BET THE REPORTED AND PROPERTY OF THE ADMINISTRAL PROPERTY OF THE ABOVE ASSESSED.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE NEAR ALASKA.

Another View of Our Home Mission Field, Alusin, into Bedford Street-Improvements In the Neighborhood-The New Lodging and Tenement Houses—A Gratifying Prespect.

The present condition of that vile plague spot in our fair city, Bedford street and its vicinity, is very gratifying to all who have the best interests of the community at heart. Bad as that region still is, it is as nothing to what it was five years ago. Any one who was intimately acquainted with it then would not know it now; and if the referentatory influences are kept at work by proper support, by the time that five years more have elapsed, it would not be recognized by those that know it now.

The visitor who now sees the street for the first time sees many things that startle him. He sees crime, filth, and wretchedness of the worst kind, such as it is not possible to see in any other place. He sees the miserably poor, the outcasts and produces. Tenement Houses-A Gratitying Prospect.

Buch as it is not possible to see in any other place. He sees the miserably poor, the outcasts and propers of society, the thieves, petty and otherwise, the prostitutes, the desperadoes, and even the murderers, those who have escaped detection, for the time being, and all are seen in their very worst light. Yet startling as all these may be, they are verily nothing to the things that were. The street which is the heart of the morally infect, a region, Bedford, new Alaska street, is now comparatively safe, both by night and day, to the passer-by, but in the past it was not so. In those days it was at the risk of a man's life that he passed along after nightfall; and in the daytime, a fight or at least an insuit was his certain lot. Then, rows of broken-down and decaying frame buildings crowded upon each other on ing frame buildings crowded upon each other on every inch of ground in or near Bedford, Spafford, Baker, St. Mary's, and the numerous other small streets, courts, and alleys. Now Baker and Spaf-ford streets are almost reclaimed, and what were the very worst spots now contain dwellings—small but more neat and comfortable than the rotten dens which preceded them—inhabited by a poor but re-spectable class of working men. Bedford street itself, though the hardest to reclaim, is now showing unmistakable signs of a better time coming. Its rotten tenements still remain to a great extent, but in some instances they have given place to more human-like dwellings, having a less disreputable look, at the least. Others are already doomed, through the exertions of a special society hereafter to be mentioned, and in due course of time must surely give way to improvements.

This present comparatively good condition of the neighboroood is largely, if not entirely, owing to the work of the Bedford Street Mission. This was started at a time when no deceat person dared to venture into the vile district, and it was established right in the heart of the very worst section. It has endured and outlived hardships, sneers, and ill treatment from both friend and foe. Though it was looked upon at first with the greatest suspleion, and even hated by the inhabitants of the neighborhool, it has gradually worked its way into the hearts of many of them by attending to their physical wants first, and afterwards their spiritual. The life devo-tion of Rev. Mr. Long and his worthy lady to the work there set before them could not but produce an effect. When those who were to be benefited saw for themselves that it was for no selfish ends that the missionary came among them, they were the more susceptible to any ad-vances which might be made. Even the worst, who will have nothing to do with the mission, now treat its missionary with respect. Those who were its greatest enemies are now desirous of the good opinion of its officers.

Where parents are irrecisimable, the work of the

mission is to take the children and educate them in better ways. The educational system has now been going on long enough to show some of its fruits. The hearts of the workers are now made glad by an eccasional visit from some young person who is now at least a respectable member of the community, whom they had taken from the worst and educated whom they had taken from the worst and educated to usefulness. Medical attendance, irrespective of person or religion, friend or foe, is freely dispensed by the mission. Filthiness is the greatest enemy of the good work, and therefore the especial object of the mission's exertions. All who are in any way connected with the mission house, whether as pupil or the recipient of medical aid, are first made as clean as possible, then have their other wants attended to. Free baths for everybody were started several years ago by the mission, and were well patrenized. They were in successful operation during the past summer, and it was by this means that the dreadful plague of the relapsing fever was in a great measure stayed. These baths are also greatly needed now, but the funds will not permit the introduction of hot water, without which permit the introduction of hot water, without which they are useless in the winter season. Clothing is distributed to the needy as occasion and money will special recipients of this charity. Once a year at least, at the Christmas dinner, the members of the day and Sunday schools receive each a suit of clothes, which charitable ladies, members of the Clothes, which charitable ladies, members of Board of Managers, or contributors make up. Secular education of both sexes is made a prime necessity, and children of both sexes are gathered necessity, and children of both sexes are gathered necessity. into what is now a flourishing school. Religious training is also given to whoever will accept of it. Though all exertions are used to bring peor church and Sunday-school services, such attendance is not made obligatory. What is sought is rather to win people in by a pure voluntary love of the thing. Under this arrangement it is not found difficult to

It is the Bedford street mission which continually rouses the city authorities to action when their services are needed. The Board of Health, which usually does nothing unless it has to in this region where the results will not show to the communit at large, is continually made to attend to its neglected duty by the officers of the mission. The police and the building inspectors whose business it is to condemn the rotten buildings when they get unsafe, are also aided or urged on by the mission officers. The mission was never in a better working order, but it must have funds to carry on its work It is supported entirely by voluntary offerings. A better charity there could not possibly be.

