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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Sketch of General Faidherbe.

The Defenses of Havre.

Auerbach to Victor Hugo

The Canadian Fishery Troubles.

Gerrit Smith and San Domingo

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

GENERAL FAIDHERBE.

The Commander-In-Chief of the French Army of the North.

Louis Leon Cesar Faidherbe was born at Lille on the 3d of June, 1818. He was edueated at the college in that place, entered the Polytechnic School in 1838, then went on to the military school at Metz, which he left in 1842, with a lieutenant's commission in the 1st Regiment of Engineers. He served first in Algeria, where he remained throughout 1844 and 1845. Having obtained the rank of captain, he sailed, in 1848, for La Guadaloupe, where he acquired much colonial experience, and became inured

to life in the tropics.

Having failed in obtaining an appointment at Senegal, he returned to Algeria in 1850, where he constructed the outlying fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign of Kabylia, under General Saint-Arnaud, and also in the expedi-tion of General Bosquet to the Algerian Highlands. The services he performed at the time of the disaster which then occurred were rewarded by the Cross of the Legion of Honor. At the end of that year—1853—he was, at his reiterated request, sent to Senegal. Here he seen gave proofs of remarkable administrative ability, and, after two years' residence, showed such knowledge of the needs, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony that in 1854 he was made Governor of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe now devoted himself to the fulfilment of the task he had so long wished to take in hand-the thorough renovation of the colony.

He carried on a successful warfare with the Moors of Furza, but his principal warlike achievement was the struggle he carried on for some time, and over a great extent of territory, with the prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had con ceived the idea of founding a vast Mussulman empire in Central Africa, and driving out all foreign intruders. He compelled this apostle of Islam to submit in 1860, and left Senegal to command the subdivision of Sidi-bel-Abbes, having been made Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. But his absence was soon felt in this colony; his policy was not maintained his instructions were lected, and everything retrograded.

On the 20th of May, 1863, M. Faidherbe, raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years after, his health requiring his return to a less murderous climate, he took the highest command in the sub-division of Bone. M. Faidherbe has written much on the manners, language, and history of the African nations, as well as on the topography, geology, and archæology of the districts they inhabit. He is a member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, London, and Berlin.

HAVRE.

The Defenses-Condition of the Garrison. The correspondent of the London Telegraph

at Havre writes December 11:-The road by which I drove this morning leads directly into Havre; and the approaching enemy. if they wish to reach the town, must pass along it. At right angles with this road is a range of hills. The French have not been slow to perceive the immense advantage of such a position. On the high ground commanding the road they have placed some strong batteries. If the men have only courage enough to hold the position for a short time, they must succeed in inflicting considerable damage on the advancing and unprotected foe. In fact, should the French sollery act as they ought to act, the Germans will have to penetrate through some very formidable obstacles before they stand face to face with the walls of Havre.

With the exception of half a regiment of hussars and a few nondescripts of several line regiments, the regular army is completely unrepresented by the actual garrison of Havre Many and different opinions are held as to the resistance which our defenders are likely to give the invader. Some speak of our troops in erms of the greatest admiration, and have the highest expectations of what they are going to do. So far as men holding such opinions use words of admiration for the bravery and spirit of the Mobiles, I fully agree with them. when they go on to assert that these untrained soldiers are capable of making any stand whatever against the enemy, I do differ from them most materially. I have not seen yet a single battalion fit to take the field against the German The men are animated with the best spirit, and are for the most part fine fellows; but in my opinion it is simple butchery to send

such treops into battle. The correspondent of the London Standard The defenses of Havre consist of a line of forts and batteries running along the crest of a range of hills, commencing about a mile beyond Le Hive, on the sea coast to Harfleur, on the river Seine. They are about three miles from the outskirts of the town of Havre, and are armed with about 100 heavy naval guns. These lines are about six miles in length, and can only be approached by two roads, both of which are well swept by batteries, and the position is so formidable by nature that, with a flanking fire on both extremities from the men-of-war, they could easily be held by 10,000 good troops against all the Prussians in France.

AUERBACH TO VICTOR HUGO.

