VOL, XIV-NO, 136.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Report of Treasurer Spinner.

Our Receipts and Expenditures.

Counterfeiting Treasury Bonds

A Startling Conspiracy.

Life in Besieged Paris.

Strange Sights and Scenes.

THE TREASURY.

Report of United States Trensurer Spinner on the Receipts and Expenditures for 1869-70.

From the annual report of General F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, we make the following extracts:-

The books of the office show the following to have been the receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870: -

Balance in treasury from last year.  Received from loans	285,474,826:00 184,899,756:49 194,538,374:44 3,85:,481:76		,340
Received from Interior Miscellaneous	30,326,279.56		
The second secon		Land Survey	

Miscellancous 30,320,219 50	
Total receipts for fiscal year	774,464,430-01
Total	\$930,144,770.8
Paid on account of public debt	127,132,165.0
Paid on account of Interior.  Paid on account of Treasury proper.  Paid on account of customs.	32,433,628-33 22,478,035-86 14,593,394-30
Paid on account of Treasury Interior. Paid on account of internal revenue.	5,450,818 83 9,092,814 71
Paid on account of diplomatic	499,525.0 940,230.5
Balance in treasury	

"The receipts, as stated in the foregoing table, were carried into the treasury by 11,800 covering warrants, which is an increase of 808 over the preceding year, and of 1708 over the year before that.
"The payments were made on 25,304 autho-

rized warrants, for the payment of which there were issued 25 954 drafts drawn on the treasury, and the various branches thereof. In both of these two last-named items there was a falling off from the numbers issued in the year pre-

The two foregoing tables show: the first, the cash on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year and the various amounts that were received and covered into the Treasury by warrants issued and entered upon the books of the office for the fiscal year, including payments, repayments, and counter-warrants; and the second. such amounts as were paid out on warrants, including corresponding amounts transferred by counter-warrants, and such payments that were repaid as are included in the first table, and also the balance of cash on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

These payments and repayments, and transfers by counter-warrants equal to each other, and in most cases representing the same moneys. help to swell the aggregate amount of both sides of the ledger beyond the actual receipts and disbursements. So, too, they may contain warrants issued within the then current fiscal year; but the moneys that they represent may have been received in the preceding or the succeeding fiscal year.

"The tables, therefore, do not show the precise amounts received or disbursed within the fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1839, and ending with June 39, 1870.'

Tables are also given showing the actual re ceipts for the year to have been \$704.808,045.17. and the actual expenditures \$710,935,914.42, in both cases exclusive of counter warrants and balances from previous year.

The following table of receipts and expenditures, by warrants, excluding such as were issued for payments and repayments, for the last ten fiscal years, is given, that the movement of the office from year to year, and for each year, may readily be compared with that of any

other year:-	
Year, Receipts.	Expenditures.
1861 \$83,206,608.56	\$81,578,831-47
1862 581 628,181 26	570,841,700:25
1863 888,082,128.05	895,796,530-65
1864	1,238,056,101 89
1865	1,891,674,224 09
1866	1,141,072,636-09
1867	1,093,079,655-27
1868	1,059,889,970.74
1869 609,621,825.27	534,777,996-11
1870 704,808,045-17	719,985,914.42

Total ........\$9,491,801,077.42 \$9,346,753,693.98

THE THE TOHOWING IS SHOWN THE WILL	tongs of the
face value of the various kinds of	paper money
destroyed since 1861 as money:-	
Old demand notes Legal-tender notes, new issue	\$59,925,852-50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	269,208,821 50
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	97,655.00
One-year notes of 1863	41 359 890 00
Two-year notes of 1863	16,423,750 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	149,962,800.00
Compound interest notes	254,404,250 00
Fractional currency, first issue	
Fractional durrency, se sond issue	
Fractional currency, third issue	75,508,749:24
Fractional currency, fourth issue	9,748,008 46
Coin certificates	402,935,900 98
Coin certificates	2,729,000 00
Commission and Application of Secretarian	Witness of
Total amount destroyed as money.\$	1.480 956 856-49
Total amount destroyed statisti-	channian along me

Cally. 2,383,985,102 52

National bank notes in liquidation ... 1,302,180-00 

Total amount destroyed up to July \$1,408,440,208-27

General Spinner winds up his report with an carnest appeal to Congress for increased compensation to the employes of his bureau.

