DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

Government Reports.

The Southern Military Division.

The Educational Bureau

THE ARMY IN THE SOUTH.

Annual Report of Major-General Halleck.

The annual report of General Halleck, as Commander of the Military Division of the South, will accompany the report of General Belknap, Secretary of War. The report is dated October 24, and, after giving the limits of the division and the troops therein, states that Georgia on the 4th of January last was remanded

to the condition of a military district, and General Terry was placed in command.

As he was specially instructed from the War Department and by the President, General Halleck did not deem himself authorized to interfere with General Terry, and he says his administration of civil affairs has in no way been subject to his directions.

He says, in regard to Texas, that, with the exception of the Indian troubles, the State has been remarkably quiet and prosperous. He says the discipline of the troops during the year has been excellent, and that their supplies were satisfactory except [clothing, which is almost universally complained of. On the important question regarding the relation between the civil authorities and the military, General Hal-

It will be seen by the reports of the Depart-ment Commanders that but few cases had oc-curred where the military have been required to interfere in civil matters, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties. I respectfully repeat the recommenda-tion of my last annual report that military officers should not interfere in local civil troubles, unless when called out in the manner prescribed by law, and that the requisition of revenue officers should be accompanied by affi-davits, or some other proof that the case comes within the provisions of the law authorizing or requiring military interference. As the practice now is, the revenue officer is the sole judge of the necessity of military guards and escorts. Moreover, a large portion of the cost of revenue seizures is now paid out of the militery appropriations, which expense would otherwise be deducted from the property condemned before the products of the sale could be divided between the Treasury and the revenue officer who made the seizure. Where the United States Marshals and Assistant Marshals call for military aid to execute the process of the courts, there should be an order of the court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil posse comitatus could be obtained. Such restrictions in the use of military force in civil matters would, my opinion, not only effect a large in military expenditures, would relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service. It may be pro-per to remark in this place that I have been assured by Federal civil officers that the use of troops in executing judicial processes, and enforcing the revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase rather than diminish the apparent necessity of using such force. In civil matters the badly-disposed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better-disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes on the plea that this duty now devolves on the military only. Hence, in the case of a robbery or a murder there is a call for Federal troops to arrest and guard the criminals. It is, there-

The report closes as follows:-Although no very important military operations have transpired in the division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the Department Commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and settling apparent conflicts of authority between militia and civil officers. It is very creditable to them to be able to say that they have performed these embarrassing duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of their superiors, and to give general satisfaction to the people of the

fore, a question well worthy of consideration

whether the military power, in civil matters, should not be limited to a few well-defined

cases, such as riots and insurrections, which

cannot be suppressed by local and State autho-

### States in their respective commands. EDUCATION.

Report of the Commissioner of Education-

Facts of Great Importance Collected for the Less than eight months ago the present Commissioner of Education entered upon the duties of his office, then with a working force of only two clerks, but now having three clerks at in creased salaries. Besides the current work that has been despatched, an annual report of 600 pages, to accompany the Executive documents, is now in proof. As a National Executive document it is the first of its kind. No attempt has heretofore been made to put in a report a comprehensive survey of the educational condition of the whole country. The review occupies 80 pages, the remainder of the report being abstracts from all the latest reports of States, cities, and Territories, and the general progress of education throughout the

The total income and expenditure for public school purposes for 30 States (not including Alabama, Georgia Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina. Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia) are nearly \$61,000.000. Twenty-two States have 5 695,916 children enrolled in the sensols, but the average attendance is only 3,377,069. At the same time there is a total average absence in these 22 States from the public schools of the enormous number of 4,843,568 children of school age. This is the great evil that recently seemed so appalling to Mr. Mundella.

