orleans, 9%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Corp., 31s.@31s. 3d.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Albany, Nov. 28.—At the meeting of the Canal Commissioners held on Monday, it was resolved to close the canals on Thursday, De-

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 23.—Stocks steady. Money 426
per cent. Gold, 1112. 6-20s, 1832, coupon, 107%;
do. 1964, do., 167; do. 1865, do. 167%; do. 1835,
new, 169%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-40s.
106%; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 91%; Cantoloco, 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 24%;
Reading, 101%; Adams Express Co., 65%; Michigan
Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Michigan
Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois
Central, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 42%.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 23.—Cotton active and irregular; sales 4000 bales uplands at 16%c.; Oriesns at 17c.; Flour easier; sales 9500 barrels State at \$4.90@6.25; Ohio at \$5.80@6.30; Western at \$4.90@6.60; Southern at \$5.90@8.25. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales of 50.600 bushels new spring at \$1.32@1.33; red Western at \$1.40@1.42; white Michigan at \$1.50. Corn advancing and stock scarce; sales 29.000 bushels new mixed Western at 90@91c.; old at 94c. Oats firmer; sales \$3,000 bushels Ohio at 63%@64c.; Western at 63@65%c. Beef dull. Pork nominal Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 87%c. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 87% c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Nov. 23 — Cotton firm at 16 316 4c.
Flour dull and less firm. Wheat dull; choice whise, \$1.75@1.50; good to prime, \$1.40@1.65; prime to choice red, \$1.50@1.76; fair to good, \$1.30@1.50; common, \$1.10@1.40; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.30.21.33. Corn firm; white, 80c.; yellow, 83c. Oats firm at 51@58c. Rye better at 70@85c. Mess Pork quiet; old, \$20; new, \$24.50. Bacon firm; clear sides, 1836c; shoulders, 153@153c.; no clear ris offered; hams, 21@24c. Lard quiet at 15@154c. Whisky steady at 90c.

#### A BOY MURDERER.

Trial of a Boy Ten Veurs Old for Manslaughter
—He is Acquitted.

John Butler, the lad who killed Augustus Thau by striking him with a base-bail but on the 1st of August last, was tried in the Hudson county (N. J.) Court of Sessions yesterday upon the indictment for manslaughter which the Grand Jury had found against him. The prisoner, a bright boy ten years of age, came in court, accompanied by his mother, who had walked with the officers and her son from the isil.

The case was opened by District-Attorney Garres. The case was opened by District-Attorney Garreston, who briefly recited the circumstances connected with the tragedy. John Retter testified that the deceased Than, a boy of 12 years, and Butler were together playing base ball, in the village of Greenville, on the 1st of August, when a dispute arose, and Butler struck Thau with his bat on the right side of the head. Mrs. Butler, who witnessed the blow, came and held young Than after he was hart until he had recovered from the dizziness occasioned by the blow. Than afterwards went to his home. by the blow. Than afterwards went to his home.

Mis. Johanna Benner testified that after the first

blow was struck Butler attempted to strike again, but his mother stopped him.

Mrs. Thau, the mother of the dead boy, testified that her son went out to get ice cream, and that she saw no more of him until late in the afternoon upon her return home from an afternoon call, when she found him crying and complaining of headache; she put him to bed and applied a mustard plaster to his ston ach and ice to his head; at daylight on the fol-lowing morning she summoned Dr. Wilkinson; at noon her son became delirious, and at midnight died. Mrs. Than was deeply affected, and gave her testimony in tears.

Dr. Wilkinson testified that Thau died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow from a blant

the only one who was near the boys at the time of the quarrel, deposed that a little boy came to her in the afternoon of the day of the fata! quarrel, and informed her that augustus Than had knocked her son down and was beating and kicking him. She immediately went out and met Johnny, who came limping towards her.

Then sugustus came up and commenced to ex-

plain the matter, when Johnny told him that he lied. Augustus replied, giving Johany the lie-upon which Johany struck him with the pat. Witness took the bat from her son. She afterwards asked Augustus to let her see his head. He did so, and threatened to murder Johnny if he caught

On the part of the defense no testimony was offered, Mr. Winfield basing his defense upon the claim that the prisoner was too young to be responsible for the deed. Judge Randolph charged the jury, and after an absence of ten minutes they returned a verdict of

North Carolina's State debt is \$18,000,000. -According to the new police system in New Haven, no unmarried man will be allowed to serve upon the force.