# COUNTERFEITING TREASURY BONDS.

Startling Conspiracy-Arrest of a Wealthy Citizen for Defrauding the Government. A wealthy person named William Brockway, alias William Spencer, alias "Long John," was arrested, early last evening, on a charge of having been prominently engaged in one of the extensive counterfeiting conspiracies known in this country. The accused was taken into custody by Deputy Marchal Robinson, the warrant for his arrest being issued by United States Commissioner Osborn, on complaint of William P. Wood, formerly Chief of there were 100,000 horses in Paris, and that there are now 20,000; 30,000 will be enough for the army, consequently 40,000 can be eaten. The amount of meat on each horse averages 500

the Secret Service Division of the Teasury Department. He was charged with having assisted in making the celebrated counterfeit 7:30 bond plate, by means of which bonds were printed and placed in circulation to the extent of nearly \$100,000, without exciting any suspi-

cion on the part of the Government as to their

genuineress. According to the statement of Federal officials the accused commenced his operations in company with several counterfeiters six or seven years ago, or at the time that the National Government first printed bonds

of the seven thirty issue. It is said that he labored for years, with the assistance of his associates, for the purpose of engraving a plate from which to print bonds in exact imitation of those issued at Washington. The bona fide bonds were executed in such a manner that it was deemed utterly impossible for any one to converte it them so as to avade detection. The

counterfeit them so as to evade detection. The

utmost nicety was displayed by the Govern-ment engravers in making the various parts of the plate from which the genuine bonds were

printed, and scientific means were utilized to make it perfect. A system of photography was used for the purpose of drawing some of the lines on the face of the bonds. These lines

were so faint that they were not perceptible except with the aid of a magnifying glass. Despite all these obstacles Brockway, as alleged, undertook to imitate them, and succeeded so far

that, after years of patient toil, he was enabled

to gain a large fortune by dealing in the coun-

terfeit bonds. It is said that the accused, who is an expert engraver, prepared the vignette for the fraudulent plate, and that one Ulrich, a very skilful German, now serving a

long term of imprisonment at the State Prison in Missouri, executed the other portions of the plate. The engraving was done in this city,

and the ringleaders of the plot were aided by a

select corps of assistants, sworn to secrecy. Charles Adams, who is now confined in jail, in Maire, on a charge of burglary, was one of the

counterfeiters, and was the man who placed

the bonds in public circulation. It was through

him that the daring conspirators were betrayed,

his expose being made after a very large amount of the bonds had been purchased by bankers and others in ignorance of their true character.

About \$28,000 in good money was expended at the Sub-Treasury in this city in redeeming the bad bonds, which were mostly sold by well-known bankers, including the firms of Jay Cooke & Co. and Vermilye & Co. The

latter, it is proper to mention, were not aware that they were counterfeits at the time.

nor were they discovered to be bad by the Gov-

ernment officials until after they had reached

Washington. Even after they had been detected, it was found impossible to trace them to any

particular source, and the investigation was

finally abandoned. Subsequently Charles Adams

fell into the clutches of Chief Wood, the head of

the secret service force at that time, and it was

through the latter that the conspiracy was revealed to the Government. Chief Wood has the

reputation of being the most skilful detective

in this country, and of having sent more culprits to prison than any other living man. By means of the custom known as "pumping" among detectives, he gained a slight clue as to the origin of the counterfeit seventhisty bonds which he followed up by serving

thirty bonds, which he followed up by seizing Brockway, whom he found sojourning at the St. James' Hotel, in fashionable style. He re-

