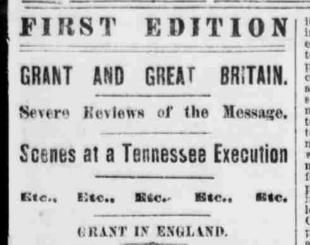
# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.



British Opinions of the Prosident's Message-The Alabama Claims and the Fisherles Ques-tion-Criticisms of the "Spectator" and "Sa-Inrday Review "

From the London Spectator of December 10, just received, we make the following extracts from an article entitled "President Grant and Great Britain:"-

Presidents for finite terms with renewable leases of power are certainly not enviable political institutions. They are a good deal like emperors of uncertain dynastic prospects, and with heirs-apparent whose hopes of the impe-rial reversion no insurance company would value at any respectable figure. They get fidgetty as their period of power passes its middle point without their having done anything to entitle them to the enthusiastic gratitude of their constrymen, and begin special-tive reconnelsances on difficult and delicate international questions. President Grant is no exception to this rule. He will have been two years in power next March, and it is already two years since he was elected. In the mean time, he has been a respectable mediocrity with

a somewhat declining reputation. On the whole, when his two years of office are at an end, he will have done nothing to sustain in the field of politics the reputation he had gained on the field of war, and, therefore, as happens to all strong men who are discovered to e strong only on one side, his popularity is on the wane.

President Grant's new message insists somewhat ostentationaly, if we may trust the tele-graphic report of it, on three delicate points suggesting a possibility of serious complications with two distinct foreign nations, Spain and England.

With regard to our own empire, the message seems to have been unpleasant, and by way of being quarrelsome, rather than really high-handed and dangerous. The President recommends Congress to empower the Govenment to avestigate and buy up all the private claims on Great Britain in relation to the Alabama question, that it may hold in its own hands the title to compensation, and press it at its own pleasure in its own way. It is for this reason, we suppose, that the Government has interfered to prevent the citizens of the United States from pressing their individual claims on Great Bri-tain. "When Great Britain desires a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter into the consideration of the subject with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations." But on the question of the rightfulness of the claims themselves, which we have offered to submit to arbitration, President Grant does not give the slightest hint that he will even permit the reference of that question to an impartial authority.

A war with America would be so disastrous. peace and friendship with America would so ines-timable a blessing, that we heartily wish our Government would have the strength of mind to waive its abstract legal rights in the one case in which a very considerable number even of Eng-lishmen are disposed to agree with the United States that we were culpably negligent. But we must admit that President Grant gives no sign that this would be enough, and that he does give some very distinct signs that he is disposed to be litigious and keep open all causes of quar-rel as long as he can. We hope that he will fail, and we teel sure that the American people will not bear him out in this. On the fisheries question there is a much more acrimonious tone taken, and as the world happens to know that General Butler has lately airing that question in public, and making a serious attack on the Canadian Domision in connection with it, the aspect of the case looks not a little serious. General Grant does not venture to state that the Canadian Government has done anything unlawful. He only asserts that their action has been "very unfriendly, and that "if the Dominion authorities attempt to enforce the unwarrantable jurisdiction over fisherics assumed by their statutes, it would be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens." As we we know that only about a week ago the fishing vessel Friend, from Gloucester, Massachusetts, within General Butler's Congressional district. had been seized by the British steamer Ployer. near Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island. and carried into port for a breach of the fishery laws, the Fresident's complaint looks too like one of which the occasion had been purposely furnished by that elever but unscrupulous statesman who is just at present in a most hostile mood towards England, and is supposed in the United States to be daily gaining influence with the President. That the President means war we do not suppose. But that he means to have a good occasion for war if war should seem politically desirable, we very much fear. If the colonial law authorized the seizure and confiscation of the ship for the first proved offense, the United States would have no right of complaint. A great many of her own navigation statutes have at different times imposed the penalty of the confiscation of British ships for the first infringement of one of those statutes. As far as we can see, General Grant has no case, and knows that he has no case. When the American law was enforced against English ships-for breaking the blockade, for instancewe have not called it "unfriendly;" and when the English law is enforced against American ships, why should the execution of the law be a bit more unfriendly? There is no "friendliness" in leaving any law a dead-letter. This, however, is formidable-that the President is purposely accumulating grievances against us, as if to irritate the public mind. We can only appeal from the "politician" who sits in the President's seat to the wisdom and sobricty of the American people, who have seldom allowed themselves to be maneuvred into a quarrel, and are not likely, we believe, to induige even their President with the satisfac tion of reflecting that he has had the power of achieving it.

