THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 144.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRESENTS.

I RESENTS.

HRISTMAS

UHRISTMAS

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

LUXEMBURG.

History of the Grand Duchy-Its Place in European Politics-The Stipulations Regard-ing its Sovereignty-Its Extent, Constantion

ing its Sovereignty-Its Extent, Population and Fortifications. Although the latest despatches from Europe ap-pear to indicate that there will be no trouble about the Luxemburg question, it is likely to assume fresh prominence at any moment. Interest there-fore attaches to the question of how far the Euro-pean powers are concerned in maintaining the inde-pendence of the duchy. Its present place in Euro-pean politics is based on the general settlement accomplished at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Belgium and Luxemburg were then placed under the sovereignty of Holland, while, at the same time, Luxemburg was accorded a place in the Germanic Confederation.

Confederation. When, however, Belgium revolted against Hol-land, in 1830, the whole of Luxemburg, with the ex-ception of the fortress, made common cause with the insurrection, and it was not until 1839 that the he insurrection, and to was not thin 1555 that the part now known as the Grand Duchy was brought back to its allegiance to the Confederation and the

part now known as the Grand Duchy was brought back to its allegiance to the Confederation and the King of Holland. In that year, the great powers united in guaranteeing the independence of the Grand Duchy. Nothing occurred to disturb this arrangement until the results of the German war of 1866 rendered a new settlement imperative. Holland opened the discussion on the subject by asking if Prussia was still entitled to retain her troops in Luxemburg, as the federal compact nuder which they were stationed there was dissolved. This ques-tion occupied attention until France intervened in the matter by negotiating for the purchase of the territory and fortress. The King of Holland was willing to seil, provided the European Powers concerned would agree to the transfer. Germany became alarmed at this, and Count Bismarck displayed his accurstomed ability and firmness in defeating Napoleon's designs. To-ward the close of the recriminations to which the subject gave rise. Count Bismarck declared that Prussia was "not in a position to consent to the separation, in auy; form, of Luxemburg from Ger-many, or to the evacuation of the fortress." He, however, modified this resolution, and consented to a conference, which met in London, on the 7th of May, 1867, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, the representative of England. The Powers repre-sented at this conference, in addition to the Grand Duchy itself, were Frussia, Austria, Russia, Eng-land, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland. The conference closed by signing the treaty of London, of which the following is a synopsis:— Article 2. Enacts that Luxemburg shall be per-

land Article 2. Enacts that Luxemburg shall be per-

shall cease to be a fortified place. Article 4. The King of Prussia agrees to with lraw

well know it was Long Branch) from her sister. In regard to the other matter, the refusal to play the part of "Maria Grazia," it would be perhaps as well to give Mrs. Chanfran's own words. She said:--I returned on the Saturd is evening to play "Margaret Wentworth," in *Henry Dunbar*. That evening the slip about the part of "Maria Grazia" was handed to me for the following Saturday night. I did not know anything about the part. I tried to get the book of the play, but could not; there was but one book in Boston, it appeared. The prompter told me that. Accordingly, I went to the rehearsal on Tues-day, and then a gentleman of the company, Mr. Clare, offered to lend me his book. He said, "If you will accept my copy of the play, you are very welcome to it. I have but fourteen lines, so I can well spare it." I took the book and walked to the stage, and commenced the rehearsal. When I found what the character was I determined to decline to play it. I know that it had been play to oblige oid Mr. Wallack's; but that was only to oblige oid Mr. Wallack's, but the bold man, but it is not really a leading lady's part. So I returned the gentleman its book and went home, and wrote the note you have seen. FIRST EDITION

THE REPORT OF A PROPERTY OF A

have seen. The point of the greatest importance, however, in Fechter's letter is the odious insinuation that Mrs. Chanfrau was instrumental in spreading some sort of stories in Boston society prejudicial to Mr. Fech-ter. Her reply to this mean attack is full of noble, womanly spirit :--

ST. JAMES HOTEL, November 17, 1870.

