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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Com'r Parker's Indian Report. The Grand Council of Tribes.

The Piegan Massacre.

President's New Policy.

Secretary Seward in Japan.

Minister De Long's Diplomacy.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Pope and the East.

THE INDIANS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Parker. The following passages from Commissioner Par-ker's Indian report, just published, will be found to cover the points of most general interest :-

Since date of the last annual report of this office, our relations with the various indian tribes have been as favorable as could be expected. No serious ontbreaks or demonstrations of hostility, threatening to involve any tribe in a war with the Government, have occurred, and it may be truly asserted that quiet has generally prevailed among them. The exceptions are very few, and with these the prospect is that by judicious management a more promising state of affairs will exist in future. THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Those with whom we have had, perhaps, the greatest trouble are the Piegan Indian band of the Blackfeet Nation, who range in Montana and across and into the British possessions. It is true that members of the Blackfeet in sammer and autumn members of the Blackfeet in sammer and astumn of the past year have been guilty of frequent depredations upon the property of the citizens of Montana, and committed several murders. The citizens of the Territory demanded the privilege of organizing an arned party to punish the offenders. This demand could not with propriety be acceded to, but, in order to afford them protection against the marauders, the small military force then in Montana was largely increased, and in the winter following a campaign was undertaken against them, but principally against the Piegan band, who were the greatest campaign was undertaken against them, but principally sgainst the Piegan band, who were the greatest offenders. The command, which was under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Baker of the United States cavairy, attacked the camp of this band, Red Horn being their chief, on the 23d of January last, on Marias river, the result of which was the killing of 173, among whom were, it is reported, many women and children. As the conduct of the military on this occasion has been severely animadverted upon by part of the public press, and by persons in an official capacity, as well as by private individuals, it is but just to the officer in command that his veris but just to the officer in command that his ver-sion of the matter should be received and impar-tially considered. He remarks, in his report to General Sherman, that of the number killed 120 That of captives afterward released there were 140 women and children; and he declares the belief that every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that the killing of women and children was accidental and unavoid Although the consequences were deplorable, yet they were effectual in completely subduing the Indians, and their entire relations have since not only been quiet, but even solicitous to enter into arrangements for a permanent peace, and to guarantee their good behavior in future. Added to this trouble, brought upon themfuture. Added to this trouble, brought upon them-selves by their evil doings, small-pox was at the same time raging among the tribe, by which great numbers were swept away and much suffering superinduced. This dreaded scourge not only fected the Blackfeet, but prevailed largely ame the Assinabolne, Gros Ventre, and River Crow tribes on the Missouri rives, below Benton. The department has been active in causing prompt vaccination of all the Indian tribes to the extent of the means provided by Congress, and it is hoped that a calamity so disastrous will not soon occur again.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE TRIBES. The various Indian tribes in Indian Territory were during the past summer informed, through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that Congress had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of a general council, provided for in the treaties with the Cherokees and other tribes concluded in 1866. Representatives of several tribes accordingly met at Dekmulgee, in the Creek country, in the latter part of September last, but as all the tribes were not re-presented, an adjournment until the 5th of December next was agreed upon. The action of the councli, so far as any policy is indicated by its proceed ings, augurs very favorable results. Resolution Resolutions re passed advising the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, owas, Comanches, and other nomadic tribes in the Territory, to entertain most friendly relations to the people of the United States, and inviting them to send delegates to be present and participate in the proceedings of the adjourned Council in December. Too much importance can-not be given to the consideration of this measure, which promises to be of incalculable benefit to them and their posterity. Should the council be conducted on the principles contemplated in the treaties of 1866, it cannot but contribute to the advancement in all that constitutes a prosperous and happy people of all the tribes now inhabiting Interritory, and be potent in its influences upon tribes in the most remote sections of our country. One important result will be the establishment of more intimate relations with each other, in the recognition of the bonds of a common brotherhood, and perhaps a confederation which will be tantamount to and accepted by Congress as a territorial government for the Indian Territory.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE INDIANS. It is claimed by persons who, doubtless, are cog-nizant of the fact, that the Roman Catholic clergy are the only class of men they will not molest, and to whose counsels alone they will listen. If this be true, it is certainly worthy of consideration whether the encouragement of the Government should not be given to clergy of that faith who may be disposed to befriend this people to enter upon the work and use their best endeavors to subdue the untamed and warlike nature of these Apaches, and to induce them to abandon their roving and predatory habits, to settle down in some industrial pursuit, and to enter into and maintain friendly relations with the whites.