A Distinguished Author's View of the War. A correspondent at Frankfort of the N.Y. Evening Fost sends that journal a translation of a letter from Auerbach, the distinguished German author, to Victor Hugo, in which the

"We wish that the French nation, live their life as we would live ours. There will be no peace, no quiet development of pure human life in the world, until French arrogance, the guardianship over other independent national individualities, until the swelling out of hollow phrases—such as you yourself send into the world—are swept away and have disappeared. Then will justice, human kindness and the independent of particular dustrious rivalry of nations in the production of the beautiful and the good, first take root and

their existence to secured.
"Herr Victor Hugo! The French have hitherto refused to admit the system of compulsory education. The higher spirit which determines the fate of peoples from their own natures is now holding over France this very system of compulsory instruction. France must

learn to develop its own existence in self-per-fection and sincerity, without wishing to keep its neighbor in the leading strings. She must recognize that there are other civilized nations besides herself, and that all peoples taken in their totality alone represent the phenomenon

their totality alone represent the phenomenon of the spirit of humanity.

"You clothe yourself after the manner of the prophets of old: but these ancients cried out to the face of their people. No nation falls into such disgrace and humiliation without being itself guilty! To say this was your duty; that is the way to make good the past; the way to please the French people with itself and with us. For we do not fail to recognize even now that from the French people went out, with sacrifices from the French people went out, with sacrifices unequalled, much that has been elevating and emancipating for the human race. We wished to live in peace with France; but the demon of dominion, of vanity, of pre-eminence over all others—which you still cherish—called forth the war, brought death and devastation over your land, and to us, in the midst of victory, sadness; for we have lost thousands of our brothers in the for we have lost thousands of our brothers in the triumph, and see the peace ut labors of mind and hand destroyed.

"To you, as author, we give an especial fact for your consideration. The war on your side is songless. Excepting a few cynical street ballads, your soldlers have no song. At first they wished to adopt the 'Marseillaise,' but they must soon have felt it became a lie and a reproach. On your side no song could arise, be-cause every ethical impulse was wanting. But with our army, in camp and on the march, there is the genius of song, in gladness, in confidence in the good right, in wrath against corruption, in the fervor of reconciliation. Give heed to this phenomenon. You will understand it. "We, as author, have not the mission to stir

up the conflict. It is ours to labor for the unity of the human soul in its various phenomenal forms, to cultivate knowledge and human love. When the sword is sheathed—and all hearts wish not long distant-then it will be our new calling to again bring about, as far as it is in our power, unity and the peaceful mutual ad-vancement of intellectual culture.

"I do not know whether you will hear my words, or if you wish to hear them; but I, as an individual, would give testimony of that which Germany desires and what you and your coun-trymen should strive for. "BERTHOLD AUERBACH."

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

List of American Vessels Selzed by the Canadians. The Montreal Gazette quotes from a pamphlet by a Canadian reviewing President Grant's po-sition respecting the fisheries the following:—

MEMORANDUM OF UNITED STATES FISHING VESSELS SEIZED BY THE IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN CRUISERS DURING 1870, FOR UNLAWFUL FISHING, ETC. Wompatuck-Seized 27th June, 1870, at Aspy Bay.

Wompatuck—Seized 27th June, 1870, at Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia; actively fishing close in shore. Captain of vessel admitted having caught fish within the prohibited limits during that day, and that he was aware he was fishing filegally.

J. H. Nickerson—Seized 38th June, 1070, at Ingonish Island, Nova Scotia, actually fishing inside the island, within a mile distant from shore. Had been previously warned three times, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June, before fishing, with notice that vessel would be seized. Captain was personally informed that he had already violated the law by remaining in shore without cause, and was supplied remaining in shore without cause, and was supplied with a copy of Mr. Boutwell's circular to American

fishermen.

G. Marshall—Seized 31st July, 1870, at Sandy Beach, inside Gaspe Bay, Quebec; actually fishing, and drawing seme ashore. Previously boarded and Albert-Seized 20th August, 1870, at Charlotte-

tows, Prince Edward Island; violation of Merchant Shipping act. Owner, master, and crew, by their wn plea, own to knowledge of offense. Clara F. Friend—Seized at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, actually fishing within three miles of shore. Previously warned. Rescued by crew

NOTE. -The three seizures last above named were made by her Majesty's cruisers. Lettic—Seized 18th August, 1870, inside Gaspe Bay; actually fishing, and having fished for seven days previously within prohibited limits. Had been pre-

previously within prohibited limits. Had been previously boarded and warned.