An industrial school for girls meets in the Mission louse two afternoons in a week. In it the girls are House two afternoons in a week. In it the girls are taught principally to sew. Many of its pupi's on entering, though well grown, have not the slightest idea how to use a needle. The school has just been started for the present season. The average attendance is about thirty-five. Though no good specimens of work can yet be shown, the teachers state that in less than six weeks very creditable needlework can be turned out. A great want of material to work with is feit in running this school material to work with is feit in running this school.

Any ladies who have old pieces of staff, or old garments of any sort, which can be cut up and remade into any shape, will find them to be very acceptable if presented to Mr. Long at the mission. Every inch of old stuff in the private houses of the teacher is at present pressed into the service, and it is feared that this scant provision will soon fail. In this connection it might be well to mention the fact that the mission has just received a large box containing about fifty dollars worth of cloth and material for the Christmas presents of clothing for the children.
It came from the firm of Mallalleu & Brother,
woollen manufacturers of Kent county, Maryland.
This same firm send yearly about the same amount as a donation, of which heretofore no acknowledg-ment has been made. The mission is very thankful. The lady teachers and the friends are now engaged in cutting out and making up the goods, as far as they will go, into comfortable winter garments. The industrial-school cannot as yet be trusted on such

A free lodging house for women has lately been opened by the mission authorities in the same building where the baths were located in the sum mer. In it free ledging is provided for all who may apply, or whom the police bring when it is too late or too celd to reach the station. The outcast wo nen are thus brought under a good influence, and their children are saved in many instances from a death by freezing. By it, also, the police will be enabled to know the professional begging class who will not go to the station for shelter. Those who will make use of the shelter are the ones who usually either remain in the street all night or are crowded into the worst deus and cellars where wickedness, filth, and disease abound. For the worst of the customary accommodations, probably only sleeping room in an unfloored celiar with a dozen or more of others of both sexes, a rent is paid of about ten cents a night. In the Mission House lodging a better resting place can be obtained free.

The only trouble is that the funds of the mission

will not allow the space to be sufficiently large. With more money a similar establishment for the accommodation of men could also be opened.

Through the exertions of the mission several landlores have put up a better class of lodginghouses, though many of the old crowded ones still remain, they being too profitable to be done away with any sooner than necessary. The landlords are usually rich people, living in the best part of the city, and by reason of the great numbers which the buildings shelter, the small original cost, and the buildings shelter, the small original cost, and the positive freedom from running expense—they being allowed to wear out as fast as they can, and after that to stay worn out—the miserable structures pay a very high rate of interest on the capital invested. It is mainly rate of interest on the capital invested. It is mainly the landlords who demoralize the people. They ask high rents, and the people will pay them so long as they are allowed to make the money by disreputable or dishonest means. To this the landlord has no objection. To remedy this evil a building as ociation has lately been started which intends gradually to obtain possession of the ground and erect comfortable buildings upon it, which will then be let out for lodgings at reasonable rates. The organization is called the Beneficent Building Association, and it is composed of some of our best citizens. Mr. Eti K. Price is its President, its workings have been kept very quiet so far. A fine pressed rick house—a palace for the neighborhood—having two stories and a French roof, is now pearly completed, and is its first fruit. roof, is now pearly completed, and is its first fruit This house stands just below the mission. Taloafers on the street gather around it and look upon

it in positive amazement. They cannot it such a house is doing in such a new and what these are many stories about as accordant tended for. If there were sire to what it is init would be set down as a verture of a successful Mr. Long himself is to live in it. It will take them some time to realize, even when they know the selves.

The association has n

Selves.

The association has p ow the command of several lots on the street, ar as soon as possession can be had will erect ner a das soon as possession can be under way for se buildings. Negotiations are it will ultimate a gain control of the entire neighborhood. By the association of the entire neighborhood is a second of the control of the tenantry, and drive that means it can control the tenantry, and drive that secreasing crime, for it is only by reason of the congregation of so many bad characters in one place that the evil becomes so great. Many of the present inhabitants would work and earn a comparatively honest living if they were only out of Bedford or its sister streets.

SONS OF ST. ANDREW.

The 123d Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society-A Feast of Reason and a Flow of

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia was cele-brated last evening in a grand dinner given at Augustin's on Walnut street. About sixty gentle-men participated. The membership of this old and honorable society is composed of some of our most prominent and substantial citizens, who, either of Scotca birth or descent, have united themselves under the bread banner of St. Andrew to do chalitable works and keep green in their memories the dear

iand of the Covenant We noticed among the distinguished gentlemen present those representing all the learned professions, judges of the courts, officers of the army, merchants, bankers, and leading business men. The evening was passed in the most delightful manner. evening was passed in the most delightful nanner. Speech and song alternated, and the merriment throughout the evening was of the most genuine kind. The cares and troubles of life each man seemed to have left at the outer door, and brought in with him only a heart open for pleasure and real enjoyment. The venerable and distinguished President of the society, Mr. Charles Macsieter, presided to bis resulting and charming menual distinguished engaged. sided in his usual dignified and charming manne After the good things produced had been tho-roughly enjoyed, to the entire satisfaction of all present-the regular toasts of the evening were

announced; -First, The immortal memory of St. Andrew. Second, The President of the United States.
Third, The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.
Fourth Scotland—a land made prosperous, happy,
and free by the virtue, religion, and intelligence of

her sons.