We have reports from the military in Arizona and
from A. P. K. Safford, Governor, that the Cayoteros frem A. P. K. Safford, Governor, that the Cayoteros or White Mountain Apaches, 1400 or 1500 in number, have expressed their desire to be at peace, and placed upon the reservation under the protection of the Government, and the opinion is entertained that if the Indian Bureau would take charge of them by competent agents, and furnish them with seeds and agricultural implements, their civilization would be ultimately secured. For several years unpleasant facility has been growing between the citizens of feeling has been growing between the citizens of Arizona and the Pima and Maricopa Indians, who have extensive reservations upon the Gila river, An outbreak on the part of the Indians would tend

to aimost wholly depopulate Central Arizona.

Reports show that during the present year the conduct of the Indians has been more insolent than ever. They depredate upon property of citizens around them whenever it pleases their fancy, and the citizens have no remedy except retaliation, or recourse to law—which is seldom undertaken for fear of greater outrages, and enmity of the Indians, which might follow in one case, or a tardy and un-certain issue in another. Should the Southern Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, it must almost of necessity pass through the Pima lands, Maricopa Reservation, in which event the condition of these Indians will be made much worse than at present. They now complain of being too closely crewded by white settlements around them, and assert, with a great show of truth, that lards secured to them by the regular Spanish grant have been taken from them without their consent and without any compensation. They are, to some extent, agriculturalthem without their consent and without any com-pensation. They are, to some extent, agricultural-ists and stock-raisers, and ere they become more dissatisfied and uncentrollable, the question should be determined as to the extension of their reserva-tion, which they insist upon, and which the Depart-ment has heretofore thought to be just, and recom-mended. Should this not be done, ample home

steads in severalty should be permanently secured to them.