moved Brockway to Taylor's Hotel, at Jersey

City, and in a very short time he came into pos-

session of information in regard to the trouble-

some plate. Brockway agreed to deliver up

the plate at the house of ex-Judge Stuart, who

acted as his counsel. Chief Wood visited the

on the face of the genuine bonds. It transpired

that the plate and the die were left at ex-Judge Stuart's house for the

purpose of falling into official hands. Captain

Wood subsequently sent the two trophies of his

detective skill to Washington, but the die was

afterwards abstracted from the Treasury De-

partment. A search was made for the thief, but

without success, and the officials came to the

conclusion that one of the attaches of the de-

partment had been bribed to steal it. The plate,

which was considerably battered at the time of

its capture, was brought to this city a few

weeks ago, and was introduced as evidence in

the suit commenced by the United States in the

District Court, before Judge Blatchford, against

Jay Cooke & Co., for the recovery of several

thousand dollars. The suit arose out of the

redemption of some of the bonds by the Gov-

Brockway was sent to Ludlow Street Jall,

last evening, in default of \$30,000 bail. This

arrest was caused by District Attorney Davis

and Mr. A. H. Purdy, to whom Chief Wood

made strong representations concerning Brock-

way's fraudulent operations. The cause of the

long delay in securing the prisoner is attributed

to the fact that the Government desired to

ascertain whether the bonds could be proven to

be bad in court before they took measures to

arrest any of the alleged offenders .- N. Y.

INSIDE PARIS.

Life in the Besieged City-Strange Sights and Scenes.

From the "Diary of a Besieged Resident,"

published in the London Daily News, we make

One of the most curious phases in this remark-

able slege is, that the women seem to consider

the whole question a political one, which in no

way regards them—they neither urge the men to resist, ner clamor for peace. Tros Tyriusque seems much the same to them; a few hundreds

bave dressed themselves up as vivandieres, the

others appear to regret the rise in the price of

provisions, but to trouble their heads about nothing else. If they thought that the cession

of Alsace and Lorraine would reduce the price

of butcher's meat, they would in a sort of

apathetic way be in favor of the cession; but

they are so utterly ignorant of everything

except matters connected with their tollettes

and M. Paul de Kock's novels, that they confine

themselves to shrugging their shoulders and

hoping for the best. The word armistice being

beyond the range of their vocabulary, they call

is whether or not King William is ready to

grant Paris an amnesty. As Ædeas and Dido took refuge in a cave to avoid a shower, so I for

the same reason found myself with a young

was a lively, intelligent young person but I dis-

covered in the course of our chance conversation

that she was under the impression that the Rus-

sians as well as the Prussians were outside

Paris, and that both were waging war for the King of Spain. Sedan, I also learned, was in the neighborhood of Berlin.

THE AMERICAN BELLE.

The French have a notion that, go where you may, to the top of a pyramid or to the top of

Mont Blanc, you are sure to meet an English-

man reading a newspaper. In my experience of

the world, the American girl is far more inevi-table than the Britisher; and, of course, under

the Stars and Stripes which wave over the

American tents she is to be found, tending the

sick, and, when there is nothing more to be got

for them, patiently reading to them or playing at cards with them. I have a great weakness for the American girl; she always puts her

heart in what she is about. When she flirts she does it conscientiously, and when she nurses a most inviting looking Zouave or Franc-tireur,

she does it equally conscientiously; besides, as a

rule, she is pretty—a gift of nature which I am very far from undervaluing.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

not know; a few days ago, however, I counted

myself 1500 in a large pen. The newspapers calculate that at the commencement of the siege

How many oxen and cows there still are I do

lady this morning under a porte cochere.

Taministic, and imagine that the question

the following interesting extracts:-

Times to-day.

pounds: consequently we have 20,000,000 pounds of fresh horse flesh, a quantity which will last us for more than three months at the present rate of meat consumption. These figures are, I think, very much exaggerated. I should say that there are not more than 40,000 horses now

