THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA. An Engineer and two Firemen Shot on a Rall-rond Train-Extraordinary Ku-Klux Doca-ment.

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW. Life on a Desert Island Where the Gold Comes From. California and Australia. The Ku-Klux Once More Bitc., Eitc., Etc., Etc. #1 \$ C ...

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

Diary of the Robinson Grusse's-Their Life on the Desert Island-Floni Rescae After 59 Days of Exile.

We condense the following from a Honolulu letter to the New York Herald, giving a diary of the wrecked crew of the Saginaw:-

The Saginaw was lost on the 39th of October at half-past three A. M. The first day's work was securing and getting on shore all the provisions possible - the crew working in the water all day-the provisions being more or less damaged with salt water. At sundown all hands were on the beach after a day's work, with nothing to eat. As soom as possible rations of mutton, bread, and tea were served. Allowance of water, half a cupfull. The 30th was spent in recovering wrecked stuff, getting a boiler, which belonged to the contractor's party, and the ship's condenser on shore. Searching par-ties for water were also detalled. This day caught the first turtle.

THE DAILY RATIONS.

Rations of seal, turtle, potatoes, onions, and bread served out; the three last to keep them from spoiling. November 6, Sunday, the crew mustered and held service. Eat the first goney. Dysentery made its appearance, and the next day thirty men were on the sick list, and the surgeon without medicines with which to treat them. No success yet in finding water. Much with rain water. All the containers filled with rain water. On the 9th captured five turtles. At this time matters were becoming quite settled. Fish was caught for mustered for service. This feature was ob-served on each Sabbath during the stay on the island, and only light work engaged in for the purpose of keeping the minds employed; two meals a day were served --breakfast at half-past 9, and dinner at half-past 6 o'clock.

RATIONS DECREASED.

On December 18 the seal ration was cut down to one a day. Fish were quite abundant at this time; some of them were most delicious. December 22, experienced a heavy gale from the west, which caused a SULL. away the boats, and caused the blocks under the flatboat's frame to settle. All hands out securing the boats and moving the flatboat frame farther up on the beach. One ounce of flour a day now served.

forbade escape. Even then her presence of mind did not forsake her. The heroine took the old man in her arms, and staggered through the dense emoke to the top floor, where Eck-stein fainted. Not a moment was to be lost. The brave girl saw that the only avenue of escape was through the scuttle. She was unable to take the old man up the ladder, and to save her own life she left him to his fate, and e-caped through the scuttle to the roof. She then called to the frame below who ascended then called to the firemen below, who ascended their ladder to the fourth story, but the volume of flame and smoke was so dense that they were uvable to enter the apartment wherein the old man was lying. The fire having been extin-guished, they returned to the room, and found poor Eckstein at the foot of the ladder, where he had fallen and been burned to a crisp.—N. I'. Sun to day.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Gold Production of California and Australia. The San Francisco Bulletin of February 7 contained the following interesting and instruc-tive statistics in relation to the history of California and Australia:-

"The similarity of mining operations in the Australian colonies to those in California, both in respect to origin and progress, is remarkable. Gold was discovered here in 1848, and there in 1851. From the 10th of June to the end of December, 1851, the quantity of gold obtained in Victoria, the first six months after its discovery, Victoria, the first six months after its discovery, was 243,414 ounces. During 1852 the miners secured 2.218,783 ounces of gold, valued at \$44,375,640; and in the year 1856 the quantity obtained was 2,985,991 ounces, amounting to \$59,719,820. This was the largest yield of any one year in the history of the Victoria gold fields. The decline in production commenced the following year, 1857, and continued each year till 1868, when there was an increase of bess \$11 ounces over that of 1867.

233,811 ounces over that of 1807. "The result of mining operations in 1868 was 1,657,498 ounces, valued at \$33,149,960. The total quantity of gold received in Victoria from 1851 to 1868-eighteen years-was 35,568,450 ounces, valued at \$711,369,000.