But little progress has been made by the Indians for whom the reservation was set apart on Colorado river; only comparatively a few have ever been at any one time upon it, and it, has been impracticable to accomplish the beneficent purposes of Government in their behalf. The causes of the failure are mainly to be found in the sterility of the soil and the attacks of hostile tribes. A better condition of affairs would doubtless exist could a sufficiently large military force be stationed upon the reservation to protect well-disposed and restrain lawless bands, and were the irrigating canal, which has been in course of construction for several years, completed and made available to water their dry and sandy fields. and sandy fields.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION. It is worthy of notice that, while the greater num-ber of tribes still adhere to the customs and manner of life of their fathers, others, under the practical workings of that efvilization to which their minds workings of that efvilization to which their minds have been directed by the efforts of the government and philanthropists, are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their elevation to the dignity of citizenship, and that they will sustain creditably that relation whenever they shall assume it. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas are those who have already abandoned tribal organization, and taken upon themselves the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and there are others prepared for change. Another indication of progress in this direction is that many are asking for the survey of their reservation, where it is held in common, and for alletments in severalty of tracts of 80 or more acres to each, and in some cases the in common, and for alletments in severalty of tracts of 80 or more acres to each, and in some cases the work of surveying is being effected with this object in view. The policy of giving every Indian a home he can call his own is a wise one, as it induces a strong incentive to him to labor and make every effort in his power to better his condition. By the adoption, generally, of this plan on the part of the Government, the Indians would be more rapidly advanced in civilization than they would if the policy of allowing them to hold their land in common were continued. The progress of the Indians, during the past year, in education and agriculture, and general industrial pursuits, is not very marked; yet there is reason to believe that it has been steady. There has been an increased willingness to engage in cultivation of the soil, and a linguess to engage in cultivation of the soil, and a desire to have schools established among those des-titute of them, and for these reasons additional astitute of them, and for these reasons additional as-sistance and facilities to carry on farming opera-tions and schools should be furnished to those who have been to some extent heretofore provided for. The policy of the Society of Friends has been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under them, even at agencies for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanche tribes, that have been so difficult to control for years past. Where the least possible good could be expected to be accomplished, commendable prudence and energy have been displayed, and as favorable a condition of have been displayed, and as favorable a condition of affairs exists there as could be reasonably expected. Military gentlemen also, who last year were detailed for duty as Indian agents by direction of the Presi-dent, have faithfully, and, with much credit to themselves, efficiently managed the trust devolved upon them, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be continued in service.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY. The Presidential plan of inaugurating a greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the In-dians, by the appointment of Friends to some of the superintendencies and agencies, has proven such a success that when Congress, at its last session, pro-hibited the employment of army officers in any civil hibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, thereby practically relieving those who who were detailed for duty as Indian Superintendents and agents, the President at once determined to still forther carry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in the great work of civilizing Indians. By his direction, correspondence was opened with different missionary associations, explaining to them the purpose and desire of the Government to combine with the material progress of the Indian race means for their moral and intellectual improvement, and if they concurred in the plan, asking them to designate the names of such persons, possessing good Christian characters, as would be willing to accept the position and discharge the duties of Indian the position and discharge the duties of Indian agents, and who would at the same time lend their personal and official induence to such educationa and missionary or religious enterprises as societies might undertake. The plan is obvi-ously a wise and humane one. Under politimanagement for a long series of ye the expenditure of large sums ey annually, the Indians made money annually, the Indians made but little progress towards that healthful Christian civilization in which are embraced the elements of the material wealth and intellectual and moral develop-ment. Indeed, it has seemed to humanitarians that the more the Indian was brought into contact with modern civilization the more degraded he became, learning only its vices, and adopting none of its virtues—not, therefore, as a dernier resort to save a dying race—but from the highest moral conviction of Christian humanity the President wisely deter or Christian humanity the President Wisely deter-mined to invoke the co-operation of the entire reli-gious element of the country to help by their labors and counsels to bring about and produce the greatest amount of good from the expenditure of the munificent annual appropria-tion of money made by Congress for the civilization and Christianization of the Indian race. Most of the and Christianization of the indian race. Most of the religious organizations promptly responded, heartily favoring the proposition, and agreeing to assist in its execution. Men of their designation have been appointed agents, some of whom have gone out to their respective agencies, while others are preparing The prayers of all good Christians with them that they may succeed in the great work for which they have been specially chosen, and I carnestly hope that the country generally will approve the course adopted, and give it all the support

BAILBOAD PROJECTS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY. The rapid construction of railroads branching into every section of the country is a matter of very serious import to the Indians generally. Grants of land given by Congress in aid of roads in the West must inevitably and unavoidably interfere via many Indian reservations. Diversity of opinion exists among the various tribes of the Indian Territory, by reason of the projected roads north, south, east, and west, through that Territory, and other roads in the South alming to reach the Pacific will of necessity pass chrough the immense tracts of Indian country, or the country. try claimed by them. So with the Northern Pacific, which road must necessarily pass through severa reservations, the quiet possession of which is guaranteed to the Indians by the solemn faith of treaties. Other roads are projected through the Great Sioux District; the Sioux are the most powerful and warlike tribe of Indians in the United States, and their persistent and determined opposition to rail-

oads is well known.

Any attempt, therefore, to penetrate the country in this way must produce collision. These are matters which should receive the attention of the authorities of the Government and Congress, and such steps be early taken as will avoid all difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. S. PARKER, Commissioner. The Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

JAPAN.

Particulars of Mr. Seward's Reception by the Mikado-Minister Dellong's Diplomacy.

A Yokohama (Oct. 23) correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes as follows:-Japanese exclusiveness is, beyond question, rapidly giving way to Western civilization, and the reception accorded Mr. Seward, I take it, will make an important era in the history of Japan, given, as it was, without any pressure or formal circumlocution, as has heretofore characterized the interviews of eminent personages with His

Majesty, the ruler of this empire. The Japanese Government was aware of Mr. Seward's intended visit to Japan, and immediately upon his arrival he was invited to take breakfast with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese officials thinking, no doubt, and correctly too, that their Minister ranked equal to our ex-Secretary of State.

