# FIRST EDITION

# MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT TRADE.

The Ruloff Murder Trial

The Book Concern Trouble.

The Prisoner his Own Counsel.

#### MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOATS.

Great Scarcity of Coal and Fuel of Every Klud-Embarrasaments to Trade. The steamboat interest has lately been laboring, and, as long as the present condition of affaire continues, will labor under unusual embarrassments. Although on the coast and tri-butary streams an accumulation of products, cotton especially, is awaiting transportation to market, scarcity of fuel and consequent high prices render it impossible for boats to reap the advantages which otherwise they would derive from the demand for their services. The de-crease of tonnage, resulting from the destructive fire on Sunday last, has, of course, diminished the demand for fuel, but it is so scarce and diffi-cult to procure that an irregularity is caused equivalent to a partial suspension of navigation.

Coal, which was to be had a few weeks ago at sixty-five cents per bushel, now costs one dollar and seventy-five cents, and wood is pro-portionately dear. Worse yet, an entire failure of the supply for navigation is imminent every day. Delays in departure and tardy movement when under way are inevitable under such cir-cumstances. The coast trade is most embar-rassed, but the tributary trade is likewise suffering. Fuel for the Natchez, which, a few weeks ago, cost less than \$2000 for a round trip, as high as Vicksburg, now costs \$4000. It is the same with the Pargoud which runs to above Milliken's Bend, and with all the upper coast

There is some coal still at Natchez and Vicksburg, but neither coal nor wood at way points, and sufficient of either or both has to be taken at this port to work through to Natchez, which lessens the capacity of boats for outward freight. The prosperity of the business on the tributaries is in like manner affected, though not in an equal degree. The immediate trouble on these rivers appears to arise from the idleness of freedmen during the holidays, when wood-chopping, as well as every other kind of labor, is

Boats in all the trades are complaining of a scarcity of freights. With the low prices of cotton and sugar ruling this season that scarcity is inevitable, because neither planter, farmer, nor freedman consume as much in seasons of low prices as they do in seasons of high prices. And herein is an admonition to the people of the city against alding or countenancing railroad monopolies or any scheme by which the agriculturist may be p'undered, for as the country is prosperous and wealthy the city is pros-perous and wealthy, and as the country is im-poverished, whether by wholesale plunder or low prices of produce, the city is impoverished. It would appear that the experience of this year should be a warning to the steamboat interest not to allow themselves to be caught another season entirely dependent upon the ners of Pennsylvania.-N. O. Bulletin, Jan. 7.

# A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

# The Ruloff Murder Case—The Prisoner Pleads his Case—Dramatic Court Scene.

BINGHAMPTON, Jan. 11 .- The long line of witnesses summoned in the Ruloff murder trial piled fact on fact so strongly, that before the prosecution closed the case for the prisoner seemed hopeless. By all the ingenuities of inference and circumstance the fatal web of evidence was drawn more tightly about the prisoner until apparently no single loop-hole remained for escape or evasion.

The evidence of James Flynn, Chief of the Police of this city, was the most fatal and conclusive of all the points made against the ac-His was the work of stationing guards at every outlet from the city, and large patrols on every street and lane. The principal part of his evidence, however, was when he came to identify manuscripts, burglars' tools, false-faces and many other articles, which had been delivered to him by Detective Reilley, of New York, and which the latter had taken from the room of Ruloff at No. 170 Third avenue.

Among these articles was the slip, seveneighths of a column in length, cut from a New York journal of July 18, 1870, which had been taken from a valise found in a field here, and identified as belonging to the prisoner. mutilated newspaper caused a profound sensa-tion. It was exhibited, and the jury shown how exactly the slip found in the prisoner's desk fitted the space left by cutting out the article. One of the claims of the State was thus made good, and it was established that a valise belonging to the prisoner had been found near the scene of the murder, which contained a copy of the paper which had been mutilated in the room of Edward Leurio, at No. 170 Third avenue, by the cutting out of an article which had been left behind in the desk of the prisoner, Ruloff.