HENRIETTA CHANFRAU. Fechter's reoly was as follows :--

November 17, 1870.

mcourteous behavior toward me was unintentionally given. I also free you entirely from the MERE THOUGHT that you were the "AUTHOR" of the "insame storios" allost ! But that you were the "came" or the "prefeat" the very "stories" speak plain enough. As to the rest you claimed an explanation, allow me to refer you to Arthur Cheney, who remains:-I. My friend, I hope. 2. Sole manager of the Globe Theatre. I rever shall romain the manager of a theatre where / am managed : and you'll have to look up to him here-after. With best wishes,

With best wishes, Yours respectfully, CHAS, FEGUTER,

CHAS, FECHTER. R.—What was the result of all this? Mr. C.—Mrs. Chanfrau persisted in her determina-tion not to play the part. So her name was out or the bill for two weeks, and finally she was dismissed. I had to go to Boston to protect her rights; and as it was well understood that a law-suit in the case would have been an awkward matter, Mr. Cheney settled all claims, I am bound to say, in a very hand-some manner. some manner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Irredeemable Ground Rents No Longer Irre-deemable.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow, In this Court, Judge Ludlow has delivered the following important opinion in the case of petition of

SECOND EDITION	FOURTH EDITION
WAR NEWS BY CABLE.	LATER FROM EUROPE.
French Naval Expedition.	The German Programme.
Movements Near Amiens	Luxemburg and Prussia
Luxemburg and Holland	The Riots at Berlin.
Release of Fenian Prisoners.	TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.
DOMESTIC NEWS.	Progress of the Census.
Accident to Mr. Peter Richings.	The Indian Reservations.

Etc.,

are being massed.

FROM EUROPE.

French Naval Expedition'against Germany. KONIGSBURG, Dec. 17 .-- A despatch was received here to-day from Pillau, announcing that five French frigates, which recently passed Skager Rock and Great Belt, have been sighted off that port. Pillau is only twenty-five miles from this city. There is considerable alarm in some quarters. It is believed, however, the preparations to meet the enemy are ample.

Prussian Movements near Amlens. LONDON, Dec. 18-Evening .- The Germans

nation through its representatives to German have evacuated Amiens. They refired toward dictation. In the event of continued resistance Clermont, but announced their intention to reon the part of Paris, the German plans incline turn soon. The Germans are reported as having captured Ham. Twenty thousand Germans passed Channy. General Faidherbe had adto an attack upon the eastwardly outworks, or a bombardment with shells directed to the invanced beyond Amiens. terior.

Luxemburg and Holland. LONDON, Dec. 18.-The Bishop of Luxemburg on the part of the inhabitants thanks the

King of Holland for his cheering language, denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussin.

BERLIN, Dec. 18 .- The Kreuz Zeitung says Count Bismark's circular of the 3d concludes as follows:-

"Prussia is freed from obligations of neutrality respecting Luxemburg, and has liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality." Luxemburg in favor of Independence.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The people of Luxem-burg vote almost unanimously in favor of the independence of the Duchy.

The Berlin Riote. Despatches from Berlin state that the Prus-Release of the Fenians. DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The Irish Times announces sian Government has issued orders for the arrest on authority of a letter from Premier Gladstone that the immediate release of the Fenians now of the rioters engaged in recent disturbances confined in prisons in Great Britain has been in that city. They are charged with a treasonaFROM NEW ENGLAND.

Bubmarine Operations. BATH, Des. 19.—Bock river is now closed by ice, and the submarine operations at Hell Gate sus-pended for the season. The work thus far accom-plished is of great advantage to the navigation of the route between this city and Booth Bay, some three to five hundred tons of rock having been re-moved, and the water deepened three to ten feet in the most dangerous reef.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Illness of Ex-tiovernor Letcher. LEXINGTON, Va., via Staunton, Va., Dec. 19.-Ex-Governor Letcher ("Honest John") is scriously ill with pnenmonia.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION-THIRD TERM.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Continued from the Third Edition. The proposed change was advocated by Mesers. Willey, Snerma, Conkling, and Casserly upon economical grounds, and as furnishing to inventors promptly the most expeditious means of availing themselves of information concerning patents. On the other hand Messrs. Gragin and Williams opposed the abolition of the present sys-tem, and spoke of the great value of full Patent Office re-ports. Mr. Casserly, a member of the Committee on Printing, in advocacy of the change stated the net earnings of the Patent Office for 1988 at \$33,000, not one fourth theorypense of printing reports, and the estimate for 1989 at \$100,000. He urged gratuitous distribution of engravings, etc., to all mechanics' institutes throughout the county. House of Representatives.