Our Minister here, the Hon. Charles E. De Long, in whose hands Mr. Seward had placed himself, for reasons which proved his sense in such matters, in a note politely declined the Japanese Minister's invitation.

the Japanese Minister's invitation.

The next day Mr. Seward, ex-Postmaster-General Randall and wife, two young ladies, the Misses Risley, who belong to the Seward party, accompanied by Minister De Long, repaired to the great Capitol, and there were joined by Colonel Sheppard, United States Consul at Yeddo, and all started out sight-seeing, guided by the court interpreter, a highly-educated and accomplished gentleman, whom the Mikado had immediately sent to the distinguished party on hearing of their arrival. hearing of their arrival.

After a few hours' walk and drive about the city, the interpreter, feeling all the time uneasy about the breakfast affair the day before, broached the subject to Minister DeLong, and was very anxious that some other reason than the one in the note should be given for Mr.

Seward's declining to breakfast with the Japanese Minister. Mr. DeLeng explained that Mr. Seward was one of America's greatest statesmen, that he had long served his country as chief adviser of the President, that he did not make it a point to be feted and dined, that he was not desirous of such sort of attentions.

was not desirous of such sort of attentions,

etc. etc. Time was passing, and the Minister of Foreign Relations had become uneasy, and the court in-terpreter had not yet made any explanation. So he sent a courier to Mr. DeLong with a message to come and see him at once. DeLong obeyed the summons, and again had to explain, adding that when Mr. Seward visited England or Russia, or any great power in Europe, that such was his standing in his own country that he would be invited to a reception by any of the sovereigns of the countries he was travelling through. This was a heavy blow, and the very one our Minister had all the time intended to strike; he now had the Japanese at odds. Do something they must, or slight Mr. Seward altogether. The Prime Minister's breakfast had been declined, and there was no step higher, unless in the Mikado's castle. They assured Mr. DeLong they wished to know in some way his distinguished countryman, but to accede an audience with the Mikado would be to set a precedent for unofficial personage

that could not be allowed.

Mr. DeLong replied that such a precedent they would do well to always follow; that we had no titles in our country, and istimated that Queen Victoria's son, with the title of Captain of the gunboat Galatea, had been accorded an audience, and that he (DeLong) and his Government and countrymen looked upon such men as plain W. H. Seward as fully the equals of the merely titled son of the sovereign of Great Britain. This was too much, and the Japs had to give it up. I have heard that Mr. DeLong was a good lawyer, and his readiness and tact prove him a shrewd and successful diplomatist. By his calm, quiet reasoning and apparent indifference, he has succeeded in breaking down the last barrier that opposed our raingling freely with the Japanese people.

The English are terribly worked up about this affair, for plain Americans to be treated in the

affair, for plain Americans to be treated in the same manner, or, as in this case, better than their princes, is altogether out of place, according to their ideas of propriety.

His Majesty having granted the private audience, Mr. Seward, Mr. DeLong, and Colonel Sheppard proceeded to the castle, where they were awaited by the Ministers of State, and conducted through the gardens to a very beautiful summer-house in the grounds, in a small room in which his Majesty was seated on a chair, upon the same level with his seated on a chair, upon the same level with his auditors, his sword-bearer and secretary standing near and the Prime Minister and various members of the Privy Council ranged on one side of the Chamber. The Mikado received Mr. Seward and Mr. DeLong with marked kindness, and, after conversing with them upon various matters, invited Mr. Seward to discuss certain questions of State affairs with his Ministers, which that gentleman did, whilst taking breakfast with them after the reception was termi-nated. His Majesty's manner was most cordial throughout, and by his dignified and courteous reception of his distinguished visitor will no doubt do much to increase the favorable impression of his Majesty already entertained in the United States and in Europe.

THE POPE AND THE CZAR.