This toast was responded to most eloquently by the Hon. James Campbell, who presented the history of Scotland as an example to all other nations. The freedom of her sons, spiritual and civil, was wrought out by the indomitable will, untiring patriotism, and valor of her sons. He spoke of the fact that whilst the Roman soldiery overthrew and conquered the Britains, no soldier of Rome ever placed his foot north of the dividing wall. The indomitable will that held the Roman at bay had maintained through a long night of congression the maintained through a long night of oppression the freedom and independence of the people.

When Scotland gave to England a king, and con-sented to the union, she did so of her own free will, akating not a jot of the principles and rights for which she had contended.

The next toast of the evening was the "United

States of America. Great in all that can elevate a nation and biess a people."

General Patterson responded to this toast in an eloquent and affecting manner. As the General has lived nearly as long as the Government has been established, he could talk with considerable freedom upon the subject. One thought dropped by him in the course of his remarks is worthy of especial

notice.

After speaking of the physical growth and power of the United States—of her inventive gentus, she having developed and perfected the application of steam to locomotion—invented the great wonder of the age, the telegraph, united the oceans by bands of iron, and wonderfully developed the resources of a continent, he added:—"This, great and wonderful as it is, will not preserve your Government or conserve your liberties. The people must remember, if serve your liberties. The people must remember, if they would be great and enduring, that 'righteous-ness exalteth a nation, and that sin is a reproach to

any people.""
"The Judiciary of Pennsylvania—Fearless and Independent"—was responded to by George M. Dallas, Esq., who announced himself as an unexpected substitute for Mr. Chief Justice Thompson, who was unexpectedly deterred from being present. The ju-dictary could not have been more highly compilmented if one of their own number had undertaken

The next toast was "Philadelphia-

A brimming pledge to the City of Penn Shall ever be drank by St. Andrew's men. To this toast ex-Governor Polleck responded in most fitting terms. He spoke of the fact that, although not Philadelphia born, he had always taken a lively interest in all that apportained to her growth and greatness, and since he had come to take up his abode within its limits his love and admiration had been deepened and strengthened. He spoke of her inechanical and industrial interests, of her happy, well-fed, and well-housed artisans, of her boundless chartis-s, of her noble, generous deeds, of her unwavering loyalty in the hour of the nation's peril, that was willing to suffer all things that the nation might be preserved. She has au honored name among the cities of the earth, and vill have so long as morality and charity are en-

graven upon her banners. graven upon her banners.

"Our Sister Societies" was responded to by the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who gave an interesting account of the labors of the society he was connected with. He alinded to the fact that nearly all the emigrants from Wales were miners or agriculturists, and only remained long enough in the city to get a good start for another and better place. An approximate of the property and the city to get a good start for another and better place. to get a good start for another and better place. An amusing passage at arms between the speaker and General Patterson, representing the Hibernian Society, took place at this juncture, the General remarking that it was a good thing for the city that they did pass through, and being answered by Mr. Jones that it might be as well for the city if some of the "Sons of the Green Islse" would do likewise.

The next toast was "Poetry and Poets—Ancient and Modern." This was replied to by Colonel A. Louden Snowden in a speech so full of scholarly taste and beauty that we could not refrain from giving as full a report as our phonographer could furnish, which we print on our third page.

The 1-st toast of the evering was "The Lassies," which was responded to by Mr. John C. Knox, Jr., a young member of the bar, who did the subject ample justice and himself credit, considering that it is a very delicate subject, and has to be handled

is a very delicate subject, and has to be handle

Among the distinguished guests present we noticed Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., President of the Albion Society: James Allen, Esq., President of the St. George; and the Hon. Mr. McCalla, of Virginia, now a member of the House of Delegates.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Permits Issued During November. The following shows the number of permits saued during the month of November for the erection of dwellings, making alterations, etc., by the Dwellings 4-story. 1 Offices.

" -2-story 112 Picker-house -2-story 277 Shed...

Boller-hou			Stables	
Barn		1	Storehouses.	********
Chapel		. 1	Stores	*****
Church		. 11	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Coach-hou	8e	1	Total	
Dye-house		. 1	Alterations	and Addi-
Factorios		- 41	PECANA	
Ice-houses				
Market		3	Grand Tot	al. N
During	the most	h 6	dangerous t	mildines at
chimneys	and to	wood	en building	s have hos
ordered to	be taken	down	en canama	a HILLO OF
The follo	wine table	- ortera	s a compar	igon hatmos
the numbe	r of permi	to foor	ied in the	months of N
vember, in	1870 and	1260+	ica in suc i	HOHERD OF TA
vemoer, m	LOS V MALU	1000.1-		270. Nov., 180
Dwellings.	-Four-stor	rv	2000., 2	100 2000., 100
To the Country of the	Three-sto	VER.		2 1
4	Two-stor			7 1
	7 110-0101		*** *****	
Total	twellings			0 4
Additions	and altera	tiona		3
Other buil	dinera	MOIIB.		
Other bull	mmga-res	*****	********	
Grand	total		200	
Grand	10tal	****		9
POLICE	STATISTICS	sTh	e following	comprises fi
arrests m	ade by the	e polic	e in the va	rious district
throughou	t the city	during	the month	of November
District.		No.	District.	or real current
First		171	Thirteenth	
Second		.000	Fourteenth.	- All turos con-
Third		99	Fifteenth	*********
Fourth	**********	139	Sixteenth	*********
Ficto	Were calling	155	Seventeenth	
Sixth	******	110	Eighteenth	
Seventh		902	Schuylkill I	Farry
Eighth	*******	73	Delaware II	DECIMAL
ANIELISTAL	*******	146. 17	TACITA MITTER	ORENAUT