all mechanics' institutes throughout the county. House of Representatives. Resolutions were offered as fellows:-By Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, relative to the Centre Market of Washington. Adopted. By Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, instructing the Ju-dichary Committee to inquire into the charges of corrup-tion and bribery at the last Congressional election in the Eastern district of Rhode Island, with power to send for persons and napers.

tion and bribers at the last Congressional election in the Eastern district of Rhode Island, with power to send for persons and papers. By Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, instructing the Com-mittee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of the immediate repeal of the income-tax. The House refused to second the previous question-64 to 71-and debate arising, the resolution went ever till Monday, January 9. The Bouns refused to second the proprior of the information of the instruction of Mick, from the Committee on Appropria-tions, reported the Post Office appropriation bill; made the special order for to morrow. The bill appropriates \$26,161,698, the principal items being as follows:-For inland mail transportation, \$13,000,-529; mail messengers, \$55,404; local agents, \$49,044; rail-way Post Office elerks, \$555,335; foreign mail framporta-tion, \$400,090; Postmasters, \$5,100,090; elerks in post offices, \$2,500,000; letter carriers, \$1,500,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes, \$44,200; miscellaneous items, \$73,-600; stamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, \$500,000; between the United States and Brazil, \$160,000; between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, \$75,000.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market. New York, Dec. 19.—Cotton firmer and in fair demand at 34 advance; sales 2000 bales uplands at 1534c; Orleans, 1534c. Flour easter, and prices favor buyers; sales 7000 barrels State at \$5 2066-56; Ohi) at \$5-2066-40; Western at \$5-2066-75; South-ern at \$668-25. Wheat quiet, and market favors buyers. Corn dull and heavy; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at 74@75c. Oats quiet; sales 23,000 bushels Ohio at 593@662c. Beef unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard-market favors buyers; steam, 1134@1294c; kettle, 1234@13c. Whisky quiet at \$5c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 14%c.; low middling, 14%c. Fiour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white, \$1.70 @1:85; fair to prime, \$1.40@1.60; prime to choice red, \$1.70@1:80; fair to good, \$1.35@1.60; common, \$1.20@1:30; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.40@1.50. Corn firm; white, T3@74c.; yellow, 71@72c. Oats active at 52c. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess Pork, \$20. Bacon—Clear rib, 13c.; shoulders, 11%c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard, 18c. Whisky steady at 93%c.

OBITUARY.

Commedere William II. Gardser, U. S. N. Yesterday afternoon this veteran naval officer

petually neutral, under the guarantee of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. Article 5. Stipulates that the town of Luxemburg

Article 4. The King of Prussia agrees to witndraw his troops. Article 5. The King of Holland agrees to demolish the fortress of Luxemburg, so far as will comply with the intention of Article 3. Article 6. Recognizes that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation "led to a rupture of the bonds which united the Duchy of Luxemburg." This treaty was at once ratified by all the powers, and the fortress was evacuated by the Prussians in the course of May and June, and the fortress par-tially razed in the course of the year. Some doubt having arises regarding the meaning of the guar-antee established by article 2 of the treaty, it was officially declared by England and Russia that they understood it to be only a joint guarantee, and not involving an obligation for any of the States to en-force such a guarantee separately. DRESENTS. I RESENTS. force such a guarantee separately. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg derives its im-

portatice from the strategical advantages its posses-ston would give to either Prinssia or France. It is only 990 square miles in extent, and had, in 1860, 197,281 inhabitants. The town of Luxemburg was so strong from its natural position and the defenses to it, tight Carnot to be the strongest place in Europe after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and high town. The former lies along the banks of the Abzette, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. latter stands 200 feet higher, on a steen and scarped rock, and is approached from below by flights of steps and zig-zag streets cut out of the solid rock, and about eight feet in width. Previous to the demolitions made in accordance with the treaty of London the whole rock was surrounded by a double row of formidable outworks. The most re-markable part of the fortifications, called i.e Bouc most reconsists of a rocky promontory which commands the valley both above and below.

