BUSINESS NOTICES.

Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing Ready made—Finest assortment in the city; also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

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Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person a large amount of iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system. no30-6t.

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Pianos, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 722 Arch street. Established 1823. 1y29 w s mtf§

STEINWAY'S PIANOS RECEIVED THE highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report, at the Wareroom of BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 Chestnut street. se11-tf

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition. DUTTON'S Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street. se21,tf§

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, November 30, 1868.

THE PANIC AT CONCERT HALL.

During Miss Kellogg's concert at Concert Hall, on Saturday afternoon, a quantity of smoke found its way into the room from the store below, where a fire was being kindled in a stove, the pipe of which was out of order. The crowded audience was at once thrown into the wildest confusion, grown men and women behaving like children or idiots, screaming, struggling, crying, shouting, doing everything but the one proper thing to be done on such occasions, namely, to sit still, to ascertain if there is any danger, and then to move out quietly and orderly, which can always be done if people will exercise a little coolness and common-sense. There were men and women in Concert Hall on Saturday, who behaved as grown people should, and who did much to allay the needless alarm; but a very large number, a majority being women, lost all presence of mind, and rushed for the doors, crazy with excitement and fright. The attendants, knowing that there was no danger in the Hall, very prudently closed the doors, and so prevented the accidents and probable loss of life that would have resulted from a stampede on the stair-ways. The whole panic was over in a few minutes, the audience subsided, and the concert went on. At its close there was a general restoration of opera-glasses, muffs, fans, handkerchiefs and other valuables which had been thrown away in every direction, for some subtle reason, known only to the cultivated female mind,—possibly from an instinctive impulse that it would afford an opportunity and excuse for replacing them with the very latest styles.

It is generally unavailing to reason with a panic-stricken crowd; but now that their fright is over and nobody is hurt, it may not be amiss to call attention to the folly of such proceedings as followed the alarm on Saturday afternoon. Concert Hall is by no means the best of our public buildings, in the matter of convenient exit. The currents of people converge, instead of diverging, as they approach the doors, and the stairways, while they are broad enough and of an easy grade, require four turns before reaching the street. The exit at the north end is not usually available for any sudden emergency, as it opens directly into the private dressing-room, and thence by a narrow stairway to the hall below. We do not see how any change could be made in the main exits; but the rear of the building could be very easily remodeled, so as to give two broad and straight stair-ways, opening directly on to the back street. This could be done, still leaving space for a convenient dressing-room, and without interfering materially with the value of the stores on the first floor.

But, taking Concert Hall just as it is, it certainly requires no very abstruse reasoning to convince any one that it can be emptied in a very few minutes, if people will keep their wits about them, and, if there is a necessity for it, move directly out, each for himself, not stopping to look for other people or to talk or to argue, but just moving briskly forward and opening the way for others by every one getting out of the way, himself and herself. If a fire were really to occur at Concert Hall, it would require much longer for it to get any considerable headway, than it would for the largest audience to leave the building, provided that men and women, instead of indulging in senseless shoutings and screamings, will gather themselves up and "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once." But the very first thing to do on all such occasions is to sit perfectly still,—and we know some very sensible women who did so on Saturday,—until it is ascertained whether there is any necessity for leaving the building.

WANTED—AN ORCHESTRA.

Metaphorically, a great many of the professional musicians in this city are engaged in the unprofitable work of amputating their own noses to gratify a foolish spite against their faces. A rivalry has sprung up between various organizations, and there is such mining and countermining, attack and retaliation, that the ultimate result is likely to be the defeat of part of the contestants, and the serious maiming of the others. It is a very singular but well established fact, that professors of harmony are nearly always lovers of discord. In this instance the antagonism of the two or three leading orchestral organizations in this city is the more lamentable and remarkable, because every consideration of interest—financial as well as professional—points to a union, as in the highest degree desirable and necessary. We should like to see a resolution of the discordant elements into harmonious accord, if for no other reason, because it would tend to the advancement of musical science in this city, and to the greater culture of our people. If the orchestral performers in this city, and the various societies and cliques to which they belong, could be induced to lay aside and forget the jealousies, animosities and piques which they cherish, and combine to form one grand musical association, it would benefit them directly in the pecuniary results of their performances, and indirectly by exciting fresh interest in musical culture among the people.

We need in this city a large and well-drilled orchestra, which shall be capable of giving every description of music in the best manner. Now, we have half a dozen enterprises in progress, in different places, at various times, and only one or two of these can possibly be completely successful. Besides these, there are many musicians who are not identified with any organization, but each of whom fiddles and toots upon his own individual responsibility for his bread and butter's sake, whenever opportunity offers. If all these organizations and individuals were consolidated into one powerful association, we should have a superb orchestra, which would win respect for its greatness, and which would be enabled to make its performances so attractive, that the profits would be larger than the aggregate gains of the separate societies and persons. Other cities have such associations, whose position is influential, and whose success increases with every year of their existence. We have accomplished musicians enough here to make our society one of the greatest and most proficient in the United States. It would prove advantageous to its members, by preventing rivalry and consequent depreciation of prices among individual players; such a society could dictate its own terms. It would give performers such practice as they could not obtain under any other circumstances, and it would give each man professional importance that the larger number could not possibly attain under any other circumstances. If the association was properly conducted, it would be enabled to collect a musical library that we badly need, but such as no smaller society could afford to procure at present. Every musician will recognize the immense advantages which would accrue to the profession from the presence of a valuable collection of musical works in this city. The society could give weekly or semi-weekly performances in the Academy of Music, and, under judicious direction, that magnificent building would be crowded upon every occasion. Now, under the dispensation of rival cliques, the musicians are scattered about in various good, bad and indifferent halls, and their times and seasons are as variable as the weather. The profits are all on the side of union; the disadvantages and losses remain with separation. When self interest as well as the demands of art point in the same direction, it is folly not to heed their warning, and choose that path.

