

FIRST EDITION

Victoria and French Etiquette.

How German Soldiers Live.

The Desolation at Paris.

The Paschall House Lottery.

Terrible Tragedy in Pennsylvania.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris in 1856. The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a curious letter relative to Queen Victoria's visit to France in 1856, extracted from the imperial correspondence of Napoleon III.

"Where will the Emperor go to meet the Queen of Great Britain if she comes in person? It is to be remarked that Prince Albert, who came to meet the Emperor and Empress, is not king; he is only Royal Highness, the husband of the Queen.

Moreover, the Queen of England did not come to the capital, although the presence of our Empress, whose rank is not sovereign, is very superior to Queen Victoria, who is only a princess in the person of the sovereign, in so far that he represents this, because such infractions of etiquette, when a woman is concerned, cannot be drawn into precedents.

If in the ordinary relations of society, a man who under all circumstances goes to meet the woman, it ought to be the same between sovereign and sovereign; and if the British Parliament has permitted the Queen to pay a visit to France, it is not to be expected that she will be less than a sovereign in the eyes of the French.

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate. JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 616 and 630 CHESTNUT STREET.

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last remnants of the Line, a few Hussars between the dragoons and Chasseurs d'Afrique who escaped from the Prussians at Sedan and Metz; hospital attendants, with the red cross on a white field, and amid this mass of soldiers, who are not serious but careless, a number of women and children, who wander through the field, in order to avoid the terrible enemy—such is the picture which presents itself.

A letter from a soldier before Paris, referring to the first fall of snow and Gambetta's probable exultation over the shivering Germans, says:—"We put another log on the fire and tranquilly read the blankets are already provided for the outpost, that furnishes on the way for the sentries, and that fresh presents daily arrive, until everybody will be supplied with warm underclothing. Anxious souls at home need not, therefore, be uneasy. Things are not so bad as they are made to appear, and I can now say that he has to suffer privations, even if he makes no use of the desirable things offered by the numerous sutlers established here."

THE PASCHALL HOUSE LOTTERY.

The Suit Against the Organization—Verdict. The St. Louis Democrat of the 10th instant says:—"The Paschall House Lottery Scheme" will be remembered for many a day all over the Western country.

The claim of the Government was for over \$13,000, of which \$7000 was penalties for failing to pay the tax and not making returns; the balance was for assessments on sales of tickets. At the time the "scheme" was in full blast, one of the members of the jury, the States Collector in the city, and he made no particular efforts to enforce the collection.

The defendants employed a powerful array of legal talent—Judge Krum, Mr. Mauro, Mr. McDonald, and several other first-class lawyers. The District Attorney, however, had the aid of all these lawyers, and presented his case to the jury in such a clear and forcible manner that they gave a verdict yesterday against eight of the defendants for \$12,000.

A PENNSYLVANIA TRAGEDY. A Farmer Murders his Wife and Commits Suicide. BRIDGEWATER, Susquehanna County, Pa., Dec. 10.—On Friday last this community was thrown into unworldly excitement by the discovery of a shocking murder and the suicide of the murderer. Israel Chamberlain, a wealthy and well-to-do farmer, has lived unpleasantly with his wife for years, and the whole evil culminated Friday night in the tragedy which has since been deliberately planned the time and place for his double crime, as before shooting himself he went over to his brother's and asked his brother's wife to "come over and stay with mother to-night."

PARIS. Bismarck's Warning is Verified—The Daily News writes the correspondent of the Daily News with the Saxons army, "for the dry, matter-of-fact way in which he warned Paris that if it held out much longer it would incur a certainty of starvation after the capitulation. But it is unquestionable that his warning will prove too true. The environs of Paris are stripped and depopulated. In all the beautiful villages along the northern side there are but mere handfuls of resident population, and they are all but starving. In the early days the Prussians overran the district, frightening everybody away either into Paris or off into the back country by terrible stories of Prussian savagery, and the people, who did not take with them the Prussians looted. The Prussians, on their arrival, travelled miles without seeing a living thing. Now, the people are beginning to come back out of the back country, having heard reports that the Germans have not teeth like bears, and do not eat little children. But they come back destitute to their forlorn homes. If they have money they buy some food of the market vendors; if they have not, they live on the vegetables which are still plentiful in the fields (the Germans do not understand the virtue of salad), and on the bread the soldiers spare from their rations.