A Roman Catholic View of the Eastern Com-The Catholic Messenger, a journal published in New Orleans, takes the following singular view of the present aspect of foreign affairs:—

"One week ago and Plus IX stood before the world in the light of a dethroned monarch and prisoner. Even then Catholic faith foresaw that his trials would have an end, and that the triumph of his enemies would not be perpetual but no one thought that light would commence to break upon the darkness so soon. Scarcely is the sacrilegious insolence of the Italian King consummated in the occupation of Rome, when the first thunder-clap of an avenging storm breaks upon the guilty ear of Europe. A general war is imminent, and the very outbreak of such a war must reinstate the Holy Father in most of his possessions, if not in all the States so wrongfully wrested from him of late years. Already the despatches intimate that Prussia will intervene in his behalf, and if that power takes such a step her opponents will not dare to

Why does Prussia act thus? First-Germany comprises an immense Catholic population, say from twenty to twenty-five millions. In the herculean struggle that must ensue if Germany combines with Russia against the rest of Europe, every nerve will be strained to the utmost and the most latent resources must be brought out. Every sympathy must be appealed to and even every prejudice conciliated. How manifest then the policy of gratifying an immense Catholic population by protecting their religious interests and enlisting their religious gratitude! Prussia has already seen what kind of soldiers the Bavarians make, and she is quite willing to encourage them and get some more of the same sort.

"Then again, Prussia being the avowed champion of the Pope, how would the Irish people stand affected to her in case of war with England, and how would the Catholic element of France feel, considering its distrust of the present republic? It is evident that the French republic would have to exert its good services with the Italian republicans in behalf of his Holiness, and England would be obliged to go as far as Prussia in securing his temporal power. Austria would suddenly become very devout, as do most bad Catholics when they are seriously sick; and Italy, finding one sid averse to her pretensions as the other, would be obliged to yield. When thieves fall out honest men get their dues.

"This general war may possibly not take place and the result just spoken of may not en-sue, but in some such way it will be easy for a Divine Providence to work its will without any visible exertion of a miraculous power. The world may combine against the children of light, and in such strength that they will be overpowered. Their rights will be ignored and their very extermination determined on, but just when all human aid is gone and all human hope has failed, the Almighty will smite the strong and deliver His chosen people. The children of Israel were fully in the toils of Pharaoh, who would not consent to their departure. There was no one to help them, and they seemed, humanly speaking, doomed to perpetual servitude or final extinction. But without worldly allies and without feats of arms on their part, the mighty power which held them in its grasp was glad to et them go. In the same way the great kingdom of Italy may find it expedient to relax its grasp upon its sacrliegious spoils and let the an-nointed Vicar of God enjoy his proper liberty. It is thus that the children of falth learn to rest,

not upon the arms of flesh, but upon the deliverance from on high."

Otto of Roses and Fine Shawls to the Treasury Vaults. The Washington Star says:-Among the many articles of value which Treasurer Spinner has charge of in the vaults at the Treasury, are a large bottle of otto of roses presented to President Van Buren by the Imaum of Siam, valued at \$800; a lot of fine shawls, and other rare gifts presented to different Presidents. Besides the above are the swords and other valuable articles stolen from the Patent Office several years ago, and subsequently recovered. It will be necessary for Congress to make some dispo-sition of these articles in order that the vaults

-The will of the late Silas E. Burrows, of Mystic, Conn., covered fifty sheets of foolscap. All the executors having declined to serve in consequence of its length, the Court has appointed an administrator,

BY CABLE

Important from Paris.

Long Expected Sortie.

The French Attack in Force,

Repulsed at All Points.

Prussian Victory at Amiens.

End of the Army of the Loire.

Stc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

A Sortic Out of Parls - A Succession of French Defeats.

LONDON, Nov. 30-Noon.-The following despatch, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received here, by way of Berlin. On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south of D'Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Vanvres, D'Issy, and Charenton, maintained a furious cannonade. As was expected by the Germans, this incessant firing was kept up merely to cover a sortle

On Tuesday, the 29th, the Parisians came out towards L'Hay, supported by their gunboats in the Seine. At this point the position of the 6th Prussian Corps was attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions, with the view probably to prevent reinforcements to the 6th Corps. In all cases, however, the French were repulsed and driven back behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost sixteen hundred in prisoners alone. The French have been badly beaten near

Amiens. Their army was totally routed, and fled towards Arras. Four French guns were captured in this engagement.

On Monday, the 28th, the main body of the French army attempted to force a passage towards Fontainebleau by heavy and general attack. They encountered the 10th Prussian Corps at Beaune, a little village in the department of the Loiret, twenty-six miles north of Crleans.