"As it will be interesting to many of our readers to know the total productions of gold in the Australian colonies and the neighboring colony of New Zealand, compared with California, we give the latest official and reliable return as follows-

Ounces.		Value.
Victoria, 1851 to 1848		\$711,869,00
1867		143,814,1 2,424,8
49,626 849 New Zealand, 1853 to 1867. 3,746,214	2	\$852 107.91 74,924,2
Total from 1851 to 1865. 47,873,063 "It will not be necessary to a statement of the yearly exports for The amount of gold and silver bu	om	e a detaile California on shippe

- 1	10 1859
1	In 1861 40,639,059
	In 1864
1	In 1869
1	In 1870about 35,000,000
	"The actual production of all the mines west
1	of the Rocky Mountains can hardly be less than
1	\$60,000,000 per annum, and the statistics pub-
1	lished from year to year since the discovery of
4	gold in 1848-now about twenty-two years-
ų	prove that over \$1,200,000,000 of treasure has
	been exported. If we deduct from this sum the
	average of three years, so as to bring the returns

RALEIGH, Feb. 16.—A most diabolical outrage occurred here about three miles from this city on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. As the regular passenger train which left this city yesterday for Greenville neared smith's Branch, at Ex-Gribble, the engineer observed a man walking on the trestlework armed with a double-barceled shotron. When the train encourse at EX-Gribble, the engineer observed a man walking on the trestlework armed with a double-barreled shotgun. When the train came up with him he stepped off the track and, delibe-rately drawing his gun to his shoulder, dis-charged both barrels at the engineer and fireman in rapid succession. The engineer, who had no idea the villain was in earnest when he levelled the gun at him, stood and received, the contents of the gun full in the face, not even moving his head within the car-riage in rear of the engine. Both his eyes were destroyed, and the buckshot with which the gun was loaded are said to have penetrated the brain. Both the firemen were also badly wounded. The train was at once stopped and reversed, and as it put back towards the city the as-assin stood coolly reloading his gun, but did not make any other attempt to fire. The em-ployes on the train being unarmed, made no attempt to arrest the villain. The engineer will die, and the firemen are badly wounded. The outrage created the most intense excitement among the passengers. A sheriff's posee was at among the passengers. A sheriff's posse was at once despatched to the scene, and succeeded in arresting a man named Hornsby as the alleged assassin

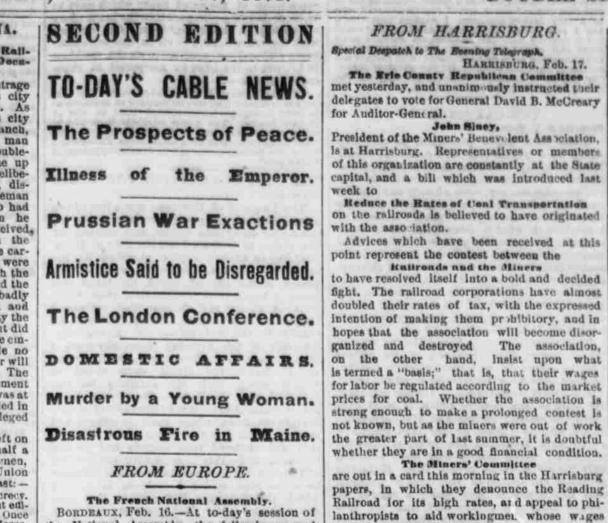
The following Ku-klux document was left on the person of the jailer, who was tied half a mile from the jail by the masked horsenen, while they took out the ten negroes in Union county to lynch them on Sunday night last: -Taken by habeas corpus, in silence and in secrecy. Thought has been working, and the benignant edi-ciency of concealment speaks for itself. Once again have we been forced by force to use force. Justice was lame, and she had to lean upon us. In-formation having been obtained that a doubting Thomas, the Judge—the inferior of nothing, the superior of nothing, and of consequence the equal of nothing, who has neither eye to see to the scars of oppression, nor car to hear the cause of humanity, even though he wears the judicial silk—had ordered some guilty prisoners from here to the city of Colum-bia, and of injustice and prejudice for an unfair trial of life, thus clutching at the wheelspokes of destiny, then this thing was created and projected, other-wise it never would have been. We yield to the in-evitable and inexecrable and act this the best. "Let not thy right hand know what thy jeft hand doeth" is our motio. We want peace; but this cannot be Taken by habeas corpus, in silence and in secrecy. is our notio. We want reace; but this cannot be till justice returns. We want and will have justice; but this cannot be till the bloody light of freedom is fought. Until then the Moloch iniquity will have his rights, even if the marshal of justice must have his martyr. K. K. Governor Scott has advised the appointment of a legislative committee of three, without regard to party, to visit the President and represent to him the condition of affairs in this State, and request sufficient force of troops to protect life and property and to enforce the

civil law. Another case of lynching is looked for in York county, where a number of negro murder-ers are confined in jall.

BOSS TWEED'S DIAMOND.

Romantic History of One of the Brightest Genus in the World.