Lizzie A. Tarr.—Seized 27th August, 1879, at Seven Island, Quebec, about one hundred miles inside of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; actively fishing one-quarter of a mile from shore. Master was aware that the vessel was trespassing. Gwner subsequently pleaded for release on the ground that he had specially directed said master not to go and fish at that place according to his expressed intention, because he would thereby expose said owner's property to seizure. Master and crew aid owner's property to seizure. Muster and crew

fishing on shares with owner.

A. H. Wonson—Seized 3d September, 1810, near Broad Cove, Sea Wolf Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; actively fishing between island and mainland, distant about one mile and a half from either shore. Previously boarded and warned.

A. J. Franklin—Seized 15th October, 1870, at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, having fished within prohibited limits. Previously warned on the 7th of October. Captain strongly denied saving

7th of October. Captain strongly denied savin fished, and though boarding-officers felt satisfie that trespass had been committed, he desisted for the time being from seizing on such assurance. Af terward, proof of actual and extensive fishing within the prohibited limits during 16th and 11th was obtained, and the seizure effected on the 15th

Granada-Seized 25th October, 1870, at Port Hood, N. B. Smuggling.
Romp—Seized 8th November, 1870, at Back Bay,
N. B., having dished at Grand Manan Island, N. B., within prohibited limits. Master acknowledged being aware of the illegality of such fishing. White Fawn—Seized 25th November, 1870, at Head Harbor, Campo Beilo, N. A., preparing to fish.

SAN DOMINGO.

A Letter from Gerrit Smith. The Hon. Gerrit Smith has addressed a letter to the Hon. J. C. Churchill, Member of Con-gress from the Twenty-second district of New York, which he dissents from President Grant's expressed opinions in regard to San Domingo. After acknowledging the President's strong common sense, his patriotic services, and his impartial benevolence toward men of all races, Mr. Smith claims that there is one objection to the annexation of San Domingo which no arguments can overcome and which all the advantages of the measure cannot overcome. This objection is that "to take from one zone to add to another, and especially from the torrid to add to a temperate zone, is a war upon nature." The tropics belong to the sable races of men; if the laws of nature had full sway there would be a belt of black humanity all around the earth. If the United States take possession of the West India Islands, the blacks necessarily lose their opportunity for self-gov-ernment, and they will sink info "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Mr. Smith does not object, he says, to the blending of the races, so far as they naturally and gradually come to-gether, but one race should not supplant the other in his own home. The weakness of small nations has always been the plea on which strong nations have extended their "protection" over them. "President Grant intends no ill, but from the day when his scheme shall begin to go into effect, the people of San Domingo will be withering away before the ambitious and greedy

-A New Orleans merchant has been merry for a week over the receipt of a circular from a New York firm, asking how many dozen skates he would need to meet the demand this winter

In the Crescent City.

—The St. Louis alumni of Yale College had their first dinner together on the evening of the 22d. Hon. B. Gratz Brown presided and made a pleasant speech, expressing approval of the proposal to give the alumni a representation in the government of the college.

-During a marriage ceremony in a church in Indianapolis, one evening last week, the gas suddenly went out, leaving all the interested persons standing in dismal darkness. Candles were procured, and the ceremony was completed amid the whispered croakings of a few epictators, who predicted all sorts of diref.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Capture of Fort Avron.

Prussian and French Movements.

Cambetta at Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

in Brooklyn.

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Refugees. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The French Vice Consul in the Island of Jersey has ordered all French refugees to report to the army headquarters for service in France, immediately. All failing to comply with the order will be considered deserters.

The French have resolved to defend Cambrai at all hazards.

Prusslans at St. Quentin. There is a force of 2000 Prussians at St. Quentip, twenty-five miles south of Cambrai.

The force which lately occupied Arras has evacuated the place, but its precise movements are unknown.