NOTES OF THE WAR. What a General Officer Says. An officer of Prince Frederick Charles' army, who has been in the trenches at Metz to Le Mans, says:—"Fatiguing as this march was, it was quite refreshing to man and horse. The favorable weather—quite spring-like—contributed to this, but especially the relief from the intolerable mud before Metz. It is to be hoped the war is now approaching the decisive period. The feeling of the peasantry is for peace, but they fear that on our departure civil war will begin. The educated country people, of whom there are relatively few, display a wholesome more of the grand national spirit than the ordinary people. Even now they do not believe they have been defeated in all the battles and fights, treachery having, they think, played a great part. All the generals are officers and rogues; they do not understand that their officers, who have been victorious against all the world, are as a rule good for nothing. The feeling of fidelity to a ruling dynasty is extinct among them, as also the bond of fellow-feeling among the officers and between these and the soldiers. The worthy peasant, or rather farmer, was astonished to see how our officers ran their legs off in caring for their men, and told me he plainly saw there was a firm bond between us and our men which did not exist between the French officers and their men, as the former cared nothing for the latter.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY. The Drugging Attempt on the Bank of the State of New York. The N. Y. Post of last evening says:—"The janitor of the Bank of the State of New York, corner of Exchange Place and William street, yesterday afternoon discovered a determined attempt had been made to enter the bank from the second floor of the adjoining building, No. 41 Exchange Place, occupied by Brown & Duning. The burglars had easily effected an entrance into the office of the persons above mentioned by means of a chisel. They then raised a pile of furniture against the wall, and standing upon the platform thus constructed, began to bore a hole through the ceiling in the direction of the bank. It is not known whether the burglars succeeded, but they apparently left in great haste, as they did not stay to remove their tools. When Captain Petty, of the First precinct, who was at once summoned by the janitor, arrived, he found that a hole had been cut in the upper part of the wall, two feet long and six inches in width. He also found several sacks, some tools, and a file, which had been forgotten by the burglars in their flight. No clue has yet been discovered that is likely to lead to the identification of the robbers, but they are undoubtedly professional thieves, and had been at work for a long time when they were disturbed.

MOB LAW IN KANSAS. Hanging Witnesses to Prevent them from Testifying. One of those occurrences, says the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal of December 7, that sometimes occur in the most peaceful districts, took place recently in Butler county. On the 8th of November fourteen men were executed by shooting and hanging, on the charge that they were horse-thieves, by a mob. Since then the proper authorities have been at work to bring the parties to trial, but they have been resisted by force and their authority defied. On last Thursday night four men, who would have been important witnesses in the trial of the mob, were hung near the town of Douglas. This makes eight men put to death without trial, and the latter four without even being charged with any crime. It is said that 180 men are under arms in the vicinity of Douglas, and ready to resist the law. The officers who went to the place to arrest the parties against whom warrants were issued have been taken and confined in the guard-house. Under these circumstances Sheriff Thomas has visited the capital to lay the matter before the Governor, and to urge that two companies of cavalry be sent to aid in executing the laws.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

End of the Army of the Loire

The Battle of Beaugency

The French Utterly Routed.

Another Defeat Before Paris.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Senator Cattell's Declension.

FROM EUROPE.

French Defeat—Captured Villages.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Mecklenburg reports a severe battle with the Army of the Loire at Beaugency, where the French were reinforced. Fifteen hundred prisoners and six guns were taken. The remainder of the French army is on the road to Bourges, captured or beaten. Another account says that after the fight of the 7th the Bavarians threatened Beaugency and the forest of Marchenoix. The French were reinforced, but the Prussians took Bravant, Beaumont, Mossay, and Beaugency. On the 9th Bonvalet, Villerecan, and Bernay were captured by the Prussians.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION. LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rumor that Russia repudiates the treaty of 1867, neutralizing the territory of Luxembourg, is to be accepted guardedly. It is regarded here as extremely improbable that Bismarck would at this time thus defy Belgium and the Netherlands.

THE ARMISTICE RUMOR. LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rumor of an armistice is utterly unfounded.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS. BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The bombardment of Paris is not dictated by any special influences, but will be put into effect for solely military reasons.

THE NEW LEVIES. The Landwehr are destined for a reserve division which will reinforce the army in the field.

PARIS HALLION NEWS—French Version of the Situation. LILLE, Dec. 10.—General Dhenecourt, who has arrived here by balloon from Paris, says on the 30th of November and the 21 of December there were victories for the French, and that the Prussians lost fifteen thousand prisoners and six guns.

THE BANK OF RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Bank of Russia has advanced its rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—United States bonds of 1862 are quoted at 94 1/2.