A few years ago Bill Tweed was glad to get an occasional job at plastering, but now William M. Tweed, by a timely alliance with Tammany and Jim Fisk, is worth a million. Now that he



The French National Assembly. BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.-At to-day's session of the National Assembly, the following-named Vice-Presidents were chosen:-M. M. Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist d'Azy, Ludovic Vite, and Leon de Malville. A resolution was introduced proposing Thiers for Chief Executive

with authority to nominate a ministry, but providing that the power of the republic shall be exercised under the control of the Assembly. The resolution bears the signature of Dufaure, De Malville, Vite, and Safnt Hilaire.

A deputy censured a

Manifestation Made Vester day outside the Chamber, and adjured the Paris Deputies so to act as to preserve liberty of discussion.

Violent Recriminations ensued between the Conservative and Republican Deputies.

General Faldherbe Declines Membership. A letter was subsequently read from General Faidherbe declining to accept membership.

Deputtes Confirmed. The Senate confirmed the election of thirtythree of the Paris deputles. Rochefort, Victor Hugo, and Floquet were present to day. The Chamber is strongly guarded by troops posted outside the building. The London Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- No meeting of the Black

Sea Conference was held yesterday, the members already in Landon being disposed to wait the arrival of the representative from France,

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

JAPAN.

Two Englishmen attacked in the Streets of A Yeddo (Jap. 21) correspondent of the N. Y. Trilane writes .-

before daybreak on the morning of the 14th nst., I was hastily aroused, in my residence at Asabo, by an officer bearing a brief note from Asaba, by an officer bearing a brief note from Mr. Verback, the director of the Government College at Yeddo, in which it was stated that Merses. Dallas and Ring, two English teachers engaged in that institution, had been attacked and seriously wounded the night before by some persons unknown, and in one of the most populous portions of the city.

CHARACTER OF THE INJURISS.

The wounds were frightfully severa. Both gentlemen were conscious and able to converso with friends. From the first there was no doubt of Mr. Dallas' recovery. He had a ghastly cut across the back, the point of a heavy sword having apparently first struck and lacerated his head. Mr. Bing had two terrible slashes—one down, the other across, the back. His case is more serious, but his speedy restoration is as certain as that of Mr. Dallas. Every care and attention have been received by both, and the public sympathy bestowed upon them is as deep and genuine as the thoughtful and considerate zeal with which their private needs are admin-istered to. with friends. From the first there was no doubt istered to.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

The two teachers had visited the foreign quarter of Yeddo on the afternoon of Thursday, quarter of Yeedo on the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th, at which place they dismissed their guards, intending to return unattended to the college during the evening. They started about 7½ o'clock, on foot, accompanied by a young Japanese, a tutor in the college, and a special pupil of Mr. Dallas—in fact, an inmate of his house. The distance they had to traverse is about ten miles by the most direct route, but they close abother course. through about ten miles by the most direct ronte, but they close another course, through streets which are generally well lighted and thronged with passengers until a late hour. For some four hours they was dered considerably beyond their regular way, and were apparently just about moving towards their homes by asseries of side streets, when they heard rapid footsteps behind them, and, before they could turn, Mr. Dallas felt a sharp blow which nearly prostrated him, but which he did not at the moment know to be the cut of a sword. As he was regaining his feet, Mr. King cried out that he was wounded, and that their only chance was to run. Fortunately that their only chance was to run. Fortunately there was no resolute pursuit. In a few moments they gained a paper shop on the principal street, where they were received with the utmost kindness, the inmates closing their doors to prevent the entrance of intruders, care-fully stannching the wounds and sending mes-sages to the college, and in search of surgeons. The young Japanese who accompanied the Eng-The young capatics of the bave run away in terror, with-out making any effort to attack or to identify the assassin or assassing. If he were really guilty of this act of desertion, so contrary to the principles of Japanese gallantry, he will inevitably suffer degradation and disgrace, if not worse. He has already been imprisoned. By 10 o'clock on Thursday evening a number of Japanese doctors had arrived and had dressed the wounds with admirable skill.