torial waters. They have enacted laws for the protection of their property and for the discouragement of trespassers; and General Grant actually alleges as a grievance the existence of statutes which it has apparently not been found necessary to apply or to enforce. It is not pre-tended that Canadian fishermen would be allowed to encroach on American fisheries, or that the municipal legislation of Canada is inconsistent with international law. A litigious landowner might as reasonably object to the erection of a fence by his neighbor on the boundary of his property. The reprisals which are threatened in the message are wholly unprovoked; and unless Congress shares the prejudices of General Grant and General Butler, it is difficult to suppose that the President's suggestions will be adopted. The demand that the St. Lawrence shall be opened to American commerce, as the Rhine and Danube are protected by European treatics, would be reasonable if any vexatious mpediments to trade were interposed by the Canadian Government; but it may be doubled whether the American pretensions are confined

to a commercial right of way. Arguments, if they are unsound, may be re-futed, but motives can only be, if possible. ascertained and estimated at their true value. General Grant's advisers seem to have per-suaded him that his chance of re-election will be increased by appeals to prejudice against England, and possibly by hostile measures. A candidate for the Presidency of 1872 who is un-wise enough to pledge himself against freetrade may perhaps be liable to a similar miscalculation when he relies on professions of hos-tility to England. The more respectable sec-tion of the Republican party has been already in some degree alienated by General Grant's recent encouragement of popular corruption; and the same class of politicians would certainly deprecate an unprovoked war, and more especially a hostile attempt upon Canada. No

dispassionate statesman would wish to introduce the Canadians into the Union in the capacity of defeated and irreconcilable enemies. Reprisals exercised at their expense, in ravenge for the assortion of their rights of property, would be an awkward preparation even for General Butler's plebiscites. It is probable that some Americans would object on moral grounds to the upprovoked slaughter and plunder even of Englishmen ; and the direct and indirect cost of an unnecessary war would be still more generally regarded as objection-able. The proposal by which General Bitler hopes to unite his party is much more likely to divide it; and the Republicans have no chance of success in the next election except by entire union among themselves. If General Grant continues to submit to the tutelage of one of the most disreputable politicians in the United States, he will either fail to secure the Republican nomination, or he will drag down his party in his merited fail. It is rash to prepare for a contest which must be delayed for two years by relying on domestic corruption, on foreign complications, and on opposition to the laws of poluical economy. On some at least of these questions Mr. Hoffman, who will probably be the Democratic candidate, will occupy more tenable ground.

A JOLLY HANGING.

# A Tennessee Execution Affords a General Good Time to the Convict and the Growd. Hanging for murder as a warning to that part of the people not yet in jail had its advan-tages fully exhibited in Chattanooga, Tenn., ou the 16th instant, at the execution of Andy Williams, alias Heard. A local paper gives a graphic account, whereby it appears that the execution took place some distance down the river, and was the occasion of an excursion at \$150 the round trip for all ex-cept the prisouer. He had a state-room, and the hilarious excursionists dropped in to see him.one by one. He smoked and chatted with them, and when the table and cabin broke down beneath the weight of those sitting upon it, he

it may be collected that the Canadians, like the inhalitants of all other countries, exercise the exclusive right of fishing within their own terri-the confidential basis. General Babcock we sent to San Lomingo to ascertain, so far as I could, the wishes of the Dominican people at Government with respect to annexation to t United States. If be found them favorable he w irected to ascertain the terms on which the desired annexation. He brought the confide tial basis, which was not binding or intended be binding upon either Government, unless east saw fit to continue the negotiations. It contain a clause making it null and void unless accept and carried into effect. I also directed the Sec. tary of the Navy to send by General Babco uch instructions to the commanding officer of t hited States steamer Seminole as would dire im to seize the Telegrafo if found on the his cas, and send her to Baltimore for adjudic ion, she having interfered with our mercha shipping. In transferring these instructions the commanding officer of the United Stat steamer Tuscarora, General Babcock did more than was his duty. General Babcock conduct throughout meets my entire approv Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