The Petites Voitures (Cab) Company has 8000, and offered to sell them to the Government a few days ago, but that proposal was declined. As regards salt meat, the Government keep secret the amount. It cannot, however, be very great, because it is on y derived from animals which have been killed since the siege commenced. The stock of flour, we are told, is practically unlimited, and, as no attempt is made to prevent its waste in pastry and fancy cakes, I presume that the statement is correct. The health of Paris is far from satisfactory, and when the winter weather regularly sets in there will be much sickness. No one is absolutely starving, but many are without sufficient nour

ishment. The Government give orders for ten centimes worth of bread to all who are in want, and these orders are accepted as money by all the bakers. In each arrondissment there are also what are called centines economiques, where a mess of soup made from vegetables and a small quantity of meat can be bought for five centimes Very little, however, has been done to distri-bute warm clothing among the poor, and when it is considered that above 100,000 persons have come into Paris from the neighboring villages, most of whom are dependent upon public or private charity, it is evident that, even if there is no sbsolute want, there must be much

DOGBERRY AND VERGES.

Anything more dreary than the Boulevards now in the evening it is difficult to imagine. Only one street lamp in three is lighted, and the cafes, which close at 10:30, are put on half allowance of gas. To mend matters, every one who likes is allowed to put up a shed on the sidewalk to sell his goods, or to collect a crowd by playing a dirge on a fiddle. The consequence is that the circulation is rendered almost impossible. I suggested to a high authority that the police ought at least to interfere to make these peripatetic musicians "move on," but he told me that, were they to do so, they would be accused of being "Corsicans and Re-actionaries." These police are themselves most ludicrous objects; they walk about in pairs, arrayed in pea-jackets with large hoods; and when it is wet they have umbrellas. Their business appears to be never to interfere with the rights of their fellow-citizens to do what they please; and so helpless do they look, that I believe if a child were to attack them, they would appeal to the passers-by for protection.

EATING WILD BEASTS. I see that one journalist, in calculating the amount of meat left in Paris, includes the animals of the Jardin des Plantes, so that one may have a chance of getting a tiger steak, or clubbing with one's friends for a round of rhinoceros, unless the government seize upon the beasts for the public use. It is a little odd they should have been allowed to live so long. The government can scarcely think them more valuable than the Palace of St. Cloud, and, now that menkeys and dogs are considered by epicares rather as delicacies, it is difficult to see what food can be found for them which might not be eaten by human beings. There is a young house of the latter gentleman, and, sure enough, he found the plate, together with a counterfeit die of the red seal, which appears American lady here, the belle of an ambulance (as this seems an odd expression, let me explain that the doctors, on strictly hygienic principles, encourage pretty and well-dressed young ladies to enliven the wards and administer small doses of flirtation to patients), who is just now in the depths of despair about her dog-a splendid Siberian wolf-hound, valued at £100 in hard cash, and of unappreciable value in the softer coin of sentiment. The authorities have tound him out, and declare a dog which cats two and a half francs' worth of food a day cannot be allowed to live in a besieged town. The wild beasts must, therefore, be in considerable

# A SCENE OF RUIN.

#### A Cemetery Descerated by War. A correspondent of the London Times writes

from Metz:-

"I quit the Porte Mazeilles and make a visit to the great civic Cemetery de l'Est, passing on my way the little one of Belle Croix, now closed. The narrow space available within the walls has necessitated the refusal of perpetuity to the inmates, and every few years their ashes are disturbed to make room for new comers. Only in the new Cemetery de l'Est, lying a long way outside, is perpetuity conceded. The path winds round between the inner and outer ring of forts, a steep ascent presenting a succession of extensive landscapes of the grand unique panorama of Metz and the great Meuse Valley, backed by an amphitheatre of hills and forts, which form vast sweep around the promontory, on the slopes and summit of which the city is built. Here are hundreds of the pleasure gardens and summer-houses of the citizens, glad to escape from the cramped and stifling streets. So utter and mournful a scene of ruin I have never seen; not a tree, not a plant, not a building has been spared; all sacrificed to so-called military necessities of defense, which in this case were precipitate, and proved to be of no necessity at all. The little Belle Croix Cemetery has its fencing grubbed and stubbed up to the roots; the tombs are all tottering in the rotten soil, many fallen. It has great fissures; it is as i an earthquake had passed over it. Anything so desecrated I have never seen. On the Isle Chambriere I noticed that a number of gravestones had been used as foundations for the camp huts. The great Cemetery de l'Est has its exclusive quarter filled with many costly tombs. In the common portion gravediggers were busy laying out a city of the dead. The mortality must be great in Metz at this moment, for I counted forty open graves lying in long rows.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Rallway in Court. Nisi Prius-Chief Justice Thompson.