DRESENTS. HRISTMAS HRISTMAS I RESENTS. A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRESENTS.

I RESENTS.

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Nos. \$18 and \$20 CHESNUT Street.

FECHTER'S FIZZLE.

The Great Tri-Lingual and Mrs. Chanfrau-Spicy and Interesting Letters. A N. Y. World reporter has been interviewing the Chanfraus at Long Branch. We quote a portion of the published result:-

R .- When Mr. Fechter first took on the management were your relations amicable ? Mr. C.-Well, I will tell you what occurred. Mrs.

change the management. As soon as it was con-cluded that he would have Fechter, my wife detercluded that he would have Fechter, my wife deter-mined to throw up her engagement. She said, "I will not go where there is another leading lady. It will only create trouble. I know what difficulties arise in such cases. I will withdraw in favor of Miss Lectercq," But the night before Fechter sailed for Europe he came here with Mr. Cheney, and he spoke so fairly that we clinched the en-gagement. He pledged himself distinctly that Mrs. Chanfrau should alternate parts with Miss Le-clercq. I said to him, "Well, Mr. Fechter, if you can manage the busidess so gas to satisfy two lead. clercq. I said to him, "Well, Mr. Fechter, if you can manage the busidess so as to satisfy two lead-ing ladies, you will do more than any man I ever heard of." He said that all the leading parts should be alternated, and there could be no objection to that. Thus, if Miss i.celercq played "Ophelis" and Mrs. Chanfran played the "Queen," in Hamlet, one night, the next night the cast should be changed. and Mrs. Chanfran should play "Ophelia" and the other lady the "Queen." R.-Well, did he hold to that arrangement?

r. C.-No. -And how did it all end?

HINT .- We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends. so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas Gifts.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

CHRISTMAS DRESENTS.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may

be exchanged at any time if the party is not

fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nos. 518 and 520 CHESNUT Street.

I RESENTS.

UHRISTMAS

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

ents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Hand-

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

kerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

DRESENTS. I RESENTS. R.-W Mr. C.

R.-And how did it all end? Mr. C.-At last it seems Fechter determined to degrade her; and he cast her for part of about thirty lines-for the character of "Maria Grazia" in the *Brigand*. Mrs. Chanfrau of course refused to play that part. Since the matter has excited public attention, there can be no impropriety in giving the letters referring to this matter. Mrs. Chanfrau's note teclining to play the part was as follows :---

Mr. Ferlier;--Sin-I decline to play the part of "Maria Gražia" in the Brigond," and you will greatly oblige me is you will take me out of the cast. Yours respectfully, HENRIETTA CHANTRAP. Mr. Fechier

R .- What did Fechter say to that ? In reply Mr. Chanfrau handed me the following letter "verbatim, literatim, et punatuatim," as Mr. Fechter remarked recently. He might have added, if he thought of it, that its emphasizatim was a miracle of address: --

GLOBE THEATRE, November 15, 1870.

Mrs. H. Chanfran:-MaDAM:-I have submitted patience to the want of common civility you have displayed towards me, for the last ten days. I granted you a special favor-a leave of absence for a while to which I did put the capress condition of having the address where a telegram could reach you, in case of massency.

The address where a telegram could reach you, in case of mergency. The demand was made in the most "off-hand" way, in the wings, at the close of a play: and I fully expected -as I had a right to -you would renew it h a proper manner. Not only did you dischain to renew the domand, but you departed without a simply police "good-bye?" without a "thank you;" without even teaving the address required and stipulated. This is breach of duty.