### THE WAR PATH.

Indian Raids in Texas - Perrible Outrages Savages on the Settlers. The San Antonio Express narrates the partic ars of a new Indian foray on the Western fro tier settlements:-

About the 12th of December a party of India numbering about forty, and dressed in Mexic costume, made their appearance at Speer Ranche, at the Eagle Pass, crossing Turke Creek, in broad daylight. Old man Speers can lear losing his life, he not identifying them Indians until they were close upon him. managed to escape to shelter, and the India contented themselves with taking all the hors they could find.

Leaving Speers' house, they attacked a Me can train encamped near by, killed one Mexico and carried off as a captive a young boy. They then proceeded southerly, visited Finley's Ranche on the Chapperoso, stealing but no: killing, from whence they passed to the Pendencia settlement, in the broad daylight of the next day. They surrounded the houses and drove the people indoors, and took every horse they could lay hands on. Here also a boy was taken by them and carried off.

Their next visit was to the Carisa, and it was here that David Adams was killed in sight of his house. A party of six Americans and two Mexicans gave fight to the Indians near this place, but the odds of forty to eight were too heavy, and they were forced to retire. Both Mexicans were killed. Soon after Dr. Woodbridge, of the frontier forces, with a party of a dozen rangers, came up with the Indians and gave battle. The fight raged at intervals all day. This gallant little band managed to kill eight of the red devils, while they lost one man kuled and two wounded. At last accounts the Indians were pressed hard; their horses were in an exhausted state, and the whole country in a state of excitement that brought out every man armed to the teeth. Scouts were out from all the neighboring forts, and the rangers were hastening to head the fiends off.

Twenty-five of the Indians passed up between the Blanco and Frio. Meeting two rangers en roule to Fort Inge, they waylaid and killed them both. The country is horrified. This alarm bas spread in every direction. Fathers and brothers look into the blanched faces of each other, and silently wonder how much longer the strong arm of a Government is to allow its people to be ruthlessly massacred. How will our Congressman act in the emergency? We demand that he lay before the assembled Reprecontatives of every State the picture of desolation and fear that haunts and infests our border. Human patience exhausted itself with this last bloody foray of these fiends incarnate.

# OBITUARY.

Major Theodore Edson, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION	FOURTH EDITION
WAR NEWS BY CABLE.	THE WAR IN EUROPE.
The Armies of the Loire.	The Army of the Loire.
Their Reported Junction Denied.	A Rumored Defeat.
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.	Chanzy in Retreat.
Robbery of Southern Express Co.	AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL
Chesapeake Bay Frozen Over	
Financial and Commercial	Treasury Operations
Btc., Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.
FROM EUROPE.	FROM EUROPE.
The Reported Junction of the French Armles Untrue. LONDON, Dec. 23.—Yesterday's announce- ment from French sources that the two divi- sions of the Army of the Loire had effected a junction appears to be without foundation.	Rumer of a Seriens Defeat of General thunzy. LONDON, Dec. 24-EveningA despatch from Havre says a rumor prevails that General Chanzy was defeated by the combined armies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick

junction appears to be without foundation. Charles and is now in full retreat. The Last Paris Sortie. The French Force at Havee. BORDEAUX. Dec. 23 .- During the great sortie

Information has been received from Cherbourg from Paris on Wednesday Ducrot took many that there are now 60,000 French troops at hundred prisoners. Havre.

## The General Situation

is more encouraging for the French. The nonoccupation of Tours, and the retreat of other Prossian forces towards Orleans, are said to be the result of strategical movements of Chanzy and Bourbaki.

### Evacuation of Ronen.

Rouen has been almost entirely evacuated by the Prussians. There were only fifteen hundred German soldiers there yesterday. Manteuffel had undoubtedly moved his forces for the purpose of opposing the march of the French army of General Faidherbe.

Official Report of General Faldherbe. BORDEAUX, Dec. 24 -In an official despatch telegraphed from Lille on the night of Decemher 23, General Faidherbe announced to the Minister of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Novelle that day.

