VOL. XIV-NO. 126.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Delano's Report.

A Complete Abstract.

Operations of 1869-70.

Workings of the New Law

Defects of the System.

Changes Recommended.

The Increased Receipts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The last official act of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was the writing of his annual report. As it is offunusual importance at this time much space is devoted to it. The following abstract contains all the important features of the re-port except the tables, which cannot be tele-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1870.—Sir:—i have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statements made up from the accounts of this office which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress. - (The tables here presented lay before Congress. It is tables here presented show the receipts from each specific source of revenue for the fliscal year ending June 30, 1870, the stamp account receipts from the several States and Territories, aggregate receipts from each collection district for each year from 1863 to 1870, collections from each specific source of revenue for the same time, ratio of receipts, and abstract of District Attorneys' reports of suits. The tables exhibit the full result of the operations of this Bureau from its organization to the present time.)

The estimate, submitted in my annual report for

The estimate, submitted in my annual report for 1869, of the probable receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National banks for the fiscal year 1870, has been more than realized. That estimate was \$175,000,000, and the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws. the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws are shown to be \$185,235,867-97—an excess of \$10,235,867-97. Beyond the estimate, this aggregate includes the sums refunded for taxes hiegally assessed and collected, amounting to \$196,809-81, as well as the amount of commissions of collectors. Drawbacks have only been allowed on general merchandise, under section 171, act of June 30, 1864, limited by the act of March 31, 1868, to ale and patent medicines, amounting to \$3838-55. The amount allowed cines, amounting to \$5838.55. The amount allowed for the same for 1869 was \$377,411.31. The draw-back on rum and alcohol is not considered in this bureau. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1870 are \$185,235,867.97. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were \$160,039,344 29; showing a net gain of

\$25,196,523.69.

The following is a comparative statement of the sources of revenue: -Spirits, \$10,555,19744; tobacco, \$7,920,000-31; fermented liquors, \$219,347-36; banks and bankers, \$1 084,394 01; gross receipts, \$593,801-17; sales, \$630,555-94; special taxes (not elsewhere enumerated), \$819,505-59; income (including salaries), \$2,984,015'75; legacies, \$427,745'92; successions, \$220,486'35; articles in schedule A, \$24,581'36; pass ports, decrease, \$6697; gas, increase, \$197,411-55; sources not elsewhere enumerated, decrease, \$556,-878-68; psnalties, \$49,184-07; adhesive stamps, increase, \$123,333 05; total increase, \$25,509,278 43; decrease, \$612,754 75. From one of the tables it appears that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from excise tax from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1876, aggregating \$25,196,523 68, and averaging for each month \$2,099,710 30.

There is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing

our excise laws, and a proper regard to the qualifications of revenue officers for ability and integrity is what is most essential to secure the prompt and certain collection of internal taxes. The employment of spies and informers and the policy of paying moieties, if they were ever useful, are, in my opinion, no longer necessary. I think the revenue service would be improved by discontinuing such aids. The officers now termed detectives should be continued in the service under the designation of assistant supervisors.

Spirits.—The number of distilleries, other than

fruit, registered during the last year is 770; number of fruit distilleries registered, 2120; total, 2890. The

spirit-producing capacity of the registered distille-ries for each twenty-four hours, as ascertained by surveys, is as follows:—From grain, 759,877 gallons; survers, is as follows:—From grain, 159,511 gations; from molesses, 24,983; from fruit, 126,271; total daily spirit-producing capacity, 919,551. It will be seen that if the distilleries other than fruit were operated to the full extent of their capacity for a period of ten months throughout the distilling season in each year, they are capable of producing 203,912,500 gallons. This quantity, however, is largely in exgailons. This quantity, however, is largely in excess of our consumption, which is estimated at from 75,606,600 to 80,000 of gallons. The best information which this office has been able to precure on this subject induces the belief that all distilleries, other than fruit, are operated for about six months. only, and for that period they are not run to the full extent of their producing capacity. The returns to extent of their producing capacity. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production, in taxable gallons, from material other than fruit, of 71,387,099; from fruit, 933,251; from fruit not yet returned but estimated, 150,000; total yearly production, 72,425,351 gallons. The quantity of spirits in bond July 1, 1869, was 16,685,166 gallons; remaining in bond June 30, 1870, 11,682,458 gallons. Judging from the information in possession of this office, there is no reason for believing that there will be any material falling off in the production of spirits during the rial falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year. The plan of surveying distil-leries on the basis of a forty-eight hour fermenting period for sweet mash, to which attention was called in my last annual report, has been fully carried out, and the results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the Government. The tests instituted regarding spirit-meters have not yet been com-pleted, and will be made the subject of a special

communication to Congress hereafter.

The Present Law as to Spirits.—The experience of the past year has served to strengthen my previous opinion as to the impolicy of changing the law tax-ing spirits, and induces me to repeat the recomdation in my last report that the rate of tax and the manner of its collection be left as they are now provided for. The receipts from this source for 1870 are \$55,581.599.18, already within \$4,500,000 of my estimate. Time and experience seem to declare it to be unwise and inexpedient to change the law

it to be unwise and inexpedient to change the law in any essential feature.