-It is estimated that 20,000 sheep and 4000 head of battle have been driven out of Aroos-took county, Maine, the present season.

—The latest sensation in Nashville is an open

top carriage, a pair of black chargers, a driver in livery, covered all ever with brass buttons. On the inside of the carriage are two pretty ladies and a gentleman, engaged in the sale of prize candy packages, each of which is warranted to contain a gold or silver coin, from twenty-five cents to ave dollars in gold.

-A meeting of prominent citizens of New Haven has been held to devise some means to bring the claims of the Yale Scientific School before the citizens of New Haven. It was stated that the work of last year had added \$70,000 to its funds, but there was still a pressing need of money. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon those who are able to contribute to its aid, and ask them to do so.

—A German named Byers came to grief in Milwaukee on Saturday. He had put away in an old chest, among refuse papers and rags, \$500 in Government bonds, which fact he had jealously concealed from his wife. She, like a tidy housekeeper, desiring to get the rubbish out of the way, sold the mass to a ragpicker, and thus disappeared the hoarded earnings of years, for the ragpicker cannot be found. -In Green county, Iowa, the other day, some lade at one of the district schools smoked a

skunk in a hollow tree until it became losensible, when they carried it to the school-house, and put it in the teacher's desk, which was the repository of all the school books. The animal remained there from Saturday night until Mouday morning, when the teacher rolled desk and all out of doors, and rolled his clothes into a hole in the ground.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Wednesday, Nov. Et. 1870.

Owing to the national holiday to-morrow public business will be suspended, and all offices where State, city, or national business is transacted will be closed. Our usual market and financial reports will, of course, be omitted. The money market is rather more active, as the wants of to-morrow have to be provided for in advance, but we notice no pressure for loans that may not be readily rates. Call loans are active at 51/26614 per rates. Call loans are active at 51/26614 per that may not be readily supplied at existing cent., according to collaterals, and prime counts on short dates at 7@9 per cent. for wellendorsed paper.
Gold is more active and stronger. Sales at

111% and closed at 112. Government bonds are still firm, with a gene-ral advance on all the new bonds. Stocks continue active and strong. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 10414, and third do. at 107. City 6s, old bonds,

changed hands at 101 and new do, at 102%.

In Reading Railroad the sales were large at 50% @50 94, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania was in good request, with some sales at 57; Camden and Amboy sold at 115; Lehigh Valley at 5914; and Catawissa preferred at 374, b. o.; 26, was offered for Philadelphia and Eric, and 45, for North Pennsylvania.

Canals were very quiet, with a solitary sale of Lehigh at 3214, b. o. The balance of the list attracted some attention, but the transactions were unimportant. MERRES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113; (\$1133; do. 1862, 107; (\$6. 1864, 166; (\$6107); do. 1865, 106; (\$6107); do. 1865, 106; (\$6107); do. 1865, 106; (\$6107); do. 1868, do. 199; (\$6109); do. 1868, do. 199; (\$6109); do. 1868, do. 199; (\$6109); do. 1868, do. 199; (\$6100]; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Unrency, 110; (\$6110); Gold, 111; (\$6112; Silver, 1656) 107; (\$11000 Pacific Railroad, 1840; do. 1861; do. 1861; do. 1862; do. 1863; do. 1863; do. 1864; do. 1864; do. 1864; do. 1865; do. 1864; do. 1864; do. 1864; do. 1864; do. 1865; do. 1864; do. 1865; d

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

### FIRST BOARD.

### 1000 City 6s, Old. 101
### 2000 do. 18.101
### 2000 do. 18.55
### 2000 do. 18.55
### 2000 do. 18.55
### 2000 do. 18.55
### 2000 do. 18.560
### 200 do. 18.569
### 200 do. 18.560
### 200

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 .- Seeds-Cloverseed continues in fair demand, and 200 bushels sold at \$5:50 for inferior up to \$6.40 for choice. Timothy may be quoted at \$4.75@5. Flaxseed is in demand by the

crushers at \$2.10@2.12. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$26 per ton for common brands. The Flour market remains quiet, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is mostly from the lecal trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 900 barrels, including fancy Western extras at \$5.87%; lowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6.25@6.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@6.70; and fancy brands at \$7.25@8, as in quality. Rye Frour may be quoted at \$5.65.12%; 50 barrels sold at the former rate. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal; 900 barrels Brandywine sold on private terms. rate. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal; 900 barrels Brandywine sold on private terms.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 400 bushels indiana red at \$1.40; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do, at \$1.38; and some white at \$1.45,21.55. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$86,90c, for old yeilow; 786,80c, for new do.; and \$46,86c, for old Western mixed. Oats are duil. Small sales at 536,55c, for Pennylvania and Western.