Edward C. Jakob identified the prisoner as a man who had rented a floor in his father's house at No. 170 Third avenue, New York city, under the name of Leurio, and by a photograph shown him identified the drowned burglar, Jarvis, as the man who had lived with Leurio, under the name of Charles G. Curtis. Upon these important points young Jakob was not by cross-examination, but upon the identity of the shoes and the valise he was not equally positive. The prisoner, he said, had usually worn Cxford ties, similar to the shoes found at the scene of the murder, and the value found here was like one he had seen in the prisoner's possession prior to his leaving the

Ruioff said, in conversation, that if it were not for that shoe he would beat the District Attorney, and he certainly showed himself of that opinion by his vigorous and earnest cross-examination of this witness. His efforts were principally directed to making Jacob state that he had worn boots when last at the house. manuscript book on language was identified by witness as in the handwriting of the prisoner, and the work on which he had seen him en-

gaged for a long time while in the house. None of the witnesses of the defense responding to the call of the crier, Ruloff, after some preliminary cross-questioning of Burrows, arose with his notes and made the remarks he proposed at the beginning of the trial. He urged in a piteously tremulous voice and with increasing agitation that the papers introduced were inadmissible because the prosecution had not proved, nor offered to prove when or under what circumstances they left his possession and went into that of the dead man. The conspi-

racy, he said, had been fully proved. The State had established that three men were feloniously in the store of Halbert Brothers; and for what they did there they were answerable, but the question was who were those three He denied the right of the State to claim that he was one of them, because a paper in his handwriting was found upon the person of a drowned man, who was assumed to be one of the burglars. Certainly, he said, it would be taken as evidence against him if the paper left his possession five years, or ever five weeks, before the crime; but as the prosecution were unable to show when it left his possession, it was clearly not competent.

#### OUR MANUFACTURES.

An Official Exhibit from the Late Census-Full Details of the Varied Industrial Interests of Philadelphia.

During the remarks of Hon. William D. Kelley in the House of Representatives, in the debate on the "Centennial Celebration" bill, he presented the following exhibit of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia, as ascertained by a synopsis furnished by Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census of 18 6:—

Titles.	cata-			employed.					
	Number of co	Capital,	Herse-power.	Hales above	Fensales above 16.	Cattairen and Youth.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Boots and shoes	674	\$2,274,636		4620	1380	215	22,478,082	23,279,548	\$7,734,809
Boot and shoe-fitters	17	57,150		2332	114	6	67,748	61.411	150,657
Brickmakers	80	1,814,500		485	4	437	1,151,647	356,981	2,703,145
Brewerles		3,221,450		1091	27	86	327,440	1,706,108	4,192,050
Bread, cake, ice-cream, etc	391	768,075 44,700		45	16	1	298,981 25,040	1,714,463	
Blacksmiths	189	200,6:5		505		8	217,664	64,016 154,890	116,340
Brass foundries	93	883,750		275	****	12	134,438		597,776 592,067
Cigars	B45	986,040		1213	160	113	524,168		2,014,058
Carriages	118	1,707,497		1502	- 3	15	865,880		2,103,884
Carriages (children's)	4	59,100	20	45	22.54	14	32,452	25,070	83,924
Carpets	205	2,363,659	500	3464	872	379	1,700,486	4,798,208	7,397,636
Confectionery	81	266,750	20	271	53	28	99,488	292,259	601,452
Cabinetmakers	188	1,767,955	402	1682	18	53	1,006,190	1,097,080	8,004,878
Coopers	200	409,487	125	526 4088	2222	5	275,278	338,982	896,284
Clothing	810	4,869,114	16,650	1887	4164	75 18	2,032,639	6,546,731	10,707,008
Carpenters and builders	87 148	1,110,500	****	658	247	10	753,863 438,664	917,141	4,180,648
Cotton mills	21	2,682,000	1705	1034	1445	469	898,662	2,122,354	3,476,454
Drugs and chemicals	24	2,679,500	501	589	114	34	384,008	2,562,190	
Foundries (iron)	71	4,240,420	675	2480	****	115	1,414,927	2,213,004	5,295,072
Grist-mills	21	597,500	1148	157	4447	1	107,060	8,827,085	4.835,593
Glass-works	9	1,226,016	170	727	28	560	552,610	482,792	1,560,643
Hosiery	50	1,627,700	469	797	1664	557	834,870	1,921,546	3,265,807
Jewellers	84	811,800	89	680	74	42	889,980	744,643	
Machinists		5,107,245		3194 1800	- 5	31	1,675,711	1,618,060	
Machinery and tubing	1	5,000,000	800	478	19.05.5	****	750,000	2,528,000	5,000,000
Plumbers and gas-fitters	97	298,400	762	2119	239	190	211,426	421,188	876,434
Printers Paper-mills	5	4,974,200 2,560,000		691	141	130	1,820,255	2,559,485 1,524,379	6,301,397 2,414,000
Painters		228,625	12012	547	9	9	286,322	348,824	893,161
Pianos	8	423,000	191	278	- 2	8	173,250	111,200	431,900
Paints, lead, and linseed oil.	13	1,466,750	467	326	200		181,623	1,816,874	3,216,410
Patent medicines	27	1,405,774	43	158	105	8	126,045	2,681,502	5,591,832
Planing-mills	28	907,800		387	1604.63	15	221,369	1,001,994	1.933,316
Sashes, doors, and binds	41	829,785		537	1	17	395,592	709,886	1,451,804
Sewing-machines	5	700,000		312	2	3	195,440	182,890	671,000
Scap and candles	38	'787,600		329	31	32	176,129	827,031	1,625,981
Sugar refiners		3,494,000		942 515	53	1	373,308	18,206,062	19,581,374
Tipsmiths		598,750		1903	8183	724	237,671 1,793,163	429,288	980,755 11,204,802
Yarns	54	7,149,000 2,255,000		779	581	370	536,084	6,729,516 3,226,851	4,952,934
	_		-	55.27	-		000,009	0,000,001	4,000,004
All others	3979	\$74,203,904	20186	45317	14803	4741	\$26,617,077	\$82,910,704	\$147,120,704
All others	2111	181,860,884	13611	43314	8742	2615	25,618,949	49,703,169	104,543,217
Total	6090	\$205,564,288	33908	88631	23545	7356	\$52,236,026	\$102,618,878	\$251,663,921