Tobacco.—The receipts for the last fiscal year from tobacco are \$31,350,707-88. For the preceding year they were \$43,450,705-57, showing as increase of \$7,020,000-31. This increase of nearly \$5,000,000 has not been spasmodic, but a regular monthly increase, averaging over \$60,000 per month. It is to be observed that the late crop of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to a general drouth in many of the tobacco-growing districts. Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit I desire to direct attention particularly to some defects in the provisions and operations of the law taxing this crop.

Commissioner Delano then makes a general statement of the Inequalities of the present law, gives arguments at some length in reference thereto, and his reasons for the result his investigations have

arguments at some length in reference thereto, and his reasons for the result his investigations have reached, and says: "I am satisfied that there is but one remedy for the frauds perpetrated under this head, and that is to make the tax on all descriptions of tobacco uniform. Less inequality would then exist under a tax of 32 cents per pound than under the present rates. There seems to be no good reason why there should be two different rates of taxson why there should be two different rates of tax-ation on articles of equal price and value, simply because one is used for smoking and the other for chewing. Why not reverse the rule, and place the larger tax upon smoking tobacco and the lesser upon chewing?" The Commissioner seems to be in doubt regarding the intention of the law in reference to the 52-cents-per-pound tax on tobacco made by hand. He says:—"If it was the intention to tax all

tobacco, even the raw lest, if sold for immediate consumption, I would recommend that the law be made so explicit as to remove all doubts on the subject; but if, under no circumstances, a tax is to be assessed upon raw or leaf tobacco, even when sold directly to consumers, then I would recommend that an equivalent for the specific tax on the product be imposed upon the dealer, as a special tax, whenever he sells directly to consumers."

The law authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and establish, at any port of entry in the United States, bonded warehouses for the storage of tobacco and snuff in bond intended for exportation; at the same time it authorizes the Collector in charge of exports at such ports to issue tobacco, even the raw leaf, if sold for immediate

for exportation; at the same time it authorizes the Collector in charge of exports at such ports to issue a permit for the withdrawal of such tobacco and snuff for consumption after the tax had been paid thereon. Upon taking charge of this office I found that there had been established by my predecessor, under the act of July 20, 1868, fifteen export bonded warehouses for the storage of tobacco and snuff intended for export, viz.:—One at Boston, 5 at New York, 4 at Philadelphia, 3 at Baltimore, 1 at Richmond, 1 at New Orleans, and 1 at San Francisco. Repeated applications have been made within the last eighteen months for additional warehouses, which I have denied, because the number of the state of the st ber already established more than accommodate the export trade. The quantity of tobacco stored in export trade. The quantity of tobacco stored in the several export bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 19,612,529 pounds; withdrawn for exportation, 8,258,097 pounds; withdrawn upon payment of tax, 12,006,377 pounds. This shows that only about two-fifths of the goods bonded are actually exported. Nearly all of these are exported from New York and Boston. It is a fact that a large proportion of the goods stored in these warehouses was never intended for exportation. The goods themselves are unsuited for foreign markets, and are never intended for exportation. The goods themselves are unsuited for foreign markets, and are
shipped by the manufacturer in bond, and, when
stored, are consigned to wholesale dealers and jobbers, thus securing to the latter the advantage of
placing the goods upon the market without the prepayment of the tax, as the law requires in all other
cases, before the removal of goods from the manufacturer. By shipping these goods in bond, the facturer. By shipping these goods in bond, the dealers and lobbers receive on an average from four to five months' credit, and as this privilege can only be enjoyed by dealers and jobbers in seaport towns, where, by law, these warehouses are authorized to be established, it creates an inequality in the trade, and is the source of much complaint. To remedy this, and correct the evils of this system, I would recommend that the law be so amended as to allow no goods entered for export in bonded warehouses to be withdrawn therefrom for consumption, upon payment of tax, until twelve months from the time they were so bonded. By limiting the time for withdrawal, no goods will be entered except such as are actually intended for export, and the privilege of withdrawing for consumption after twelve months will relieve parties who, having entered goods for export, fail afterward to export the same. Should it be deemed inexpedient to limit the time before which permits for the withdrawal of goods on the payment of tax are not for drawal of goods on the payment of tax are not to be issued by the collector, then I would suggest that further authority be given to the Commissioner to establish bonded warehouses at other places than at ports of entry, giving such facilities for bonding and equal time before payment of taxes to wholesale dealers and jobbers in manufactured tobacco in other large cities as are now enjoyed by those doing business in the cities mentioned, where export bonded warehouses are located.

Materiouses are located.