Gambetta at Bordeaux. BORDEAUX, Dec. 29-Evening .- The presence here of Gambetta has given great impetus to military preparations. Troops are rapidly going forward to the armies in the field. Many were sent to-day who just arrived from the south of France. Cannon of a new pattern, and small arms, as well as ammunition, have lately been sent to the front at the earnest request of Gam-

He Declines an Ovation. No public reception was tendered him on his

arrival here. An effort was made to have him accept an ovation on New Year's Day, but he firmly declined.

The Cold Weather continues, circumscribing to some extent military operations.

General Bourbakl's Army

is now marching eastward. The General has been charged with a mission to cut the Prussian lines of communication in all directions in that

General Chanzy has sent a strong column to Montoire, driving

the Prussians out of the place and taking many

Prussia's Apology to England. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The Prussian Government

has replied to the representations of the English Cabinet that it will give indemnity bonds to owners of the British vessels recently destroyed to impede the navigation of the Seine, but declines to compensate sailors for the harsh treatment accorded them. Norg .- It will be perceived that a despatch from private sources, published yesterday, does not strictly conform to the above statement from the regular agent of the Associated Press.

Reported Repulse of an Attack on the Parls Fortifications.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 30.—A despatch just received from Roche-sur-Youne, of the 29th, reports the landing of a balloon from Paris at that place, with intelligence that the Prussians on Wednesday furiously attacked Forts Resny, Nogent and Mont Avron.

Some of their siege batteries were unmasked and an attempt was made at a regular bombardment, but the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The morale of Paris is excellent. A despatch from Rocroi on December 29th says the French artillery at Mezieres prevents the Prussians establishing their slege bat-

Second Despatch-Capture of Fort Avrou. VERSAILLES, Dec. 29, via London, Dec. 30 .-The Prussian 12th Corps has occupied Mont Avron after one day's bombardment. The French in their retreat left behind their dead ard many gun-carriages and rifles.

[Fort Avron was the most advanced of the French outworks to the east of Paris, and crowns Mont Avron, a considerable elevation six miles distant from the city walls. It is not a part of the original defenses, but has been con-structed recently. The Germans commenced the assault upon this point to secure it as a base of operations against the original outlying forts ad-jacent. If the report of its capture should prove true, the Germans have made a good beginning in their bombardment. The bembardment of Avron commenced on Tuesday, the 27th inst., the Saxon contingent conducting the operations.) outworks to the east of Paris, and crowns | Mont

Successful Sortle from Belfort. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- A despatch from Belfort reports a successful sortie by the garrison, in which the Prussians were badly punished.

Telegraph Working Badly. LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The land lines between London and the cable are working badly, owing to a heavy fall of snow.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 26—11 30 A. M.—Consols, 91% 91% for money and account. Bonds quiet and stendy; 5-20s of 1862, 85%; of 1865, old, 85%; of 1867, 87%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks steady; Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28%.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8½d.; Orleans, 8½d. Sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week amounted to 54,000 bales, including 9000 for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock, 379,000 bales, of which 109,000 are American. Receipts, 95,000 bales, including 75,000 American. Other articles unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- This morning a row of eleven two-story frame buildings on Utica avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire. Twenty-two families are homeless and in the coid without shelter. The buildings were valued at \$2500 each, insured, it is said, in the Phonix Company. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000. Eight of the houses were owned by Jeremiah Boshey, two by Christopher Gibbons, and one by a Mr. Barney.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Navigation of the Potomac Suspended. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The Ice in the Potomac is from five to seven inches thick. Navigation is totally suspended, the mail steamers, despite their iron prows, being entirely unable to break a way through. The ferry steamers have been obliged to lay up, and travel hence South is by way of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Child Burned to Death. A child, aged two months, was burned to death yesterday, the mother having locked it up in her frame tenement before she went into another part of the city. On her return she found her house had been destroyed by fire during her absence, and her infant perished in the flames. The Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 30.—Stocks strong. Money tight at 7 per cent. gold to 1-16. Gold, 110½. 5-20s of 1862, coupon. 107½; do. 1884, do., 107½; do. 1865, do. 107½; do. 1865, do. 107½; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1865, 111; 10-40s. 106½; Virginia 5s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 115½; Michigan Southern, 92; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Hock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¼; Western Union Telegraph, 45.

THE GREAT STORM.