The Girard College Passenger Rallway Company vs. the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company. This case came before the Court on an injunction to restrain the defeudants from laying a track on Master street from Fifteenth to Ridge avenue. Their original charter gave them a complete circuit, and aids the optional privilege of laying a track along Master street from Fifteenth to Ridge avenue. For ten or eleven years they merely used their circuit, and only recently began laying the connection track. The complainants argued that they had lost this right by nonuser.

The case of the Seventeenth and Kinekenth Streets Passenger Railway Company vs. The same defendants was argued at the same time on an into Ridge avenue. Their original charter gave them

defendants was argued at the same time on an injunction to restrain them from laying a track on Columbia avenue west of Seventeenth street, and to restrain the Union line from laying such track

The Chief Justice holds that the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company have lost their right to connect with the Girard College Railway under the option they had in their original charter, under the option they had in their original charter, by failing to exercise it or to extend their franchise in a reasonable time, and also upon the implied revocation of it by the Legislature in granting the line of right to four other companies before the attempt to act under the privilege by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company had been made. That a mere option to exercise a privilege or extend a franchise may be lost by nonuser, although a positive grant may perhaps not be, and a defendant may set up a loss of such option by want of exercise as a defense without having it deciared by the Commonwealth as lost; so also may its revocation be set up. Mainly on these grounds the companies embraced in this bill are enjoined.

# SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Belfort.

Situation in Paris.

The German War Loan.

Grant's Message in England.

Severity of the "Times."

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Stc., Etc.,

#### FROM EUROPE.

Montargis Evacuated. Tours, Dec. 9 .- Montargis, in the Department of Loire, has been evacuated by the Ger-

The Army of the Lotre has again started on a forward movement.

The Situation in Paris. Advices from Paris have been received by balloon to the 8th. The situation was satisfactory. The Prussians were actively at work constructing defensive works in the rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them. A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris. They were captured in the battles at the east and south of the city on the 3d.

Ducrot's Victory. The Prussians in their attack hurled over 120,000 men against Gen. Ducrot. In spite of these immense numbers Ducrot held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

The Slege of Belfort.

Advices have been received from the garrison of Belfort to the 6th. The siege was progressing vigorously. The Prussians had attempted to storm the place, but were beaten off. One of their regiments was entirely cut to pieces in the

The German War Loan. BERLIN, Dec. 9 .- Three million pounds sterling of the loan recently authorized by the North German Parliament will be allotted to subscription in London.

German Unity-King William to be Made Em-peror.

The following letter from King Louis of Bavaria to King John of Saxony has just been made public:-

"The Germans, led by the King of Prussia. celebrate the brotherhood of arms, giving glorious proof of the importance and power of United Germany. I have negotiated to this end at Versailles, and now invite you and the other German princes to urge the King of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, united with Presidential functions. Proud thus to take the first step in crowning German unity, I hope for your assent and that of the other princes and free towns."

The London "Times" Severe Upon Grant's Message.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Times this morning has an editorial article on the recent message of President Grant. It believes that certain recommendations made in it will fall still-born, like many of those of Grant's predecessors. The document marks another stage of the President's downward career, and teaches how far the highest authorities will go when the

balance of parties is unstable. Ex-Queen Isabella Protests. MADRID, Dec. 9 .- Ex-Queen Isabella has sent fermal protest from Geneva against the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain. She states that she has no intention of appealing to force.

An Interview with Gambetta. LONDON, Dec. 8.-A special correspondent of the World, Mr. O'Gallagher, writes from

Tours on the 2d:-To-day I had an interview with M. Gambetta, while he was correcting the proof-sheets of his speech, which he had just before de-livered. He was exceedingly affable and in high spirits. He gave me many details not before made known. He said a combined move-ment of the armies of Paris and the Loire had been agreed upon.