At that time the court ruled that the evidence elating to all and any of the burglars and murderers might be received in evidence, and if no sufficient evidence was given to connect the defendant in this case with the commission of crime, or in a conspiracy with the others, then the evidence relating to the others might be stricken out. He claimed that no evidence had been given showing that he was connected in any way with the other burglars, that no conspiracy had been proven, and moved that all evidence relating to Jarvis and Dexter be stricken out. His conviction, he claimed, must be decided on evidence relating directly to him.

The judge gave the case to the jury vesterday afternoon, and after six hours they returned and gave a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's counsel has moved for a stay of proceedings, which Judge Hogeboom will hear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the motion should be decided adversely, the prisoner will receive sentence immediately.-

#### THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLES.

#### Dr. Lanahan to be Tried To-day for Malfensance to Office-Beginning of the End of the Book Concern Scandals.

To-day the trial of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Jr., agent of the Book Concern of the Methodist piscopal Church, will be opened at the publishing house, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, New York, before a court consisting of the General Book Committee and such of the Bishops of the Church as may be able to be pre-

It will be remembered that in October last Dr. Lanahan was suspended from his official functions by the committee, pending his trial, upon the issue of which will depend his reinstate ment or his expulsion from office, on charges which, though not affecting in any degree his personal integrity or honesty of motive, cannot fail to prove disastrous to his influence as a Christian minister. Other matters will also incidentally be fully ventilated and perhaps decided, in which the general public have for two

years past evinced no small interest. The following are the charges in brief:-

Official misconduct and malfeasance. Neglect of official duty. 3. Untruthfulness, irascibility, slanderous disposition, and other objectionable personal characteristics, which unfit him for the position of assistant book agent.

4. Insubordination to his official superiors, the Book Committee, and violation of his pledges to them.

5. Want of business qualifications and capacity for the discharge of his official duties as

such assistant book agent. The committee met on May 19, remaining in session three days. The proposition to suspend the offending agent, pending his trial on the charges, was entertained and warmly debated: but no action was taken in the premises other than to resolve that it was "not deemed expedient at the present time to consider the

The Book Committee again met in Gincinnati in October last. As this was the regular fall meeting of the committee, it was not generally supposed that the New York Book-room troubles would come up at that session, and there was no little astonishment when the telegraph announced that Dr. Lanahan had been suspended for official misconduct. The time for the trial was first set for December 8, and afterwards

changed to January 12. The following is the resolution of suspen-

In view of representations made to the Book Committee at its session in May last, and at this present session, by Rev. H. F. Pease and others (see document marked A 1) concerning the official conduct o Rev. John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent at New

deed, That the said John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent, be and he is hereby suspended from his official relations as such agent.