Act of July 14, 1870.—I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress through you to certain defects, ambiguities, and contradictions, which in the hurry of legislation, incidental to the closing labors. of a session, appear in the act of July 14, 1870. It is believed to have been the intention to retain all the taxes imposed upon the sales of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors, by the act of July 20, 1883, and acts amendatory thereof. Sections 2 of the act of July 17, 1870, nevertheless repeals the tax upon sales of malt liquors. It was evidently the purpose of section 5 to ampower collectors to remit purpose of section 5 to empower collectors to remit at any time prior to Aug. 1, 1872, all penalties for issuing instruments unstamped unless the omission issupg instruments unstamped unless the omission of stamps was with fraudulent intent; but, owing to a change made in the bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, the letter of the law is such as to postpone until August, 1871, the relief which was designed to be immediate. Section 17 provides "that sections 120, 171, and 122 of the act of July 39, 1864, as amended, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to August 1, 1870, and no taxes therein mentioned to August 1, 1870, and no longer." Section 15 provides that there shall be levied and collected, for and during the year 1871, a tax of 2½ per centum on the amount of all interest on coupons paid or bonds or other evidences of debt, issued and payable in one or more years after date, by any of the corporations in this section hereinafter mentioned, and the amount of all dividends of earnings, income or gains here nafter declared by any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance com-pany, railroad company, canal company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, and slackwater company, whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatsoever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citi-zens or allens." It is believed to have been the intention to continue the 5 per cent, tax until August 1, 1870, and to substitute a tax of 2% per cent. therefor on and after that date; but owing to the peculiar language of the statute no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five calendar months of 1870. According to a recent decision of the Circuit Court, in the State of Pennsylvania, no tax can be withheld from dividends, coupons, or interest payable during the first seven months of 1870, and corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon the dividends paya-ble during the remaining five months. The right to withhold a tax from the salaries of persons in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States during the first seven months of 1870 turns also mpon the points involved in the case above named. The amount of tax indirectly involved in this question is very little less than \$6,000.000. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court until it shall have been affirmed by the Court of last resort. Steps have been taken, therefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced

the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon the questions in issue.

Herein I deem it proper to state that as early as January 4, 1870, I called the attention of Congress, through its appropriate committee, to the ambiguities of the law then in force, and the difficulties likely to arise in the collection of these taxes, and asked for legislation upon the subject. This request was repeated February 8, April 7 and 25, and May 25 following, and was repeated orally and in person at several other times. The legislation was finally enacted July 14, but has been declared by the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania to have been too late to cuit Court of Pennsylvania to have been too late to serve the purpose desired. It is provided in section

When any dividend is made or interest is paid which inclindes any part of the surplus or contingent fund of any corporation which has been as seed and the tax paid thereon, or which includes any part of the dividends, interests, or coupons received from other corporations whose officers are authorized by law to withhold a percent on the same, the amount of tax so paid on that portion or contingent fund, and the amount of tax which has been withheld and paid on dividends, interests, or component or cereived, may be deducted from the tax on such dividend or interest.

Owing to a change in the rate of taxation from 5

Owing to a change in the rate of taxatien from 5 per cent, to 2% per cent, taxes properly oald upon surplus prior to August 1 may now be again approprinted to the payment of taxes upon earnings since that date, so that in some cases these later earnings escape taxation entirely. It would have resulted differently if the law had provided for a deduction of taxed surplus from dividends tastead of a reduc-

tion of tax from tax.
Public resolution No. 75, approved July 13, 1870, Public resolution No. 75, approved July 13, 1870, relieved insurance companies from certain taxes, but an act passed the next day restored them in language so plain as in my judgment to operate as a repeal of the resolution. The repeal of the tax upon receipts for money includes practically a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight drafts, bank checks, etc. A person who has money on deposit, instead of drawing by check, receives the money and gives his reneipt, which is retained by the bank as a voucher. This practice is increasing and seems likely to become general. While it is an evasion of taxes, it is one for which the present law provides no remedy. The repeal of the special tax upon apothecaries takes effect May 1, 1871. After that time they must either abandon the dispensing and sale of wines and spirits officinal upon physicians' prescriptions or otherwise, or pay special taxes as liquor dealers, unless there shall be additional legislation on that subject. So far as they are concerned, the act of July 14, 1870, increases the taxes.

taxes.

The defects mentioned are but part of those already discovered, and probably but a small part of those which will eventually be found to exist. Some of them this office has attempted to reconcile and them the construction. avoid by construction. How far this construction will be sanctioned by the courts remains to be seen. The Commissioner, for reasons stated, recommends The Commissioner, for reasons stated, recommends that the stamp tax on prepared mustard, sauce, and syrups, jams and jellies, be abolished. By my direction the collection of taxes on ship builders, assessed under the fourth section of the act of March 31, 1868, was ordered to be suspended. I would recommend that Congress provide for the remission of all such taxes assessed but not collected on the sales of ship-publicate.