Total.... ROBBING AT A PAIR .- Alderman Riddell yesterday heard a case in which William Heft, aged seventeen years, was charged with stealing a box of pennies at the fair which is being held at the hall Fourth and George streets. The testimony was so conclu-sive that William was sent to prison.

Tenth. 98 Beggar Detectives ... Rieventha 117 Chesnut Hill.

DEMOCRATIC.

Candidate Nominated for State Senate, from the First District.

The delegates to the First Senatorial Democratic Conversion, met this morning at ten o'clock, in the hall over Lafferty's tavern, No. 920 South Ninth hali stre

The convention was called to order by Mr. Francis
P. linggerty, chairman of the Second Ward Democratic Executive Committee, who appointed the following named temporary officers:—Secretaries, Anthony A. Laws and Albert W. Fietcher: Treasurer,
E. E. Mitchell; Messengers, Thomas Doran and
John Ferry; Doorkeepers, John Devine and Edward
McAnulty.

Mr. Hargerty, being Shallow, 1988.

McAnulty.

Mr. Haggerty, being chairman of the ward committee, occupied the chair as provided for by the rales governing the party.

The credentials of the delegates were then received, after which a motion to take a recess for one

half hour was carried.
On reassembling, the convention proceeded to an election for permanent efficers, and the followingnamed were chosen:—
President—Edward Olmstead.
Vice-Presidents—E. E. Mitchell and Frank Can-

Secretaries-Anthony A. Laws and Albert W.

Fietcher.
Treasurer—Alexander J. Diamond.
Messengers—Thomas Dorna and John Ferry.
Doorkeepers—John Devine and Edward Ma-Mr. Olmstead, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor conferred

npon him, and saying that he was ready to serve the Democratic party in any honorable capacity. The roll of delegates was then called, whereupon Alderman Belshaw stated there were persons in the room who were not delegates, and he moved that all delegates retire from the room and then enter when their names were called.

Alderman McMullin, Samuel Josephs, and others opposed the motion.

The yeas and nays were called, and Alderman

Belshaw's motion was voted down.

Mr. R. L. Smith moved that the contestants be admitted to sents in the convention. Agreed to.
The convention then proceeded to make nominations for State Senator, and the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination:—Robert P.
Deckert, of the Lighth ward; General William
McCanniess, of the Twenty-sixth ward; Judge J.
K. Finley, of the Twenty-sixth ward; Charles
Rodgers, of the Seventh ward; and Dr. Andrew
Nebinger, of the Second ward.

The Chair named John Porter and Robert England
tellers of the election.

tellers of the election. The roll was again called and as each delegate voted he paid the sum of twenty-five cents to delray the expenses of the convention.

The result of the vote was as follows:—

Robert P. Dechert was then declared the nominee of the Democratic party for State Senator from the First district. Alderman McMullin moved that the nomination

be made unanimous.

The Alderman also moved that a committee of two be appointed to invite the nomince and General McCandless into the room to address the conven tion. Agreed to.

The Vice Presidents and the Hon. Samuel Josephs

were appointed on this committee.
On motion of Mr. E. C. Mitchell a vote of thanks
was returned to the officers of the convention.
Mr. Josephs aunounced that Mr. Dechert was not in the neighborhood, but that partiel had been sent to court after him.

Mr. Dechert soon after appeared, and spoke as collews:

Gentlemen of this Convention:—I have been summoned from the performance of professional duties to receive the announcement that your deliberations have resulted in placing me in nomination for the office of Senator from this district. In acknowledging the high distinction which you have conterred on me, and appreciating its responsibilities, my first impulse would be to shrink from the assumption of them by imposing them on some one other than myself. But I am assured that your proceedings have been harmonious and your action almost unanti-

other than myself. But I am assured that your proceedings have been harmonicus and your action almost unanimous; that you and the irtelligent constituency whom you represent regard my acceptance as an act within my line of duty, and, without having sought for this preferment, I can only how to your decision and say that I accept the nemination for the office of Senator, which you have so received you conferred on me.

I need only add that I pledge myself, if elected, so to vote and act in the Senato of Pennsylvanta, that no citizen, who may vote for me, shall ever have occasion for regret. Referm is demanded in legislation and taxation within our Commonwealth. The city of Philadelpnia by its pepulation and by the amount of its contributions to the State Treasury, is entitled to a large voice in the Legislative councils.

Intelligent observers believe that many of the present errors can be corrected, and that the Constitution of the

errors can be corrected, and that the Constitution of the commonwealth should be returned to the people for revieten, and for the addition of such wise improvements

commonwealth should be returned to the people for revieice, and for the addition of such wise improvements as are demanded by the present age.