It is understood that all the bishops have been invited to be present, and that all will attend but one or two who are in bad health. This is the only thing which renders Dr. Lanahan's fate The committee have already problematic. hown their hands, and there is little doub that the vote on his expulsion will stand as did that on his suspension. The concurrence of the bishops present must needs be obtained before such judgment can take effect, and this, it is fair to suppose, can only be obtained after a thorough and impartial investigation.

# WATER FAMINE.

New Jersey's Luck of the Precious Fluid. The Newark Advertiser of last evening says: -The water ordeal through which the people of Jersey City and Hoboken are passing causes increasing pecuniary loss to manufacturers and their employees, and much discomfort and in-

their employees, and much discomfort and inconvenience to the entire people. The loss entailed by this suspension of business is estimated
at a hundred thousand dollars a day.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Chief of Police,
President of the Board of Aldermen, and the
Fire Commissioners, it was agreed to swear in
one hundred men as a special fire patrol, to be
assigned beats in various parts of the city, and
to go on duty at 5 P. M., and be visited by
the roundsmen like the regular police force. At

the suggestion of the Mayor, a large quantity of hose has been borrowed from the New York Fire Department. A few of the New York insurance companies promised to procure fire extinguishers from that city to lend assistance in case of need. while similar corporations in Jersey City have proposed to bear an equitable share of the incidental expenses.

The new stand-pipe has been finished and removed to Belleville, and will be placed in position this week-the Mayor thinks by tomorrow. The pipe is one hundred and twenty feet long and six feet in diameter, and weighs twenty tons. This weighty and unwieldy mass of iron has to be lifted in one entire piece from the ground and placed in a perpendicular posi-tion on its foundation, at an elevation of forty feet from where it now lies. To do this requires great care, skill, and power. Two immense sheer poles, measuring one hundred and ten feet in length, will be raised to a proper position and firmly secured with guys and braces. By this afternoon the process of raising the pipe

Within the last twenty-four hours three of H. R. Worthington's duplex engines have been placed in position, and two of them are already at work, and the third will have her connection completed this afternoon. They are found to be of good service, particularly in relieving the large Cornish engine from much of the "hammer" of the backward flow of water. On Saturday last the indicator showed but little over three million gallons pumped. During the last twenty-four hours about 4,500,000 gallons of water have been supplied to the reservoir. Owing to the severity of the weather, however, a large portion of this is lost to the consumers in Jersey City, and turns to ice in the reservoirs.

# ITALIAN UNITY.

A Letter from the "Quaker Poet," J. G. Whittier.

AMESBURY, 1st Mo., 4th, 1871. — Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman Committee of Arrangements,-Dear Friend:-It would give me more than ordinary satisfaction to attend the meeting on the 12th inst. for the celebration of Italian unity, the emancipation of Rome, and its occupation as the permanent capital of the nation. For many years I have watched with deep interest and sympathy the popular movement on the Italian peninsula, and especially every effort for the deliverance of Rome from a despotism counting its age by centuries. I looked at these struggles of the people with little reference to their ecclesiastical or sectarian bearings. Had I been a Catholic instead of a Protestant I should have hailed every symptom of Roman deliverance from Papal rule occupying, as I have, the standpoint of a repubican radical, desirous that all men, of all creeds should enjoy the civil liberty which I prized so

highly for myself. I lost all confidence in the French republic of 1849 when it forfeited its own right to exist by crushing out the newly-formed Roman republic under Mazzini and Garibaldi. From that hour it was doomed, and the explation of its monstrous crime is still going on. My sympathies are with Jules Favre and Leon Gamoetta in their efforts to establish and sustain a republic in France, but I confess that the investment of Paris by King William seems to me the logical sequence of the bombardment of Rome Oudinot. And is it not a significant fact that the terrible chassepot, which made its first bloody experiment upon the half-armed Italian patriots without the walls of Rome, has falled in the hands of French republicans against the inferior needle-gun of Prussia? It was said of a flerce actor in the old French Revolution that he demoralized the guillotine. The massacre at Mentano demoralized the chassepots.