EFFORTS FOR THE ARREST OF THE CRIMINALS. In spite of every endeavor of the Japanese officials, nothing has yet been elicited to fix the erime upon any individuals, or to explain its possible motives, but I venture to say that no government ever manifested a more determiped purpose to arrive at the truth. Greater promy tness and vigor could not have been exercised. By 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, every gate in Yeddo was closed, and sentinele stationed to prevent the egress or ingress of any person except/under strict surveillance. By midnight the rivers and all the canals were guarded, and no boats were allowed to leave the city, or even to freely circulate. On Friday the entire class of two-sworded men in Yeddo underwent examination. Their weapons were inspected by experts, to discover if any trace of blood existed upon them, and they were called upon to give written certificates of their whereabouts on the evening of the assault. Nor were these mea-sures mere formalities, as I have abundant reason to know that they were strictly and literally executed in the houses of high and low alike. A great deal of the traffic and the social intercourse of a vast city has actually been sna-pended, in order that nothing should be omitted that might aid in bringing the offenders to jus-Lice.

RELIEF EXPECTED.

On the 2d of January Captain Sicard stated to the officers that he should now look for a vessel to relieve them. He had reckoned the number of days the boat would be upon the passage to the Sandwich Islands, the number of days before a ship could be started, and the days' passage to the island, and should not give up hopes until the middle of the month.

THE NEW BOAT PROGRESSING. On the Sd all hands were variously employed

on the big boat, taking the sails used for tents and preparing them for the boat. SMOKE DISCOVERED.

At about half-past three oklock P. M. Dr. Frank and Mr. Ryan strolled off to the lookout hanmock. After looking a snort time Mr. Ryan called the doctor's attention to what he thought was smoke upon the horizon, but the doctar was doubtful, and cautioned Ryan not to say anything until he was certain.

SAIL HO!

They walked back to the tents and were talking about it when the carpenter should "Sail, throwing his hat in the air, and jumping down from the boat. A person was sent up the flagstaff with a glass, who saon reported a cchooner-rigged steamer heading for the island.

THE STEAMER ARRIVES.

Just at sundown the steamer came to off the Island and dipped her flag, and soon after m de other signals which satisfied the party on the island that relief had come.

A BEARTY MEAL.

The captain now gave orders to let the men have full rations of such edibles as they desired, and the night was far spent before the cooking and eating ceased. At daylight the next morning the steamer was not in sight, but soon after appeared and a boat was manned to send out to meet her.

THE WRECKED CREW EMBARK.

On the 5th, at sundown, all hands were safely on board the Kilanea, and she was headed for Midway Island to take in a supply of coal.

January 7, at half-past four P. M., coaled, the steamer was headed away for this place, and after a pleasant passage of seven days came to dock.

VISIT OF THE WRECKED OFFICERS TO THE KING On the 26th Captain Sleard and officers of the Saginaw, Captain Glass and officers of the Nyack, and the United States Consul, Mr. Mattoon, were granted an audience by his Majesty the King. Captain Sicard took occasion to the King. Captain Sleard took occasion to thank the King for the prompt despatch of the steamer for the relief of the Saginaw's crew. So ends the story.

A HEROINE'S INTREPIDITY.

An Old Teacher Burned to Death in Brooklyn -A Courageous Maid-servant Saving a Family from a Terrible Fate.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the four-story building No. 183 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the lower part of which was occupied as a fur store by Mr. Julius Weinberg, and the upper part as a dwelling. Mrs. Weinberg was the only person in the store, and the moment the flames burst forth she rang the bell for the servant, Jace Ann Dunne, who was up stairs with four children and Louis Eckstein, an old teacher. The flames leaped to the upper part of the building, the only means of escape from which was by a narrow staircase leading into the store. The maid servant, ou discovering the fire, seized the two youngest children, and calling upon the other two to fallow her, dashed down tairs to the store. All the children were saved, but the old teacher was very feeble, and unable to reach the store. He reached the second story, and there the flame fscutting him off, he should for assistance. The brave servant, hearing his cries, ran from the store, and numiniful of danger, ascended to the second story, where she found the old man, almost suffocated, groping his way towards the staircase, She ran to him and endeavored to lead him down, but at the head of the stairs which she had but a moment previously ascended the flames flercely

since gold was discovered there-say \$171,428.-580-we shall have \$1,028,571,420 to compare with the results of the Australian and New Zealand mines-\$937,062,255. This gives a difference of \$91,539,165 in favor of California and the Pacific coast mines as the result of eighteen years of development. These estimates are only approximate values, but they are as nearly correct as it is practicable to have them. They show a remarkable similarity in the grand total of the mining interests of the two countries, so near of an age and so similar in their

rise and progress. "From 1855 to 1868 the Government of Victoria paid \$76,955 as rewards for the discovery of paying gold fields. And from 1851 to 1868 it received in revenue from the gold fields alone, for miners' licenses, miners' rights, business licenses, escort fees, export duty, leases of gold and mineral lands, etc., the sum of \$26,057,325. "The quantity of gold obtained in Victoria

from 1864 to 1868, five years, from quartz veins and alluvial workings, was as follows: --Showing in favor of alluvial diggings, 2,413,162 ounces in five years.