SCHOOL EXPENDITUR	E PE	R HEAD OF THE SCI	JOOL
		ATION.	0.35 W 00.
Nevada	19-17	Wisconsin	24.98
Massachusetts	16 45	Maine	4:78
California	11144	Marviand	4 4505
Connecticut	10.50	New Hampshire	4 46
Pennsylvania	7.86	Arkansas	8-97
		Louisiana	
lowa	7-21	Delaware	2.70
New York	6 88	Missouri	2 65
		Nebraska	
Kansas		Indiana	
Ohio	6:48	Alabama	1'49
Michigan	6:40	Tennessee	91
New Jersey	6.88	Florida	91
Rhode Island	6:20	Florida Kentucky	78
Minnesota	5:71	North Carolina	48

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The provisions for education in Delaware remain the same as before emancipation. There is no State supervision, no State provision for training teachers, no school law adequate for keeping schools open; municipalities may tax themselves for school purposes or not, as they see fit. The schools generally are of an inferior class, and, so far as organized under the school law of the State, provide only for the education of the whites. It is noticeable that

the school fund is divided among the three counties, on the basis of the population as it was forty years ago, in 1830. Maryland has a law for the conduct of the white schools, excellent in some of its features. The principal of the normal school is the nominal, but powerless, head of the system; the county examiners perform, in some measure, the work of superintendence. The Baltimore schools have many excellencies, and provide for the education of the colored children; but in the country districts of the State the education of any excepting the whites is uterly ignored, save as provided for by private enterprise. Kentucky provides supervision, but the Legislature last winter, in endeavoring to curb the energetic efforts of the Superintendent, reduced his salary, and, instead of adopting the efficient measures for white schools which he had recommended, enacted a law very much in accordance with the provisions of the statutes before the emancipation of slaves. the statutes before the emancipation of slaves.
West Virginia, after having struggled, so far successfully, in the establishment of a free school system, seems now to be contemplating its destruction. Virginia is just putting a free school system into operation, but encounters great difficulties in the lack of means, the want of correct information, and the lack of schoolnouses and qualified school officers and teachers. North Carolina has been straggling for about two years to put a system of free schools into operation; the obstacles encountered have permitted only partial success, more having been accomplished by the instrumentality of the Freedmen's Bureau and the aid of the Peabody fund, and other charities, it is believed, than by the expenditures of the State. The friends of

education rather fear defeat than hope success. In Tennessee the school system was put into operation and nearly 200,000 children enrolled, but reactionary sentiments, save in the cities of Nashville and Memphis, bid fair to restore the pauper schools of the days of slavery. Missouri has a free school System fairly established.
Arkansas has secured a greater success than a
majority of the Southern States. South Carolina, among the States having the largest percentage of illiteracy, is confident of final success centage of litteracy, is connect of maisuccess in establishing free common schools. Florida has hesitated in giving the greatest efficiency to the system sought to be established. Alabama now debates the question of advancing or retreating. Mississippl is making efficient progress in the establishment of a system of free schools. The school code of Louisiana has encountered an opposition so persistent and fierce that its suc-cess, outside of the city of New Orleans, has been most unsatisfactory to its friends. Georgia has just passed a school law and appointed a State Commissioner, but must wait a year for funds with which to put the system into full operation. In Texas no school legislation has so far succeeded, and no public officers are at work for the organization of schools.

In the District of Columbia the white public schools of Washington can accommodate about one-third of the white school population, and the colored public school about one half of the colored school population. Whatever has been the sentiment of the people of the District in the past, it is manifestly growing rapidly in favor of free public schools, elsewhere so suc-

EDUCATION AMONG THE INDIANS.

Over the vast territorial domain of 1,619,353 square miles, already supposed to be occupied by a population of 495,310 whites and 318,042 Indians, the National Government has, in education as in other matters, exclusive responsi-

A statement, revised in the Indian Bureau, is to the effect that the first Indian appropriations for educational purposes were made in 1806. Since that time \$8,000,000 have been expended for this object, and at least \$500,000,000 for Indian wars. Of the appropriations now made for the relief and civilization of the Indians, about one dollar in ten is for the purpose of education. A most liberal estimate indicates only one child in ten or eleven receiving even the simplest rudiments of an education. retrogradation of the Pueblo and other Indians as respects intelligence, since their territory has been added to the United States, is too shock-

ing to American ideas to be longer tolerated.