The withdrawal of the temporal power of the Pope will prove a blessing to the Catholic Church as well as to the world. Many of its most learned and devout priests and laymen have long seen the necessity of such a change, which takes from it a reproach and scandal that could no longer he excused or tolerated. A century hence it will have as few apologists as the Inquisition or the massacre of St. Bar-

In this hour of congratulation let us not forget those whose suffering and self-sacrifice, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, prepared the way for the triumph which we celebrate. As we call the long illustrions roll of Italian patriotism—the young, the brave and beautiful -the gray-haired, saintly confessors-the scholars, poets, artists, who, shut out from human sympathy, gave their lives for God and country in the slow, dumb agony of prison martyrdom, let us hope that they also rejoice with us; and inaudible to earthly ears, unite in our thanksgiving:-"Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! He hath avenged the blood of His servants!

In the belief that the unity of Italy and the overthrow of papal rule will strengthen the cause of liberty throughout the civilized world, I am very truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

-As a Maine farmer was leaning against the stair-railing in a public hall in Bangor, on Mon-day evening, waiting to get a ticket, his key boots slipped on the iron floor and he fell backwards over the rail to the first floor. He struck upon his face and chest, and was killed instantly.

To-day's Cable News.

Important from Europe.

General Chanzy.

The King of Spain.

The Coronation Ceremonies.

Colliery Explosion in England.

26 Persons Killed and Injured

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The San Domingo Commission.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# FROM EUROPE.

#### Defeat of General Chanzy.

LONDON, Jan. 11-5:30 P. M .- Important news is just received from Versailles. The German columns operating against General Chanzy have driven him within one mile of Le Mans, after a series of engagements, in which one cannon, three mitraillenses, and two thousand prisoners were captured. The loss of General Werder's army at the storming of Villemexel was two thousand killed and wounded. German Army in Eastern France.

A large German army is being formed in the eastern departments of France which will be under the special command of a distinguished

officer and included in the corps of Generals Von Werder, Zastrow, and others. Collisty Explosion in England - Twenty-six Persons Killed and Injured.

LONDON, Jan. 11. - An explosion occurred in the Rerushaw colliery, near Sheffield, to-day, Twenty-six persons were killed and nine in-

Scene in the Cortes During the Swearing in of King Amadeus. SWEARING IN THE RING-SCENE IN THE CORTES.

London, Jan. 11. -The Herald's correspondent at Madrid on the 3d inst. writes thus: -THE MOMENT OF ADVENT. At the hour of half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon signs of bustle and excitement were ob-

servable in the different corridors.

The royal cortege had arrived in the building. THE KING. Towering above all, a tall young man, blazing in scarlet and gold, makes his appearance. On his entrance, at a signal given from the galleries, there were rounds of applause uttered for "King Amadeus." The cheers were joined in lustily by all the deputies who were present and

by about one-half of the non-official spectators. The Speaker of the Cortes retained his seat. He remained sitting during the proceedings, being the only one there who presented in his own person the incarnation of the sovereign power of the legislative body.

ROYALTY AS IT APPEARED. He came on without making a single bow or glancing one look of recognition in thanks for the applause with which he was greeted. Awkwardly and slowly he mounts the steps of the

temporary throne and stands on Zorilla's right. The youthful King looked tall and lanky, and as if he was "put together" after a very homely sort of fashion. He has a rather resolute look ing face. His cheeks and chin are covered with a curly stubble of beard of a very uncertain brown color. The King was dressed in the full uniform of Captain-General of Castile.

Having arrived at his proper position he stood nervously agitated, looking to the ground, and seemingly as if he had just found out that his hands were, by some means or other, exactly in the way. He paused thus during a

TAKING THE OATHS. After some little delay, and when every gentleman present, no matter what his rank or office, having removed his hat, the Secretary of State read the Constitution of Spain. Having finished the reading of the instrument,

the President, who remained seated, said:-'The oaths of office will now be administered to the King elect of the Spaniards. The President then gave his silver bell a tinkle. It was precautionary as a warning to

The President said: - "You accept and swear to preserve the cause of the country as it has been preserved in the Constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869, which you have now heard

Amadeus, who was looking about still as if for something to lay hold on, grasping the book of the Gospels severely in his hand, replied in a hoarse, busky voice, "I swear." The President-You swear to guard the cause of the people and the Constitution, and to obey

the laws of the realm of Spain. Amadeus-I swear. The King should have added the words "I accept the Constitution and swear to keep it, and to cause the Constitution and laws to be preserved," but he omitted all this, baving either forgotten the programme or the words of the Spanish language used in it which he

had just acquired after much pains from Senors Rulz and Zorilla. The President proceeded hastly, observing his embarrassment, to say: - If you do this God will reward you; if not, He will require you to account for your eath.