"In the seven leading mining districts of Victoria-namely, Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Castlemain, Ararat, and Gipps-land-there are 2431 miles of water races con-structed at a cost of \$1,551,850. The area of land heid as claims in the same districts is 133,575 acres. And the estimated value of the claims in these seven districts is \$44,347,520. The number of machines employed in alluvial mining are 441 steam engines, 1887 pumping machines, 298 whims, 320 whips, 261 cradles, 19.346 water-wheels, 643 stamps crushing cement. And the number employed in quartz mining are 002 steam engines, 66 crushing machines, 5997 stamps, 512 whims, 436 whips. And the value of all the mining plant in Victoria is estimated at \$10,752,160.

"The number of men engaged in mining in Victoria in 1851 was 19,300. The largest num-ter in 1860, 108,562; and the number in 1868 was 64.658

"In 1857 there were 36 337 Chinamen working at the mines in Victoria. In 1808 the number was reduced to 15,300. The remainder have nearly all returned to their native land. Only 56 of the 15,300 are working at the quartz mines, the balance are working on the alluvial mines

"The number of gold mining companies is 2471; the number of shares in these companies is 7,421,492; and the nominal capital is \$122,-150,025. The average yield of quartz is only about 11 dwis. 12 37 grains to the ton. This is a small yield compared with California and the Pacific coast.

"In 1852 the average earnings of miners were *1310; in 1862 it fell to \$336; in 1863 the average stose to \$520 per man per annum. This will give our readers a bird's-eye view of the mining operations of the Australian colonies, with which we are coming into such close com-mercial intersection by mercial in the such close commercial intercourse by means of the line of mail steamers, and as soon as this line is put on a permanent and satisfactory basis, our intimacy is likely to grow still more rapidly and extensively,"

NATIONAL BANKS PROSECUTED.

Proceedings Against the National IShoe and Leather Bank and the Central National Bank.

United States District Attorney Davis having become satisfied that some of the national banks in this city had made incorrect returns of their dividends to the collectors in their respectheir dividends to the collectors in their respec-tive districts, an investigation ensued, and the District Attorney believes that he has suffi-clent evidence to show that such returns have been made from at least two banks—the Na-tional Shoe and Leather and the Central Na-tional—and he has determined to prosecute them in order to recover penalties and the diffe-rences between the tax paid on the amounts returned and the amounts that should have been returned. returned.

Assistant District Attorney Emerson is pre-paring the cases for trial in the United States District Court, and it is probable that they will soon come to a hearing. The penalties in each case amount to about \$11,000, but it will be necessary to examine the books of the banks to ascertain the true amounts of dividends, and perhaps in addition to take the testimony of the bank officials .- N. Y. Post, last evening.

is rich and powerful he has more friends than before, and some disinterested ones among them paid \$15,500 for a diamond, which they gave him on Christmas. The Jewelers' Circular calls it, "without doubt, the finest diamond in this country," and says :--

About the year 1602 an agent of the celebrated diamond house of Giorami Ricardo, of Vienna, discovered this jewel in an ancient city in the Interior of India, and with much difficulty for-warded it to his house in Vienna. At this time the stone weighed 21½ carats, and was cut on the face only, as was the enstom in those days, which were before the art of diamond-cutting had reached anything like the perfection of modern times. Thinking, therefore, to enhance both its beauty and its value, Sig. Ricardo set his most skilful lapidaries to work upon it, and in the year 1611 it was delivered in a perfect state, and thus acquired an entirely new charstate, and thus acquired an entirely new char-acter of quality and splendor. If it were beau-tiful before, it was now glorious beyond the reach of words to describe it. The cutting, however, reduced its weight to 16% carats, and, notwithstanding the skill and care bestowed upon it, there was a flaw near the edge of it, although it was perceptible only to connoissenrs. In this state it was sold to a certain Russian nobleman who had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Russian Court, and was exiled to Siberia in consequence. He carried the jewel with him in his weary journey and long imprisonment. It stood him in good stead, however, at last, for it helped to secure his freedom, although in what manner does not transpire. In 1725 the diamond passed into the hands of a Freuch marguts, who was a person in high favor at the French Court. So he kept it until he mysteriously vanished and was lost sight of for some time. But presently Baden Baden there appeared at the gambling tables this distinguished nobleman. After gam-bling all his other property, he staked this diamond and lost, and then drew his pistol and