The Superintendent of Public Schools in the Cherokee Nation, for the year ending July 15, 1870, reports 45 schools for Cherokee children, 3 for colored children; with 973 males and 955 females; total, 1928 enrolled; and an average attendance of 1124. No information so recent has been received from the other civilized nations. All have, however, their school system, officers, teachers, and schools, and give a most abundant proof of what can be accomplished under thoroughly excellent educational management Exact accuracy is at present impossible, but in-cluding Alaska, our total Indian population is estimated at 380,629 persons; about 95,000 of these are within ages enabling them to receive instruction. But 153 schools are known be in operation, with 194 teachers and 6204 scholars. The appropriations made at the last session of Congress for this purpose are estimated at \$246,418 90, of which \$100,000 is in bulk, and placed under the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance of industrial and other schools. To the above amount, expenditures by religious bodies add \$16.585.56, and by tribes and individual Indians, \$25,022.92, making a total for the current year of \$289,927.38. Under treaty stipulations the liabilities for educational purposes are estimated at \$135,051.56. The total liabilities for this purpose are given as \$663,400 02, while the school and orphans' funds held in trust by the United States amount to \$1,441,420 69, making the total liabilities \$2,104,820-71.

WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO FOR EDUCATION. 1. It may do all things required for education in the Territories. 2. It may do all things required for education in the District of Columbia. 3. It may also do all things required by its treaties with and its obligations to the Indians. 4. The National Government may also do all that its international relations require in regard to education. 5. The Government should provide a national educational office and an officer, and furnish him clerks and all means for the fulfilment of the national educational obligations. 6. The National Government may use either the public domain or the money received from its sale for the benefit of education. 7. The National Government may know all about education in the country, and may communicate of what it knows at the discretion of Congress and the Executive.

RECOMMENDATIONS. As the present opportunities of the bureau are utterly inadequate to the proper execution of these duties, the Commissioner recommends, first, to increase the clerical force of the bureau, to enable it to extend, subdivide, and systematize its work, so that the correspondence, domestic and foreign, and the collection of statistics, may each be in charge of a person specially fitted for the same; second, that appropriate quarters be furnished for making and preserving a collection of educational writings and materials; third, that increased means be furnished for the publication of facts, statistics, and discussions; fourth, that the educational facts necessary for the information of Congress be required by law to be reported through this Bureau, and that all schools among the people aided by the Government be required to make all necessary reports called for by this Bureau; that no person be ployed as a teacher among the Indians who has not a certificate of fitness, and that no salaries be paid such teachers until such certification has been received; fifth, in view of the specially limited financial resources and the great amount of ignorance in certain portions of our country, and the immediate necessity for elementary education to the people of those sections, and the anxieties awakened by impending Asiatic immigration, that the net income from the sale of the public lands be divided annually pro rata among the people in the respective States.

## SECOND EDITION

BY CABLE.

The Army of the Loire.

Destruction.

The Last Hope of France

Early Surrender of Paris

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Esc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Balleen Lost at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 1-7 A. M .- A balloon, probably from Paris, was seen late last evening over the English Channel. It seemed to be trying to make a landing on one of the Scilly Islands. A violent east wind prevailed at the time, and it was carried out to sea. It was unquestionably lost in the Atlantic.

Conditions of Peace: A Versailles despatch of this morning says that the acceptance of Prussian conditions of peace by the Paris branch of the French Government will be required before the eapitulation of the city will be received.

Destruction of Thionville. About one-third of the town of Thionville was destroyed by fire during the bombardment by the Prussians.

The Army of the Leire is retreating. Its present position and numbers are unknown. A Reported French Success.

Advices have been received here of a battle between the French under Bryand and the Prussians, at Etrepagny, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss. The French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses, as well as a quantity of small arms.

Negotiations for a Conference. The Times of this morning has a special telegram from Versailles announcing that the negotiations are progressing.

(The Bremen Steamship Disaster. All the passengers of the Bremen steamship Union, which recently went ashore off the coast of Scotland, have been safely landed.

Feeling that the War is Drawing to a Close. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The Telegraph of this morning says the feeling is becoming universal throughout England that the French war is rapidly drawing to a close. The apparent impossibility of combining and concentrating the French armies, it is believed, will soon compel the surrender of General Trochu.