The battle lasted from 11 in the forenoon until 6 in the evening. For the greater portion of the time it was an artillery duel, which finally terminated by a charge by the French infantry along the whole line. The enemy were driven back, and the French troops remained masters of the field.

A Battle at Parls Imminent. to the Tennessee. BORDEAUX, Dec. 24 .- Advices from Paris up to the night of the 22d are received by a ba'gineer William B. Brooks, from the Michigan, loon which landed near Nuits. There was no and ordered to the Tennessee. Lieutenant-Comengagement that day (Thursday), but a great mander Charles T. Cottan, from the Portsmouth kattle was regarded as imminent.

Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee: Mas-The French Loss in the Late Sortis. ter Albert Ross, from the Washington Navy The journals estimate the losses of the French Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee; Surgeon in the combats of December 21st at about 800

- Margaret

killed and wounded, and speak in glowing terms

of the great confidence and ardor displayed by

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebbery of the Southern Express Company.

sacola say, on the 12th in-t. the Southern Ex-

press Company was robbed a few miles from

that place. There were several packages of

money, one of \$12,000 from the Navy D part-

ment, which was probably intended for the Pon-

sacola Navy Yard, another package of \$900,

and several other small sums, amount ng alto-

gether to about \$13,000 in currency, all of which

was stolen. The money was left in a car over

night by the temporary messenger, of which

FROM THE DOMINION.

Repairing the Cables.

spoke the steamer Robert Lowe brings a letter

from Captain Kerr, dated yesterday. Con-

tinuous gales are reported; but everything is

ready to avail of first moderate weather to

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Weather Is Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.-The thermometer

here at 8 o'clock stood at 6 degrees; at Green-

brier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia,

at 6 degrees below zero. Ice 4 inches thick

FROM MARYLAND.

Chesapeake Bay Frozen Over.

HAVRE-DE GRACE, Dec. 24.-The weather is

very cold, and there were from two to two and a

Special Despatch to the Keening Telegraph.

repair the Atlantic cables.

formed at Staunton, Virginia.

night.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Dec. 24.-A vessel which

opportunity the robbers availed themselves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-A letter from Pen-

the National Guard.

fresh beef. Let us add that, beside potatoes, there are still fresh vegetables, such as cabbage, celery, etc., and that the store-keepers have still a large quantity of preserved vegetables. As to bread, which is now made from wheat ground at Paris, it is not so white, but is as good as formerly. Chocolate and sweetments are no longer scarce.

3

Mi/k.- In consequence of the regulation re-garding milch cows, the Minister of Agriculture has seized 1720, because they were either not reported or were reported irregularly, or because their owners had not enough fodder for them. The owners have been paid the value of these cows as meat, although they had no claim to compensation. There are now 4217 mileh cows in Paris; so we need not fear that milk will

be scarce. Intellectual Food.-This was the subject of a remarkable discourse recently made by M. Legouve. He advised the Parisians to attend to mental needs as carefully as to corporeal; which ought to be popular counsel, seeing that it corresponds with the general wish of the masses. It is, indeed, curious and interesting to observe the passionate demand for knowledge. The lecture halls and schools are constantly crowded; public discussions are being arranged; and the theatres, which are now more places of artistic and literary entertainment than of gorgeons display, are filled with audiences auxious for more intellectual food than is found in our military reports or the lucubrations of M. de Bismarck.

The Situation. - The moment for the supreme effort has come. The Government has just announced it to the populace and the army, while a portion of the enemy's army has moved against the army of the Loire, we shall attempt to break the circle within which we have been confined for nearly two months and a half. It is natural to feel impatient in the crisis through which we are passing, but it is against impatience especially that we ought to guard. Let every man show his patriotism; the soldier, in courageously obeying the orders of his chiefs; the citizen, in giving the Government a sincere and disinter-ested support. Discipline in the camps, confidence in the city: such ought to be to-day the motto of all Frenchmen.

Departure of Balloon-Mails:-Thursday eve-ning, November 24, the Ville d'Orleans, with despatches and pigeons; Monday evening, 28th, the Jacquard, with despatches only.

## FINANCE AND COUMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1870.

The local money market to-day is in an exceptionally quiet state. There is some little borrowing, but it scarcely gives a clue to the real condition of the market. In business quar-ters there is considerable activity connected with holiday goods, but the keen cold weather with holiday goods, but the keen cold weather is a check upon it to some extent. Rates for money are about the same as heretofore quoted. Gold is dull and very steady, with sales at 1101 . 60 110%.