Some hope has been entertained that the Philharmonic Society, recently organized, would lead the way, and work out this desirable reformation. It has hardly begun its operations yet, and it is not fair to prejudge it. But if it does not do this thing, or attempt to do it, it can be of no possible advantage to anybody; it will only add another to the existing rival organizations. We hope it has the higher aim; and that under its judicious dispensation,—and if not, then under some other,—we may soon have a huge consolidated orchestral organization in this city.

The Pollard tragedy, in its sequel, has brought out another trait of Southern chivalry that is worthy of notice. At an examination of the case before the Mayor of Richmond, on Saturday, the prisoner, James Grant, was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. Edward A. Pollard asked that this action of the mayor be reconsidered, on the ground that murder was not a bailable offence. He said he had witnesses to prove that an intermediate party had applied to his brother to suppress the article relating to Miss Grant; and that he had replied that he had no animosity against the Grant family, but the difficulties of the Pollard family, when females had been involved, had been thoroughly ventilated by the press, and that he had determined, whenever he came in possession of facts of the character of the article in question, to publish them. He, however, said that if Mr. Grant could adduce a refutation of the article, it should be published; also, that he would permit him to make any alteration in it he wished, no matter what it might be. The Mayor did not grant Pollard's request. But it is worth while, when reflecting on H. Rives Pollard's fate, to bear in mind his declaration, that because the Pollard difficulties about women were discussed by the press, he was determined to publish whatever rumors he heard about other women. His scandalous article about Miss Grant appears to have been false in many particulars; but in pursuance of his resolve about women in general, he published it, and his surviving brother pretends to justify it. This is the latest phase of Southern chivalry, and in view of it there are a good many who will think that Rives Pollard deserved to die as he did.

We do not propose to discuss Judge Brewster's interesting charge to the jury in the Haskell case. It is as remarkable for some of its omissions as it is for some of its positions; the most remarkable of the former being that of a fact within the judicial knowledge of the Court that a commission appointed by his Court last year, consisting of William B. Hanna, commissioner, and six jurors, William H. Kern, Lewis Elkin, William Vogdes, Wm. S. Poulson, Samuel P. Hancock and Frank S. Johnson, declared upon oath, "that, at the time of taking this inquisition, Ebenezer Haskell is a lunatic, and hath been so since the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. That he does not enjoy lucid intervals, and that at the time of his becoming a lunatic he was not seized or possessed of, or entitled to any lands and tenements, goods or chattels."

We desire, however, to call attention to, and to commend Judge Brewster's severe but well-merited rebuke of the assaults that have been made upon the worthy and accomplished physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, both by the absurd testimony that was dragged into the case by one or two witnesses and by others who joined in those most unjust attacks. Judge Brewster very properly says: "I need hardly disclaim any intention of reflecting upon the excellent physicians in charge of the hospital. They are deservedly in high repute here and elsewhere, and they had no part in any of these proceedings."

General Grant's annual report is a model of brevity, and yet it contains, within its one paragraph, three most important suggestions. He urges, once more, the transfer of the control of the Indian affairs to the War Department; he opposes the idea of reducing the number of troops in service at the West; and he declares that troops are still needed at the South. This last assertion is a practical contradiction of "the other Johnson's" recent declaration that there is no more risk of life and property in Texas than in any Northern State.

We trust that General Grant will maintain his delightful habit of brevity when he becomes President, and give us messages and other public documents of such length as the people will be glad to read, instead of those interminable productions which try the eyes and the temper of the public, and vex even the Job-like spirit of that model of all patience and long-suffering, the newspaper publisher.

THE LATE M. BERRYER, DEPUTY.

The death, at the ripe age of 78, of M. Berryer, Deputy from the Mouths-of-the-Rhone, is announced by cable. His re-election to the Corps Legislatif dates from 1863, when he obtained 14,425 votes out of 22,513. His decease occurred on Saturday.

His last public act was to identify himself with the Baudin subscription movement, by a letter to the *Electeur*, laconically defining the attitude of M. Baudin as a defender of existing order at the time of the coup d'état: this devastating little note ran as follows: "Monsieur,—On the 2d of December, 1851, I proposed and obtained from the National Assembly united at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, a decree declaring the dismissal and outlawry of the President of the Republic, inviting citizens to resistance against the violation of the law of which the President was guilty. This decree was made as public as possible in Paris. My colleague, M. Baudin, energetically obeyed the orders of the Assembly; he fell a victim to them, and I feel myself obliged to take part in the subscription which has been opened for the erection of an expiatory monument over his tomb.—Berryer."