blew out his brains. In the year 1741, after once more passing into the possession of a Russian, it turned up again in Paris, and was this time owned by a celebrated dealer, who put a fabulous price upon it, notwithstanding which he sold it to a French noble, who bought it as a present for one of the court beauties. It remained in France until 1792, and then travelled to Eugland, when it was discovered that the edges were slightly broken and chipped. It was in-closed, however, in an elaborate setting, and worn in a bracelet upon the arm of a beautiful woman, when short sleeves were in fashion, and it had room and leisure to show off its spiendor and the loveliness of the lady's arm to supreme and the loveliness of the lady's arm to supreme advantage. In 1813 it again changed hands, and was bought by one of the richest baronets in Eugland, who wore it in a ring on the first fluger, as was then the fashion of gentlemen of distinction. It con-tinued in this form until the year 1849, when it was recut and the flaw mentioned before removed, during the process of which it was moved, during the process of which it was reduced to its present size, namely, 9% carats. It was nearly two years in hand belore the final touches were put to it, which made it the most perfect, beautiful, and brilliant gem of its size in the world. It was now sold once more to a French nobleman, who presented it to his bride at the wedding feast, and the lady's family held it until the breaking out of the present was it until the breaking out of the present war, when the cruel necessities compelled the sale of it agaly.

-A route for a ship canal has been surveyed -A route for a snip canal has book surveyed from Suisoon Bay to Stockton, California, through the valley of San Joaquin. -Patrick McGinnis, an insane man, starved himself to death in the Alixan Brothers' Hos-

pital in Chicago on Wednesday night.

-The argument on the motion for a new trial of Rulloff, convicted of murder at Bing-hamton, hegan in Albany on Wednesday. -The President, Vice-President, General Akerman, and General Sherman were present at the Wisconsin levee in Washington on Wednesday evening.

-According to a statistical report submitted to the Legislature, there were 6002 marriages, 20,738 births, and 10,700 deaths recorded in New Jersey during 1870. The marriage registry is incomplete

-The Masonic fraternity of Cleveland purpose building a temple in that city. An associa-tion has been formed, with \$250,000 capital, in shaves of \$50 each, and most of the stock mas already been subscribed.

now expected daily.

A Letter from Prince Napoleon

explicitly denies that the Prince ever offered himself to Bismarck as the successor of the Emperor.

Prospects of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The special correspondent of the London Times at Berlin telegraphs that if peace is not concluded prior to the assemblage of the German Diet the Emperor will probably remain at Versailles, and the meeting of Parliament be postponed.

The Emperor Ill with Rheamatism.

The Versailles correspondent of the London Telegraph says Emperor William is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Germans on the Loire.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- It is stated that the German troops are concentrating in large numbers on the Loire.

Announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by the German troops should be found necessary, General Falkenstein will be designated Governor.

The Prussians Have Demanded 300,000 francs from the town of Bernay, in the Department of Eure, under threat of bombardment.

The Germans

Continue to Levy Contributions

in Normandy, despite the armistice. BUCHAREST, Feb. 16.

The Roumanian Senate

voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion towards Prince Charles, and entire co-operation in the acts of the Government. Greek minister of War.

ATHENS, Feb. 16 .- Cunelewsky has been appointed Greek Minister of War.

Lust Night's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16-4-30 P. M.-Cotton closed duil; middling uplands, 7%; do. Orleans, 7%@

124 d. Sales of cotton on a ship named loading in New Orieans at 7% d. for middling Orleans. A so, sales on ship named at Charleston or Savannah at 7% d., March or April delivery in Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fires in Trey. THOY, Feb. 17 .- Two fires occurred here last

night. J. C. Moore & Brother, stove and furnishing goods business; loss about \$5000; insurance \$2500. Three tenement-honses belonging to Mrs. Martin Daley, corner of Madison and Fourth streets, were burned. Loss about \$7000; fully insured.