We are enjoying the benefits of improved science and of improved machinery in the material arts, and the people have a right to enjoy similar privileges in the art of self-government. I refer to these matters now because they belong to the present issues, and because, if elected, I shall endeavor, without fear, favor, or affection, to advocate fair measures of reform, and so to direct my concest that neither the good old Commonwealth nor any of her cittlenes may suffer harm by the election of the nomines of this convention.

Cherishing the principles on which the Democratic party is founded as the true exposition of the Commitation of our fathers; believing that the welfare of the Commonwealth requires the selection of those who will not only enforce and interpret the laws in a fair and impartial manner, but who will enact wise and equitable laws, which will be in consonance with the principles of the fundamental law of the State and of the Union, I shall be prompted in the performance of public duty by a desire to preserve the credit, honor, and good order of society.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for this undeserved honor, and I sak you to give me the same generous support during the brief campaign.

General McCandless also made a speech, and the port during the brief campaign.

General McCandless also made a speech, and the donvention was adjourned.

JOTTINGS.—A Christian Association was formed yesterday at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, comprising ladies of all denominations. There are nearly four thousand carpet weavers

-There was a decidedly lively time yesterday in the Republican caucus of Councils. The police force is engaged in taking a census of the deaf and dumb people in Philadelphia. -But few pedestrians can be seen in Fairmount

The Mormans are holding meetings in Kensington.

The sleeping room in the new Court House is bitterly complained of by the jurors.

The roughs who hang around Ninth and Chesnut streets have got the upper hand of the police.

The Philadelphia Fountain Society have erected thirty one fountains in this city.

—The Dexter and Grey Fagle Base Ball Clubs will play to-morrow afternoon on the Athletic grounds. —The firemen will be on hand in Select Council Chamber this afternoon.

—It is proposed to reset the curbing on Broad The pickpockets are doing a flourishing business

The Chesnut and Eighth streets stores are putting on their Christmas uniforms. -Among those who recommended a recently successful candidate for detective honors were the fellows who broke into the Return Judges' room.

-There are over one hundred applicants for t oritions of the three Republicans who are still on the detective force.

—A desperate effort is about being made to stave

off the Paid Fire Department bill until after the first of January.

— John N. Campbell, Esq., the late efficient Deputy Register of Wills, will resume the practice of the law at No. 738 Sansom street. -Register of Wills Bunn and Clerk of Orphans' Court Tittermary entered upon the duties of their respective positions this morning.

—A mass meeting of the laity of the Catholic Church will be held en Sunday, at the Cathedral. to protest against the seizure of the Papal ter-

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.-In Peter street, a small thoroughfare below Washington, and running between Tweifth and Thirteenth streets, a crowd of rictous boys have been in the habit of gathering of rictous bots have been in the habit of gathering of late, and the throwing of stones and other unruly demonstrations have been the rule. Yesterday afterneon Sergeant Duffy, while walking along, was all racted by a fight, and rushing in among them he selzed a small boy named James McCullongh, and was taking him to the station-house when the mother of the lad came up and demanded to know what the boy had been doing. The lad, very naturally, laid hold of his mother's skirts, and she then attempted to take her son from the custody of the attempted to take her son from the custody of the

The Sergeant' then placed her under arrest, but she resisted, and in the struggle she either fell or was thrown to the sidewalk, lojuring her left side very badly. Seeing the nature of the woman's injuries the officers released the lad, and with the assistance of others the woman was picked up and cerried into a dwelling, where she now ites in an extremely critical condition. extremely critical condition.

Sergeant Duffy, by order of the Mayor, was placed under arrest and this morning he was brought before his Honor, who immediately suspended him from the force, placed him under arrest, and he is now in the custody of the officers, awaiting a hear-

ing at the Central Station this afternoon. ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.-Policeman Reed, of the Seventeenth district, yesterday arrested John Rossi for being drunk and disorderly on Carpenter street, above Eighth. John immediately drew a pistol, which he discharged at Reed, but fortunately the load did not take effect. John was then marched

before Alderman Collins, who bound him over in JARCENY OF A PIPE.—Ludwig Noll was overhauled yesterday by Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Seventh district, on a charge of stealing a meerschaum pipe from a cigar store at Third and Buttonwood streets. Alderman Cakili held him in \$500 for trial.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.

The Mild Temperature Not yet at an Bad-A Review of the Three Autumn Months-The Warmest Fall Weather on Record. The maximum and minimum temperature of each day of the month just closed, with that of the corresponding month of last year, according to the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was as

follows:- Nov., 1869.		Nov., 1870.		Acres de	
Ma	Z.	Mrn.	Max.	Min.	Remarks,
1 43		10	KG.	49	Clear.
2 63		41	87	AR-K	Clear.
9 83		40	60-6	80	Rain in forenoon ; cleared
0,,00	***				at noen.
457		39	86.5	44 5	Clear,
554		47	. 56	48	Cloudy; sprinkle at 3 P.
651	.6.	48		43.5	Clear; evening cloudy.
741		. 58	67	44.5	Clear.
					Clear.
					Cloudy; rain in after-
1044		31	48	425	Clear,
					Clear.
					Clear,
					Clear,
					Cloudy in forenoon.
					Slightly clouded.
16. 38		34 5	45-5	89	Clear,
		.35			
					Cloudy; sprinkle in fore- noon, and late in after- noon, evening clear and cold.
10 65	180	24.6	90	90	Cloudy snow in fern