M. Berryer was perhaps the sole liberal Deputy who was never called to order. For him the watchfulness of President Schneider and the alertness of the little silver bell had no terrors. The presidential sheep-dogs never cared to expose themselves in conflict with him. His repartees were endured where two words from Jules Favre would have brought down the warning. He was too weighty an influence. If called to order, he would probably have bowed and sat down without a word, in such a way as to cover the president and his bell with confusion. A gesture or a smile would have been his revenge; he had even a manner of turning his glasses in his fingers, which was more eloquent than any retort. There was but one combatant of his size in the Chamber, M. Rouher; even with him he occasionally measured his most terrible weapon, that of going to sleep in disdain; he would say, "Let us be serious, Monsieur le Ministre,"—and the tone was such as to render serious indeed all the Ministers of the globe. The Berryer of latter days was of the same stuff as the Berryer who lacerated the judges of Marshal Ney, and who successfully and valiantly defended Cambronne; the lion grew old, but it was always the lion still; the strokes *à la* Mirabeau were multiplied formerly—they were economized of late; but it was laziness and contempt rather than old age. To the old battle ardor succeeded an immense ennui, an immense disdain, and sometimes an immense slumbrousness. When discussions were lengthening, when masses of little men were stretching themselves to arrange masses of little laws, he would leave the hall or else take a nap, occasionally passing his tongue over his firm lips while waiting for an adversary worthy of him. But his talon was recognized on adequate occasions, as when, during the present year's session, he quite gutted M. Delesvaux: or when, during the late confused battle over the magistracy, M. Baroche declared himself "rent to the heart" by his attack. "Your magistrates! do you want me to tell you what you have made out of our magistrates?"—and the representatives shook on the dexter benches, and there was shuddering behind the presidential tribune; and when he spoke of Guizot, that grand old man, poor and lonely after having held in his hands that France which others had scandalously used to swell their fortunes—then a striking silence spread over the benches, and breaths were held before that noble relic glorifying another ruin, the voice of eighty years teaching the men of another age with lessons from the tomb. Then in that terrible combat last December for Rome and the Pope, it was Thiers who had the last word, but it was Berryer who arranged the compromise. "I dictated, Rouher recited," he said, paraphrasing a celebrated proverb.

Berryer's tremendous retorts, and grand attitudes, and petrifying effects, have been accused of theatrical calculation and prevision. But his grandest repartees were the provocation of the moment. A natural orator, he was endowed with that magnetism which is the instinct, the very self, of the persuader of men. This sacred flame is now quenched in the tomb, and the historian will begin to appreciate the value of its occasional flashes.

The biography of M. Berryer covers the whole question and history of Napoleonism. During the first Revolution his sympathies were temperately royalist, and he hailed the Restoration with satisfaction. His balance and moderation, however, were never disturbed, and one of his celebrated *mots* was enunciated while pleading, in his capacity as advocate, against the violence of the ultra-royalists of that epoch: "It is a shame for the conquerors," said he, "to save the wounded from the battle-field in order to carry them to the scaffold." The difficult pathway of Legitimism, during the clashings of opinion that followed Waterloo, drew him sometimes into what would seem inconsistencies to those who did not comprehend his lode-star. In his extreme opposition to the monarchy of July he sometimes seemed the advocate of revolution; Guizot, in 1835, accused him of being "cynically revolutionary." "There is something more disgraceful than revolutionary cynicism," said Berryer; "it is the cynicism of apostacy." His first nomination for the Department of Mouths-of-the-Rhone was in 1848; his majority at his reëlection in 1863 we have given above. The secret of his politics since the coup d'état has been his desire to fuse the two branches of the Bourbon family.

In M. Berryer, the Opposition loses one of its finest and most respectable supporters. Thiers alone remains, of the handful of statesmen who oppose the Empire without being radical. At the same time, the Paris bar mourns in his person one of its most eloquent and brilliant practitioners.

HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BEDSTEAD. It has the appearance of a Parlor Sofa, with spring back and pillows, and yet in less than one minute's time, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, complete. It is, without doubt the handsomest and most durable Sofa Bed now in use. For sale at the Cabinet manufactory of H. F. HOVER, Owner and Sole Manufacturer, No. 230 South Second street. oc28-3m4p

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 1731 CHESTNUT STREET, and 213 LODGE STREET, Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished. fe27tf

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office. oc6 tfrp

SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TREBLE PLATED SPOONS and Forks of the best quality of German Silver known to the trade as Albata Metal, or "Nickel Silver," for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

TURK WAFFLES.—A REVOLVING WAFFLE Iron, for making thick waffles (an article frequently quite difficult), with other styles of Waffle Irons, is offered for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

FOR A LAD AT A BOARDING SCHOOL, OR RESIDENT in the country, a seasonable gift would be one of our strongly-made Coasting Sleds, or a pair of Skates TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street below Ninth, Philadelphia.

GENTS' HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS. Medium, fine and extra fine qualities at low prices. Gents' double-stitched Kid Gloves. all the new colors. Gents (Young Gents' sizes 7¼ to 8) double-stitched Kid Gloves. Gents' and Cadets' sized Dog Skin and Beaver Gloves of the best qualities, imported direct and for sale at retail by GEORGE W. VOGEL, 1016 Chestnut street. 4n30-6t,rp§

CLOTHING.

By arrangement with Executors, OUR ENTIRE STOCK is now to BE SOLD OUT at Accommodating Prices. WANAMAKER & BROWN. ☞ See other advertisements

FALL GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY, TAILOR, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

Buckwheat Cakes for Breakfast.

Hark! Hark! Hark!
'Tis the sound of the breakfast bell,
The tinkle we love so well!
For it tells of the cakes,
Which Biddy bakes
Of elegant buckwheat flour.
And we hurry to eat
Such a luscious treat,
Fit for a king to devour.
The griddle she's greasin',
The cakes are in season,
The savory odor's bewitching.
They're crisp and they're brown,
And we swallow them down,
As fast as they come from the kitchen.
Oh! happy are we,
As soon as we see
The smoking hot buckwheat cakes.
Right hot from the fire,
And we truly desire
To eat them as fast as she bakes.

Truly, the cakes constitute an appetizing dish. But what would a man do with a barrel of buckwheat cakes, if he had no clothes? Better have clothes and no cakes, than cakes and no clothes. But, mind you, beloved fellow-citizens, one of the advantages of dealing at Rockhill & Wilson's is, that they sell clothes so cheap, that on every suit you buy, you can save money enough to keep your family in buckwheat cakes for a month.