The Longest Voyage Between Philadelphia and Besten-A Narrow Escape. The schooner James H. Moore sailed from

Philadelphia for Boston on the 15th of November, and made the run to Vineyard Sound in thirty hours; but such was the weather that she was unable to anchor off Hyannis before the 13th of December. She sailed on the 14th, but was compelled to drop anchor in three fathoms off Chatham that evening. On the morning of the 15th a gale parted the schooner's chains, and she was blown 420 miles out to sea; for six consecutive days a hurricane swept the sea, and the schooner lost and split sails and had her gailey smashed; lost rudder head, and began to leak at the rate of six thousand strokes an hour. The captain was obliged to keep the pumps going night and day to keep her from sinking. December 23, lat. 40 deg. 20 min., long. 68 deg., at 4 A. M. signalled a mail steamship, which bore down upon the schooner, but raid no head to her aven though she was in but paid no heed to her, even though she was in a sinking condition. Or the 25th, lat 37 deg., long. 73 deg. 30 min., the schooner was spoken by the schooner Danntless, from Demerara for New York, who lay by her for 23 hours, but could render no assistance, as a tremendous sea was rupping. On the 28th, off Fire Island, was

taken in tow by the pilot boat Fannie, and towed to New York.

The brig S. V. Nichols, which arrived at this port yesterday from Matanzas, encountered fearful storms, with hall and snow, after passing Hatteras. On Christmas day, William Schlojell, a native of Bremen, slipped from the ley deck and was drowned.—N. Y. Sun to-day.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Shocking Cutascrophe in New Jersey.

On Christmas eve, Mr. Thomas Mandeville, son of Mr. Jacob Mandeville, a wealthy farmer residing at Lower Pompton. Morris county, N. J., went with his wife to visit his father-in-law, Mr. Schuyler, living between Bloomingdale and Pompton. Having occasion to be out late that night at a raffic, young Mandeville told his wife that he would sleep with his brother-in-law in an out-building where a room was nicely fitted up, and which building was connected with the barn and sheds of the farm. They retired to bed about midnight, but young Schuyler awaking about 3 A. M. found the room full of smose and awoke Mandeville. After vainly endeavoring to put out the flames, the young men pre-

pared to escape. The room being in the second story, Mandeville assisted Schuyler in escaping from the window, by holding a sheet down which he slid, and then turned back into the room while Schuyler aroused the family. On returning the room was seen to be in flames, and Mandeville could not be found Some eighteen horses were removed from the stable, but eight cows, with a large lot of hay, grain, and implements, were destroyed. On the burning out of the fire, a few tones and the teeth of young Mandeville were found in the askes, and it is supposed that instead of following Schuyler through the window, he attempted to leave by the stairway and was suffocated. Mardeville was a young man of considerable means, and was universally es-

GENERALITIES.

A HORRIBLE MATRICIDE.

A man named Michael Dingham, living on Clinton street, Elizabeth, sturdered his mother, Mrs. Mary Dingham, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The murdered woman was the wife of John Dingham, who is employed at the Cordsge Works in Elizabeth, and was sixty years of age, having five grown-up children, one of whom, a daughter, lives at home. Jealousy on account of this sister of the murderer is said to have led to the terrible deed. Michael deliberately shot his mother, the ball entering her right eye and coming out at the back of her head, after which he speedily made his escape. The murderer is a man of about 30 years, and has a wife, and a son 7 years of age. The police of the different cities have been notified of the murder and furnished with a description of its perpetrator, and he will probably soon be apprehended. The excitement in Elizabeth is tense, and threats are flercely made against the murderer should be be captured. The police surround the dwelling where the terrible act was committed.

The river is effectually closed from Albany to Rhinebeck, a distance of sixty miles, with ice six inches thick. At Catskill the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies are preparing to harvest the crop. The steam out Connecticut, in endeavoring to force her way south past Germantown on Wednesday, sustained serious damage, her hull being injured so that it was found necessary to run her on the flats on the west shore to prevent her from sinking. She is heavily laden with an assorted cargo, which will be forwarded to New York by the Hudson River Rallroad. She is now surrounded by huge masses of ice, and will probably remain in her

present position until spring.

The steamboat Norwich reached Poughkeepsie last night from above. Her captain stated that he ran through, six-inch ice for three miles south of Rhinebeck.