The Prussians were quickly reinforced with the 5th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in this attempt, the army of the Loire has withdrawn. Additional Particulars of the Fight at Benune.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30-Noon.-It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian 10th Corps at Beaune on Monday. From additional particulars which have just come to hand in the reports of commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least one thousand killed were left on the field by the fleeing French. Seventeen hundred unwounded prisoners have been captured by the Germans at the last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

The Sortle at St. Cloud. A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only a slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle.

Villages Burned by the Prusslans. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Prussians have evacuated Bouzaincourt, which town had been held by them since the 1st instant. They have also burned the village of Lury, in that neighborhood. Attempted Escape of French Prisoners.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30 .- The French prisoners onfined here recently made an unsuccessful effort to escape. The Government has taken precautions to prevent a similar attempt.

The Conference on the Eastern Question: LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The feeling this morning in money circles is healthful.

The Telegraph is enabled to promise that the conference on the Eastern question will certainly be held in London. The Times this morning arges King William

as the ally of England to urge on the Czar the folly of his pretensions, which the civilized world refuses to tolerate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29 .- The proposition for the conference on the Eastern question to be held at London is most favorably received here. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Nov. 30—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 22% for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 89%; ten-ferties, 87. Stocks are quiet. Eric Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28.

London, Nov. 30.—Sugar on the spot firmer. Calcutta Loscod declining.

cutta Linseed declining.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady: middling uplands, 9½@9½d.; middling Orleans, 9½@9½d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Refined Petroleum easier. This Afternoon's Quotations.

Lendon, Nov. 30—1-36 P. M.—Consols, 93½ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 7%. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20%. Liverpool, Nov. 30-1-30 P. M. Pork, 105s. Lard declining. Cheese, 72s. Beef, 117s. 6d. for new. Bacon, 56s. for new short-rib middles. Turpen-tine, 31s. 6d. LONDON, Nov. 30-1-30 P. M .- Tallow, 438.

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

New York, Nov. 30.—Stocks heavy. Money 4 25
per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-20s. 1863, coupon, 107%;
do. 1864, do., 106%; do. 1865, do. 100%; do.
1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%;
10-40s. 106%; Virginia 6s, new, 62%; Missouri 6s,
92%; Canton Co., 67%; Cumberiand preferred, 30;
N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 25;
Reading, 161%; Adams Express Co., 64%; Michigan Couthern, 93%;
Illinois Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 93%;
Illinois Central, 186%; Cleveland and Pittsburg 105%;
Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort
Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 43,

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cattle Plague.

POUGHKERPSIE, Nov. 30 .- There is much excitement in the eastern part of Dutchess county over the sudden and alarming Illness of cattle. About fifty head, on three different farms, are now affected. Their tongues are swollen, water runs from their mouths, their heofs rot, and there is a loss of appetite. Mr. Peck, of Pawling, purchased two oxen from Mr. Woolerton, and they were taken from a drove and placed on Peck's farm, and it is said the disease was communicated by these oxen. Thirty-one of the same lot have been driven to Paterson, New Oblinary.

Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Hon. Isaiah Blood, of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, Democratic Senator from the Fifteenth district, died at his residence at 9 o'clock last night of typhoid fever, after an illness of nearly two months,

New York, Nov. 30.—Twenty bids were received for gold to-day amounting to \$3,757,000, at from 110.02 to 110.91, The awards will be one million at from 110.82 to 110.91.

SKETCHES IN PARIS.

Life in the Besleged Capital-A Dismal Picture A letter from Paris in the Boston Journa says:—Broken—utterly broken—is the com-merce of both France and Germany to-day. We hardly realize how tremendous is the duel going on. France is not wholly under the Prussian knife, but the clouded politics and deserted vineyards and fields are disheartening. Paris, clearing house number two of this continent, is blocked. The seven hundred and fifty thousand working men and women do nothing but ham-mer at cannon, mould bullets, and bind wounds. Still, an acquaintance who came out in the last squad of Americans, says that the opera is certainly to be opened shortly at Paris, and that

cantatas of liberty will be sung there.
At the Français, the other day, the Misanthrope was put upon the stage, the gentlemen appearing in costume de ville. The most dramatic city in the world cannot keep its theatres long closed. Although the ladies all dress in sombre colors, and the audience-rooms are lighted with candles, the people manage to be very jolly. Mademoiselle Agar, fresh, piquant beauty! may all bombs spare thee! recites the "Marseillaise" with the tears in her great black eyes.