Prominent members of the Ministry are urgiug the immediate calling of a convention to settle the Russian question, and that it shall also arrange and adopt a peace pelicy for Prussia and France. It is reported that Paladines was not only wounded but taken prisoner yesterday. Doemed Paris-Its Early Surrender Antici-

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Versailles telegraphs on the 26th:— "Yesterday urgent orders were sent by telegraph to all the army food contractors to be prepared, in anticipation of the early surrender of Paris, to furnish extraordinary supplies. All the cavalry to-day was ordered to lay in ten days' forage, though the usual marching provender is three days' rations. The Recent Terrible Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 30,—The Times' correspondent tele-graphs that last night's cannonade against the Ger-mans in the south and west of Paris was a feint to distract attention from a serious sortie on the Saxons and Wurtemburgers. A terrible battle has been going on since noon, and was still raging at 6 The army of the Loire is retiring from its position. The number and position of the forces are uncer-tain. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been

The Army of the North. BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 —The French army in the north has abandoned the project of joining the Army of the Loire, and is retiring on Lille without even

Women Elected for School Officers in London. LONDON, Nov. 80.—From partial returns received for the School Board of London, it is shown that Miss Garrett is chosen to represent the Marylebone district by 47,000; Professor Huxley, next by 13,000. Five others are chosen by 8000 to 12,000 votes each. Next to Huxley comes Thocald, Vicar of St. Pan-cras; William Grey for Chelsea, and Miss Davis for

Greenwich, are probably elected. Life at Wilhelmshohe-Interviews with Napo-leon and Bazaine. London, Nov. 30.—The special correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs as follows from

MARSHAL BAZAINE AT HOME. There has been a tea party at the temporary residence of Marshal Bazuine. Scated in a small, pleasant parler in his newly-rented dwelling, situated in Carthsusen avenue, Bazaine was surrounded by a few intimate friends. After partaking of a cup of tea the conversation turned on the subject of Mexico, past and present.

MEXICO-REMINISCENCES OF THE EXPEDITION. Marshal Bazaine said the Emperor Maximilian offered me one million of money, with the title of duke. I told his Majesty in the presence of my officers that a Marshal of France could accept such

gifts from his own sovereign only.

The house, which is the property of my wife, in Mexico city, was estimated to be worth \$100,000. Maximism ofered to purchase it from us for the sum of \$160,000, but I declined his proposal, not visi ing to accept gifts from him under disguise. The same house has been confiscated by the Mexican Government since and given to Senor Pepe Rincon, the man who persuaded Lopez to turn traitor to the Emperor Maximilian when we left the

Lopez told one of my adjutants that he (Lopez) could realize \$20,000 by the sale of his estate in Mexico. He wanted to know from the gentleman if he could support himself in Paris with that sum for any considerable length of time. Receiving a negative reply, he remained in Mexico. THE SIEGE OF PARIS-PRUSSIAN PLANS AFTER THE CA-

A rumor being current here to the effect that as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals who are held prisoners by the Prussians will be con-vened in Wilhelmshohe Castle, under King William, I inquired of Marshal Bazaine yesterday if the alle-

gation was true.

Bazaine replied, "It is quite likely that it is. It means only the reorganizing of the French army, the making of peace, and the 'hushing up of the canaille of Paris.'"

EUGENIE. The report of the intended journey of the Empress Eugenie to Prance and towards Paris is not contradicted here at Wilhelmshohe. MM. Thelin, the Emperor's treasurer, and Raimbeau have passports made out and ready in order to go to Paris immediately after the surrender of the city.

NAPOLEON KATHER LIAES IT. I was talking to General Castlenau on Monday, I learn from him that the Emperer has just said,

"In order to admire the Prussian style and kind of warfare I have to look at is phil sophically and from agreat altitude; but, after all, it is almirable."

CHIT-CHAT AT THE EMPEROR'S. Owing to private arrangements which I had the good fortune to make, I can give you a pretty correct account of what happens daily at the eastle here, so far at least as those matters are concerned which come under the observation of persons in the

which come under the observation of persons in the Emperor's suite.

Thus I can tell you that the rumors about the probability of an armistice have caused a great flutter among the imperial party at the castle, which was not allayed until the news of its rejection reached here. The vote of Paris, giving, as it were, the stamp of legality to the Provisional Government, has also caused very unpleasant feeling.

The Emperor has expressed his anguish at the thought of a bembardment of Paris, the reconstruction and beautifying of which he considers as one of the proudest works of his reign.

RECEPTION OF THE MARSHALS. A remarkable difference has been observed in the degree of heartiness with which Napoleon received the three marshals on their first visit from Cassel. Lebœuf took hold of the outstretched hand of the Emperor, and the generals standing near withdrew, deep dissatisfaction in their countenances. To Bazaine he holds out both hands and all surround the Marshal in eager conversation. Countenances at another the countenances are conversation. Marshal in eager conversation. Canrobert, at each call he makes, is embraced by the Emperor and everybody welcomes him with smiles. The Emperor's private secretary, M. Pietri, left here to-day on a mission, the object of which is known to nobody. The Emperor has addressed a letter of thanks to King William for having stationed his marshals so conveniently near him. He is said to have intimated a wish that portions of the Imperial Guard also be quartered in the vicinity of Cassel.