Try our clothes! the cheapest! the best! the most elegant.

No more till next time.

From your friends and fellow-citizens,

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall, 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In addition, we have, in Second Story, a WELL-ORGANIZED Tailor department for ordered Men's Clothing. ☞ Note—$30,000 uncut Woolens to select from.

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"MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL. CONSTANTLY ON HAND Mountain and Sterling BUCKWHEAT MEAL, In bags and half barrels—warranted superior to any other in the market. GEO. F. ZEHNDER, Fourth and Vine, SOLE AGENT. oc28 w f m tja2

FAMILY FLOUR. In Lots to suit GROCERS, or by the single Barrel, For Sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS. 1230 MARKET STREET. se26 3m4p

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FINE PRUNES FOR THE TABLE, Just in Store a New Invoice of Fine Large FRENCH PRUNES, Imported direct from James Violett & Co., Bordeaux. In Small and Large Glass Jars or by the Single Pound. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts. no2

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HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, NO. 812 Vine street. All goods made of the best materials and warranted. Hoop Skirts repaired. no7 3mrp E. BAYLEY.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce Streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250,000 to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ja8,tfrp

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Magazin des Modes, 1014 WALNUT STREET. For the better convenience of her Patrons, Mrs. PROCTOR has REMOVED her DRESS-MAKING ROOMS to 1014 WALNUT STREET, where she will be happy to see her friends. The general Dry Goods Business will be continued as heretofore, at 920 Chestnut street. J. W. PROCTOR & CO. no6-1mrp§

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MRS. R. DILLON, 323 and 331 SOUTH STREET. Millinery for Ladies and Misses. Satins, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, &c. Silk Velvet and Satin Hats, Sash Ribbons. no4 3morp

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LADIES' SHOES. NEW STORE. HENRY WIREMAN, Manufacturer and Importer OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 118 South Thirteenth Street, S. W. cor. Sixth and Buttonwood Sts. PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 487 Eleventh Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., Has opened his Elegant New Store, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, with a large assortment of the finest quality of LADIES' SHOES Of his own manufacture. ALSO Just received from Paris, a large assortment of Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Slippers Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. oc31 tfrp

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CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, Stair and Hall Carpets, in great variety, with separate Borders to match. DRUGGETS, all widths; also, a new article for covering Stair Carpets. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, 1222 Chestnut Street. jy28tfrp

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! 5,000,000 SAFETY ENVELOPES All colors, qualities and sizes for sale at reduced prices at the Steam Envelope Manufactory, 223 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. SAMUEL TOBEY, Agent. se17-3mrp§

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TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED SILKS

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Nov. 30, A. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 74⅝. Stock quiet. Erie, 27⅝. Illinois Central, 96. Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼.

Frankfort, Nov. 30, A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 79⅝.

Liverpool, Nov. 30, A. M.—Cotton is tending up; the sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Petroleum firm.

Southampton, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Steamship Weser this morning, from New York.

Queenstown, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Steamship Etna, from New York.

London, Nov. 30, P. M.—Consols 94⅛ for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties dull. Erie Railway, 27¼. Illinois Central, 96¼.

Liverpool, Nov. 30, P. M.—Cotton is firmer but not higher. Provisions firm. Pork quiet. Refined petroleum 1s. 6½d.

Havre, Nov. 30, P. M.—Cotton is firm both on the spot and to arrive; sales made at 125 francs to arrive.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Information has been received here that T. R. Toole, Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department, had seized in New York, on Friday last, 85,000 yards of fine Lyons silk, together with a large number of French cloaks. This is said to be the largest seizure of silks, etc., ever made in the United States. The total value is estimated at $70,000.

General Grant and Aide Comstock left here this morning on their way to Boston. They will stop in Philadelphia to-night.

Frank Moore is in Washington on business connected with the Rebellion Record and the collection of accounts of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the graves of Union soldiers.

Weather Report.

Nov. 30, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	N. W.	Cloudy.	33
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy.	41
New York	S. W.	Cloudy.	40
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear.	40
Washington	S. W.	Clear.	44
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear.	50
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy.	46
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear.	50
Oswego	S. E.	Snowing.	30
Buffalo	N.	Cloudy.	32
Pittsburgh	—	Cloudy.	40
Chicago	N. W.	Clear.	34
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy.	40
New Orleans	W.	Clear.	50
Key West	N. W.	Clear.	73
Havana	S. E.	Cloudy.	75

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M......41 deg. 12 M......50 deg. 2 P. M......52 deg. Weather clear. Wind Northwest.

CRIME.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR NEAR CORNING, NEW YORK.

A Girl Murders a Child, Then Roasts it on a Stove—Coroner's Inquest.

[From the Rochester Union, Nov. 28.]

We have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corning, Wednesday last, November 25th. At the place indicated there resided a family named McCulloch, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch and their three children, aged respectively five, three and one and a half years. The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indolent fellow, and his wife has been compelled to labor to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing machines, and on Wednesday last started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named Barber, aged eighteen years, whom she hired for the purpose. In the evening the youngest child cried and was fretful, when, it is said, Barber threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while it was being roasted. Barber then threatened to throw it into a well, when the other children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if she did they would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bed-quilt and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the children, information was given the coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of Barber, called a jury, and an inquest was in session yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to-day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

Examination Before the Mayor of Richmond—Hanna Threatened.

