TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The bill apportioning the taxes of the Austrian empire has been signed by the Emperor.

GEN. WM. A. PETRIKIN, a prominent citizen of Mobile, Ala., died yesterday.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has sailed from Baltimore for New Orleans.

Mr. C. A. Dana has purchased the *Sun* newspaper of New York. $175,000.

An incendiary fire at Vicksburg on Thursday night destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

The Robert Block and Western Telegraph Office, in Carondelet, New York, were burned yesterday. Loss, $75,000.

WILL WHITE's counterfeit $10 notes on the National Bank of Commerce, of New York city, are circulating in Boston.

A SCHEME of Canadian volunteer officers have left Montreal to join the Papal army. A recruiting office is established in Rome for the Pope.

THREE thousand rations were issued by the Freedmen's Bureau in Richmond, Va., yesterday, to destitute whites and negroes.

EDGAR CAMERON, Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator by the California Legislature, in joint convention, yesterday.

A DESPATCH from Newcastle-on-Tyne states that a great fire was raging there yesterday afternoon.

It is said that the Grand Duke of Baden will abdicate, and leave the Duchy free to join the North German Confederation.

ANOTHER batch of Fenians were arrested yesterday in London. Troops were also hastily sent off to Portsmouth by a special train.

An inquest on the recent explosion at Clerkenwell has resulted in a verdict charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Mullaney, prisoners, in having caused the explosion.

The French Senate is considering the bill for the reorganization of the army. Its advocates think it necessary by reason of the threatening look of affairs in Germany and Italy.

A MTG. of rights containing a clause making Alsgamous to the United States permanent to that due the State, has been reported in the Virginia Convention. The Convention has adjourned until the 2d of January.

The Georgia Convention has passed an ordinance levying a tax of one sixteenth of one per cent. for educational purposes, and has ordered the State Treasurer to advance $40,000 to its disbursing officer.

GENERAL HANCOCK has revoked an order of General Mower, removing certain Judges and Clerks of Election in Louisiana, "where order had previously been suspended by orders from Washington."

THE Cumberland County Pa., Poor House fell down on Thursday night, and was damaged to the amount of $2,500. Three persons were injured to death—an old man and two boys, who were chained to the floor, being literally roasted alive.

The Louisiana Convention has adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass a law ordering the sale of the public lands in tracts of not more than one hundred, nor less than five acres, and prohibiting the sale of more than one tract to one person or corporation.

A REVOLUTION has broken out in Yucatan against Governor Cepida, who has been deposed and a new Governor appointed in his place. The revolutionists have signified their adhesion to power by imposing a forced loan upon the inhabitants.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House, transmitted to that body yesterday a communication showing the amount of tax collected on distilled spirits, from which it appears that in 1863 the revenue, in round numbers, was $3,250,000; in 1864, $28,500,000; in 1865, $16,000,000; in 1866, $20,000,000, and in 1867, $28,300,000.

The trial of Mayor Horton, of Mobile, for a violation of the United States oath, in the case of Charles Johnson, a negro, was concluded yesterday. The oath bill of December 2d, 1862, for the illegal banishment of said Johnson from the city. The case was tried only a few days before Judge Busteed, in the United States District Court, being a precedent case, and provoked considerable discussion and interest among the people. It is regarded as a fair test of the protection afforded by the bill, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

A Mysterious Affair in Memphis—An Unexplained Disappearance of Money.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, November 30.]

For a week past the widow Pedigo, of De Soto street, between Vance and Elliott, has been terribly excited over a series of mysterious circumstances so mysterious in their nature as to amaze and mystify the whole neighborhood. The particular locality affected is that occupied by Mr. De Soto street, at present occupied by Mr. Thompson, who owns and runs several furniture cars. Somewhere about a week ago, the people occupying the house were startled by a sudden or loud knocks on the outside or front door. The family were scattered at the time, and on inquiry no inquiries were made that night, save the opening of the door to see who was knocking so loudly.