Of the gentlemen forming the suite of Napoleon III, the second ecuyer, M. Raimbeau, is considered the wealthiest. He married the daughter of the late private secretary of the Emperor, M. Mocquard, and has 800,000 francs yearly income. When he saved the life of the Emperor Alexander that sovereign presented to him a million francs, which, however, he instantly returned. A few weeks afterwards the Empress sent Madame Raimbeau a set of jewelry, equal in value. The two next in wealth are Count Reille, estimated at 150,000 frances a year, and the first ecuyer, Count Davillers Regnault de St. Jean djAngely, worth about the same. The other military gentlemen have but a moderate fortune. A few of them are even poor. MEMBERS OF THE SUITE. A few of them are even poor.

Terms of Peace Settled Between King William

Terms of Pence Settled Between King William and Napeleon—The Emperor to Return at the Head of the Imperial Army.

London, Nov. 30.—The London Times of to-day revives the story that terms of peace have been settled between King William and Emperor Napoleon, by which the latter cedes Strasburg and Metz and returns to France at the head of the imperial army. The Times editorially declares the story to be highly probable. The position of the Gormans now is so emtarrassing as to render Bismarck anxious to escape on any terms.

The Army of the North Retreating North-

The Army of the North Retreating North-Ward-A Complete Rout-The Losses. VERSAILLES, Nov. 29-Noon.-After the recent battle the Army of the Loire retreated in a disorderly manner towards the north, leaving four guns in their abandoned entrenchments. The retreat continues. The greater part of the French army are completely routed, and they have left 1000 dead and 1600 prisoners, who increase hourly. The German loss is one run, whose artillerween and man loss is one gun, whose artillerymen and horses were killed, and less than 1000 in killed and wounded. among whom are comparatively few officers,

New York Produce Market. New York, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of 1500 bales nplands at 16c.; Orleans at 164c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels State at \$4,90@6,20; Ohio at \$5,75@6,20; Western at \$4,90@6,50; Southern at \$5,50@8,25. Wheat quiet and advanced 1c.; sales of 45,600 bushels new spring at \$1,24; red Western at \$1,43,21,45. Corn dull and becay; sales of 48,000 bushels new spring at \$1,24; red Western at \$1,43,21,45. heavy; sales of 28,000 bushels old mixed Western at soc. Oats quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 60@ 62c.; Western at 60@61c. Beef nominally unchanged. Pork quiet, Lard dull; steam, 12%@13%c. Whisky dull at 89c.

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

New York, Dec. 1.—Stocks quiet. Money 4.25
per cent. Gold, 110½, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½;
do. 1864, do., 106½; do. 1865, do. 1868, 109½;
do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½;
10-40s, 166½; Virginia 6s, new, 62½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 67½; Combertand preferred, 30;
N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24½;
Reading, 101½; Adams Express Co., 64¼; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93½;
Illinois Central, 185; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½;
Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Pittsburg and Fort
Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore, Dec. 1—Cetten dull; middling uplands, 15%@15%c.; low middling, 15%@15%c. Flour quiet and weak: Howard street superfine, \$5@550; do. extra, \$6@650; do. family, \$6.75@8.25; City Mills superfine, \$5@675; do. extra, \$6.25@7.25; do. family, \$7.75@9.75; Western superfine, \$4.75@5.25; do. extra, \$5.75@6.25; family, \$6.50@7.25. Wheat—choice white, \$1.70@1.75; good to prime, \$1.40@1.65; prime to choice red, \$1.50@1.70; fair to good, \$1.25@1.45; common, \$1.10@1.20; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.33@1.35. Corn—White steady at 70@73c; yellow, dull at 77@78c. Oats steady at 51@52c. Rye quiet at 75@85c. Mess Pork dull at \$23. Bacon quiet; clear rib 17@17%c; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 14c%. Whisky BALTIMORE, Dec. 1-Cetten dull; middling uplands. 17@17%c ; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 140%.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