FROM THE ALTAR TO THE GRAVE. Markied. On Wednesday, December 7, 1870, at Lexington, Ky., Maggie B. Bock to James Corcoran.
Died.—December 27, in Weshington, D. C., Maggie Beck Corcoran, wife of James Corcoran, aged 21 years.
The first of the above notices was published in the Star about three weeks ago; the other appears in our obituary column to-day, and together they tell a sorrowful story. Mrs. Corcoran, who stood before the altar a bride just twenty days ago, died of typhoid fever at 11.30 o'clock this morning, at No. 1500 II street, between Fifteenth street and Vermont avenue. She was well known in Washington society, and fashionable circles generally, being the daughter of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and was married, as above stated, to Mr. James Corcoran, nephew of W. W. Corco-ron, Esq., of this city, on the 7th inst. The marriage was attended with great ceremony, and the bridal pair reached this city on Thursday, the 15th instant, when symptoms of typhoid fever, noticed by some of her friends before her marriage, developed to such an extent that she was soon taken down with the disease which has terminated so tatally .- Washington Star. .

TROUBLES OF A TENOR.

Signor Brignell Prosecuted in a Chicago Court -He Pule his Knemies to Flight. The Chicago Republican of Wednesday has

the following:-

Signor P. Brignoli, of which the P. may stand for Pietro, Pasquale, Presto, Pianissimo, or Pinmosso, the world knows not, although the world knows P. Brignoli as well as it knows its own fath ir. Indeed, the civilized American who has not, heard and admired the "silver-toned tenor" might as well contess himself a nobody, and make way with himself at once.

It may be said, however, by way of celebrat-ing Sig. Brig.'s virtues, that he sings the best high B flat, wears the best clothes, caters the best soupir, and, when opportunity presents, drives the best team of any man in America.

HIS SALADS and ragouts have always an individuality and display, collectively, the versatility which bespeaks genius. There is one, which he makes for Mad'lle Nilsson, which contains every possible ingredient except strychnine, hydrocyanic acids and belladona. He will keep an audience or a party waiting an hour for his changes of costume with the easiest grace conceivable in a corpulent compatriot of Christopher Columbus. He can gush with sentiment, or effervesce with mirth, and he can turn a Fairbank scale at 239. Sig. Brig. was up yesterday before no less (and no greater)a dignitary than Chief Justice Banyon, on a suit for debt. The way it happened was this:—A man named Batey came into possession of an old claim of \$40 against an Italian opera company, which one Chizzola had brought here, or attempted to bring here, early last sum-mer, and which had been dubbed by its slippery

mpressario the

"BRIGNOLI OPERA TROUPE." Chizzola, who should at once anglicize his name into Chiseler, had also given out to some that it was Brignoll's enterprise. Accordingly, when Batey heard that the great tenor was coming to Chicago with Nislson, he exclaimed "Fee! faw! fum!" etc., meaning that he would get out a capias against the silver-voiced tenor the moment he should set his airy foot on Chicago soil.

MANRICO CAPTURED WITH A CAPIAS. The capias was served. Brignoli took it with more equanimity than silver-voiced tenors usually take capiases. He agreed to appear before the solemn bar of Banyon at 10 o'clock yester-day morning. He possessed a mind conscious of its own rectitude as well as a voice conscious of its own altitude.

Batey was there before him, and had George Garrison and Guy Magee there on attachments, as witnesses. But they couldn't swear to much, and were soon utterly put to rout by the production of the ominous document. It read thus, and was duly attested by a notary public:-THE CONTRACT.

"Memorandum of the engagement made be-tween C Chezzoia & Co and P Brignoli for the term of Five Weeaks for Italian Opera com-mensing in New York May 1870 and continuing two weeks—thence in Chicago for two weeks, and two weeks also in Cincinnati for one week Signar Brignoli will receive from Sig Chizzola and company for his services as reno tennor assolute the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) per week payable weekly and also all

travelling expenses. "C. A. CHIZZOLA & Co." A BAD SPELL.