The street peddlers snarl out, "Correspondence of the imperial family! One sou!" Old ladies sell candle ends which they have hoarded for many months, and now they get exorbitant prices for them, because no one knows how soon light may be the greatest of luxuries. Re-publican songs and dubiously moral caricatures —but quite as moral as were the persons whom they caricature-appear in the shop windows. The omnibuses run from Bicetre under fire down into the city, and hacks ply in the same dreamy, devil-may-care fashion.

All good citizens now confine themselves to bread and coffee, and let the weaker and poorer have the meat. The vegetarians are in ecstasies. The poor servant women and sewing girls—you will remember that I have once given you an idea what these latter earn—are suffering horribly in the siege. Many of them, in the hurry and melee, can get nothing to eat; their last bit of money is gone, and suicide or the hospital is their only relief. The number of self-murders does not seem to have been so large since the investment of Paris as before. This is a somewhat noteworthy fact. The excitement probably makes misery somewhat more supportable.

NEW JERSEY.

The Official Vote for Congressmen.

The New Jersey Board of State Canvassers met yesterday afternoon, in the Executive Chamber, in the State House, at Trenton, to examine the official returns. The entire State returns by townships were examined and passed. The following are the official returns for the five Congressional districts:-

Republican maj
William A. Newell, Rep. 15,451 Samuel C. Forker, Dem. 15,899
Democratic maj
Robert Rusling, Rep. 14,323 John T. Bird, Dem 18,007
Democratic maj
John Hill, Rep
Republican maj
George A. Halsey, Rep. 18,092 Orestes Cleveland, Dem 14,634 Æneas Fitzpatrick, Dem 630
Halsey over Cleveland
The aggregate of the votes cast for Congressmen was, in 1868, Republican, 79,494; Democratic, 82,917; Democratic majority, 3423. The aggregate in 1870,
counting as Democratic the votes cast for Mr. Fitz- patrick, is, Republican, 80.426; Democratic, 77,003; Republican majority, 3428—exactly the same as the

HYDROPHOBIA.

Democratic majority in 1868.

A Man Dies Three Months After Being Bitten by a Mad Dog. Mr. English, the keeper of the Western Pike

toll-gate leading from Alexandria to Fairfax, who was bitten last summer by a dog supposed to be suffering with hydrophobia, and whom that terrible disease was recently developed, died last evening, about 6 olclock, from exhaustion, after the most intense suffering. The deceased was bitten in August last through the hand, and at the same time his wife and the children were also bitten by the dog, which was a pet in the house. Mrs. English and the children were bitten in portions of their person under their clothing, and thus far they have shown no symptoms of the disease. The phy-sicians therefore think it probable that the clothing through which the dog's teeth passed in these cases may have removed the polson, and prevented them from contracting the fright-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ful disease. Mr. English died in the most terri-

ble agony. In his lacid intervals, feeling the

spasms coming on, he would notify all to leave

him. The united efforts of four men were re-

quired to control him, and they were flually

compelled to chain him to the floor .- Washing-

Wednesday, Nov. 39, 1870, 1
The feature of the market this morning is the activity is call loans resulting from the specu-lative flurry at the Stock Board and a material advance in prices, but in the absence of the usual demand for business purposes the supply of loanable funds appears ample for all present wants. Rates are without material change and quite firm at 51/@61/2 per cent. on good collaterals, and 7@9 per cent. for paper of short dates. There is very little of the latter offering that the banks consider of a desirable grade.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110% @111. The stock market was very active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 102%, and Lehigh Gold

Loan at 89%. Sales of Reading Railroad at 50 94@51; Penn-Sales at 60@60%; Oi sylvania was strong, with sales at 60@60½; Oil Creek and Allegheny changed hands at 46@46½; b. o.; and Camden and Amboy at 115. 37¾, b. o., was bid for Catawissa preferred and 26% for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal chares there were very heavy sales

of Lehigh at 33%, closing at 33%. Small sales of Schuylkill at 7%.
In miscellaneous shares there were limited

sales of Fulton Coal at 41% and Shamokin

at 4%.