19..53.5...34.5...38.....32 Cloudy; snow in ferenoon. 20. 55....42.5...42.5...29 Morning clear; afternoon cloudy; evening clear. hazy; evening clear. 23.45. .38. .48. .39 Cloudy; evaning clear.
24.45. .32. .445. .38 Morning slightly cloudy; afternoon and evening clear. Cloudy; rain in evening. 25. 38. 29. 45. 35 Cloudy; rain in evening. 26. 43. . 31.5. 47. . 39 Clear. 27. 44. . 39.5. 55. . 42 Clear. 28. 42.5. 36. . 55. 5. 42 Clear. 29. 45.5. 32. . 57.5. 42.5 Slightly clouded; evening

clear. 30. 59 5 ... 46 45 5 ... 40 Clear. onth was 51 75 degrees, the average of the mini

The average of the maximum temperatures of the month was 51.75 degrees, the average of the minimum 40.78 degrees, giving 46.27 degrees as the mean temperature of the month, against 41.27 degrees for November, 1869, and 43.37 degrees for the average of the mean temperature of November during the preceding eighty years. Although the mean temperature for the month just closed was 2.90 degrees above the average for eighty years, it was slightly below the mean of November, 1868, as seen in the following comparison: ollowing comparison :-

l		The second	Mean.	Highest.	Laurent,	Range.	
Į			(deg.)	(deg.)	(deg.)	(deg.)	
Ì	November.	1870	40-27	61	29	39	
l	**	1869	41.27	61	29	32	
l	**	1868	46.90	74	36	38	
ı	The blob	est mean r		d for N	ovemb	or was	
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Mean temperature, autumn of 1870..... 1869.... f... Average mean for eighty years..... ..54-74 Lowest temperature of the three autumn months was 4:23 degrees above the average of the preceeding eighty years, and exceeded by more than a third of a degree the highest heretofore on record, that of 1866.

DIABOLICAL.

Horrible Ontrage in the First Ward-A Young Couple Backed, Gagged, Stabbed, and then Robbed of \$1500.

The whole southeastern portion of the city has been thrown into a high state of excitement by a horrible outrage which was perpetrated at an early hour this morning, which rivals the famous Kempmore recent case of the old German couple residing in Germantown, and, as in these cases, the perpetrators have been quickly captured. At No. 1795 South Front street is an old-fashioned two-story building, with a frame attachment in the rear. It is and has been for some time occupied by a young couple named Patrick and Mary McCai-lough. They kept a provision store, and by industry have succeeded in laying aside a considerable sum nave succeeded in laying aside a considerable sum of money from their carnings. Instead of trusting this amount, which was about \$1500, to the care of a banking institution, they have laid it away, as it accumulated dollar by dollar, in a bureau drawer which was located in their bed-room, the second-

story front apartment.

They have but few acquaintances, being of a purely domestic temperament, and in what way the knowledge that they had this sum of money came into the possession of others is at this time un-known. At 2 o'clock this morning the door leading into the kitchen was bursted in by four fellows, who wore masks and were otherwise disguised. They ascended the rear stairway to the sleeping apartment of the McCulloughs, who by this time had been awakened by the noise of the intruders.

They attempted to give an alarm, but were selzed

They attempted to give an alarm, but were seized and choked and thrust under the bed-clothing, which was drawn in such a way as was calculated to smother the occupants. Violently resisting, both were uncovered and tied hand and foot with stout ropes. In the meantime, a noose had been placed around their necks and drawn tightly, in order to prevent any outcries. Mr. McCullough still resisted, and seemed determined to fight to the last, One of the scoundrels then drew a knife and slashed it into the thigh, knee and lorehead of Mr. McCullough. This seemed to have the desired effect, for the wounded man fell back exhausted from the loss of blood. The wife then became quiet, and the tourniquet was removed from their throats. They were then informed that if they made any further noise they would be killed. Mr. McCallough having somewhat recovered, was asked where he kept his money. He at first refused to answer, but on being threatened directed them to the bureau

drawer. The \$1500 was secured and the scoundrels left the house, the McCulloughs being still bound.

Mrs. McCullough finally succeeded in releasing herself, and then taking off the bandages from her herself, and then taking off the bandages from her husband they gave an alarm, which brought together the neighbors, to whom the facts were communicated. The police were ultimately informed of the matter and a description of the men given. Late in the morning, William Trott, who lives directly opposite to McCullough's, Henry Jackson, and—Evans were arrested on the charge of being implicated. When we visited the spot, Trott had been taken before the outraged couple, by both of whom he was positively identified. The others had not been given an audience, but from the description given, and from another fact which has since leaked

given, and from another fact which has since leaked out, they were doubtless implicated. Policeman Nugent, of the Second district, states that at about 2 o'clock this morning he was passing the house of the McCulloughs, and noticed the three men who are now in custody standing at the alley leading into the yard, and that he is positive of the fact, because he spoke to them. He then walked to Greenwich street, about a square off, and on returning they were gone. In a very few minutes subsequently he heard of the robbery.