Governments are quiet but strong, with a sharp advance on the 6s of 1863 and 1868 At the Stock Board a slight business was

transacted, and prices were firm. As usual the Board adjourned until Tuesday next. No State or city loans were sold.

Reading Railroad sold at 48%, s. o., and 49% regular. There was an advance in Penusyl-vania, which sold at 61%@61%: small sales of Minchill at 50; Lehigh Valley at 58%; and Catawissa preferred at 37%, b. o. The balance of the list was nominal. A small

sale of Maunfacturers' Bank was effected at 3014, with no further sales; but the tone continued firm up to the close.

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

The London Saturday Review] of December 10 has an elaborate article upon the message, from which we extract as follows: -

It would be wrong either to slight or to overrate the importance of binted menaces which are at least in part intended to serve domestic purposes with which Englishmen have no cou-In the course of the last forty years three Presidential messages out of four have indicated ill-will to England. Before the war the pretext for resentment was generally derived from the English prejudice against the system of slavery which was supported by the dominant party. It was only on the eve of accession party. It was only on the eve of accession that Mr. Buchanan, in his last message, abstained from imputations on the character of the English Government. Mr. Lincoln, greatly to his credit, offered no official constemance to the popular clamor; and it was reserved for General Grant to resume the interrupted tradi tion of vituperation. As the alleged provocation has from time to time varied with the necessities of party, it may be fairly assumed that the President's charges against England are intended rather to flatter than to instruct popular feeling and opinion. Intelligent American politicians are fully aware that the English Government and nation would at all times be glad to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States; but as long as votes are to be gained by denouncing the policy and character of England, it is impossible to establich a good understand

From the telegraphic summary of the message

langued heartily. From the landing to Harrison, he was driven to the scaffold, riding upon his coffin in a wagon, to the jail, followed by a large crowd, who, to a stranger, would have seemed all going to a fair. Women were to be een mounted on animals of all sizes and shapes. Men enough to form a cavalry expedition followed the wagon, all merry, a portion of them too merry. "Jest in time, Jim, to go blackberrving.

Well, I want to see him dance on nothing." "Have a drink, Bill," said one, passing the botile to another, both mounted, "one radical vote less.

"Well, I thought I'd come in to see the hanging if wife was sick." "That's him." yapped out apother. "String him up, Asb'y." These with another. "String him up, Asb'y." These with other ejaculations went on until the procession reached the scaffold, where another large crowd were in waiting. The day being somewhat chilly several fires were built, and around each one a crowd was discussing and warming.

The prisoner on the scaffold hoped all would forgive him, was satisfied the Court's sentence was just, halled one person and another in the crowd to come up to get his parting words, upon happening to see a doctor in the audience requested him to leave his body alone, and at sight of the white cap smilled. Even after he had been swung off, and in the solemn hour of death, idle talk, jokes, and drunken wit were indulged in by many in rear of the scaffold. When the body was taken it was found that his neck down, was not broken, and the rope and knot were placed in the coffin, as a bystander stated, "to let the old man know what death he died." grave was prepared by the side of that of the murderer Huff, executed in 1809. There being no shovels to fill up the earth, it was kicked in and stamped like planting trees, and there we It is but justice to the officers to left him. state that they regretted the unseemly behavior, and would have repressed it had they had the force. Such scenes must be very useful lu inspiring the public mind with a due sense of the dignity of the law and of the sacredness of human life.

# IN1 + RESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

### Senator Sumper's Enthusiasia for Annexation -Wherefore Did is Uool and Collapse?-Gen. Babeeck Vindicated-"it's Conduct Throughout Meets My Entire Approbation."

Below we give letters which, at this juncture, will be read with special interest. WASHINGTON, June 6, 1870,-Major-General

Babcock-My Dear General:-I was present at Mr. Sumner's residence when President Grant called and explained the Dominican treaty to the Senator, and, although I cannot recall the exact words of the latter, I understood him to say that he would cheerfully support the treaty. At the President's request I remained to hear his explanations, and I am free to add that such is my deep regard for Mr. Summer that his indorsement of the treaty went very far to stimulate me in giving it my own support. I had already said this much to Mr. Summer, who, however, replies that other information since obtained has shaped his present

action. Truly yours, J. W. FORNEY. General Babcock himself was also present, and corroborates the statements of Colonel Foruey.