Territory and the District of Columbia might pay its own quota, if notice of the intention there of should be properly given on or before the second Tuesday of February next thereafter. Under this provision of law all States and Territories and the District of Columbia formally assumed the payment of the tax, except Delaware, the Territory of Colorado, and the il insurrectionary States. Provisions were arranged for making the collections in Delaware and Colorado by Internal revenue officers, and in the 11 insurrectionary States by the appointment of United States Direct Tax Commissioners, under an act of Congress approved July 1, 1862. By act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, the operations of the act of August 5, 1861, were suspended until April 1, 1865, except so far as related to the collection on the first annual tax of \$20,000,000, and by act of June 30, 1864, it was further suspended until additional legislation by Congress was had. The following States and Territories appear to have satisfied their quotas in full:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohlo, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Dakota, and the District of Columbia. Against New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Delaware, Colorado, and Washington Territories, there are balances unsatisfied of about \$1,312,000. Oregon and Utah have paid no part of their quotas. \$1,312,000. Oregon and Utah have paid no part of

United States Direct Commissioners were ap-pointed in each of the insurrectionary States, who pointed in each of the insurrectionary States, who entered upon their duties, and completed the assessment rolls in several of the States, and collected a portion of the taxes in each, except in Alabama, where no part of the quota was ever collected. In Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee, lands were sold for the non-payment of taxes charged against them, some of which were bid in at the tax sales by the Tax Commissioners, and, never having been redeemed, are still owned by the United States. They are approximately valued at \$709,000. The sales of lands for non-payment of the direct taxes in the eleven States were suspended by order of the Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1865. The of the Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1865. The collection of the tax in said States was suspended in August, 1866, and by several acts of Congress suspended until January 1, 1869, since which date no action has been had by Congress or by the Executive authority, nor have the conditions been resumed in any of the said eleven States. It may be deemed important that Congress should make provision for the final disposition, at an early day, of all the lands the final disposition, at an early day, of all the lands which have been acquired and are now owned by the United States under the direct tax laws, and also that in the adjustment of the uncollected portion of the direct taxes in the late insurrectionary States a different system from that provided in the act of June 7, 1962, should be devised. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 472 cases were compromised and settled by the authority of law. The total amount received by compromise is \$952, 274-25. From the reports of District Attorneys, it appears that 6743 suits have been communiced, of it appears that 6743 suits have been commenced, of which 4131 were pending July 1, 1870. The United States have recovered by suits in personam \$1,296,254, of which \$441,973.05 has been collected and paid into court. The amount collected as proceeds of for-

The Internal Revenue officers have during the The Internal Revenue officers have during the year seized for violations of law property valued at \$3,896,871*50, distributed as follows: Distilled spirits, 76,208,148 gallons, worth \$1,038,840*54; fermented liquors, 1,631,650 barrels, worth \$69,647*28; snuff, 3,414,250 pounds, worth \$5,662*21; tobacco, 171,081,911 pounds, worth \$294,071*13; cigars, 4,010,-805, worth \$1,888,414*18.

Seizures—About the seizure and disposition of property for violation of Revenue laws, Mr. Delano suggests that the act of July 13, 1866, be so amended as to make its provisions applicable to property for-

as to make its provisions applicable to property for-feited under any of the Internal Revenue laws. The feited under any of the internal revenue laws. The limit in the value of the property seized should be extended from \$300 to \$800, and the expenses of sezure and custody should be provided for as well as those of appraisement and sale. As the law now stands, the section is nearly useless. It is the common testimony of officers that the effect of this summary disposition of small quantities of forthis summary disposition of sman quantities of for-feited property is beneficial in promoting compliance with the law, and, indeed, that it is the only effec-tive mode of dealing with such small values. If sold in this way in the courts, the whole value would be absorbed in costs. During the last four years nearly \$20,600 worth of property has been sold in small lots at an average expense of 32 per cent, of the gross proceeds. Had this amount been forfeited in court the avails to the United States would have been

much less, if anything.
Mr. Delano continues: The Commissioner presents a table showing the amount which it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps, after the act of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation, from May 31, 1871—the total amount is \$111,418,000. Estimating additional receipts from stamps at \$15,000,000, there will be a total of \$126,413,000. The table is arranged according to the revenue value of the States respectively; the total of this estimate may be increased yearly in proportion to the increase of population, business, and wealth, but probably not to exceed 5 per cent. On the basis of this estimate the five most important States—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky will contribute \$70,706,000 or 63 per cent. of the en-tire receipts exclusive of stamps. These being largely agricultural States their products are to be the source of the larger part of the Excise Tax under

the law of July last. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SEVERAL GENERAL SOURCES OF REVENUE, FROM SEPT. 1, 1869, TO FEB. 28, 1569 (13 MONTHS). 28, 1869 (13 MONTHS).

\$41,678,684*34

Tobacco.

Permented Liquors.