This document, spelled as it is, held the Court spell-bound. It showed that Sig. Brig's relations to the Chizzola concern were only those of a hired singer, and hence that he was not

HE IS FREE. The erudite Judge remarked that this was a very hintricate and hextraordinary case. minute search he had found nothing in Blackstone or in Haines' Township Laws concerning reno tennor hassolutos, and would 'ave to decide the case on general principles. He should

HUNJUSTIFABLE PROSECUTION. If a reno tennor hassoluto couldn't go about the country diffusing his liquied melodies withont being capiassed in every town on an 'abeas corpus, it was time the practice was rebuked. He had a great mind to send the plaintiff up for

vagrancy. The vivas of Brignoli's friends rent the air. They would have borne him on their shoulders from the court-room, but he was a trifle over weight and the stairway was narrow.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A Boy Falls Headforemost into a Well Fifty Feet Deep and is Untojured. The Princeton (III.) Republican of the 22d

says:— On Thursday last a five-year old boy, belong-ing to a Swedish gentleman named Nelson, undertook to investigate the mysteries of an old well some fifty-five feet in depth, or, at least, some of the trappings with which the well was covered, and, finding a large hole in one of the boards, concluded to take 'a peep below the scenes.' Inserting his head into the hole and looking about its surroundings, he slipped through so far that he was unable to get back

However, he made vigorous efforts to recover his usual perpendicular condition, screamed like a scared Indian and so badly frightened the children playing with him that they scampered away into the house. Tugging and working for dearlife, he gradually became exhausted, began to lose his hold on the board, and at last his feet assumed an upright position in the air, and down he dropped into the well, falling about fifty feet before striking water. It was a fearful plunge, and yet, strange to say, he was not harmed in the least. The well was not a large one, and his escape from instant death seems to be unaccountable. The theory is, that he not only escaped touching the walls, but that somehow in the fall he turned partially round, and when he struck the water, which was about

five feet deep, he came up head foremost.

The little fellow, too, must have had some presence of mind, for no sooner had he recovered from the shock of the fall than he grabbed hold of the chinking in the side of the well, and saved himself from a watery grave. By this time the frightened children had alarmed the parents in the house, and, as soon as possible the well-bucket was lowered, and a Mr. went down after the boy. He found him cling-ing to the side of the well, helped him into the bucket, and he was then drawn up.

INTERESTING PHENOMENA.

Earthquakes at Sunday Islands.

A correspondent of the Auckland Herald says "Through the kindness of Captain Wilson am enabled to send to you, for the information of the public, intelligence of some very inte resting phenomena that have just been witnessed in these seas-the fresh existence, in active operation, of two volcanic island-, thrown up to heights respectively 300 feet and 250 feet, in the harbor of the Sunday Islands. severe shocks of earthquakes were felt a week previous to the appearance of the first volcano, enveloping all in a chaos of confusion; one shock dividing the island most effectually, and sending up with immense force from the centre of the harbor a continuous admixture of stones, mud, charred wood, etc., to a height of about 2000 feet. These submarine disturbances of mother earth have, of course, thrown the Sunday Islanders into great adversity, and one family of whites (American), found there by Captain Wilson, would most likely have perished but for his timely assistance.'

ALL FOR HAIR.

Terrific Encounter Between Two Females.

A deadly feud of long standing between two young and most lovely and accomplished ladies of this city unhappily culminated last evening in a terrible encounter.

The melancholy affair seems to have originated in a jealousy which sprung up between the combatants concerning the attentions of a young gentleman, who is addicted to the highly improper practice of dispensing his affections indiscriminately, and loves not wisely but too muchly. At first the fair rivals developed a sort of coolness in their demeanor to one ansort of coolness in their demeanor to one another, which gradually deepened into a positive frigidity of feeling. Meanwhile the fickle young gentleman continued to per his hair in the middle and smile on either side with an air that was childlike and bland. was childlike and bland.

The rivalry of the damsels grew more intense, until they were accustomed to make faces and rudely jostle against one another if they met in the street. The hostility of feeling gradually enlisted the sympathies of friends of the respective parties, and they went abroad in bevies of half a dozen or less. Whenever these antagonistic forces came in contact, all would make faces, the opposing platoons would refuse to give an inch of the walk, and some of the spirited young ladies would remark:—"Oh, my, what a perfect fright of a hat!" "That's her mother's old brown silk done over," and other incendiary expressions. The actual combat was one of the most terrific ever witnessed.