THE POWERS OF THE AIR VGAINST FRANCE. The balloon earrying a despatch from General Trochu to state that he was ready and that General de Paladines might "go ahead," blown to Norway. [An account of the descent of this balloon at Christiana was published in the World despatches a fortnight ago. From Norway the balloonist sent his message in eigher. Precious time was thus lost.

"What of the army of the West?" I asked.
M. Gambeita replied:—"Had I arrived at Le
Mans two hours latter, the town would have been evacuated. No sooner had I left the station than I saw myself how things stood, and placing myself at the head of several regiments, marched to meet the enemy. Thus I spent three days in organizing victory at that weakest of all our weak points.

"Cannot the Prussians come and surprise us at Tours?" I asked. "They cannot take me at Tours!" exclaimed

M. Gambetta, with eyes flashing fire. "When I am taken I will be at the head of the Army of I gazed at him in admiration as he pronounced these words-not in bravado, but with calm

dignity and determination. M. Gambetta's eyes are of great power, and lit up with the mens divinior of the inspired poet and orator. He proceeded:—"We can hold the Prussians in check. The army in Paris and the army of the West are able to deal with the Prussians at Paris, and General de Paladines is able to keep Frederick Charles employed until he effects a junction with Troohu and Ducrot. General Manteuffel will require a three days' march from Amieus to Paris. Before that im-portant events will have transpired." The correspondent adds: - Europe does not yet know Gambetta. It will know him at no distant future. I cannot now reveal his combinations. Even should the present movements fall, others are still in reserve.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Dec. 9—A. M.—Censols for money 92, and for account 92%. United States 5-20s quiet and steady. Of 1862, 88%; of 1865, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 111%; Great Western, 28% Frankfort, Dec. 2.—United States bonds, 94% for 1868.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Cotton opened quiet; midding uplands, 8½d.; middling Orieans, 9½d. The sales to-day are estimated at '0,000 bales,

Hamburg, Dec. 9.—Petroleum closed firm at 13 marc bancos, 8 schillings,
Bremen, Dec. 9.—Petroleum closed at 6 thalers 27

ANTWESP. Dec. 8 .- Petro's um closed heavy at This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 9-1:50 P. M.—Consols for money, 52; for account, 92@52%. American securities quiet, U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%. Stocks quiet Illinois Central, 111.

Liverproof, Dec. 9-1:36 P. M.—Cotton dull; midding uplanes, 8%68%d.; midding Orleans, 9:39%d. Pork firmer. Beef, 125s. for new. Bacon—market bare.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Refusing a Colored Vote.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Lunsford L. Yowell has been indicted by the U.S. Grand Jury in

Covington, Kentucky, for refusing, as judge of the election, to receive the vote of a negro. Defrauding the Government. Harris Huston and Joseph Huston, of Montgomery county, Ohio, in the U. S. Court here

entered a plea of "nolo me contendere" to an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the Government in the shipment of spirits, and have been fined \$1000. A clergyman of the same place, convicted of the same charge, has been fined \$500.

Court Adjournment. CHEYENNE, Dec. 8 .- The United States District Court for the First Judicial district of Wyoming Territory, J. H. Howe, Chief Justice, presiding, closed its session of three weeks today. Much important business has been transacted.

A Jury Indulges in a Game of "Seven-Up." A telegram from Rawlins says that Judge Kingman has discharged the petit jury there and fined the jurors each ten dollars for indulging in a game of "seven-up" in the jury room while deliberating on a case.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Cosey Island Railroad Depot Burned. NEW YORR, Dec. 9 .- The depot of the Coney Island Railroad at Gowanus, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this morning. The property belonged to C. Godfrey Gunther, of New York, who loses \$100,000, which was not insured Other parties lose about \$10,000, partially in-

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9 .- This morning Smith withdrew from the contest for Governor, and yielded the office to Lindsey. Every hing is joyful, and no demonstrations were made except of thankfulness that the conflict is over.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Baby Farming in Concord. CONCORD, Dec. 9.—H. C. McIetyre, charged with implication in the late baby farming case, is held in \$15 000 bail.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire in Oil City. On, City, Dec. 9 .- A fire this morning de-

# stroyed several carloads of coal oil.

The Latest Paris Balloon Feat.