ANOTHER FRENCH DEFEAT BEFORE PARIS. VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The French, assuming the offensive before Paris in large force, were repulsed at nightfall after a day's artillery fight. The Prussian loss was slight. A few French prisoners were taken.

GENERAL MANTEUFFEL. In Dieppe on Friday. The French at Ham captured a detachment of Germans, with artillery.

MECKLENBURG AND HIS DUCHESS. LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to his Duchess a devout announcement of the victory of Meung on the 9th. The Journal du Havre says the Army of the Loire was reinforced to the extent of forty thousand men.

DEATH OF MRS. MILDEN. The wife of John Milden died recently at Brighton.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Von Beust's despatch of Dec. 8 to Gortschakoff is expected to lead to an understanding between England and Russia.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE. THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—General Van Mulken, Minister of War, replaces as the Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Limburg, resigned.

GAMBETTA'S ARMISTICE POSTPONED. LONDON, Dec. 10.—A despatch from Gambetta to Laurier on Friday says that, encouraged by the continued resistance of the Army of the Loire, he (Gambetta) has resolved to postpone the request for an armistice, and remain with the army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Cattell's Declension.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has written a letter in which he gives his reasons for declining to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate from New Jersey. This letter has been received here, but will not be made public until to-morrow morning, when it will appear in the papers of this and other cities. The health of Senator Cattell was greatly improved a short time ago, but it is again failing, and for this reason he has decided to retire permanently from public life.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The political organization calling itself "The Boys in Blue" has completed arrangements for a torch-light procession on the night of the 21st instant, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President and Vice-President, and to welcome the Forty-first National Congress to the capital. (The City Councils have accepted an invitation to participate in the demonstration.)

ONE OVER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Samuel Bard, editor of the True Georgian, who was nominated by the President as Governor of Idaho, but after confirmation declined the appointment, has just addressed a letter to the President, giving his reasons for going over to the Democracy, and while firmly opposing the policy with regard to the South, of which he says the President is not the author but the official instrument, he declares that his high personal regard for the President has undergone no change.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Cotton dull; sales 1500 bales upland at 13 1/2. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 11,000 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales 35,000 bushels new spring at \$1 3/4. Corn quiet; sales 100,000 bushels new mixed Western at 60 1/2. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 24,000 bushels Ohio at 61 1/2. Western at 60 1/2. Beef steady. Cattle quiet; sales 100 head at 10 1/2. Hogs quiet; sales 100 head at 12 1/2. Whisky quiet at 94.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Official Correspondence on the French Blockade of New York Harbor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It appears from the official correspondence that on the 4th of October, Secretary Fish wrote to Minister Washburne expressing the friendly but strictly neutral position of the United States towards France and Prussia, adding:—"But this hospitality is liable to abuse, and circumstances have arisen to give rise in the minds of some persons to the apprehension that the attempts at such abuse have taken place. I am not in possession of facts to justify me in saying that such has been the case, but it has deemed it just to call attention to the fact that the French representative at this capital, to the current rumors, sustained as they are by the presence of a large number of French vessels upon the coast of the United States. These vessels have appeared at or near the entrance of the harbor of New York, off Sandy Hook, at the entrance of Long Island Sound, at or near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. One or more is represented to have been anchored not far from Sandy Hook (the main entrance to New York Harbor), and there is a difference of statement as to the precise distance at which she lay from the shore, some claiming that she was within a marine league. But of this there is no positive evidence. She has entered the port of New York (as claimed by some) for the purpose of watching a German steamer about to sail thence. Three of them have put into the harbor of New London (which looks out upon Long Island Sound, the eastern entrance to New York harbor), and in the track of the ordinary commerce of these ports, with intent to intercept the vessels of trade of its enemy.

"I have requested M. Berthemy to make known these views to the French Government, and to express the confident hope of the President that there may be no cause of complaint on the part of this Government, by reason of any such hovering by the vessels of the French Government. You will be pleased to take an early opportunity to present the same view to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which you may do by reading to him this despatch."

M. Berthemy subsequently called at the Department of State, and showed to the Secretary a letter addressed to him by the French commander in the port of New York, stating that his vessels had put into port only under stress of weather and for repairs, having no intention to watch for the German steamers.