\$544,416*83

\$544,416*83 Gross receipta..... Banks and Bankers..... Special Taxes 10,994,425-26 Legacies 2,094,367-89

	Successions. Articles in Schedule A. Passports.	
-1	Gas	3,010,933*5
1	Articles now exempt	
	Penalties	1,663,774 8 22,983,342 0
1	Total from all sources	
4	FROM MARCH 1, 1860, TO AUG. 31, 1870	(18 MONTHS),
-1	Spirits	\$32,417,4193
21	Tobacco	
П	Fermented Liquors	
	Gross Receipts	10,073,210%
ш	Sales	
1	Income (including salaries)	
Ш	Banks and Bankers	
31	Special Taxes	
	Legacles	. 2,437,842
9	Successions	2,163,021
c.	Articles in Schedule A	1,714,986
	Passports	37,135
	Gas	3,434,0457
ы	Articles now exempt	
	Penalties	
	Adhesive stamps	25,295,395
2		

Total from all sources..... \$291,492,827.01 From this statement it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the first 1s months of the present administration compared with those of the last 1s months of the late ar ministration are increased to the amount of \$40,672,661-09, and taking the same sources of revenue, the excess during the same period of compari-son in favor of the present administration amounts

to \$101,888,677'13.

The plan of organization of this bureau, detailed in my former report, has been successfully carried out for the past year. It has improved the service, systematized the public business, and lightened the labors of its officers and employes. In reliaquishing this office I have the satisfaction of knowing that its affairs are left in a most excellent condition

Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. Delano, Comm'ssioner. To the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the

The Food Question in Paris A balloon letter from Paris says; —"There is a good deal of suffering already and want, but the outward appearance of Paris is not much changed. We have now concerts and dramatic recitals in the well-dressed women looking in at the windows of pork butchers and tripe-shops with the same eager curiosity with which they used to gaze at ribands and bonnets. Food is the one subject of conversa-tion after war and our imaginary successes."

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cotton steady; sales of 700 bales at 16%c. Flour quiet but without decided change; sales 10,000 barrels. Wheat duli, but without decided change; sales 45,000 bushels. Corn duli and drooping; sales 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c.; old at 88@80c. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels Ohlo at 63@66c.; Western at 62@66c. Beef quiet. Pork steady and firm; steam, 12%@13%c. Whisky firm at 90%c.

United States Direct Tax.—By act of Cougress approved August 5, 1861, a direct tax of \$29,000,000 per annum was appearlioned to all of the tash extering States and Territories and the District of Columbia. This act provided that each State and plied with work for the winter at good wages. -The Swedish colony in Aroostook county, Me., to obtain the members of which the State sept a special commissioner to Sweden, is pro-nounced a success, and everybody in it is sup-

The Black Sea Question.

No Fear of Hostilities.

England will not Fight.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sen Question. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- The Times of this morning contains St. Petersburg despatches of a more pacific tone, and notes a partial return of commercial activity. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It has been definitely settled that a meeting of foreign ministers of powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in England in January.

General Engagement on the Loire. Despatches from Tours announce that a severe and general engagement is in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retreating.

No Danger of a Rupture Between England and Russia. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- The feeling in financial circles to-day is much mere healthy. The fears of a rupture in the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the question of the Black Sea difficulty are gradually abating among all classes of people.

The Times this morning hopes that the answer to Gortschakoff which goes forward to St. Petersburg to-day will be firm and concili-

Italian Protest. A protest from the Italian Government was sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday last.

dined yesterday with King William at Versailles. He was well received. Subsequently he had an interview with Count Bismarck. The latter said that, while adhering to a conference, and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Gortschakoff. Prussia, however, declined to interfere in the matter.

Defense of Parls Impossible. LONDON, Nov. 28-11 A. M .- The news from France to-day is meagre and unimportant. The Paris Figaro implores the French Government to conclude a peace, the defense of Paris being

The Tours journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department. Obltuary. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- James Stuart Wortley

dled yesterday, aged sixty-five years. Amnesty Accepted. Madrid, Nov. 28 .- The Counts of Cheste and Calonge have accepted the amnesty offered by the Government. They have sworn fidelity to

the constitution, and been restored to their Captain-Generalships. Another Report of the Recent Fighting-The

LONDON, Nov. 28-2-30 P. M .- The following important despatch is just received here:-

Tours, Nov. 28-Forenoon .- A battle occurred yesterday between Villiers and Saleux, near Amiens, in the Department of Somme, which lasted all day. The French maintained their positions up to half-past 4 in the afternoon, when the town of Villiers was abandoned before superior forces and the artillery of the Prussians. The French subsequently were beaten at Boves, a few miles west of Villiers, but at Dury maintained their position until nightfall. Three thousand Germaus were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

Russin Placable. VERSAILLES, Nov. 27, via Berlin and London, Nov. 28 .- The settlement of the Black Sea question may be looked for on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Nov. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet and stendy. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 88% of 1865, old, 87% of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 86%. The stock market is generally firmer; Eric, 20% lilinois Central, 119% Great Western, 27%.

London, Nov. 28.—Whale oil is declining; Calcutta lineed declining; spirits petroleum scarce; sales at 9d, 6210d.

at 9d.@10d. Livenroot, Nov. 28—11-50 A. M.—Cotton heavy: midding uplands, 93@93d.; midding Orleans, 93 @93d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, but may possibly reach 12,000 bales.