PROULAIMED. The President then, still sitting, formally proclaimed-"Amadeus the First, King of Spain and the Spaniards," and gave the word The spectators responded by uttering few and not very loud cheers.

ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT. His Majesty the King still stood on the dais, looking as if he expected there was something else to be done. Suddenly it appeared as if the thought seemed to strike him that to bow his acknowledgment for the honor which had been conferred on him and the respect which had been evinced towards him would not be at all out of place. Having his mind restored, the King made a general and sweeping comprehen-sive "duck" of his head to the assemblage, after the delivery of which he "headed" for the door 'right off' and in a very precipitate manner.

THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE. Many of those who were present expected to behold him place the crown of Spain on his head, and to march away with the sceptre of Ferdinand and Isabella in his right hand, after Ferdinand and Isabella in his right hand, after the fashion of a drum-major at a band parade. They were disappointed. This, however, did not matter much to the King, for the crown of the General and his friends rushed down to

SECOND EDITION | Spain-a great, large, misshapen "bundle" of gold and jewels, with a lining-can of velvet list gold and jewels, with a lining-cap of valvet list is about twelve inches too wide for the narrow forehead of the Savoyard.

Yesterday's Quetations.

LONDON, Jan. 11 — Evening.—Consols, 92% for money and account. U. S. 5-308 firm; of 1861, 80%; of 1865, 60%; of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 88. Stocks firm; Erie, 18%; Himois Central, 114; Great Westerp. 28.
Livkarooi, Jan. 11—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. The sales have been 13,006 bal s, including 2506 bales on speculation and for export.

t alifornia Wheat, 11s. 7d. Flour, 26s. 6d. Corn, 31s. 9d. for new No. 2 mixed.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The San Domingo Commissioners. Desputch to the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 12 .- Ex-Senator Wide, President Andrew D. White, of Cornall Ualversity, and Bishop Simpson, to whom the appointment as commissioners to Dominica has been tendered, had not up to noon to-day signified their acceptance.

General Franz Siegel has accepted the appointment as secretary to the commission.

Army Orders.
Commodore Phelps, Lieutenant-Commander
McDowell, Masters Hutchins and Arnold, and Second Assistant Engineers Kelley, John Brosnahall, and Harmony are ordered to examination for promotion. The Army Board

to devise a system of artillery tactics has been ordered to suspend further labor on the work

until otherwise ordered. The Cherokee Delegates

arrived here last night, namely, Principal Chief Downing, Colonel Adair, Colonel Vaux, Captains Smith and Scraper. Their business is to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate by the President during the latter part of the former session of Congress, providing for the payment of \$32,000,000 agreed upon under the treaty of 1868 for twenty odd millions acres of land lying in the southern part of Kansas, and west of the 96th deg. of longitude in their country.

This treaty was favorably reported upon by the Commissioner of Indian Attairs prior to the expiration of the last session, and is now pending. These delegates also represent in part the new State Territorial Government of Ocklohama, being a confederation of the arious nations of the Indian Territory, namely, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and others.

It is understood that Commissioner Parker has brought with him the official copy of the new Constitution adopted at Ocmulgee, by the delegates of these nations, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1866, and that the President in his interview with the delegation of Friends yesterday expressed himself favorable to this new Territorial Government, and opposed to the projects of railroad and land speculators, whose interests are sought to be secured through other measures now pending before Congress.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Stocks very strong but not cery active. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-208 of 1862, cou-

108%; do. 1984, do., 108 %; do. 1865, do. 108 fon, 165%; do. 1854, do., 165%; do. 1865, do. 1865, do. 1865, do. 1865, new, 167%; do. 1867, 107%; do. 1868, 108; 10-408, 107; Virginia 68, new, 63%; Missouri 68, 89; Canton Co, 68; Camberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 21%; Reading, 99%; Michigan Central, 116. Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 106%; Western Union Telegraph, 45%; Adams' Express,

# PIRATICAL PLOT.

e Pinn to Seize the Steamship Ocean Queen on her inst Voyage to Aspinwall. ASPINWALL, Jan. 1 .- When Christmas came the citizens of this paradise resolved to break the monotony by imitating "Donnybrook Fair" on a small scale. The cause of this sudden awakening was a "Cuban" one. Some weeks ago General W. A. C. Ryan, the famous Cuban hero, took passage for this place on the Pacific

mail steamer Ocean Queen.