DANGEROUS AIR VOYAGE.

The Echo du Nord publishes the following interesting parrative:-"The balloon L'Egalite fell on the 24th ultimo

near Louvain. 'The Egalite is the largest balloon which has left Paris since the investment of the city. It was inflated with 3200 cubic metres of air,

contained five passengers, Captain Wilfrid de Fonvielle, his lieutenant, a cavalry officer, charged with a special mission, a merchant from Dieppe, and M. J. Rouze, the two latter having paid for their journey 3500 francs. The balloon also contained nine hundred pounds of ballast. A sixth passenger was to have come. but arrived too late. "The Egalite left the works at Vaugiraud on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and shortly

after passed over the Prussian lines at St. Denis

Pierrefitte, Complegne, and St. Quentin, at an

altitude of 2500 metres. Over five thousand rifle shots were fired at the balloon, to which the inmates replied by letting fall a large num-ber of copies of the Journal Officiel de la Republique. The weather was magnificent, and the panorama included a vast extent of country. At Complegne Paris was still in view, and between Doual and Valenciennes Brussels was sighted. The atmosphere was as balmy as on a fine August day. The ballown made a straight line over the Northern Railway as far as Quevrain, at which point a current of air drove it to the eastward, when it was resolved to make the descent. Nearly all the way from Complegne the balloon maintained an altitude of 3500 metres, and its rapid descent caused the travellers a tingling sensation in the ears and bleeding from the nose, caused by the rapid change of atmosphere. The landing of the balloon was accomplished at terrible risksthe Egalite for twenty minutes dragging the anchor, which would not take hold ground. The car of the balloon struck the trees violently several times, and on one occasion came in violent collision against some sloping ground; the travellers at one time. although they never lost their sang froid, as a certificate delivered by the captain attests, believed it was all over with them; their position was critical, and, had not the inhabitants rushed to their assistance very promptly, they would have incurred great danger. Finally, after dragging a distance of three kilometres, they were enabled on the order of captain to alight. It was then half-past two o'clock, the trip having been made in three hours and a half. Lieutenant Pruville and Captain de Fonvielle received severe sprains, compelling them to remain at The cavalry officer received a cut in the head and several contusions of the legs and arms. The Dieppe merchant was unable to walk on arriving at Mouseron, from a contusion of the leg. M. Rouze suffered nothing beyond a slight faintness on alighting, and at one time. from the fatigues of the descent, he nearly fell from the car. As for the news from Paris, it may be summarized in one word, "excellent subsistence for two months and a half at least. bread for eight months, and wine and cognac for a year. Perfect calmness prevails, and absolute confidence in General Trochu and Jules Favre is general. The enormous works of defense have been carried out, assuming praportions of works of attack to such an extent that the Prussians are compelled to construct a second line of investment in the rear of the first, the latter being threatened. "There are nearly six hundred thousand armed and determined men in Paris, one half of

whom there is no doubt will go out. The French admirals who are in Paris have been enabled to correspond by means of marine signals with the Army of the Loire. Messages sent from the provinces arrive safely. The travellers give the following as the tariff and present bill of fare for a breakfast at the Cafe de Rouen, Palais Royal:-Sardines, horse steak, omelette, cheese, a bottle of wine, coffee, cognac, and cigars-the whole for four francs. Breakfast, consisting of a plate of meat, with potatoes, cheese, and half a bottle of 'petit-bleu' wine, may be had at the cabarets at the barriers for sixteen sous.'

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Dec. 9, 1870.

Money matters continue moderately active and firm in this city. Borrowers are freely supplied with minute money at 51/465/4 per cent. on acceptable collaterals, large transactions being most in favor. Paper is gradually increasing in the market, and prime grades and short dates sell freely at 7/69 per cent. The banks are doing but little in this line, as they have their hands full in looking after the wants of the brokers and operators in stocks. of the brokers and operators in stocks.