Richmond, Nov. 28.—The Mayor's court was crowded, yesterday morning, by citizens who were curious to witness the examination of James Grant, who is accused of the murder of H. Rives Pollard. Several witnesses were examined by the prosecution, but none were called for the prisoner. Mr. E. A. Pollard did not attend the examination. Young Grant's counsel having signified that they had no remarks to offer, the Mayor said to the prisoner: "I will hold you for indictment before the Hustings Court, on the third Monday in February." Col. Johnson hoped that a Grand Jury might be obtained before that time. The Mayor replied that the grand inquest for this term had adjourned, but that he would forward the papers to any Grand Jury which Judge Burnham might assemble. The witnesses were then put under bonds for their appearance. The counsel then asked whether the prisoner could be admitted to bail. The Mayor requested them to offer a motion to that effect. The counsel said that they were standing entirely on the defensive, and desired the Mayor to exercise his best judgment. After a few minutes deliberation, the Mayor decided to admit the prisoner to bail in $10,000. Subsequently, and before Mr. Grant had been released on bail, Mr. E. A. Pollard entered the court room, and said that he had understood that Mr. Grant was to be admitted to bail. He had some witnesses whose testimony he thought might reverse the Mayor's decision. He expected to prove by two witnesses who overheard the conversation that Mr. Stover, a friend of the Grant family, called upon his brother at his house on the night before the publication of the paper, and endeavored to prevail upon him not to publish the article. His brother said that the press had never felt the least delicacy about publishing anything in regard to members of his family, and had remorselessly dragged them all before the public, and had never considered it wrong to pillory their names in full, and that this course on the part of the public and the press had soured him; he had therefore determined to spare none in future who should lay themselves liable to public censure or criticism. "You may tell Mr Grant, however," said he, "that I will publish any explanation he may choose to make, without a single alteration, no matter what he may say; but I have fairly examined the facts in the case, find they warrant the publication, and I will not suppress it." His brother did not hear anything further from the Grant family. Mr W. K. Watts, of the firm of Putnam & Watts, signed a bail bond for $10,000, and James Grant was borne to his father's residence in a carriage, which had been provided in anticipation of his release. J. Marshall Hanna, Pollard's associated editor, received an anonymous note yesterday morning, warning him to retract all that he had written for *The Southern Opinion*, and another bidding him quit the city.

American Misrepresentations.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writing from Paris says:

"An American correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Philadelphia, commences his last letter thus: 'A ghastly catalogue of riots, murders and disasters has formed the burden of American news for the last few days,' and then follows, for the amusement of republic haters abroad, a careful digest of the 'ghastly catalogue.'"

"A gentleman who used to furnish items to the official *Moniteur*, of Paris, on American affairs, tells us that when he sent in paragraphs on the political institutions of the country, or anything serious or commendable, it was almost sure to find its way to the waste basket. But when he gave them on the contrary, a 'ghastly catalogue' of violence and disorder, or trivialities without color or character, they were accepted and inserted with a relish. A negro riot, a free fight, a railway smash-up, a runaway match, a church quarrel as to what Adam was doing when the serpent demoralized Eve, or whether Pontius Pilate washed his hands on days when he didn't condemn an innocent man—these were the items the Imperialist journal snatched at as representative facts from the miserable republic across the water.

"The London *Times*, imitating the Paris *Moniteur*, makes the safety of English institutions depend on its weekly digest of American horrors and American trivialities. The monarchy is to be saved by contrast. But how does it happen that it is an American pen that furnishes the contrast? Is it some one who has a diseased liver, or one of the non-satisfied, for whom the war did not terminate rightly, and who thinks the country therefore going to ruin?"

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R s60 49⅜

FIRST BOARD.

2800 City 6's new lts c 103	9 sh Penna R lts 54⅜
6000 do do 103¼	50 sh do b5 54⅜
1100 do c 103¼	100 sh Ocean Oil ¾
5000 Penn R 1 mg 6s 100¾	100 sh Insu Co of N A 20
20 sh Cam&Am 2d 128	50 sh Girard Col b3 26¼
3000 Sch Nav 6s '82 b5 70½	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

7000 City 6s new c 103½	400 sh Penna R 2dys 54½
400 City 6's new c 103¼	400 sh Catawa pf 31
2000 Pa 6s 3 sers b5 107¼	30 sh Cam&Am R 128
4000 Pa 1st mtg 6s	8 sh do 2dys 128
lts 2 dys 100¾	100 sh Sch Nav stk 10¼
8000 Belvidere & Del	300 sh Read R lts c 49⅜
3d mtg Bds 80	100 sh do b5 49⅜
150 sh Ocean Oil ¾	100 sh do 49¼

SECOND BOARD.

1000 City 6's new 103½	10 sh Penna R 54⅜
5 sh Phila Bk c 159¼	50 sh do b5 54⅜
400 sh Clinton Coal ¼	3 sh do 54⅜

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 30.—The week opens on a relatively easy market, and call loans on Government Bonds are readily placed at 6@7 per cent., and on miscellaneous securities at 7@8 per cent. The offerings of mercantile are light, but capitalists are remarkably circumspect in their selections, and nothing but first-class short obligations can be placed under 9@10 per cent.

The movement in stocks to-day were remarkably light, without much fluctuation in prices. Government loans were quiet. State loans closed at 104¾ for the first series, 106 for the second do. and 105¾ for the third do. City loans were ¼ higher, and the new issues sold to some extent at 103@103¼.