Further Particulars of the Accident to the Montreal Express Train. TROY, Feb. 16. - The Montreal express train,

which left New York at 4 P. M., ran off the track between that city and Albany to-night about 10 P. M. A broken rail threw the train from the track, and after running about twenty rods upon the ties, the rear coach swung against the embankment on the right and became detached. Meantime the tender had become uncoupled from the baggage-car, and that car and the palace-car tumbled down into the ravine. The palace-car immediately took fire from the gasoline on boards and both cars were burned up. The passengers, however, escaped through the windows. Alfred fillyard, of Penn-ylvania. upon returning into the car for his baggage, was severely burned about the head and neck, but not fatally. Others were burned, but not seri-

Cusiy. The mains and howkeys and Sieck Market. New York Morey and Sieck Market. New York, Feb. 11.—Stocks steady. Money. 425 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-205, 1862, coupon, 1119; do, 1964, do, 1105; do, 1865, do, 1105; do, 1865, new, 1095; do, 1867, 1095; do, 1865, 1105; do, 1865, new, 1095; do, 1867, 1095; do, 1865, 1105; 10-403, 1105; Virginis 68, new, 605; Minsouri 6a, 805; Caniton Co., 72%; Cumberiand preferred, 29; New York Central and Hudson River, 945; Erie, 215; Reading, 995; Adams Express, 675; Min-chigan Confral, 1175; Michigan Southern, 945; Hinois Central, 1853; Oleveland and Pittsbarg, 1645; Chicago and Hock Island, 1065; Pittsburg 1645; Chicago and Hock Island, 1065; Pittsburg PLIFE WAYER, WO; WORGER USIOR

seduced and then abandoned her. She is now in custody in this city.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Advices which have been received at this

Ratiroads and the Miners

Strikes Ruinous to the Vrade. The Reading Railroad is understood to take

the position that these continued strikes are

becoming ruinous to the trade, and are origi-

nated and urged from trivial causes, and tha-

unless they and other transporting companies

take some bold and decided stand, the whole

business will be at the mercy of the association.

which, while it purports to be for benevolent

purposes, is really a gigantic working monopoly.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Confingration in Brunswick, Me.

BRUNSWICK, Feb. 17 .- An extensive and dis-

astrous conflagration occurred here this morn-

ing. Two saw-mills, two sash and blind facto-

ries, a flouring mill, woollen mill, and several

smaller manufactories were totally destroyed.

together with a portion of the toll-bridge which

connects this place with Topsham. A large

numper of mechanics and laborers are deprived

FROM THE WEST.

Murder by a Girl.

Cliff House, Rocky River, was shot and killed

last night by a German girl named Fanny

Draser. The girl charges Fish with having

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17 .- Major Fish, of the

of employment by the disaster.

average but \$9 25 per week.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.

SAN DOMINGO.

Letter from Dr. Vinton to President Grant. TRINITY PARISH, NEW YORK, CLERGY ROOMS, TRINITY CHURCH, Feb. 3, 1871 .- My Dear General: -I have just returned from Nassau, N. P., where I escorted Mrs. Vinton for health, leaving her there for the winter and spring months. This voyage has occasioned reflections and conversations on the question of acquiring San Domingo Island as a sanitarium. The universal wish of the Americans at Nassau was for a resort on Ameircan soll in the West Indies for the benefit of invalids, expressed in a longing for the success of your efforts to secure the Island of San Domingo. But this motive is secondary to the great political and commercial advantages. In conversiog with her Britannic Majesty's Governor (Walker) of Nassau, he said to me that he earnestly hoped that the United States would secure the Island of San Domingo for the twofold reason-First-That our civilization and culture would redeem the society of the West Indies, and,

Second-That the soll and productions of that island, surpassing those of any other, not excepting Cubs, would enrich our country beyond any cost that its acquisition would demand. Governor Walker has been forty-one years in the West Indies, and is about to return home to enjoy retirement on his pension. His eulogy on San Domingo was gualified. Another view of the importance of securing the island was suggested by a talk with an intelli gent sea captain, with the chart before us, with soundings, etc. He pointed out that, supposing the ship canal be made through the Isthmus of Panama, the direct route from Asia to Europe must be through the channels on either side of San Domingo, which accordingly must become the great entrepot between these quarters of the world.

I beg you to examine the chart with this vie w, and it will strike you forcibly that an island so rich, so fertile, so badly ruled, and so carelessly cultivated will certainly fall into the hands of some people of the Caucasian race, of some government wise enough to hold it. 1 wish my old friend and school-mate at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mr. Summate at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mr. Sum-ner, would cease to oppose the measures set on foot by the President and Congress, and see the matter with the cycs which have revealed to me the im-mense importance of obtaining San Domingo; and in this hope and opinion I feel assured the masses of our feliow-citizens, who are not blinded by party nor by ignorance, coincide. I pray that God's blessing may prosper your plans in this regard for the baselit of universal one the

in this regard for the benefit of universal man, the good of our dear country, and the happiness of the inhabitants of the island. I remain, dear General, yours faithfully.