This is breach of duty. This is breach of duty. As you had departed you have returned; without taking the trouble of warning nue of your arrival so that I had to put myself out of the way, for the favor granted, make personal inquiries; and ascortain whether Saturday even ing's performance "held good." This is another breach of duty. Now: You, incredibly, decline a part handed you on Saturday reheared by you on TUESDAX? This is the third breach of duty; and I never allow num-ber three?

her three! You are widely mistaken if you really think the imane stories, spread purposely about, have influenced the good understanding, and friendly feelings, between Cheney and myself. We are OSE! And no petty disturbance can break one units.

OB. FECHTER, Manager. There are two or three points which require to be noticed in the above letter. Mrs. Chanfran readily admits that in the hurry of preparation for her de-partnee from Boston she forgot to leave a formal notice of her address with Mr. Fechter; but as her sister, who was taking care of the child, was staying at the same hotel where Mr. Fechter boarded, the neglect was hardly worth remark. He could have instantly obtained the address (if he did not already

Longstreth's executors for the extinguishment of

ground rents:-The petition in this case was filed under the act of April 25, 1965, wherein it is provided that "in all cases in which ground rents have been or may be extinguished by payment or by presumption of law, but no deed of extinguishment or release thereof shall have been executed, it shall and may be lawful shall have been executed, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of the land out of which the rent issues, or any person interested, to apply by petition to the Court of Common Pleas, """ whereupon such Court shall make such order for giving notice, e'c., "" and on due proof being made of the truth of said petition, the said Court are authorized and required to make a decree declaring that the said ground rent is released, merged, and extinguished "etc."

The master reports that no payment or demand for the ground rents named in the petition, or ac-knowledgment of their existence, has been made, for more than twenty-one years, and that the prayer the petition ought to be granted.

An exception died to this report attacks the con-stitutionality of the act of Assembly, and in argu-ment, three reasons are assigned why the exception

next, ince reasonate are asigned why the exception ought to be sustained. First, because the act usurps the judicial power of the courts by compelling them to decide a cause in a particular way. Second, because the act im-pairs the obligation of contracts. And lastly, because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by

jury. Since the decision in Korn vs. Browne, Legal In-telligencer, January 14, 1870, the first two points above-named may be considered as settled, for sithough that decision was upon the constitution-ality of the act of 1855, the principles appounced rule this case

The only point which we consider an open one, is that which declares the act unconstitutional because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by

jury. It may very well be questioned whether this act does in fact absolutely deprive the parties of a jury trial; it only declares that the court may make a trial; it only declares that the court may make a decree on "due proof" being made, and there is nothing in the law which would prevent the court from sending every such case as this, by a general rule, to a jury. If a grave doubt arises upon this point, we certainly should pause before we destroy the act by declaring it unconstitutional. Apart from the view just mentioned, we think the constitutionality of the law can be sustained upon another and most satisfactory ground. The Courts of Common Piezs are, by the constitu-tion and laws, vested with ample courts powers.

The Courts of Common Pleas are, by the constitu-tion and laws, vested with ample equity powers, and the relief prayed for in this petition is em-phalically one of an equitable nature; the act does not specify upon which side of the court the peti-tion shall be filed, but as the case is analogous to a numerous class of cases in which relief can alone be granted in court for sections 605–705. numerous class of cases in which relief can alone be granted in equily, see Story Eq., sections 698, 705, Hamilton vs. Cummings, 1 John., Ch. 517, we see no reason why it should not be treated like an equity

Woodward, J., in Irwin vs. Irwin, Legal Intellipencer 17, page 116, showed how our Constitution recognized courts of chancery and their practice, notwithstanding the provision in the Bill of Rights that "trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate;" while by Byers and Davis vs. Commonwealth, 6 Wr. 94, Strong, J., said: "In all that large class of cases which are cogniza-ble in courts of equity, there never was any right of trial by jury." If we are correct in our view of the nature of the

relief demanded in this case, the argument founded upon the denial of the right to try the cause before a jury, even supposing that proposition, for the sake of argument, to be true, has no foundation, and therefore has no strength.

As we have no power, except in very clear cases, to declare a law unconstitutional, and as this law may be sustained upon principles perfectly well settled, we have concluded to dismiss the exception to the master's report.