The Fighting on the Loire-Details of the French Victories (The following despatch has been contradicted by a telegram since received, but it gives details that will be found of interest):—

LONDON, NOV. \$7.—(Special to the New York World.)—Mr. Applegarth sends me word from Tours that fighting has been going on along the whole line. The French have carried everything before

The Germans attempted to turn the French right wing at Gien-sur-Loire.

[Gien is a small town of some 1000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Loire, forty miles by the post-road from Orleans. It was here that Joan of Arc crossed the Loire on her way to announce her divine mission to the Daughtin at Chinon.]

CONTINUOUS DEPEATS OF THE GERMANS.

rossed the Loire on her way to announce her divine mission to the Dauphin at Chinon.

They also attempted at the same time to tern the left wing of the French at the town of Chateau-du-Loir, midway between Le Mans and Tours. [Chateau-du-Loir is a town of about 3500 inhabitants in the Department of the Sarthe, on the right bank of the Loire, where the Ive flows into that stream. By the lines of the traveled roads, post and rail, Gien and Chateau-du-Loire are distant from each other no less than 140 miles.] The Germans were repulsed in both attempts with great less.

There was hard fighting also at Vendoms, on the left of the French centre; the French driving back

the enemy and taking 500 prisoners. [Vendome is a city of some ten thousand inhabitants, on the left bank of the tiver Loire. It lies about half way between Chatean-dq-Loire and Orleans, and anot twenty miles to the north of the line of the Tour and Cricans Railway, and of the river Loire at Blois,)

A DECISIVE PRENCH VICTORY. There is no doubt the French have won a decisive batcle. Great excitement prevails at Tours.
DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

Mr. Applegarth sends me from Tours, dated yes-terday (the 26th), news of the great French victory testerday won near Vencome.

The battle began at 2 in the afternoon with an at-tempt of the Germans to turn the left wing of the

forces of General d'Aurelles de Paladines posted slong the line of the uncompleted Chartres and Ven-dome Railway under General Sonnet, The Germans were routed with great loss, and pursued till 9 o'clock at night. They retreated to wards Chatcaudun [very nearly half way between Vendome and Chartres]. Two German guns were

captured.

The government at Tours have also despatches announcing other engagements, which have all resulted in favor of the French, along the front and on both fanks of the armies of General d'Aurelles

de Paladines. THE BRETONS IN THE FIELD.

Fifty thousand new French troops, under General Fiereck, have arrived in Tours from Brittany.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Butcide by Polson. Boston, Nov. 28.—Charles E. White, aged twenty-two years, living with his parents in this city, committed suicide by poison yesterday. He was suffering from disease.

Choked to Death. John Mallory was choked to death while eating breakfast in East Cambridge yesterday.

Arrest of a Wolklet. Mr. Ettrick's proposed walk of one hundred and four consecutive hours was summarily closed by his arrest for giving an exhibition without a license.

A FUNERAL PYRE.

The End of a Thanksgiving Spree in Connecticut-Two Young Men Burned to Death in

Ou Thankegiving night two men got on board Conductor A. S. Beers' train at Ausonia, Conn., with tickets for Plymouth. Between there and Waterbury they were quite noisy and got into considerable of a scuffle when the train neared the station. Arriving there, a policeman entered the car and managed to quiet them, so that when the train started again they also continued their trip. When the train reached Reynolds' Bridge, a little this side of Ply-

mouth, they got off, and that was the last the conductor saw of them that night. Just below Reynolds' Bridge is a long covered bridge called Jericho Bridge, and on this side of the latter stands a shanty erected by Mr. Daniel Carter as a protection and place of lodging for himself while attending to the burning of charcoal, which he has carried on at that slace. Early on Friday morning some of Mr. Carter's family saw smoke ascending from where the shanty stood, and Mr. Carter immediately repaired thither to find the building in rains, the fire and smoke not yet being entirely out. He examined the place, and among the smouldering heap of ruins he thought he discovered human remains. Summoning assistance, he again went to the place, and after much difficulty they dragged the burnt and blackened corpses of the two men from the fire and ashes, so completely disfigured as to be unrecognizable, except by portions of their unconsumed clothing and some articles yet remaining about their persons. Their arms were burned off nearly to their bodies, the extremities of their limbs were gone, and their heads almost or that such an awful affair had occurred spread like wild-fire and every means resorted to for identification. This was at last accomplished by means of a watch on the person of one of the victims and a bunch of keys on the other. Their names were Frank Canfield and E. Curtis. When Conductor Beers arrived with his train at Plymouth on Friday, it was then ascertained that the unfortunate victims were the two passengers that entered the cars at Ansonia the previous night. The presump-tion is that after leaving the cars at Reynolds' Bridge they walked back, crossing Jericho Bridge, the whole distance being about one mile and a half, and seeking shelter for the night in the old shanty, kindled a fire of charcoal (there was a bushel or two in the building). and lay down to sleep. The fumes and gas of the burning coal probably stifled them to a degree that rendered them insensible, and when the fire spread to the building, and destroyed

it, they, too, were burned before recovering from their insensible condition. They were both single men, and one of them was employed at Thomas' mills in Plymouth, at good wages. The remains were gathered up by their friends and will be buried to-day.