Among the many other documents is the following from Secretary Fish, addressed to Minister Washburne by telegraph:—"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Washington, Paris:—The President instructs me to say that whatever you read, or either, desire or find it convenient to leave Paris, you are at liberty to do so. In that event, he or you, or both, will go to Paris, and communicate with the proper officials there. Inform Read of this. FISHER, Secretary."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870. The bank statement for the week ending last night is rather unfavorable to the market as compared with several that have preceded it, but the change is not likely to affect the market to any extent. There is a decrease in deposits of \$355,753, in specie of \$235,199, and in legal tenders of \$141,079. The loans, however, have expanded \$250,417, showing a liberal disposition to accommodate. The clearings show a heavy falling off in business, but those of the preceding week were excessive leaving still a large margin in favor of the last week's transactions. Gold opened at 110 1/2 and closed at about 110 1/2. The market continues quiet. A limited business was transacted in stocks,

and prices were without change. No sales were made of State or city securities.

A few shares of Reading were made at 51 1/2; Pennsylvania Canal at 23 and Little Seneca at 44 1/2, and Camden and Amboy at 11 1/2. In the balance little or nothing was done. A few shares of Pennsylvania Canal sold at 23 and a single share of Farmers' and Mechanics at 122. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

1000 City 6s, New York, 1 1/2; 1000 C & A 6s, 60; 1000 Reading 1st, 51 1/2; 1000 do 2d, 42; 1000 do 3d, 35; 1000 do 4th, 28; 1000 do 5th, 21; 1000 do 6th, 14; 1000 do 7th, 7; 1000 do 8th, 0; 1000 do 9th, 0; 1000 do 10th, 0; 1000 do 11th, 0; 1000 do 12th, 0; 1000 do 13th, 0; 1000 do 14th, 0; 1000 do 15th, 0; 1000 do 16th, 0; 1000 do 17th, 0; 1000 do 18th, 0; 1000 do 19th, 0; 1000 do 20th, 0; 1000 do 21st, 0; 1000 do 22nd, 0; 1000 do 23rd, 0; 1000 do 24th, 0; 1000 do 25th, 0; 1000 do 26th, 0; 1000 do 27th, 0; 1000 do 28th, 0; 1000 do 29th, 0; 1000 do 30th, 0; 1000 do 31st, 0; 1000 do 32nd, 0; 1000 do 33rd, 0; 1000 do 34th, 0; 1000 do 35th, 0; 1000 do 36th, 0; 1000 do 37th, 0; 1000 do 38th, 0; 1000 do 39th, 0; 1000 do 40th, 0; 1000 do 41st, 0; 1000 do 42nd, 0; 1000 do 43rd, 0; 1000 do 44th, 0; 1000 do 45th, 0; 1000 do 46th, 0; 1000 do 47th, 0; 1000 do 48th, 0; 1000 do 49th, 0; 1000 do 50th, 0; 1000 do 51st, 0; 1000 do 52nd, 0; 1000 do 53rd, 0; 1000 do 54th, 0; 1000 do 55th, 0; 1000 do 56th, 0; 1000 do 57th, 0; 1000 do 58th, 0; 1000 do 59th, 0; 1000 do 60th, 0; 1000 do 61st, 0; 1000 do 62nd, 0; 1000 do 63rd, 0; 1000 do 64th, 0; 1000 do 65th, 0; 1000 do 66th, 0; 1000 do 67th, 0; 1000 do 68th, 0; 1000 do 69th, 0; 1000 do 70th, 0; 1000 do 71st, 0; 1000 do 72nd, 0; 1000 do 73rd, 0; 1000 do 74th, 0; 1000 do 75th, 0; 1000 do 76th, 0; 1000 do 77th, 0; 1000 do 78th, 0; 1000 do 79th, 0; 1000 do 80th, 0; 1000 do 81st, 0; 1000 do 82nd, 0; 1000 do 83rd, 0; 1000 do 84th, 0; 1000 do 85th, 0; 1000 do 86th, 0; 1000 do 87th, 0; 1000 do 88th, 0; 1000 do 89th, 0; 1000 do 90th, 0; 1000 do 91st, 0; 1000 do 92nd, 0; 1000 do 93rd, 0; 1000 do 94th, 0; 1000 do 95th, 0; 1000 do 96th, 0; 1000 do 97th, 0; 1000 do 98th, 0; 1000 do 99th, 0; 1000 do 100th, 0.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 113 1/2; do 1862, 107 1/2; do 1863, 107 1/2; do 1864, 107 1/2; do 1865, 107 1/2; do 1866, 107 1/2; do 1867, 107 1/2; do 1868, 107 1/2; do 1869, 107 1/2; do 1870, 107 1/2; U. S. 10 Year 6 per cent. Treasury, 110 1/2; do 1870, 110 1/2; Silver, 106 1/2; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; Central Pacific Railroad, 80 1/2; do 2d Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 3d Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 4th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 5th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 6th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 7th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 8th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 9th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 10th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 11th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 12th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 13th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 14th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 15th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 16th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 17th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 18th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 19th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 20th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 21st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 22nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 23rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 24th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 25th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 26th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 27th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 28th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 29th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 30th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 31st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 32nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 33rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 34th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 35th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 36th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 37th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 38th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 39th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 40th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 41st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 42nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 43rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 44th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 45th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 46th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 47th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 48th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 49th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 50th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 51st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 52nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 53rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 54th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 55th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 56th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 57th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 58th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 59th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 60th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 61st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 62nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 63rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 64th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 65th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 66th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 67th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 68th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 69th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 70th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 71st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 72nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 73rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 74th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 75th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 76th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 77th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 78th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 79th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 80th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 81st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 82nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 83rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 84th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 85th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 86th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 87th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 88th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 89th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 90th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 91st Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 92nd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 93rd Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 94th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 95th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 96th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 97th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 98th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 99th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2; do 100th Mort. Bonds, 80 1/2.