Reading Railroad was not so strong, and closed quiet 49⅜@49½; Pennsylvania Railroad was firm and in demand at 54⅜. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 128—a decline of ¼; 57 was bid for Mine Hill Railroad; 55½ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 40 for Elmira Railroad Pf'd; 0 for the common stock; 34 for North Penn. Railroad; 20½ for Catawissa Railroad, preferred; and 15⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal Stocks there was less firmness, and 29½ was the bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were without essential change.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day as follows: U. S. 6's, 1881, 115½@115⅝; old Five-twenties, 112@112¼; new Five-twenties of 1864, 107¾@107⅞; do do. 1865, 108@108¼; Five-twenties of July, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1867, 110¾@111; do. 1868, 110⅞@111⅛; Ten-forties, 105⅞@106; Gold, 135⅛.

Messrs De Haven and Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.: United States Sixes, 1881, 115¾; do. do. '62, 111¾@112¼; do. do. 1864, 107¼@107¾; do. 1865, 108@108¼; do. do. '65 new, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1867, new, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1868, 110⅞@111⅛; Five, Ten-forties, 105¾@106; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¾@135¼; Silver 130@132.

Smith, Randolph, &c., bankers, 16 South Third street, quote at 10½ o'clock as follows: Gold, 135¼; United States Sixes, 1881 115¼@115¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 112¼@112¾; do. do. 1864, 107¾@107⅞; do. do. 1865, 108⅛@108¾; do. do. July, 1865 110⅛@110¼; do. do. do. 1867, 110¾@110⅞; do. do. 1868, 110⅞@111⅛; U. S. Fives, Ten forties, 105¾@106.

Wallace & Keene, Bankers, 42 South Third street, quote Border State Bonds to-day as follows: Tennessee's, old, 69@69½; do. new, 68½@68¾; Virginia, old, 55½@57; do. new, 57½@58; North Carolina's, old, 67@67¼; do. new, 64¾@64½; Missouri, 92@93; Georgia 6's, 81; do. 7's, 92½@93.

The Philadelphia Produce Market.

Monday, Nov. 30.—There is a decided improvement in the Flour market and for the better grades of Extra Families we advance our quotations 25c. per bbl., with the remark that the demand is mostly for this description. The traditional prejudices which have existed against Spring Wheat Flour are no longer recognized, and most of the bakers now prefer choice brands of this description to the low grades of winter Wheat families; sales of 400 bbls. Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at $8@$8 75; 100 barrels good Indiana at $10 25; some Ohio at $10@10 75, and fancy at $11@13. Rye Flour is better, and commands $7@$8. In Corn Meal no further sales have been reported.

The Wheat market remains without quotable change, and the only sales reported are small lots of Red at $2@$2 10; 1,800 bushels Indiana Red and Amber at $2 15, and 2,100 bushels Kentucky White at $2 45. Rye comes in slowly, and Western commands $1 55@1 57. The market is very bare of old yellow Corn, and it commands $1 25. There is a good demand for new, and 2,000 bushels sold at $1@$1 10, according to dryness. Oats are in fair request, and 6,000 bushels dark and prime Western sold at 67@71c. Whisky is quiet; sales of wood and iron-bound barrels at $1 05@$1 08, duty paid.

New York Money Market.

[From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.]

Nov. 29.—The week closed upon a decided renewal of the speculative feeling in the stock market and a firmer tone to prices in general. This activity was not so well pronounced in the earlier portion of the week, when extreme caution seemed to direct operations. The favorable bank statement of the previous week, the ease in money and the virtual elimination of Erie from the list gradually removed this hesitation, and a strong tide of speculation set in on Wednesday, which by Saturday had carried prices up as many as six and seven per cent. for the prominent stocks.

The money market worked with great ease during the week, and the rate on call loans ranged from four per cent. exceptionally, to six at some of the banks. The statement of the associated banks shows an increase in circulation of $90,000 and a decrease in legal tenders of over $1,000,000. An increase in loans is counterbalanced by an almost equal increase in deposits.

The sales of government gold account for the decrease in legal tenders, but the explanation of the decrease in specie is not so readily given and hence there is an apprehension that the purchasers of the government gold have been putting it away for a "squeeze" in the ensuing week, especially as the demand for gold to pay for imports will be large for the rest of the year. The customs receipts during the week were $1,800,000, and the exports of specie over $600,000.

Gold fluctuated between 134 and 135⅞, the latter figure was reached on Friday last, when it was known that the Secretary of the Treasury had commenced the reissue of the three per cent certificates—a step interpreted as modified expansion. A "bull" movement was also initiated by houses "long" of government bonds with a view to "cornering" or driving from the market the bears who were selling "short" upon the difference between the prices of bonds in Europe and at home. This appreciation was not sustained through the "nonfondling" by parties holding gold and on account of the government sales.

An interesting contest prevailed in the government market between the "bulls and the bears." The latter put out twenty day contracts to sell bonds from one to two per cent. below market rates. This operation was based upon the lower rate of bonds in London as compared with New York. The "bulls" showed splendid strategy on their side and were aided by the remarkable coincidences that Mr. McCulloch would sell no more bonds and would redeem the three per cents. Of course gold immediately advanced upon a knowledge of these facts, and the bears were forced in many instances to cover their contracts. The "corner" was sustained until the last day of the week, when a decline [illegible] the market broke. Before the close of business on Saturday there was a recovery of tone.

The stock market was strong on Saturday, with a culmination of prices in the interval after the boards.

[From the N. Y. World of to-day.]