NOVEL FINANCE.

How Methodist Ministers Invest Their Money. The Buffalo Express says: -We have received the following communication from Rev. George P. Porter, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church in this district:—

TOTHE PUBLIC .- A Mr. Lawrence claims to be heir to a vast estate in England, worth a hundred millions of dollars, and is issuing bonds of ten thousand dollars each and selling them at ten dollars each, in order to enable him to go to England and secure the property. So I learn. It has been reported to me that persons acting as agents in selling these bonds represent that "it is all right," and among other reasons cited as evidence, say that the leading ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorse it and have taken the thing in hand. We wish to warn the unsophisticated against any such reasons as that for buying these bonds. There may be some Methodist ministers who have invested something in them-that is their business -not mine. Methodist ministers, in their legitimate calling, deserve the confidence of the public. In preaching the Gospel and acting as agents for benevolent and other public institutions they deserve well. But any man who presents a purely financial project and would ask you to confide in it simply because he is a minister, you would do well to watch,

PERANCE AND COMMERCE.

Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The week opened this morning on a mode rately active and easy money market. Money is freely offered on call at 5/4@5/4 per cent., with occasional large transactions at 5 per cent, with Government collaterals. First-class business paper is in fair supply and passes current at 7600 per cept., according to dates and credit. The banks are cautious in their operations, but take up the paper of depositors at the legal rate of interest. There is some excitement in the market on the European war question, and the general feeling is unsetfied.

Gold is active and lower, the news being favorable to a paceful solution of the Black Sea question. The range of sales up to noon was Government bonds are comparatively quiet,

but prices are quoted higher in foreign markets, with a slight partial advance in our own. Stocks were active but barely so strong. Sales of the new City 6s at 102%, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89% for the small bonds.

Reading Railroad was steady and sold at 50 81;

Pennsylvania was more active and sold at 50%; sales of Minchill at 51%; Northern Central at 40; Oil Creek and Allegheny River at 46@46%; Catawissa Preferred at 37%; Philadelphia and Erie was in active request, with sales at 26%

In Canal shares there were large sales of Lehigh at 32@32%, the latter b. o.
In the miscellaneous shares there were sales of the American Buttonhole Co., at 10, and Hes-

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 46 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113,4113 ; do. 1862, 107% a107%; do. 1864, 106% a107%; do. 1865, 106% a107%; do. 1865, new, 109; a109%; do. 1867, do. 109% a109%; do. 1868, to. 109% a109%; 10-40s, 106% a106%. U. S. 30 Year per cent. Currency, 110% a111; Gold, 111%; Silver, 105 a107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, S10 a820; Central Pacific Railroad, 900 a910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, T10 a725. Messes, William Painter & Co. No. 36 S. Third 900@910: Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, T10@725.

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 58 of 1881, 1181, @1124; 5-20s of 1862, 107%@1074; do. 1864, 106%@1074; do. 1865, 106%@1074; do., July, 1865, 109%@1094; do., July, 1867, 109%@1094; do. July, 1868, 109%@1094; to. 94, 106%@105%; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 110%@111. Gold, 111%@111%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 28,-There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and further sales of 1200 bushels have been reported at \$6.25@6.55%. Timothy is scarce and held higher. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$2@2-10 per

No, 1 Quercitron Bark has declined to \$25 \$2 ton.

There is no new movement in the article. Tanners' Bark ranges from \$17 to \$22 @ cord.

The warlike tone of the European advices has had no perceptible effect upon the Breadstuffs market and Flour is steady at Saturday's quotations.

About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4.50@4.87%; extras at \$6.65.25; spring Wheat extra family at \$666.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$667.25; and Pennsylvania do. do. at \$665.50. No charge in Rye Figur or Corn Meal. Small sales of

change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at \$5@5-12%.

There is a firmer feeling in Wheat, and 5000 bushels sold at \$1.40@142 \$\text{P}\$ bushel for Indiana; and \$1.42 for choice Ohfb. Rye commands 93c. Corn is did and 2c. lower. Sales of 5000 bushels at \$7@88c, for old yellow; and \$7.63 for new. Oats are in better request, and 5600 bushels sold at 54c, for Pennsylvania and 55@5cc, for Western, 1000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at 85c.; and 6000 bushels Iowa on secret terms. bushels Iowa on secret terms.