Their respective retainers gathered around and mingled their screams of exultation or de-rision as the chances of victory seemed to vary. Locks of luxuriant hair bestrewed the pave, with strips of ribbons, mohair, bundles of shavings, and other debris. A section of panier and the entire stuffing of a chignon were picked up after the conflict. The fight finally ended in the total discomfiture of one of the damsels, and the other lovely warriorses marched gaily and the other lovely warrioress marched gally off with her friends. having won undisputed right to the whole of the sidewalk. Her triumph was short-lived, however, as a warrant was speedily issued for the victor on the charge of assault and battery, a most unromantic appliassault and battery, a most unromantic appli-cation of a lady's name, to be sure. The case, however, is not to be a case, legally speaking. An unknown amount of greenbacks have plas-tered over and mollified the bruises and internal wounds of the vanquished party—all to keep the modest victor's name out of the papers.

-The Bangor (Me.) Whig reports that, owing to the intense cold, the wires of the Western Union Telegraph line, between that city and ewiston, were broken on Saturday in nearly fifty places. The wires were put up during the hot weather last summer, and, contracting with the cold, snapped like threads.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.

As usual towards the close of the year there is a very active demand for money to day from business men to enable them to meet their January obligations, and with a large proportion of the floating capital kept out of the mar-ket until the second day of January, when dividends and interests fall due, money appears scarce because not accessible. In one form or other fully twenty millions in gold and currency will be added to the present circulation during the next ten days in this city alone, the effect of which will be to afford relief to the market. Rates are very firm at 61/4@71/2 per cent. on call, and at 71/4@9 per cent. on choice commer-

Gold is moderately active and a fraction higher, with sales ranging from 110%@110%,

closing at the latter. Government bonds meet with a steady inquiry, and prices show a further improvement on most of the list.

Stocks were moderately active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 100. Reading Railroad was in demand, and advanced, selling at 49 44@49 4. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 62 4. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 59, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45 4. 37 4 was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26 4 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there was a brisk demand for Lebigh, which sold at 331/@334, the latter b. o. In the balance of the list the only sales were

Mechanics' Bank at 3114. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

do.cap.c.. 59 20 do.cap.c. 59

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113½ (\$113½; \$0.200 of 1862, 107½ (\$0.107½; \$0. 1864, 107½ (\$0.107½; \$0. 1865, 107½ (\$0.107½; \$0. July, 1865, 109½ (\$0.107½; \$0. July, 1865, 110½ (\$0.107½; \$0. July, 1868, 111 (\$0.107½; \$0. 40, 106½ (\$0.107½; \$0. July, 1868, 111 (\$0.107½; \$0. 40, 106½ (\$0.107½; \$0. July, 1868, 110½ (\$0.107½; \$0. 1864, 107½ (\$0.1864, 107½ (\$0.1864, 107½ (\$0.1864, 107½ (\$0.1865, 107½ (\$0.1864, 107½ (\$0.1865,

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Dec. 30.—Bark—In Quercitron there has been considerable movement and large sales of No. 1 were reported on private terms.

Seeds-Cloverseed continues in demand, and we notice sales at 11@111c. Wib. Timothy is nominal at \$5 to. Flaxseed scarce, and commands \$2@2-10. In the Flour market there is decidedly more activity, the demand both for shipment and home consumption having improved. The sales comprise 1600 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms; 400 barrels Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@6.75; 600 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.75 @7.25. Rye Flour sells at \$5.12%@5.25. In Corn Meal we notice a sale of 150 barrels Brandywine on

private terms.

Prime Wheat is in steady demand, and we again Prime Wheat is in steady demand, and we again advance our quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels Western red at \$1.46@1.50, and 800 bushels do. amber at \$1.52. Rye sells at 88@90c, for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet, with limited offerings; sales of yellow at 78c., and Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 55@56c. Whisky is stronger and in small supply. We quote Western iron-bound at 94c. and some wood at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages, NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 30 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Span, bark Adelaide, Gondra, Bliboa, Jose de Bessa

—A Massachusetts man who attempted to evade paying twenty cents fare on a railroad, and failed at that, has made an unwilling vide to a court room, and disbursed \$15.40 therefor.