Nov. 28.—The events of most interest in Wall street are the return of the New York city banks to expansion in their loans, the average line now for the week being reported in the statement published to-day as $2,291,994, accompanied by the rapid natural results of more speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange and an advance in the prices of all the leading stocks. As the average is a rising one, the actual increase in loans is greater than that reported in the statement of averages. This bank expansion has been made in the face of a decrease of $2,700,000 in what the banks call their "legal reserve," the items being: legal tenders $1,153,738 and specie $1,548,878. The expansion of loans is also accompanied by an increase of about the same amount in deposits, the actual figures being $3,3[illegible]496. The effect of this "expansion" movement on the part of the banks has been made apparent in the increased ease in the money market and the ascendancy of the "bull" movement in the Stock Exchange. The rates for call loans at the close were 5 to 6 per cent., with exceptions at 4 and 7 per cent. Prime discounts are quoted 7 to 8 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer is furnishing the banks that apply for 3 per cent. certificates in exchange for greenbacks.

The Assistant Treasurer has sold during the week $3,600,000 of gold; and the balance, at the close of to-day, including gold coin and currency, is reported at $89,162,853, against $86,549,828 on Saturday, November 21, showing the gain of $2,500,000 during the week.

The Government Bond market was unsettled by the decline in 1862s to 111¼, the highest price of the week being 112¾ to 111¾. The decline was owing to the pressure of sales by foreign firms said to be for short account, but there was a sharp rally, and they closed strong at 111¾ to 112. The 1867s fell off to 110¾, and the rest of the market sympathized in the decline early in the day, but afterwards improved.

The Latest Quotations from New York.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, Nov. 30.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅜; Reading, 99⅛; Canton Company, 51; Erie, 39⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 100⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 115½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 89⅛; New York Central, 129⅛; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland Preferred, 40½; Virginia Sixes, 58; Missouri Sixes, 90; Hudson river, 130; Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 108¼; New, 110⅞; 10-40s, 105½; Gold, 135⅜; Money, 6@7 per cent; Exchange, 109⅜. Government Gold to-day sold at 135.56.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 30.—Cotton firmer at 25@25¼c. Flour dull; sales of 7,500 barrels at Saturday's prices. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; sales of 23,000 bushels Spring at $1 60@$1 58. Corn quiet; sales of 39,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13. Oats firm; sales of 32,000 bushels at 75. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at 25@26. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady and nominally at 24½c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine $6 75@7 25; do. Extra, $8 25@10 50; do. Family $11@13; City Mills superfine, $6 75@7 25; do. Extra, $8 25@10 75; do. Family, $11 25@12 75; Western Superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. Extra, $8@9 50; do. Family, $10 25@10 75. Wheat dull for low grades; prime to choice $2 25@$2 40. Corn firm. New White 95@1 03 Yellow $1 05@1 08. Oats firm at 70@73. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull at $26. Bacon quiet; rib sides 18½c. Clear do. at 18@18½. Shoulders 14½@14¾. Hams 18@19c. Lard dull at 17@17½.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims

The Time too Short for a Settlement

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The Alabama Settlement.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—The opinion is general among members of the diplomatic corps here that the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama question will fail, if for no other reason because of the shortness of the time the present British Ministry will have before the meeting of Parliament.

The War Department.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—Gen. Schofield this morning issued a circular to the officers of the different western armies, announcing that Gen. Sherman has made full arrangements for the annual reunion at Chicago. It is expected that a larger number of officers will be in attendance than at any former reunion. By orders from the War Department twelve additional paymasters of volunteers are directed to be mustered out.

From Boston.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Asher L. Smith, a produce dealer, was knocked down on Cambridge bridge last night and robbed of over $1,500 and a gold watch. The robber escaped without being identified.

Fire.

Rochester, Nov. 30.—A fire last night destroyed the Union Market, corner of Front and Mill streets. The property was owned by Frederick Zimmer. The loss of the owner and tenants amount to about $8,000, partly insured.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Nov. 30.—Arrived—Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 30.—Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Alfred, from Buenos Ayres. Passed out—Brigs Mountain Eagle, from Norfolk for Jamaica; Romance, from Baltimore for Navassa; schooner Jackson for San Blas; brig Senorita for the Mediterranean.

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY AT SING SING

Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp—A Mother and Her Two Little Children Burned to Death.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 29.—A terrible accident happened at Sing Sing last night, at the house of E. J. Leslie, from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, resulting in the death of Mrs. Leslie and two children, one a boy about three years of age and the other a babe only nine months old. As near as can be learned the particulars are as follows:—The boy, who was about three years old, was playing under the table on which rested the lamp. The little fellow raised up quickly, jarring the table and causing the flame of the lamp to flare, when the kerosene took fire and the lamp exploded, the oil running on the floor in a blazing stream, setting fire to the clothes of the boy. The mother of the child, who was in the room at the time and holding the baby, seeing her child in flames, set the baby down and ran to extinguish the fire. Her clothes then took fire, as also did those of the baby. The neighbors, hearing the screams of the mother, ran to the rescue and succeeded in putting out the flames, wrapping the mother and children in a carpet, but not before all three were burned so badly that it caused their death before daylight this morning. Medical attendance was at hand as soon as possible, but without avail.

The father, who is a cutter in the factory establishment of John A. Atchison, Sing Sing, was soon notified of the sad occurrence, and on his arrival at the scene fell to the floor in a swoon. There are still two children left to the care of the father.