Chief Mulholland is on the ground, instituting further investigations, and there is scarce a doubt that the fourth villain will be captured.

THE LITTLE JOKER.-The operators of what is THE LITTLE JOKER.—The operators of what is known as the bail game have been singularly quiet for some time past; at least no report of their workings has been submitted by the police officials. Sergeant Gilchrist, of the Seventh district, yesterday came across a trio of fellows who were amusing and at the same time fleecing the farmers along Second street of their cash. They had the usual little box and the piece of paper, which they were betting would disappear or not at their bidding. The Sergeant took the three into custody, and gave them a hearing before Alderman Cabill, who held them to bail in \$500 each. They gave the names of them to bail in \$300 each. They gave the names of J. B. Hartley, John Davis, and Robert French.

FIRES,-At 10 o'clock last evening the machine shop of J. Wright, No. 112 Spruce street, was slightly damaged by fire, which it is supposed originated from the boilers.

At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the cotton mill of Howard Hargrave, situated on Meirose street, Frankford, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$4000, on which there is an insurance MALICIOUS MISCHIEF. -John Vance amused him

manificious Mischier.—John vance amused ami-seif yesterday, by throwing stones through the window of house No. 728 South Seventh street. A policeman was called, who took John before Alder-man Collins. He was committed to prison. THE FAIR NILSSON AT A FAIR.—The committee in charge of the Fair at Horticultural Hall hope to bring influence enough to have Miss Nilsson visits

CARD.—POWELL & WEST WILL SELL AT morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, 100 barrels Fineh's 1860 Whisky.

the Fair on Saturday evening next.

FOURTH EDITION FIFTH

THE BREAK IN THE CABLE

Important from Paris.

Another Battle in Progress.

Latest Cable Quotations.

Public Debt Statement.

News from the West.

A Decrease of \$7,475,860.90.

FROM EUROPE.

The Break in the Cable. HEART'S CONTENT, Dec. 1 .- A steamer will be despatched from this point immediately in

search the steamer Bobert Lowe, now engaged in repairing the cable. The latter steamer was sent out to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, and the steamer which is to follow will carry information that the cable of 1865 has suddenly ceased working, and ascertain if the interruption was not caused by the Lowe's grappling the wrong cable.

Battle at Parle. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- It is said the Prussians have suddenly evacuated Amiens, retiring on Paris. This movement is regarded at Lille as very significant. In the latter city it is believed that a great battle is proceeding around Paris to-day. The Paris Moniteur chronicles six military

executions in its last number.

The Gibraiter Cable Broken. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The Falmouth, England, and Gibraltar and Malta cable is broken somewhere between Lisbon and Gibraltar. Messages for India and the East are now forwarded overland to the Mediterraneau coast, and thence per cable to Malta and Egypt, down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

FLORENCE, Dec. 1. The Spanish Fleet, with the committee of the Constituent Cortes on board, has arrived at Genoa. A deputation from Rome has gone to welcome it.

LONDON; Dec. 1. The Suez Canal is to pass into English hands, or at least come under English control. Tho Duke of Sutherland will probably be chairman of the company.

This | Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 1-1130 P. M. -Consols 93% for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, oid, 88, and of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87. Stocks firm; Erie, 20%; illinois Central, 111%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28. LIVERFOOL, Dec. 1-1130 A. M. -Cotton quiet; pplands, 91, 634, d. Orleans, 22, 634, d. Sales to. uplands, 93, @93 d.; Orleans, 93, @93 d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Canfornia wheat 11s. 6d.; New Red Western spring 9s. 11d.; Amber 10s.

d.; Flour 24s, 6d.; Peas 40s. HAMBURG, Dec. 1.—Petroleum 15.6. BERNEN, Dec. 1 .- Petroleum 6'11.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement. Deepatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitalation of the public debt statement issued to-

DEST BEARING INTEREST IN COIN. 5 per cent bonds \$215,977,300-00 6 per cent bonds1,724,774,800-00 41,654,451 07 \$45,050,000 00 14,000,000 00 Certificates at 4 per cent..... 678,000.00 Interest ... B64,000 DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CRASED SINCE MA-TURITY. \$3,841,087-35 Amount outstanding..... | March | Marc

to date, including interest due and unpaid.\$2,460,130,263 es Amount in the Treasury-Coin Currency 28,453,290 62 Total amount in Treasury......\$125,821,868.43 Debt less amount in Treasury \$2,334,303,494-65 Debt less amount in Treasury Sept. 1.\$2,341,784,355-55 Decrease during the past month.... 7,475,860-90 Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870,...\$104,019,982-52 Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Com-panies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding...... Interest repaid by transportation of

mals.... Balance of Interest paid by United TO RENT_THE LANGUAGE.
house No. 1524 ARCH Street.
C. B. DUNN,
Apply to
No. 226 WALNUT Street. TO RENT-THE HANDSOME DWELLING

ESTABLISKED 1823. MEYER'S World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung PIANO-FORTES.

FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED. Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CARPETINGS.

Axminster, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREET, PHILADRLPHIA.

THE LATEST NEWS. FROM EUROPE.