### COPY.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASH-INGTON, June 27, 1870.-To the President, Executive Mansion-Mr. President:-There is a rumor that General Babcock used your name without authority in reference to the "confidential basis" for the annexation of San Domingo, and that General Babcock exceeded the verbal instruction given him in regard to the Telegrafo, and the sending of the Tuscarora after that piratical craft. The select committee would be glad to receive from you any explanations or statements you may see fit to make on these subjects, should you think it worth while to notice such imputations.

5 I am. very respectfully, your obedient ser-vant, JAMES W. NYR, Chairman Committee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1870-To Hon. James W. Nye, United States Senate - Sir: - In reply to your letter of to-day, I am pleased to inform you that Gene-

Major Theodore Edson, of the Ordnance Department, and instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery at the Military Academy, died recently, fafter a brief Illness, at Rock Island, Illinois, where he was visiting. Edson was graduated July 1, 1860, from the Military Academy, and promoted to brevet second lieutenaut of ordnauce. He served with honor during the Rebellion, being promoted from first lieutenant of promoted from first lieutenant of ordnance to brevet captain, December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, where he served as chief of ordnance to Major-General Resecrans. He was promoted captain, March 3 1863 and major, December 15, 1867. He served in command of the Watertown, Fort Monroe, Rock Island, and Columbus arsenals, and the Cincinnati ordnance depot, in command of Louisville during the war, and as chief of ordnance to Rosecrans, and chief of ordnance of the Departments of the Ohio, and of Virginia and North Carolina,

### Major John B. Butler, U.N. A.

Major John B. Butler, a retired army officer. who at one time figured quite prominently in the politics of this State, died a few days ago at Cincinnati, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight. The deceased served as a private during the War of 1812, and after the war walked from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in the printing busicess, and was for many years ditor and publisher of the Pittsburg Statesman He was at this period of his life actively engaged in politics, and in 1838 was appointed recorder of deeds, and afterwards canal commissioner. When war with Mexico was declared Major Butler was appointed paymaster in the army, and went with General Taylor's command to the seat of war. After the war he was appointed military storekeeper at the Allewheny Arsenal, where he remained until about 1863, when he retired on the usual pay and allowances. Major Butler was a political writer of fine ability.

### Rev. Collins Stone.

The Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the Deaf and Damb Asylum in Hartford, was killed yesterday in a railroad accident near that city. H was 58 years old; a graduate of Yale in 1833. He came to the American Asylum as a teacher is 1833, and was one of the most faithful and efficient of the corps of that institution for ninetcen years, when in 1852 he accepted the position of Principal of the Ohio State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. In 1863 he was offered the position of Principal of the American Asylum, and accepted it. H studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, and was ordained to the ministry in 1858, while principal of the Ohlo institution. He has been for nearly forty years one of the most efficient, faithful, and conscientious of men engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and most highly esteemed and loved by all his associates and by the pupils under his charge. His oldest son, Edward C. Stone, is principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Deivan, Wis,

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

wlfe.

Whisky quict at use sec.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Sentesced. Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Pierce and Paxson. firm at 95c. George Blakely, convicted a few weeks since of manslaughter, in taking the life of George F. Boehm, at Ealdwin's locomotive works,

was this morning sentenced to four years and six months in the Eastern Peniteutiary. A sad Christmas present for himself and his poor