/ A Policeman on Trial.

United States District Court - Judge Cadwalader.

United States District Court -- Indge Calceduater. The case on trial this morning is that of Police Officer Charles McCullough, who is charged with atding Frank Lee in being faisely registered for the inst election. Lee was tried in the early part of the term and was convicted. The evidence against McCullough is, that he went with Lee to the can-vasser of the Sixth division of the Sixth ward, and when Lee gave in a faise residence he (McCullough) said it was all right. The defense consists of evi-dence of good character and the weakness of the case for the prosecution. On trial. case for the prosecution. On trial.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Paxson and Ludiow. him to recover from the shock of the accident.

A session of Oyer and Terminer, to be continued during the present week, was commenced this morning. The District Attorney called for trial the case of the young men James Clegget, and James Manony, who were jointly indicted for the murder of Policemen Sullivan, some months since, at New

of Policemen Suilivan, some months since, at New Market and Vine streets. Mr. O'Byrne, representing Cleggeit alone, claimed a severance, which was granted, and the process of solecting a jury to try this case was begun. Mr. Mahoney being without counsel, the Court as-signed William F. Small, Esq., to his defense.

The Papal Prerogatives.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18 .- The bill introduced into the Italian Parliament, guaranteeing the Papal prerogatives and perfect freedom of the Œcumenical Council, has passed through committee. Prussians Concentrating on the Loire.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19 .- The Prussians are leaving the valley of the Cher, and concentrating on the Loire. They again attacked General Chausey, but were repulsed.

Nearly a thousand Kabyle horsemen have been landed at Toulon, and will join the French armies.

French [Algerlan Troops. The Mobiles who went to Algeria to replace

the regular troops will return to France, and a portion of the National Guard will go to Algeria.

Junketing at Versailles. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- A deputation of the North

German Reichstag has been received grandly at Versailles, where a banquet was given in their honor by the King.

The Bombardment of Paris is considered liable to begin any moment, as the Prussian supplies and ammunition have been

fully recruited.

President Grant's Letter to the Russian Gov-ernment. London, Dec. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the foreign papers a summary of President Grant's letter to the Czar, concerning the joint mediation between Russia and France, has been banished to Olmetz. The letter was considered private, and, therefore, the

publication was an offense and personal insult to the Czar.

Consols and American Securities. LONDON, Dec. 19-11:30 A. M .- (Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)-Consols, 91% @91%. United States bonds of 1862, 88%

of 1865, 8812; of 1867, 88; 10-40a, 8712. Successful French Fortles.

War despatches recount several dashes of brilliant and successful sorties of by the French.

The Prussians have been driven from Fretero!

Bourbaki's Army

is in fine condition, and a decisive and fierce battle is imminent.

This Morning's Quotations.

This Meraing's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 19 - 11:30 A. M.-Consols for money 91% and for account 91%. American securities are firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1866, 88; Ten-forties, 81%. Stocks were quict. Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois Cen-tral, 110%; Great Western, 28. Liverpool, Dec. 19-11:30 A. M.-Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8% d.; middling Orleans, 8% 6 8% d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadshifts mulet. Breadstuffs quiet.

FROM THE STATE.

Palaful Accident to Mr. Peter Richings. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA, Pa., Dec. 19.-Peter Richings, Esq., father of the celebrated prima donna, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, met with a painful accident yesterday morning, at this place. Mr. Richings was on his way to church, when the horses attached to the carriage in which he was seated became frightened, and turning suddenly upset the carriage and threw Mr. Richings out, breaking his collar-bone and otherwise injuring him. It is thought Mr. Richings' injuries are not serious, but owing to his advanced age it

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

will require time and careful attention to enable

Academy Burned. Academy Burned. EXETER, Dec. 19.—Phillips Academy was burned yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an inceadiary. Fatal Accident. Boston, Dec. 19.—Edward Bynner, agent of the New York and Providence Steamship Company, was thrown from the rear platform of a horse car bet output to the the standard of the standard o

last evening, fracturing his skull.

ble plot. The Berlin Post in an editorial reports that the neutral powers will probably suggest to the Peace Congress, which is about to assemble.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

What the German Programme Requires.