Gallantry of the Young French Conscripts. LONDON, Dec. 1 - Noon .- The French claim to have won a victory at Beaune la Rolande, a little village in the Department of the Loiret. The victors, the French say, were young conscripts, who were under fire for the first time. They were gallant and steady.

The French forces have recovered within the past few days the following places lately held by the Germans: - Bessie, Nogent-Lafeste, Barnerd, and St. Calais, in the Department of the Sarthe, Montoire and Mondonbleau, in the Department of the Loire, and Etcher and Montargis in the Department of the Loiret.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 1.—A fire occurred this morning at No. 57 Beekman street. The losers are A. C. Downing & Co., dealers in glass, \$30,000; August Eggers & Co., \$10,000. Building damaged \$3000. Insured in city companies.

There were fitteen proposals for bonds to-day, amounting to \$3,152,850, at from 106.35 to 197.05.

The awards will be one million at from 196.35 to

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fire in New Orleans—The Varieties Theatre Burned.

New Orleans, Dec. 1.—The Varieties Theatre, John Hawkins' store-room, Schiller's coffee-house, and Liner's stable were destroyed by a fre which originated this morning in the property-room of the theatre. The adjoining building was damaged. Lass, \$200,000; insurance, \$190,000, in local companies. Two firemen are reported to be under the failen walls. fallen walls.

Snielde Richard A. Hebrard committed suicide by a pistol shot through the head. Removal of Postmasters.

asserted that Governor Warmouth visits Washington to effect the removal of Postmaster Lowell, Marshal Packard, and Assessor Joubert, who, with Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, stand in the way of the Governor's schemes.

FROM THE WEST.

A Can-Cantst Come to Grief. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. I.—Jim Davis, the notorious can canist of this city, was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse to-day, by Judge Straub.

Receiver Appelaied.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—Judge Drummond, of the District Court, has appointed Hon. George H. Chapman, of this city, receiver of the L., N. A. and C. R. R.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Work Before Congress Senator Vance's Admission Considered Doubtial.

Washington, Nov. 30.—As an evidence of the amount of special legislation for the benefit of individuals and corporations which is expected of the approaching session of Congress, it is ascertained that there were 26 bills granting land or other privileges to railroad companies remaining on the Speaker's table when the House adjourned last July. These bills had passed the Senate the Speaker's table when the House adjourned last July. These bills had passed the Senate, but ewing to want of time, or for other causes, they were not acted on by the House. In addition to these, there are many more in the Senate and in the committees of the two houses, and all of these will be pressed during the coming three months' seasion, with more or less strength. Of course, the usual tracing expedients will be resorted to by members interested in the various schemes, and it is probable that many of the bills will succeed. It is generally concaded that but little work will be done until after the holiday recess, although it is well known that Mr. Lawes intends. although it is well known that Mr. I awes intended to press action on the appropriation bills as early as possible, in order that they may not be left until the

last days of the session, as many of them were last Although but four days intervene before the assembling of Congress, the city is comparatively descrited, the hotels are without guests, and signs of "rocms to let" are displayed here as during the heat of summer. Thus far not a fourth of the members and Senators have arrived, and throughout the city there are no indications of the busy season soon to begin.

Among the arrivals to-day were Senators Chandler
and Amos. The Vice-President and Speaker Biaine

Considerable surprise is expressed here at the Considerable surprise is expressed here at the election of ex-Governor Vance to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of North Carolina, to succeed Senator Abbott. A careful examination of the acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and the first session of the Forty-second, shows that his political disabilities for participation in the Rebellion have never been removed, and it is the general opinion that Congress will certainly refuse to relieve him now, and his admission to the Senate is therefore regarded here by Republican Senators as very doubtful. It is supposed that the friends of exercises very doubtful. It is supposed that the friends of ex-Governor Vance will urge in his favor that he op-posed secession until the State of North Carolina posed secession until the State of North Caronna went out of the Union, and that during the war he was elected Governor by the people of that State on a platform opposed to the Confederate administration. His opponents claim, however, that these facts will have little influence on Congress, since they also remember that as Governor of North Carolina he was as bitter a Rebei as any man in the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS. 8 sh Leh V R. 46 de...s5w \$20000 Am Gold 80 sh Mech Bank .. 31 14 14 sh Cent Trans. 49% 500 sh Penna R. ls. 60% 26 sh C & A R. ls. 115% 100 do ... 61 18 sh Read. .s5wn. 51 100 do ... 850wn. 61

do..... 810. 61% do.....50-61 14 do....550 50% 500 do....ls.s5. 613 10 do 6136 SECOND BOARD. \$1500 Pa 6s, 2d se. 105 20 sh Leh V R . 60 3 do . . . 85 60 20 do . . . 60 100 su Leh Nav. b10, 33½ 100 sh N Pa R . b60, 48 1 sh Penna R . . . 61½ 100 sh Leh Nav St. do....b60, 83% 25 sh O C & A R. 46% do....b60, 83% 20 sh Cen Trans... 49% do....b60, 88%

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and re-

opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of Desember. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD. stamped. 1216w Treasurer.

UST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS.

POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES, Of new and handsome design. DREEA, Card Engraver and Stationer,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

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SPECTACLES. Microscopes, Telescepes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,