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Dec. 24. -Cotton firm but quiet; mid-ding upiand, 154 (#15%c.; iow middling, 14% (#14%c.) Flour active and shipping grades higher; Howard Street superfine, \$5:8550; do. extra, \$6:86:25; do. family, \$6:75:85:25; City Mills superfine, \$5:87; do. extra, \$6:25:87:50; do. family, \$7:75:86:50; do. family, \$6:75:85:25; do. extra, \$5:75:86:50; do. family, \$6:50:87:50; fair to good, \$1:35:81:60; sommon, \$1:20:81:80; fair to good, \$1:35:81:60; sommon, \$1:20:81:80; Ohio and Indiana, \$1:37:81:40. Corn-white active at 15c.; yellow dill and heavy at 75c. Oats active at 15c.; yellow dill and heavy Trevision: non-maily unchanged in ey ry respect. Telegraph, 45%. -A question of considerable interest to the travelling public, in California, will shortly be tried in the Sacramento District Court. The plaintiff, Washington Irving Nichols, claims damages in the sum of \$10,000 from the Cali-fornia Pacific Railroad for loss of time, inconvenience, etc., caused through having been put off a train by a conductor because his ticket happened to have been dated for the prounchanged in every respect. vious day.

James McMasters is detached from special duty at New York and ordered to the Tennessee; Passed Assistant Surgeon William 'S. Fort Is detached from the receiving ship Potomac and ordered to the Tennessee.

The Latest Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Commander William

G. Temple is ordered to command the Ten-

nessee, now fitting out at New York. Paymas-

ter Thomas G. Casswell, Second Assistant Engi-

neers Edward J. Allen and Francis M. Ashton,

Gunner Thomas P. Venable, and Sail-maker

Francis Boom to the Tennessee: Master Arthur

Lieutepant-Commanders George W. Hayward

and G. B. D. Gordon are detached from the

Naval Academy, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wild,

Master N. W. Nicholas, First Engineer Thomas

J. McConnell, from the Boston Navy Yard, and

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan,

Boatswain Charles Miller, Carpenter Thomas T.

Toy, from Navy 1 ard at New York, and ordered

Lieutenant Wallace Graham and Chfef En-

closed at 94%.

Despatch to the Associated Press,

A. Boyd to the Michigan.

ordered to the Tennessee.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24-Evening.-U. 8. bonds

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Tennessee. Ligutenaut-Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., is detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelley is detached from the Terror and , laced on waiting orders. Chief En in er W. W. Dungan is detached from daty as a member of the Board of Examiners and placed on waiting orders.

Treasury Operations of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Fractional currency received from printers during the week, \$678,-500; shipments-notes, \$5,688,848; fractional currency, \$557 000. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulating notes, \$345,874,600; for deposits of public moneys, \$15.819,500; mutilated notes barned during the week, \$545,890; total amount burned. \$34,820,568; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$769,300; bank circulation ontstanding at this date, \$304,612,609.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$281,148. Total for the fiscal year to date, \$81,-460,759. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$500,074.

The Treasury Department has information that \$1000 in gold was recently stolen from the cashier at the New Orleans Custom House, and all effort to discover the th eves were unavailing. Collector Casey refunded the amount stolen from his own private funds.

Quiet Day at the Capital.

There is very little doing in any of the departments to-day. In nearly all of them the clerks were permitted to leave their desks at noon.

### Personal Matters.

Senator Sherman bad a long interview with Secretary Bou well to-day. The President roceived no visitors this morning.

Lieut. Joseph H. Sylvester, unassigned, is honorably discharged.

Navigation ( bstructed.

The ice in the channel of the Potomac is an inch and a half. It is thicker toward the shore, The Aquia Creek steamer did nor, in cousequence, arrive here until 11 o'clock this morning, being six or even hours behind time, thus losin : he ear'y morning railroad connection with the North.

# specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- The steamer City of London took out \$230,227 in specie.

# FROM THE WEST.

Incensely Cold Weather in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24 .- Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at Indianapolis at 8 A. M. was 8 degrees below zero; at Lafayette, 10 below; New Albany, 2 below; Richmond, 5 below; Evansville, 2 below; Union City, Ind., 12 below; Vincennes, 16 below; and Terre Hante, 11 below.

# "LETTRE-JOURNALEDE PARIS."

A Paris Newspaper During the Mege

The New York Tribane prints a fac-simile of a recent Paris newspaper, the entire contents of which would not fill two columns of THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH. We make the following interesting extrasts:-

Food Supply .- Our readers will no doubt be curious to know what will be our daily fare during the coming week. Here it is day by day: Sunday, coddab; Monday, salt pork; Tucsday, coddab; Well-bday, cord a pork; mutton; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, | for Liverpeol, passed Crookhaves Sist inst.

do. Fri&in. 6134 do. Fri&in. 6134 do. b5&in. 6136 10ts. 08% 61 100 sh Cat Pf...b30. 37 % 26 do ... 40...ls.b5, 61% 10

 
 10
 40...18,.05,.0124

 AFTER
 BOARD.