Telegram.)-A despatch from Versailles, dated

the 18th says, that the German programme at

present requires the unconditional surrender of

Paris and unqualified submission of the French

Another sortie is momentarily expected in the

direction of Vincennes, where the French troops

Indemnity from Luxemburg.

dated the 18th, says the Prussian circulars re-

cently issued from the State Department here

reserve the right of exacting indemnity from

Luxemburg for an infringement of neutrality.

Destruction of the Forests about Vincennes.

LONDON, Dec. 19. - Despatches from Ver-

sailles announce that Count Bismarck has

issued an order directing the destruction of the

national forests of France in the districts sur-

rounding Versailles and Paris. This order is

regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to

procure fuel and assist in military operations.

A despatch to the London Times from Berlin,

LONDON, Dec. 19-(Special to the New York

A Proposition to Terminute the War on the terms proposed by Germany, viz.:-The unconditional surrander of Paris and the submission of the French people. Luxemburg and Prussla.

Prince Henry of Luxemburg has sent Prussia an official disavowal that the Luxemburg neutrality has been violated by his permission. The English Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The Post understands that Parliament meets on the 7th of February, when the army and navy estimates will be instantly submitted. The Queen has gone to Osborne.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

The Income Tax. Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House to-day, by vote of 74 to 61, refused to authorize the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the income tax. Both the President and Secretary Boatwell are opposed to its repeal. Executive Nominations. The President to-day sent to the Senate the fol-

other neighboring tribes. Benry Stover, Surveyor of Customs at Newbury-

port, Mass. Simeon Dodge, Collector of Customs at Marble-

head, Mass. William L. Warning, Assessor of Internal Bevenue for New Mexico. Samuel L. Earl, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

The Indian Reservation. Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico writes to Commissioner Parker from Santa Fe, on the 7th inst., with regard to the selection of a tract of country in the vicinity of Fort stanton, New Mexico, for a reservation for the Southero Apaches. He states that, from what can be learned Apaches. It states that section of country, he is from reliable parties in that section of country, he is convinced that this is the time for prompt action on the part of the Government, and there is good reason to believe these Indians can be induced to settle upon a reservation, give up their roving life, and in time interest themselves in the pursuits of civilized life, provided the Government will agree

civilized if's, provided the Government will agree to provide them with full rations until they can take care of themselves. Price to 1862 these Indians were comparatively quiet, and the Mescelen tribe especially were doing well at Basque Rodondo, in the Fort Summer Reser-vation, as into as November, 1865, when they left the reservation of account of differences with the Nava-joes. Agent Painter reports from Omaha, on the 16th instant, about the condition of affairs in that agency with special reference to the excellent pro-gress of the schools which have been established. ress of the schools which have been established. reas of the schools which have over established. He says the Indians are much rejoked and thankful for the timely aid of the Government in appropri-ating money for the support of some of these schools, and he hopes that the same will be continued nereafter until the means of their own become available by the sale of a portion of their lands, which they anxiously desire as an early day.

The Census Barcan.

Work in the Census Bureau is, so far as the full enumeration of the entire country is concerned, apenumeration of the entire country is concerned, ap-proaching completion very rapidly, and the reports from the great majority of the counties in all the States, with two or three exceptions, have been for-warded by the United States Marshals to the Super-intendent. Texas is not complete, and in some parts of Georgia the same is the fact. In some few dis-tricts there have been necessities for a re-enumera-tion of the generative in the hard which is now helps more tion of the census, which is now being made. Returns to the Bond Office.