FRANCIS VINTON. To his Excellency President Grant.

THE SUFFERING IN FRANCE.

The "Supply" to Convey the United States stores-Mr. Stewart's Gift.

The United States storeship Supply, which has been ordered to be fitted out with the least has been ordered to be utted out with the least possible delay to carry provisions from this country to the starving French, will, it is ex-pected, be ready for sea, at New York, in about two weeks, Commander Braine, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, having employed his whole torce in making new sails for the ship,

and in preparing her general outfit. The Supply will most probably be loaded at the navy yard to save time, and all the necessary arrangements for so doing will be made between Rear-Admiral Smith, commandant at the yard, and the committees of the Chamber of

the yard, and the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange. The Supply was purchased in Boston in 1846. During the Mexican war she carried provisions to the squadron operating at Vera Cruz. She has been twice to the East Indies, and carried Commander Lynch's expedition to the Dead Sea. At that time she was commanded by Lieutenant

At that time she was commanded by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Porter. Six months ago she returned from Europe, whither she had been with a cargo of provisions for the European squadron, and was laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Supply is a stout live-oak ship, of 547 tons burthen, is capable of carrying about 4000 barrols, and is noted for her see roing qualities.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Circus Men in Court.

District Court No. 2-Judge Stroud. Joseph Cameroni vs. Gardner & Forepaugh. In this case the plaintiff alleged that at the instance of the defendants he raised a band of seven musicians to travel with their circus, and he enforced with his to travel with their circus, and he enforced with his band into their service at \$435 per month, he having the contract and being the responsible man, while he employed a man named Varigil as leader. He started out with them last spring, and served them through the East and Aest until they were sold out at Lancaster by the sheriff in August: but they did not pay him from June up to the end of the season, and therefore he sued to recover.

to the end of the season, and therefore at a det a recover. The defense a leged that in June, while the com-pany was in New York State, the plaintiff and his brother attacked the leader, Varight, with knives, and treated him in such a way that he refused to play with them any longer. An understanding was then had with plaintiff by which he agreed to resign then had with plaintiff by which he agreed to resign control of the band and to play as a simple musiciao, while they employed a man named Sexton to take his place, and, therefore they argue they ove him nothing. On trial.

Fight

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. Patrick Magnire is being tried to-day upon the charge of assault and battery upon John F. Christie. There was a bargain about a cow, and the money was paid; then a dispute arose, and Unristie's head was pretty soundly clubbed; he says Maguire did it, who has run away. The case was begun yesterday, and had not yet been concluded.

Dr. Reid.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Passon. To-day was fixed for the argument of the motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. O. W. Reis, who was convicted last March of performing a criminal surgical operation, and the District Attorney was present ready to proceed, but owing to the indispa-tition of the prisoner's councal the case wont over sition of the prisoner's counsel the case went over. Twenty-six reasons are assigned why a new trial should be granted.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

"The rate on call continued four to five per cont. according to the class of collaterals and granding of borrowers.

borrowers. "Prime commercial paper is in request at 6% %? per cent, discouot. "Foreign excharge was firmer on the basis of 199% for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110% (s) 110% for sight bills. "The gold market was restive and unsettled, and the price moved frequently on a light business. Farly reports had is that the Bank of England would raise their rate of discourt, owing to a drain of Early reports had is that the Bank of England would raise their rate of discourd, owing to a drain of poncy from London to the continent, and the bears,' who became trightened, began covering, with the result of putting gold from 11115 to 1115. When it was found that the Bank of England had not raised the rate the market wont down to 110%. The Government sold a million of gold at the Sol-Treasury at 111 beatings. The amount hid for was \$2,245,000, in sixteen proposals, at prices ranging from 11055 to 11 '35. "The Government that has not as yet recovered from the effects of the rocht movement which ad-

for the Enropean squadron, and was laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Supply is a stout live-oak ship, of 547 tons burthen, is capable of carrying about 4000 barrels, and is noted for her sea going qualities. Mr. A. T. Stewart has announced his purpose of aending five thousand barrels of flour to France, to be distributed among the sufferers. Mr. Stewart will send his munificent contribu-tion as soon as a suitable vessel can be secured.

ously. The mai's and baggage were all saved.