Gold quotations as follows:—1000 A. M., 110 1/2; 11 A. M., 110 1/2; 12 M., 110 1/2; 1 P. M., 110 1/2; 2 P. M., 110 1/2; 3 P. M., 110 1/2; 4 P. M., 110 1/2; 5 P. M., 110 1/2; 6 P. M., 110 1/2; 7 P. M., 110 1/2; 8 P. M., 110 1/2; 9 P. M., 110 1/2; 10 P. M., 110 1/2; 11 P. M., 110 1/2; 12 P. M., 110 1/2.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Dec. 13.—Bark—in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querciton at \$15 1/2 ton. There is not much activity in the Flour market, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$4 00; 4 1/2; extras at \$5 25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5 75; Minnesota do. do. at \$6 00; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5 75 for low grades, up to \$12 25 for choice and fancy. Eye Flour may be quoted at \$6 25; 12 1/2. In Corn Meal nothing.

There is a firm feeling in the market for prime grades of Wheat, but other descriptions are dull and have a downward tendency. Sales of Indiana Red at \$1 45; Jersey Red at \$1 35; amber at \$1 45; and white at \$1 55; 1 1/2. Rye may be quoted at \$2 00; 2 1/2. For Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady, with sales of 2000 bushels, do. at \$1 75; 1 1/2. Oats are in fair request, and command full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at \$1 50; 1 1/2. In Barley and Meal nothing. Whisky is more active, with sales of 100 barrels Western wood bound at \$9 00; 1/2, and 250 do. round-butt at \$1 1/2; 1/2.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY. From the N. Y. Herald. Our advices from London on the matters of quotations of bonds and consols are from one to two days old. Hence the Gold Room is sluggish and not disposed to speculate. At the same time an apprehension this morning that the Luxembourg question would lead to fresh complications in the general European situation, and gold advanced to 110 1/2. But here exchange became weak, and as the latest quotations of our bonds in London came a fraction higher the upward movement stopped, and when on second thought it began to be believed that the war in France was approaching an end gold settled down to 110 1/2, at which figure and 110 1/2 the remainder of the day's business was done. Otherwise the market was without feature and devoid of interest.

There was some effort to mark up the rate for money to seven per cent, and borrowers on second-class collateral were asked to pay 10 per cent, but the rate was six per cent on the ordinary collateral. There was a good demand at this rate, however, and some borrowers on Government securities were content to pay it. On the latter class of transactions were divided between five and six per cent.

There is more paper in the market, but rates are without essential modification. Prime double-bill acceptances range from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per cent. Foreign exchange was somewhat steady on the basis of 187; for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 18 1/2 for sight. Commercial bills drawn against cotton are in better supply. The Government has not yet taken any action from the recent sudden advance, and prices were down a quarter to half per cent from the highest mark on Saturday.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Cable.) LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Tres Hermanos, from Havana, with sugar, awaits orders at Falmouth.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Arrived, steamships Columbia, from Glasgow; and England and City of Dublin, from Liverpool. (By Telegraph.) PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. T. A. M., 11 A. M., 12 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 P. M.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Tacoma, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. ST. BRETOL, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. BR. MARK, J. H. Hess, Graham, London, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr. Thomas S. Hinckson, Dickerson, Providence, Sch. Charles E. Jackson, Culter, Lynn, do. Sch. Samuel C. Hart, Kelly, New Bedford, do. Sch. Samuel C. Hart