True Billis. United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The Grand Jury this morning presented the fol-

The United States vs. John Dorian. Charge of executing a fraudulent distiller's bond for \$14,000. United States vs. Michael McBride. Charge of Tandulent personation at the last election.
United States vs. William Dowling, alias "Noocles." Charge of false personation. Judge Cadwalader thanked the grand jurors for their services, and discharged them from further

attendance. Election Fraud. The case tried to-day was that of the United States vs. Frank Lee, charged with fraudulently registering and attempting to register at the last election, at which a member of Congress was to be

voted for, the prosecution being instituted under the act of Congress of May 31, 1870. The evidence was direct that on and prior to September 16 he was registered at the First division of the Sixta ward, registered at the First division of the Sixth ward, as residing at No. 5 La Grange place, and did not dwell there; that in the Sixth division of the Sixth ward he was registered as from No. 207 Cherry street, and did not live there; and that in the Second division of the same ward he offered to register as from No. 126 S. Water street, but was refused.

The defense offered no evidence, and all questions of law being reserved, the case went to the jury on the evidence presented by the Government. Counsel for the prisoner could only say: —"Gentle-men of the jury, the facts are before you, and if there is any reason to doubt the defendant's guilt, you must acquit."
Judge Cadwalader: \_ "Gentlemen of the Jury, I see

no reason to doubt either the facts or the law of the case, but if you have any doubt give the benefit of to the prisoner." It is almost needless to say the jury did not acquit. The Bockm Homicide.

Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Peirce and Paxson. The trial of George Blakely for the murder of George F. Boehm, at Baldwin's locomotive works, in September last, was resumed to-day. The defense alleged that when the prisoner followed the deceased into the hammer-room the latter turned

and dealt him a heavy blow and was about following it up with other violence, when the prisoner struck him in self-defense; that Boehm was drunk, wild, and savage, and a very powerful, dangerous man The case is yet on trial.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning
Gold quotations as follows:- 10 00 A. M
10-20 " 110½ 12-00 M 110½ 12-30 P. M
MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of
1881, 1131 @1133; 5-20m of 1862, 1073 @107 %; do. 1864, 1063 @107; do. 1865, 1063 @107; do., July, 1865,
1091 21091; do., July, 1867, 1091 21001; do. July, 1868, 1091 21091; 58, 10 40, 1061 21061; U.S. Pacific
BR. Cy. 6s, 110%@111. Gold, 110%@110%.

The future prosperity of Omaha, it is expected, will be seriously impeded through a lack of farms in the environs of the city. During the whole period from 1790 to 1870 there has been a gain of 62,526 in the population of Providence, R. I.

At the request of the Mayor and Common Council of Baltimore the census of that city will be retaken to-day by the Police Commis-

# THIRD EDITION

# FROM EUROPE.

British Ministerial Crisis

Parliament to be Convened.

Approaching Surrender of Paris. AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Payment of Railroad Warrants.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Excitement in Paris Over the Approach-LONDON, Dec. 1 .- (Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)-The excitement on the Exchange on rumors that Paris is to be surrendered is considerable, and the report is generally credited. Prussia is known to desire peace.

The British Cabinet Crisis. The Cabinet is in extraordinary session, discussing the Russian question. Granville remains firm, and declares that Gortschakofi's note admits of no concession. It is reported that the Ministry will resign and Parliament be convened. Dissolution of the Ministry Inevitable.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- (Special to N. Y. Tele-

gram.)-The Cabinet complications thicken upon us and a dissolution of the Ministry seems inevitable. The expectation that it would keep together until Parliament assembled weakens every hour, and the resignation of several of the prominent members will probably be annonneed before the day is over.

Granville remains immovable in his determination as to the basis of a Congress, and Gortschakoff's note will not admit of this concession. Not for many years has the Government of England been in so critical a situation, and the greatest anxiety is everywhere visible on the faces of the governing classes. The Times suggests an immediate summon-

#### ing of Parliament. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Refusal of the Treasury to Cash Railway Warrants. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- Erroneous statements having been made about the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in refusing to cash warrants for the tion whether the Treasury Department can reserve for interest due from ra'lroads to which subsidie of bonds have been granted the entire amount payable for mails and transportation, has been submit ted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General. Pending the decision of that question payments to railroads for such services are at the Treasury.