No person being visible now, it was supposed to have been a random boy, playing knock-a-ring, and so the family went to sleep again, and were disturbed till morning. On the second night, about 11 o'clock, the same knockings were heard, only more emphatic and more loud than before; the knockings this time, it was apparently from the outside, and the family were afraid to go to the door. Some persons connected with the family went up stairs, where a full view of the door could be obtained, but although the peal of knocks still continued, no visible cause could be seen. After a while they retired down and the family went to sleep, but about two hours after the first alarm came again the knocks pealed forth, nearer, clearer, and more cheerily than before. A gentleman before went to the door, but not a living creature could be seen, and no reasonable hypothesis could be given to account for this unusual proceeding. A man was stationed on a second-story window, who, from his position, could see the door, and no one could approach it unseen. He had not been at his post more than half an hour, when the knocks recommenced, and more, the crash, went pane after pane of glass until seven more were broken, and nothing, so far as he was done—not even a pebble, as large as a pea could be found among the splintered glass. The family were now seriously alarmed and began to consult with each other and with their friends, to arrive, if possible, at an explanation of this annoying mystery. Without arriving at any definite conclusion they all retired, and were not disturbed again that night. On the third night the same scenes were repeated, three panes of glass being broken, and all the earlier ones containing milk overturned, and their contents spilled. The "spirit," or whatever else it was, did not confine itself with overturning the jars, but it broke them into pieces, not one being left whole. Subdued with the misfortune of the night, the third night, it retired, and allowed the persecuted family to enjoy sleep for the rest of the night, if they could. On the fourth night a young man was employed to watch the door. He placed his bed close to a large safe near by holding the tableware and china belonging to the family. In about an hour he awoke the family, and told them he had fallen asleep, and that he had had a dream. He stated that he had dreamed that the safe near which he had been sleeping had been overturned on him by three men, and that he had been covered with the debris which fell from it, and that it had awakened him. He concluded by asking some of the family to sit up and watch with him. The young man then left, moved his bed two feet from the safe, and the doors of the connecting chambers being closed, and the lights having been extinguished, in about twenty minutes after he had again laid down, the safe was lifted up and violently hurled down, the fall its contents almost entirely broken. The family, now nearly paralyzed with fear, moved about in momentary dread of something still more terrible to come, and, pale with terror and anxiety, it was concluded to summon in the neighbors, among whom was Dr. Wasson, one of our well-known dentists. He was asked to stay in the house all night and sit with the family company. He consented to do so, and sat for his receiver, and he also laid down. At this time there were two or three young men in the room who had come to see what was going on. The lights having been extinguished after the disturbance, about a pair of boots, on either end of the mantel piece—were hurled to the floor with a broken leg, a thousand pieces. At the same time, all the parties in the room being wide awake, but before a lamp could be lighted, the top of a brush box was taken from the mantel and thrown with fearful force into the opposite corner of the room, striking a large vase, which was shivered entirely demolishing it. This occurred about 11 o'clock. The people in the house, and many of the neighbors had by this time become thoroughly alarmed at the idea that they were being treated to an unasked display of spirit rappings, and they accordingly determined to investigate the matter on that line. They accordingly sent possession for Mr. Pardow, a gentleman of much note among the believers of spiritualism in this city, who went for a celebrated medium of the tribe, who, like the Witch of Endor, was at our command, and the unruly visitant from the other world was so mollified that he at last consented to shake hands with Mr. and Mrs. Pedigo. A great deal of explanations took place, and questions pro and con were asked and answered on both sides, and at length a treaty of peace was concluded between the impalpable on the one side, and the medium and Mr. Pedigo on the other, that the spirit would cease its knocking freaks on condition that a certain sum of money was paid to his wife, within the period of two months. This was agreed to, and the spirit was escorted, at least for a time, out of the house. We are informed that the damage sustained by Mr. Thompson, from these visitations will not fall far short of $200. This is one of the most singular affairs which we have ever been called upon to detail, and though not believing in the spiritual theory of the matter, still we cannot deny the fact that it is most mysterious, and the mystery should be unravelled, if possible. It looks like mortal mischief, and the perpetrator should be broken from the house; but how to accomplish the overturning of the safe, when the people on watch were wide awake and on the alert, we are at a loss to determine. We fully appreciate the fact that the story appears incredible, but we give it as it was given to us, and people who are skeptical in regard to the matter can fully satisfy themselves for have personally given a sufficiency of data for all such purposes.

Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Honolulu Gazette, Nov. 16.]

Letters received at the Foreign Office by the last mail from Kanagawa give a favorable account of the negotiations for the congress by E. Van Reed, His Majesty's Consul-General, with the Japanese Government. These negotiations have in view the placing of Hawaiian products on the same footing in Japan, as we now place those of the Tycoon to those of England, France and the United States. The convention entered into last year. This convention, if ratified, and also the regulations which shall govern imports into Japan, from the nations which are parties to that instrument, and places goods on a more advantageous footing than those nations which have no commercial treaty.