The usual official returns to the bond office show that during November one hundred and seventy-five farms, embracing 17.747 acres, were added to the productive area of Arkansas under the Homesteal aw.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Affray. Naw Yong, Dec. 19.—In an affray last night in a Fifth avenue car, in Brooklyn, John Rorke and William Hall were fatally wounded. Five men were

arrested. The Fallen Building Disaster.1 NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—In the Court of General Ses-sions this morning Recorder Hackett called the at-tention of the Grand Jury to the disastrous failing of the piano factory on Thirty-fifth street, causing the loss of five lives, and told them to do their duty whether the Commissioners of Public Buildings, the builder, or the owner were in fault.

died suddenly in this city. William H. Gardner, a commodore of the United States navy on the retired list, was born in the State of Maryland about the year 1800, and on September 6, 1814, entered the navy as a mldshipman, being appointed to that position from his native State. On January 13, 1825, he was commissioned a lieutenant. In 1827 he was on duty at the Baltimore rendezvous; in 1829 and 1830he served on the sloop Vandalla on the Brazilian station; and in 1834 was again on rendezvous duty at Norfolk, Va.

He was commissioned a commander on the Sth of September, 1841, and was in command of the receiving ship at Norfolk from 1843 to 1845. From 1850 to 1852 he was again on duty on the sloop Vandalia, this time as commanding officer. while that vessel was attached to the Pacific squadron.

On September 14, 1855, he attained the highest rank then known in our navy-that of captain -and on July 16, 1862, was rewarded for long years of faithful service with a commission as commodore. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded frigate Colorado, the steam on Home Station; was at the the head of the Mare Island, California, Navy Yard in 1861; was engaged on special service in 1862, and in 1863 became one of the light-house inspectors, retaining that position until the 1st of October of the present year.

Commodore Gardner's last post of duty was in this city, where he had resided for some time, making his home at the La Pierre House. Yesterday afternoon he proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hotel to visit a friend, when he was suddenly prostrated by heart disease, and died soon after being carried to one of the rooms of the hotel. Following so closely upon the death of Rear-Admiral Breese, his sudden demise will create a profound sensation in naval circles.

-An unnatural son at Cincinnati, having turned his mother out of doors last week, the poor woman was compelled to seek shelter for the night in one of the tombs at the City Ceme-She has since sued him for money loaned tery. and for services rendered.

-A raid was made upon the milk dealers of New Orleans last week, and forty-seven of their number arrested for selling an adulterated article.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Dec. 19 - The supply of choice cattle on sale to-day was quite liberal, and with a good de-mand prices advanced, but common attracted but little attention. A few extra lots changed hands at

10 % alle. We quote choice at 9a93c., fair to good at 7a83c., and common at 5a6c. per lo., gross.

Receipts, 2562 head. The following are the particulars of the sales :---

Breast,
67 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9%.
60 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8%.
76 D. Smyth, Western, 6%@8%.
70 A. Christy, Western, 8@9.
70 James Christy, Western, 8@9.
60 Dengier & McCleese, Chester co., 6@7%.
101 P. McFillen, Western, 7%@9%.
61 D. McKillen, Western, 7%@9%.

101 F. McFillen, Western, 74 (29);
101 F. McFillen, Western, 74 (29);
105 Ph. Hathaway, do., 7683;
100 James MoFillen, do., 7683;
100 James McFillen, do., 7683;
101 Thomas McFillen, do., 869;
102 Uliman & Bachman, do., 7683;
103 Uliman & Bachman, do., 7683;
104 Money & Miller, do., 663(1);
106 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6637;
107 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6637;
108 Hope & Co., do., 5633;
109 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6637;
100 H. Chain, do., 663;
100 H. Chain, do., 563;
100 H. Chain, do., 564;

16 R. Maynes, Western, 5610%.
16 R. Maynes, Western, 5610%.
10 Lancaster, do., 5%(66%.
20 W. Preston, Chester co., 468%.
20 W. Preston, Chester co., 468%.
26 Charles Weiker, Virginia, 566%.
26 Charles Weiker, Virginia, 566%.
26 Charles Weiker, Virginia, 566%.
27 Cows and Cuives met a good inquiry, and prices advanced. Sales of 175 head at \$5668.00.
28 Sheep worejsteady, and 16,000 head sold at 5666. Spound gross.
29 Hogs were active in the early part of last week, and prices advanced, sales being effected at 96000.
20 pounds net; but at the close the demand fell of, and prices declined to \$968.66. Receipts, 6000 head.

01 @120.