A Wholesome Order.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that hereafter fifty dollars will be charged against the pay of any enlisted man who shall lose, through carelessness, or dispose of any breech-loading musket of the Sharpe or Remington pattern. Members of Congress.

There is already in the city a quorum of members of Congress, a large number of whom called upon the President to-day to pay their respects. The President's Message.

The President talks quite freely to Senators about the leading points in his message. It appears that the prominent tepic relates to foreign affairs. With regard to the war between France and Prussia the message will merely allude to it without indicating any feeling on either side. He will sustain the course The Debt Statement.

The debt statement to be issued to-day will show a reduction of seven millions. FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fishery Troubles—Trial Before the Admi-ralty Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The fellowing is aspecial des-

patch to the Boston Advertiser: —
CHARLOTTETOWN, Hrince Edward's Island, Nov. 30.—The cases of John Howe, Edward Moor, John Welch, and Michael McCarthy were disposed of in court to day. They, with five others who escaped when the vessel was recaptured, had rescued the Clars F. Friend from the Marshals of the Admiralty Court at midnight on the 24th. Three men on guard at the time made resistance, but heiped to get the vesse, under way under compulsion.
They now allege that ontaide the harbor they got

into a beat and came oack, having been pro-mised a present if they would leave the boat safe at the wharf. The vessel then went to Port Hood for supplies, and in going through the "Gut' course met the Plover, and was retaken." charges against the parties in the Police Court were of assault, riot, and rescue of the vessel. The charge of riot had to be willdrawn, and the evidence of assault and rescue was very weak.

The case which they tried to make against the

men for stealing the cargo signally failed. E. Pal-mer, Queen's counsel, and Win, McLeod denounced the attempt to subdivide the offense as harsh and oppressive against strangers. All the parties were committed until the January term of the Supreme Court, but were discharged on ball, which was at once given by the owner in \$2000 for himself, and two sureties in \$1000 each, and the men in \$200 each and sureties of \$160.

The bungling of the Crown officers was in favor of

the accused. Though not approving the act, nearly all wished that the vessel would get off. Mr. Friend speaks in very complimentary terms of the kindness of the captain of the Plover.

## FROM NEW YORK. Railway secident.

New York, Dec. 1.—An accident occurred at Kirgston, on the Hudson kiver statiroad, this morn-ing, by which a locomotive and four express cars were wrecked, and the bunkers and platforms of passenger cars broken. No one was burt. accident was caused by a watchman being asleep and leaving the switch wrongly placed. The train was running slowly at the time. The trains are

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

now running regularly.

There is less activity in financial circles than for several preceding days, but sufficient demand to give employment to the funds aval. able at the bank counters. Stock loans mono polized most of the business transacted this morning, but there is less flurry and excite-ment at the board, and prices are not quite so firm. Money is quite easy, and freely offered both on call and discounts. Rates are without

change.

The gold market continues active and weak, some of the sales being quoted as low as 110½. The undertone is decidedly weak and apparently irresistible. Sales opened in New York at 110½, and closed at about 110½.

In Government bonds there is rather less doing, though prices on the whole are steady.

The sympathy of the market is with the course of gold.

Reading Rallroad was rather quiet, with sales at 50 94@51, the latter b. o. Pesnsylvania was in good demand and higher. Sales at 60,260%. Minehill sold at 52; Lehigh Valley at 53%,260; and Catawiss preferred at 87%. 47 was bid for North Per nsylvania, and 2 % for Philadelphia

In Canal shares there saw some activity in Lehigh, with sales at 38% @33%.

In Bank shares there were sales of Mechanics'

at 81%, and Girard at 60.

The balance of the list was qu'et but firm, PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

-We are furnished, by the politeness of Hon. James Pollock Director, with the following statement of the coinage of the U. S. Mint for the month of