Whisky is firm at 92c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 28 .- The market for Beef Cattle was quite duil to-day, but prices were without quotable change. A small lot of extra quality brought 9%c. We quote choice at 8%@9c.; fair to good at 6%@8c., and common at 4%@5%c. per lb., gross. The receipts were less liberal, only reaching 2611 head. The following are the particulars of the

sales:—
Hoad,
100 Owen Smith, Virginia, 61/69%.
85 Daniel Smyth, & Bros., Western, 768%.
85 Daniel Smyth, Western Pennsylvania, 667%.
86 Decnis Smyth, Western Pennsylvania, 667%.
87 James Christy, Virginia, 64/67%.
81 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 466%.
85 P. McFillen, Western, 64/68.
86 James Skill, Chester county, 64/67%.
80 B. F. McFillen, Western, 54/68%.
80 James McFillen, do., 54/68%.
81 Ullman & Bachman, do., 56/86.
81 Ullman & Bachman, do., 76/84.
81 J. Martin & Co., do., 56/8.
82 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 64/67%.
83 Joseph Chain, West Virginia, 52/64.
96 J. & L. Frank, do., 64/68.

90 J. & L. Frank, do., 61/68. 70 Gus. Schamberg & Co., W. Penna. 7@74.

so Hope & Co., Va., 6@8% 48 H. Frank, do., 7%@8%.

40 A. Kemble, do., 63668. 25 Wallace, do., 6@72 27 L. Horne, Va., 4@6

30 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 6@7. 87 John McArdle, Western, 6%@8%.

82 R. Maynes, do., 516@8. 40 E. & L. Chandler, do., 538%. 41 James Aul., do., 63688.

78 Elcorn, Virginia, 637. 40 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 636%. Cows and Calves met a lively inquiry at very full

figures. Sales at \$10@80, and Springers at \$45@70. Receipts, 200 head. Sheep were in fair request, but the recent advance on choice grades was lost. Sales of 18,000 head at cos cents per lb., gross; common brought \$1.50@

3.50 per head.

Hogs were lower, and attracted but little attention. Sales of corn fed at \$9@9.50 per 100 lbs., net. Receipts, 6200 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 28 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......49 | 11 A. M......58 | 2 P. M......63

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Swed, bark Marie Margaretta, Dalin, Belfast, L. Westergaard & Co. Barge North America, McGowan, New York, Sinnickson & Co. Barge G. Kruse, Cassidy, Troy,

Barge G. Kruse, Cassidy, Troy,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Waterico, McDonald, 84 days fm London, with mdse, to P. Wright & Sons. 84 days to the Capes of the Delaware. Left London Sept 1; had 15 days in the Channel, with heavy gales from S.W. to W. On the 3d of Oct., lat, 47 20, long. 47 5, encountered a terrific gale from S. S. W to N. W.; shipped great quantities of water and stove bulwarks; William McHardy, ablebodied seaman, being struck by a heavy sea, was instantly killed on deck, and six more of the crew were slightly injured; kept the ship before the wind, and determined to take the Southern passage; touched at 1816 Flores, Azores, and got supplied with fresh provisions; had fine weather until in lat. 34 N., long. 54 20 W., Oct. 19, when we encountered a severe gale 20 W., Oct. 19, when we encountered a severe gale from N. W., and were obliged to bear away and run before the wind for 36 hours, since which time we had continuous gales from S. W. to N. W., washing hatchhouses off decks, splitting sails, etc.; did not have 50 hours easterly wind the entire passage.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Okl.

from New York, with mose, to John F. Oal.
Steamer Virginia, Hunter, 24 hours fm New York, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Br. brig Joshua King, Smith, from Rotterdam, Sept. 29, with old iron and petroleum bbis. to L. Westergaard & Co. Westergaard & Co. Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, 6 days from Jackson-

ville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincon -vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from New York, with

Schr A. C. Palge, Haiey, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker lee Co.
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, from Besten, with rail-

road ties to Reading Railroad Co.
Schr Jesse Withmeson, Corson, from Norfolk.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Parker, from Bridgeport,
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, from Boston.

Schr Susan Park, Blake, Schr Susan Park, Minke,

25" Ship Alice M. Minott, at this port yesterday from Liverpoot, reports:—Arrived at the Capes 21st inst., in 51 days passage. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 17, lat. 45 20, long. 27 37, during a hurricane from W. S. W., which insted 48 hours, lost sails, shipped sea which carried off two boats, spare spars, stove bulwarks, watertanks, doors and filled everything with water. Oct. 30, in a gale, carried away lower maintepasal yard. Nov. 15, in the gulf-stream, had patent steering apparatus carried away. Lat. 25 35, long. 68 40, felt in with schr Leea Hume; from Nova Scotta for Washington, D. C., with cargo of stone; took off the crew and brought them to this port.

MEMORANDA. Steamers Crescent City, Norton, fm New Orleans; Zodiac, Harksen, from Savannah; Northern Light, Porter, from Savannah via Norfolk; Georgia, Crowell, from Charleston; and Louisa Moore, Salyear, fm Newbern, N. C., at New York yesterfay.

Schrs E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence for Boston, and Thos. Borden, Wrightington, do. for Fall River, at New York vesterfay.

at New York yesterday.