He expected to be joined by several hundred recruits who were to have taken passage in the steerage for California. After the steamer got well to sea they were to seize her, pick up reinforcement which was to meet them off the Jersey coast, and head for Cuba. After the Cubans were landed the steamer was to have been allowed to preceed to this port with her eargo and passengers. But it chanced that "Uncle Samuel" had resolved to send some two hundred and fifty of his infantry by the same steamer en route for San Diego, California patriots became alarmed, and no one but Ryan was found to "face the music." The rest. supposing that their scheme had been be trayed, took the better part of valor guide, and remained

home. General Ryan having been informed that there were or would be from five to seven hundred recruits for the cause at this point, concluded to come out and join them, and proceed with them, on the steamer despatched from New York for that purpose to Cuba. Ryan arrived and found the army at Aspinwall had, like Falstaff's robbers, a very small amount of truth in it as far as regarded numbers. He found, in fact, only fifty-five men, 'rank and Two of these heroes were very valuable as soldiers-one being on crutches, and the other about eighty years old and so bow-legged that his feet tied hard knots when he walked. To make things worse the steamer to transport them had not come. The General then conceived the idea of fitting out a cruiser, as a fine vessel was offered him, and re solved to visit Panama to see if he could not secure some sailors for his enterprise. It being generally known that the late "Gran General" Mosquera, who ruled this country a short while since so regally, was about returning here, and a revolution being expected, the authorities suspected our Cuban hero of being a "Musquerista" and a revolutionist. They were like a beehive stirred with a long pole-all in a buzz-and watched his every step while in Panama. He walked on the fortifications; a despatch was sent to the President. He handled an old rusty cannon-ball; a soldier with musket in hand accidentally strolled up towards him. He even went so far as to sketch an old sentry box, and the troops turned out for parade on the plaza; and-height of impudence-hel called upon the President, and tried to buy four cannon, "El Presidente," with a forced smile, asked him "to take a drink and call again—and—hum—we'll see about it." Having given the authorities thus much to think about, Ryan returned to Aspinwall and the Falstaff brigade. On the 26th of December he was sitting on the gallery of Fort Bethancourt (the hotel), with a party of friends, enjoying a first-class champague punch. The Cuban flag floated gayly from the house and from the Elliott Ritchie (late Harriet Lane) and every one was having a "good time" of it when the "row" I speak of began. A Cuban patriot having captured a fiag of his country from a party of Jamaica negroes, who he considered had no right to flaunt it over their holiday games, the darkies rallied in force and

made an indiscriminate attack upon all the "whites" in the Bethancourt House, General

play the part of peacemakers. He succeeded, after exposing his life, in driving the Cubans in doors; but his friends suffering some damage from the missiles, seized billiard cues and used them effectively as weapons of offense on the "cullud pussens." The battle lasted about one hour, and was pretty severe—a good many casualties in the way of broken heads, bottles, and billiard cues. The leaders on the part of the negroes were a party of ball-players, some thirty in number, who were all more or less damaged. Fortunately, and singularly too, no one seemed to have any firearms, or the riot might have ended more seriously than it did for all parties. The authorities at Aspinwall were convinced that the Mosquera revolt had really begun, and commenced getting ready to leave. After the combat was over a large crowd of negro men and women paraded the streets waving English flags.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc-Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams. The following decision was announced this morn-

George H. West vs. Pennsylvania Company for the insurance of Lives. Certificate from Nisi Prins. This was an appeal from the decree of the Nisi Prins restraining the deputy escheator from proceeding against an unclaimed surplus fund. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

A Heavy Verdict.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

In the case of Pettit vs. Baldwin's executors et al. an action to recover damages for injuries sustained.

an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, a draughtsman in Baldwin's locomotive works, by falling over a heap of dirt alleged to have been negligently left in one of the apartments, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$12,000.

End of the Prothonotary Difficulty.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow. In the matter of the certificate that Prothonotary Donegan of this court refused to give yesterday in the contested judgeship of the District Court, full particulars of which we gave yesterday, counsel having charge of the petition presented it to City Commissioner Bains, who signed the certificate, thus taking the case out of court. Before the mandamus awarded by Judge Ludlow had been served upon Mr. Donegan, he had taken out a writ of error to the Judge's ruling, and did not give the required certificate.