A few days since a meeting was held of certain gentlemen of the management of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, repre-senting that company, and of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, at which we understand a draft of a lease of all the works of the Lehigh Navigation Company by the other companies named, for 999 years, was agreed upon. This agreement has yet to be ratified by the stockholders of the respective companies at meetings regularly called, and is not as yet final. The numerous rumors affoat in regard to the lease, and the sudden rise of the stock of the Lehigh Navigation Company within the last three days, are traceable to this foundation. By this agreement a direct chain of rail-road and canal communication can be established between the Lehigh region coal mines and the city of New York. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

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10 11	**	*****		11134	11:50	- 44	In S.		11	036
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10.55	**	*****		11034	12:10	3442 786	T.	****	11	07/

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25 % ton. Cloverseed continues in demand, and 1600 bushels sold on private terms. Timothy may be quoted at \$5 50. Flaxseed is in request by the crushers at \$2. The Flour market is very dull, but we continue former quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$5@5.50: Iowa and Wisconsin extra

extras at \$5@5.50; lowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6; Minnessta do. do. at \$6@6.50; Pehnsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.50@7.25, the latter rate for fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5@5.12%. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market continues firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 7500 bushels Indiana red at \$1.40@1.42; 3000 bushels do. amber at \$1.43@1.50; 1200 bushels Ohio do. at \$1.43; and white at \$1.50@1.55. Rye is steady at 23c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of 500 bushels old yellow at 50@85c. ouyers. Sales of 800 bushels old veilow at 80@883 and 3000 bushels new do, at 75@77c. Oats are firm, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c. 4000 bushels Western Barley

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

Whisky is steady at 91c. for Western iron-bound.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 30. — Arrived, steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 30. — Arrived, bark
Ben Nevis, from Rio for orders; brig Virginia, Dare, from Rio for orders,
Passed in for Baltimore, brigs S. P. Bishop, from Matanzas, and Boxer, from Demerara.

Bark Ben Nevis was run into this morning by a bay-line steamer, and had her bowsprit carried

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 30 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Martha Bowker, Goodburn, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark H. W. Singleton, Scovill, Queenstown for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Leopard, Hughes, from Salem, Mass., in Steamship Leopard, Hughes, from Salem, Mass., in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mode, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Br. bark Providence, Coalneet, from Gottenberg, Sept. 24, via Klippen Oct. 1, with iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig. James Baker. Packan, 28 days for Democrace. Brig James Baker, Pacian, 29 days fm Demerara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr John Ssay, Fisher. I days from Charleston, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co. Manufacturing Co.
Schr Charm, Starr. 5 days from Petersburg, Va.,
with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 5 days from Cat Point, Va.,
with hosp-poles to John L. Redner.
Schr M. E. Graham, Taunton, from Jacksonville, Schr M. E. Graham, Taunton, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Maione & Son.
Schr Chas. P. Stickney, Mathias, from New York.
Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, from Boston.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Paul, do.
Schr R. & L. Conner, Corson, do.
Schr J. C. McShain, Adams, from Providence.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Lawson, from New London.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Alien, from Baitimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamers Leo, Dearborn, for Savannah: Ashland, Ingraham, and Charleston, Berry, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday. cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers Fanita, Freeman; Frank, Doane; Anthracite, Green; and D. Utley, Davis, for Philadelphis, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers San Jacinto, Hazard, and Huntaville, Crowell, from Savannah; Manhattan, Woodhull, fm Charleston; and Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, from Newbern, N. C., at New York yesterday.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Boston yesterday. Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, hence, at Mobile Brig Herald, Hanson, from Philadelphia and Ma-Brig Herald, Hanson, from Philadelphia and Matanzas, at Hayana 21st inst,
Schr Surge, Warwick, from New Haven for Trenston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schr Ritzabeth Modee, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 26th inst.
Sehr Decatur Oakes, Berry, for Philadelphia, 81d from Bristol 28th inst. Schr Maggie Wesver, Weaver, from Georgetown, D. C., at Fall River 27th inst.