1	November, 1870:-	
	Gold depositsSilver deposits and purchases	\$763,341-12 225,066-76
١	Total deposits	\$991,407-88
1	COINAGE EXECUTED.	2 22
- 1	Becamber Bon	46.4
. 1	Denomination, No. of Pieces, Double Eagles 19,650	\$393,000.00
	Fine Bars	20,458.06
	Total 19,660	\$413,458.06
	SILVER.	6419,400.00
	Dollars 87,550	\$87,550-00
	Half-dollars 75,150	87,575 00
	Quarter Dollars 150	87:00
-	Dimes	15:00
. 1	Half Dimes 150	7:50
	Three-cent Pieces 150	4.20
y	Fine Bars	42,395.63
	Total 163,300	\$167,514-63
0	Five-cent Pieces 890,000	\$44,500-80
	Three-cent Pieces 260,000	7,800.00
	Total 1,550,000	\$52,300 00
	One-cent Pieces 1,330,000	\$13,300-06
N	Two-cent Pieces 230,000	4,600 00
	Total	\$17,900-00
	Gold Colunge 19.650	\$393,000-06
	Gold Bars	20,458.00
	Gold Bars Silver Coinage 163,300	125, 189 00
	Silver Bars	42,325-63
	Base Coinage 1,710,000	70,200-00
•	Total No. of Pieces 1,892,950	\$651,172.69

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1 .- The Flour market is dull but prices are well sustained. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants; about 1200 bbls sold, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.62%; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6@6.50; Pennsylvanta do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25@7, and fancy brands at \$7-25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5@5'12%. In Corn Meal no sales were reported,

continue former quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.40@1.42 for Indiana red; \$1.35@1.38 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do.; and \$1.55@1.60 for white. Rye is held at 93@95c, for Western and Pennsylvania, Corn is in fair request and prices favor buyers. Sales of old yellow at 82@82c, and new do, at 75@73c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and West-ern at 55@55c. In Barley we notice a sale of 1500 bushels two-rowed New York at 80c. No sales were reported in Earle. Malt. Cloverseed is in active demand at full prices. Sales

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, but we

of 600 bushels at 10 %c. \$2 lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2. Whisky is lower; 250 barrels Western iron-bound

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 1. — Arrived, steamship Weser. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... DECEMBER 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M...... 39 | 11 A. M..... 49 | 2 P. M...... 52 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship John Patton, Hill, Antwerp, Workman & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Mayre-de-Grace, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New
York, with mass. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-

more, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co. Schr Sewell, Dukes, 1 day from Indian River, with lumber to John L. Redner. Schr Susan McDeviit, McDevitt, from Washing-

ton, D. C. Schr George S. Repplier, Brooks, do. Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, from New Bedford. Schr L. P. Pharo, Henderson, from New Bedford, Schr L. P. Pharo, Henderson, from Boston. Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from Bridgeport. Schr Oliver Ames, Frame, from Providence. Tug Hudson, Nichoison, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesspeake, Merrikew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Margaret Evans, from Liverpool for Philadel-phia, was spoken Nov. 13, 10 miles E.N.E. of Tuskar; sailed from Liverpool the 12th.

Ship Armstrong, Owen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 14th uit. Br. steamer Britannia, Campbell, for Glasgow, cl'd at New York yesterday. Steamers Zodiac, Harksen, for Savannah; and W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, and Sarah, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Fairbanks, Howes, im Wilmington, N. C.,

at New York yesterday.

Bark Frednaes, Bronlund, for Philadelphia, cl'd at
Liverpool 12th ult.

Bark Alice Woods, Doherty, hence, at Bristol 16th Park Charles Henry, Johns, hence, at Bilboa 6th

Bark Echo, Irving, hence for London, at Deal 17th ult., and proceeded.

Bark Leopard, Mathieson, hence, at Daiaro 3d ult,
Bark Elaine, Stewart, hence for orders, at Eisi-Bark Charlotte, Stief, hence, at Falmouth 14th ult.

Bark Charlotte, Stief, hence, at Falmouth 14th ult. and sailed 16th for Stettin.

Bark Frank Lovett. Smith, hence, at Falmouth 15th ult., and sailed for Hamburg.

Bark Halfden, Olsen, hence, at Falmouth 16th ult.

Bark Estatningen, Jenssen, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Gottenberg 8th ult.

Bark Maggie Louise, hence, at Hull 15th ult.

Bark Palmerston, Kolin, for Philadelphia, sailed frem Hamburg 13th ult.

Bark Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Cuxhaven

Bark Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Cuxhaven

Bark Kyrre, Haloorsen, from Leith for Philadel-hia, at Plymouth 13th uit. Bark Paul, Klatt, hence, at Plymouth 14th uit.

Local stocks continue very active, and prices are generally firm. Penusylvania to of the 2d series sold at 105. City 6s, new, at 99%, ex int.