 \$2000 City 6s N 1s.
 400 sh N Y & Mid...516

 d bill....993
 10 sh Penna RR...61%

 \$5000 Pa 6s 5 se...10716
 90 sh Empire Tr...69

 \$100 sh Read..015wn. 4935
 90 sh Meca Bk...6.31%

 \$100 sh Leb V R.d b. 5535
 900 sh O C & A R...

 10 sh Leb V R.d b. 5535
 200 sh O C & A...6.31%
 ch V R.d b. 55% 200 ckp...45 do....b30.45% 200 do....b30.45%

MASSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTRER, No. 40 S. Third Massies, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadeiplia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1551, 112% (#113; do. 1862, 1074; @1074; do. 1864, 1063; @107; do. 1835, 1064; @1092; do. 1865, new, 1003; @1002; do. 1867, do 1092; @1092; do. 1865, do. 1104; @1107; i040; 1061; @1062; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Corrency, 1004; @1097; Gold, 1103; @ 1104; Silver, 105; 106; @1097; Gold, 1103; @ 1104; Silver, 105; 107; Union Pacific Railroad, 920; 200; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 550; @59;

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

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24 -Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25 % ton.

The Flour market is dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 or 760 barrels, including superfine at \$4:50 @4 75; extras at \$4.87%@5.12%; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5 75666-25; Minnesota do. do. at \$6-95-26-50; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$5-75@6; Indiana and Onio do. do. at \$6-25@7, and fancy brands at \$7 25%@7.75,as in quality. Ryo Flour sells at \$5@5.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity ; sales of Indiana rod at \$1:43@1:45, and amber a' \$1'46 #1'50. Rye is steady at 53@90c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 60,882c, for Southern. Corn is scarce and in good demand, at an advance. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 74c, for Western. Oats are in fair demand and command fair prices. Sales of Fennsylvania and Western at S407 56C.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

[Seeds-Cloverseed is in steady request and sells at 10%@11%c.; Timothy may be quoted at \$5 50 and Flaxseed at \$2 10. Whisky is dull; holders ask 93c, for Western iron-

bound.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Dec. 24 — Arrived, steamships Lafay-ette, from Havre, and Pennsylvania, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... DECEMBER 24 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alex-andria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and consequents to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, is nours from Baltimore, with masse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Fanta, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mass, to John F. Ohl Schr I ottle, Taylor, from Boston, with masse. Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Providence. Tag Hadson, Nichouson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

### MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer England, Webster, for Liverpool, ci'd at New York yeslerday. at New York yesterday. Br. steamer Paimyrs, Brown, from Liverpool via Reston, of New York yesterday,

# half inches of ice on Chesapeake Bay, all across from Poole's Island to Chesapeake City, last FROM NEW YORK. Burning of a Hotel. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- The Rutherfurd Park

Hotel, in New Jersev, was destroyed by fire early this moning. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. About a year ago there was a fire in

# the same hotel .

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 2000 bales at 15% Flour quiet bat firm; sales 8500 barrels State at \$5.15@6.50; Ohio at \$5.95@6.4); Western at \$5.15@6.75. Wheat very quiet but firm; sates 20,000 bushels new spring at \$140; winter red and amber Western at \$145@147; white Michigan att \$120. Corn firmand scarce; sales 28,000 bashes new mixed Western at 74,275c. Oats firm but quiet; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 60%@61%c. Beef quiet. Perk firm; new mess \$19:50%d01975; old, \$19:6019:25 Lard firm; steam, 11%@12%c. Whisky

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.
New York, Dec. 24 —Stocks stron. Money easy at 7 per cent. gold. Gold. (104%; 5-208 of 1865, coupon, 107%; do. 1865, do. 107%; do. 1865, do. 107%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1865, 100%; 10-408, 106%; Yirginia 6s, new, 65: Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 65: Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99%; Eric, 28%; Reading, 98%; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91%; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 165; chicago and Rock Island, 103%; Western Union Telegraph, 45%.

New York Produce Market.