The gold market is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110% @110%.

In Government bonds the transactions are very light, and prices continue substantially

very light, and prices continue substantially the same as last quoted.

At the Stock Board a heavy business was transacted, and prices were generally higher. Sales of city 6s, new bonds, at 100@100%.

Reading Railroad was in active request, with large sales at 51%@51%; Pennsylvania improved, selling at 61%@61% b. o; North Pennsylvania sold at 46; West Jersey at 62%; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26%. 117% was bid for Camden and Amboy and 60% for Lehigh Valley.

Valley. In Canal shares the excitement in Lehigh con-

tinues, with sales this morning at 34. 161/2 was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

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

deading R. . 51)2
do . . . 51)6
do . . . 51)6
do . . . 55)6
do . . . 55)7
do . . . . 51)7
do . . . . 51)7
do . . . . 51)7
do . . . . . . 51

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.— The Flour market remains in an inanimate condition, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. There is very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and only \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$4.75@5.25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6@6.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@6.50; Indiana and Ohlo do, do at \$6-25-37; and fancy brands at \$7-25-88, as in quality. Rye Frour sells in a small way at \$5-25-12 %. In Corn Meal nothing The Wheat market is without change worthy of

special note. Sales of 8000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.44@1.45; Ohto amber at \$1.45; and 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., poor, at \$1 i5. Rye may be quoted at \$3.64c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good supply, but there is nothing doing. Sales of 5000 bushe's new Southern yellow at 72c.; and some new Western do. at 70c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54.656c., and Western at 55.656c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing. 2000 bushels

Canada barley sold on private terms, and 600 bushels two-rowed New York at 80c. Whisky is firmer, and 50 barreis Western iron-

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

New YORK, Dec. 9. - Arrived, steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... DECEMBER 9 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. ..... 40 | 11 A. M. .... 45 | 2 P. M. .... 48 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, do. Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, do. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde Br. bark Carrier Dove, Saunders, Bristol, Eng., P. Wright & Sons.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Alien, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Ciyde & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-

timore, with modse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Br. brig Mary, Hughes, 62 days from Frowey, with china-cay to Jessup & Moore. Schr Sabeo, Brown, 4 days from New York, with sait to W. Bumm & Son. Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Lane's Cove,

with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr S. E. Davis, Butch, from Provincetown, with

Schr J. W. Hines, Lane, from New Bedford. Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Boston. Schr A. Bartiett, Bartiett, Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey,

Schr E. B. Emery, Dolbeth, Schr L. & D. Read, Stillman, Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Athenais, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 17th uit, lat. 47, long. 36. Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, at London 25th uit. Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, hence, at Antwerp

Steamers Hornet Hudson, for Nassau, N. P.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, for Savannah; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston; and Louisa Moore, Salyear, for Newbern, N.C., cl'd at New York yesterday.
Steamers Fanita, Doane; D. Utley, Davis; and Sarah, Jones, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New

Saran, Johns, an Jory York yesterday, Bark J. W. Settevall, Lofgrist, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult. Bark Patria, Sodermann, for Philadelphia, ent'd out at Liverpool 26th ult. Bark J. Montgomery, Perkins, hence, at Antwerp

Bark Louis, Wicke, hence, at Bremerbaven 22d Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, from Mernell

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, from Mernell for Philadelphia, at Elsinore 20th ult. Barks Gratta, Strot, from Mernell for Philadelphia, in port at Elsinore 1st inst., leaky. Barks Chancellor, Coffin, hence for orders, and Siar of Hope, Peterson, hence, at Elsinore 21st ult, Bark Frank Lovitt, Smith, hence, at Hamburg 22d

uitimo.
Schrs Pennsylvania, Ewing, from Stonington for Philadelphia; E. M. Doffield, Raynor, hence for New Bedford; S. F. Grace, Smith, do. for Beston; and M. A. Hammond, Westgate, do. for Providence, passed Hell Gate yesterday,