Whisky is firm at 90c, for Western wood-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The gold market was steady and in the main strong, the large 'short' interest presenting an obstacle at present to a sudden or very marked decline in the price. The course of our bonds in London te-day was closely watched, and every change there found a reflection here; but flucanations were modified by the prevalence of the 'short' interest just referred to, and hence the limit thereof to so narrow a margin as only three-eighths per cent. It seems that the extreme quotations for the five-twentes of '62 in London (these issues being most largely held there) were \$7% and \$8%. The later was the opening and closing and \$8%. The later was the opening and closing price. The price \$1% was made intermediately, and was the occasion of the rise in gold from 111% to 112 just as the closing quotation \$3% was the occasion of its decline from 112 to 111% again. The recovery of copsols since the height of the recent

agitation is about 116 per cent, the latest quotation to day being 92% @92%.
"There was a better demand for money, and most the transactions at five per cent, were almost as numerons, while outstanding loans at that rate were not generally disturbed. The rate on Government collaterals was five per cent as a rule, but there were the usual exceptions to the large Government dealers, with whom balances were left at four per cent. Commercial paper is in request, prime names more especially, money lenders having absorbed the choice grades. First-class acceptances are readily negotiable at 7@7½ per cent.

"The foreign exchange market was dull despite the fact that it was the day for the largest remit-tances of the week, and rates were heavy on the

tances of the week, and rates were heavy on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110 for sight bills. Sight bills were without demand, and the latter quotation is nominal. Sixty day prime bills sold at 109½, less 1-10.

"The Government list was steady, with a firm undertone. The '67s and '68s were higher. The improved feeling was due to the recovery in and more travers to harveter of the London warrier." buoyant character of the London market

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

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Arrived, steamship West phalia, from Hamburg. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. ..... 49 | 11 A. M. ..... 53 | 2 P. M. ..... 51

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from Nev York, with indee. to Win. M. Baird & Co. York, with indse. to Win. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baittmore, with mode. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mode. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New
York, with mode, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Gruniey, 24 hours from New York,
with mode, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Tecumseh, Hall, 5 days from Darlen, Ga.,
with lumber to Souder & Adams - yessel to Warren
& Gregg.

& Gregg. Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, 15 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. Schr Edward Kidder, Bacon, from Bath, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Cyrus Fessatt, Harding, from New York. Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Norwich, Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, from Boston. Schr E. & L. Cordery, Babcock, do.

Brig C. V. Williams, From Charleston.

SPOKEN. Nov. 4, lat. 43, long. 46 25, ship Cultivator, from New York for Liverpool.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVES-DE-GRACE, Nov. 28.—The following boats left this morning in tow:— H. W. Shuman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Sylvan Stream, with lumber to D. S. Taylor & Son. Wm. Mackey, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.

MEMORANDA. N. G. steamer Cimbria, Haack, for Hamburg, cl'd at New York yesterday. Steamers Virgo, Bulkley, for Savaunah; James Adger, Lockwood, for Charleston; and Regulator, Freeman, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

York yesterday, Steamer Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.

Bark Norton Stover, Bibber, hence, at Boston 23d

istant. Brig Minnie Miller, hence, at Boston 24d inst. Br. brig Haidee, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., Brig Clara, Moller, hence, at St. John, N. B., 21st

Sobr Clara F. Willey, hence, at Savannah yes-Schrs Transit, Racket, from Boston: Isabella Thompson, Endicott from Pawtucket; and William Colyer, Taylor, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs Emily and Jenny, Hewitt, hence for Boston; White Foam, Peterson, do, for New Haven; and Mary Louisa, Parker, do, for Bridgeport, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Gate yesterday.
Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, hence, at Fall River 19th instant.
Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, hence, at Barbadoes

1st inst.
Schr Sinope, Brown, hence, at St. John, N. B., 21st