The necessary documents sent to Mr. Van Reed, some months since, were supposed to have miscarried, but finally arrived safely, and Gen. Van Valkenburg, the American Resident of the United States at Yeddo, is lending all the assistance in his power to expedite the negotiations and assist the Hawaiian Plenipotentiary.

His Majesty was in the islands of the Tycoon, and there was a reasonable prospect that it would be dismissed during the month of September, and made ready to transmit to His Majesty for ratification immediately.

Orders had been issued by the Japanese government to have a man-of-war in readiness early in October to proceed to Honolulu, with officers on board having charge of the treaty. We may, therefore, shortly expect the novelty of seeing a Japanese man-of-war at anchor in our harbor, and assume very relations with the people who have secluded themselves for centuries from the civilized world, and commercial relations with those who have long desired to visit them. It is possible, that if the various objects of his mission are terminated by that time, that Lt. C. Waterman, Esq., will return in the vessel. It will be remembered that he left San Francisco early in the 3d of September by the steamship Great Republic, and must have arrived at Kanagawa with his dispatches in the latter days of that month.

A Visit to the Great Glacier of New Zealand.

An English paper has an account of a visit paid recently by the chief officers of the Geological Department to the great glacier on the eastern side of Mount Cook. The base of the glacier, which is but thirteen miles from the sea, is but a little wide. Neither does the immense field of snow which feeds it is visible from the river until within a quarter of a mile of it, when the stupendous mass of snow and ice at once breaks upon the view. Below the glacier the ice-stream extends for several hundred yards, consisting of *débris* of the rock, twenty feet deep, underlaid by ice and snow, through which the river rushes in a roaring torrent. Above with age. He obtained a room in a tenement house, and a charitable lady ministered to his wants. Almost every day for one man would beg in the streets and with such success, that he not frequently retired to his hovel with well-filled pockets. About a week ago the miser disappeared from sight. After the lapse of several days, the landlord who had allowed Nowlt to occupy his room, concluded to burst open the door, supposing he would find the corpse of the miser. In one corner of the room, on a little pallet of straw, by the dead body, the bony fingers clutching a bank deposit of $700, whilst scattered about him upon the floor lay notes, bonds, deeds and bank-books, and it was evident that the wretch had died in a struggle counting his hoarded wealth. The scene could not have been more dramatic if presented upon the stage. The ghastly, repulsive features, the tattered habit of the miser, and the wealth for which he bartered his soul lying around, formed a picture which not even our mimic scenes of the stage could rival in intense dramatic force. Large numbers visited the apartment to gaze upon the sight surrounded by his wealth. But, as if in mockery of the life he led, the money lot by the old wretch secured him a decent burial, and he went down to the grave attired more respectably than he had ever before worn alive. Kind hands, forgetful of the past, laid him tenderly away in the tomb, there to sleep in oblivion until the last great trump shall sound, and he shall then learn whether the treasures of earth are counted among the treasures of heaven.

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1867.—SPANISH CEDAR.—FIRST AND SECOND QUALITY.—Spanish Cedar, 4-4 and 5-4 for sale, cheap, at the Seventh and Germantown streets. Spanish Cedar Pattern Boards, Seventh and Germantown streets.

1867.—SPANISH CEDAR.—BOARDS AND PLANK, CHOICE PATTERN BOARDS, 4-4 AND 5-4 CLEAR AND FIRST COMMON, 16 feet long 44 inches wide. SPANISH CEDAR SCANTLING. No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

1867.—SCANTLING, BUILDING SCANTLING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! 4-4 CLEAR PINE FLOORING. 4-4 COMMON PINE FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 4-4 BEST ROOFING BOARDS. 4-4 ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. 4-4 WALNUT BOARDS. 4-4 BEST BOARDS. 4-4 BEST SHINGLES. 1867 SCANTLING. 1867 SCANTLING. 1867 SCANTLING. SAWED TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE. FRANCIS SCHOFIELD, No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT BOARDS. LARGE STOCK—SEASONED. 1867. CHEAP LUMBER. 1867. CHEAP LUMBER. CHARLES MAYLIN, 1867 Ridge avenue.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS. 1867. 1867. 1867