This morning Judge Ludlow called Mr. Donegan into court and said to him:—"Mr. Prothonotary, this is the first time that a suggestion or intimation of this court has been resisted by its officer. You may be thankful that the petition is now out of the county with the proper certificate, for I had made In the matter of the certificate that Prethopotary

may be thankful that the petition is now out of the county with the proper certificate, for I had made up ny mind to commit you to prison this morning had you persisted in your refusal to obey my writ, and this not withstanding your writ of error, which is not a supersideas, according to the act of Assembly, unless this court chooses to make it such."

Mr. Donegan—"Well, but, your Honor"—

Judge Ludlow—"Not another word, sir; this is the end of the matter."

the end of the matter."

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,?
Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.
The chief feature in the money market this morning is a steady recuperation from the stringency which characterized the market during the last month of the past year. Currency is quite abundant at all the usual sources, and rates are gradually softening notwithstanding the activity at the Stock Board. The secret of this is found not so much in the redundant supply of available funds as in the absence of business men from the market. We quote call loans easy at 5@6 per cent. and prime mercantile

paper at 7@8 per cent. Gold is more active, and the market is somewhat unsettled. Sales ranged from 110% to 1111%, opening at 111 and closing at 110%. Government securities continue to a

vestors, but prices show a slight downward tendency in sympathy with gold. Stocks were active, but the market exhibited

less firmness. Sales of new City 6s at 100%. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 87%. Reading Railroad was weak, with sales at 49 69-100; Pennsylvania sold at 62; Camden and Amboy at 1913/6@1213/4; Norristown at 79; Le-high Valley at 60; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 33%. 16% was bid for Schuylkill pref. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Rallroad shares were quiet. A sale of Shamokin Coal at 7 and Ridge avenue

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

FIRST BOARD. \$14600 City 68, N. 18.1003( 100 sh Read.b5wn&i.49 69 \$5000 do.......1003( 100 do.......49 69 5 do .....ls. 493 18 do .....e. 493 10 sh Cam & Am R.1213 do.......12134 do......530,12134 20 ah Penna . 100 do. .... b5. 333 100 sh Sham'n Coal. 7 MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110 % 2110 %; do. 1862, 108 % 2108 %; do. 1864, 108 % 2108 %; do. 1865, 108 % 2108 %; do. 1865, 108 % 2108 %; do. 1865, new, 107 % 2107 %; do. 1867, do. 107 % 2107 %; do. 1868, do. 108 % 108 %; id. 1868, do. 108 % 107 % 2107 %; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Unrency, 110 % 2107 %; Gold, 110 % 2110 %; Silver, 108 % 107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 73 % 740; Central Pacific Railroad 900 (2010); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 25 % 24 % 100 % Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 565@580

Philadelphia Trade Report.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

.110 %

Gold quotations as follows :-

THURSDAY, Jan. 12 .- The Flour market is charactorized by increased firmness, but there is not much demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 950 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.50; lowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6.25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.70; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.50@7.25, and fancy brands at \$7.50 @8, as in quality. Ryo Flour sells at \$5.12½@5.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and it is in demand at full prices. Fales of 2000 bushels at \$1.55@1.57 for Indiana red; \$1.55 for Onio do.; \$1.40 for Deisware and Pennsylvania do.; and \$1.60 @1.65 for amber. Rye may be quoted at \$5 cents for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of yellow at 75.65 for, and Western mixed at 75.0, Oats are unchauged, 2000 bushels sold at 57.65 cents for Western and Pennsylvania. Penmsylvania

In Barley Malt no sales were reported; 3500 bushels New York Barley sold on secret terms. Bark-No. 1 Quercitron may be quoted at \$28@30 Seeds-Cloverseed is in demand, and 500 bags sold on private terms. Timothy is nominal at \$5; and Flaxseed at \$2@2:10.

Whisky is unchanged; 56 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

Nonvolk, Jan 12.—The schr Redington, from Rockland for Richmond, loaded with lime, ran ashore on Monday night, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel is tight.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... JANUARY 12 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M ...... 41 | 11 A. M ..... 38 | 2 P. M ..... 61

MEMORANDA. amer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Br. brig Nancy, Ross, for Demarara, went to sea on Monday night, 9th inst,—reported by Mr. William Puller, pilot.