The Proposed Samana Purchase.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondent tells the following story:

Mr. Seward's star is again in the ascendant, and the United States is likely to become the owner of the Bay of Samana, the purchase of which Mr. Frederic Seward failed to accomplish during his secret mission to the Island of St. Domingo last winter. The difficulty in his way was the exhibition of too great an anxiety to purchase, which induced Cabral, then at the head of the Dominican Government, to become exorbitant, hoping thereby to get vast wealth with which to leave the island. Buenaventura Baez was called to the Presidency of the Republic in 1865, but Cabral succeeded in holding over until the Spring of the present year, when he was driven from the country and Baez regularly installed in office. Baez is a bright mulatto, highly educated, fifty-four years of age, and possesses immense wealth, most of which is invested in France, where he has spent many years of his life. He has just communicated to Secretary Seward his desire to transfer the Bay of Samana to the United States on Mr. Seward's own terms, provided these terms shall stipulate for a lease only and not for an actual sale of the property. There are bitter prejudices existing among the Dominicans against selling territory, and these prejudices Baez proposes to respect by leasing the bay for ninety-nine years to the United States, as long before the expiration of such a lease the United States will probably embrace the whole of the West Indies. Mr. Elliot, a native of this city, who has been for seventeen years the American Consul at St. Domingo, is now here in conference with the Secretary of State on this subject, and the probabilities are that acceptable terms will be proposed to President Baez, and that before Mr. Seward lays down the portfolio of State, the Bay of Samana will be ours. An interesting fact has just come to the knowledge of the Government here. While the heart of Christopher Columbus is preserved in Havana his ashes are in an iron coffin buried beneath the floor of a chapel in an old church in St. Domingo. It is also intimated that these ashes can be secured by our Government, and that President Baez will allow them to be transferred to this city for proper interment.

Letter from General Grant on the Hebrew Question.

In September last, Adolph Moses, a prominent Israelite of Quincy, Ill., at the suggestion of Hon. J. N. Morris, wrote to General Grant to ask whether, as rumored, he regretted the issuance of Order No. 11, and whether or not he had any antipathy to the Jews as a sect or race. General Grant replied in the following letter, addressed to Mr. Morris, which we find in the last number of the Cincinnati *Israelite*:

Galena, Ill., Sept. 14, 1868.—*Hon. I. N. Morris*—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the 3d instant, enclosing one from you bearing same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to adhere to the rule of silence as to all letters. Were I once to commence answering all political questions asked me there would be no time between now and the 3d of November to get through. Mr. Moses, I think, will readily understand this. In regard to Order No. 11, hundreds of letters have been written to me about it, by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or did not answer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. I do not pretend to sustain the order. At the time of its publication I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines, at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection and without thinking of the Jews as a race or sect to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully, instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lines who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the rebels.

Give Mr. Moses assurance that I have no prejudice against sect or race, but want each individual to be judged by his own merit. Order No. 11 does not sustain this statement, I admit, but then I do not sustain that order. It never would have been issued if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned and without reflection. Yours, truly, U. S. Grant.

CITY BULLETIN.

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Nov 30th, 1868.—The cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were without any material change. 2,200 heads sold, extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8½@9 cents; a few choice at 9½ cents. Fair to good at 7@8 cents, and common at 5@6½ cents per pound, gross as to condition. The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.	Name.	Price.
63	Owen Smith, Western, grs	6¾@ 8
88	A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, grs	7 @ 8½
68	Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., grs	5 @ 7½
23	P. McFillen, Western, grs	6 @ 8¾
96	P. Hathaway, Western, grs	7 @ 8½
105	James S. Kirk, Chester co., grs	7 @ 8½
75	James McFillen, Western, grs	6 @ 9
44	E. S. McFillen, Chester co., grs	6 @ 8
133	Ullman & Bachman, Western, grs	7 @ 9
142	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, grs	6½@ 9½
120	John Smith, Western, grs	6½@ 9½
140	Thomas Mooney & Bro., Va., grs	5 @ 7
120	Hope & Co., Western, grs	6 @ 8½
90	Elkins & Co., Va	6½@ 9

Cows were unchanged; 150 head sold at $50@$80 for cow and calf and $45@$65 per head for springers.

Sheep were in fair demand; 10,000 head arrived and sold at 5@6½c. per pound gross as to condition.

Hogs were lower, 4,000 head sold at the different yards at $10 50@11 25 per 100 pounds net.

Well Loaded.—A negro, named John Skivers, was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets, last night, by Policeman Ward, of the Fifth District, on suspicion of larceny. He had in his pockets six lanterns, a brace and several bits, pair of gum shoes, a butcher knife, a horse pistol, a towel, a shirt, a bottle of peppermint, a bottle of hair oil, a box of blacking, and a half dozen papers of tobacco. These articles are at the Fifth District Police Station. Skivers was sent below by Alderman Swift.

Accessories.—Kate Quin and Flora Levering have been arrested on the charge of having been accessories to the stabbing of Margaret Seymour, on Ninth street near Spruce, on Friday evening. Kate, it is alleged, received the knife from Mary Holt, after she had cut Margaret, and Flora was in company with Mary at the time of the assault. The injured woman is still in a critical condition. The prisoners were committed to await the result of the injuries.

A Heavy Contract.—The contract for supplying 720,000 large, substantial, official envelopes for the use of the Government was awarded on Saturday by the authorities at Washington to the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of this city. There were numerous bids from New York and New England, but the Philadelphia establishment carried off the prize. This is another triumph for Philadelphia manufacturers.

Robbing His Employer.—Thomas Peck was before Ald. Bonsall upon the charge of larceny. He was formerly employed in the fur store of A. D'Ancona, No. 629 Arch street, and about six weeks ago, it is alleged, he made way with a silver watch and several sets of furs. He acknowledged stealing the furs. He was committed for a further hearing.

Musical Thieves.—Thomas Gorman and John Gallagher have been committed by Alderman Maull upon the charge of the larceny of an accordeon from the house of Mr. Spear, at Thirty-sixth and Haverford streets.

Larceny.—Wm. Smith, colored, was arrested at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, after a chase, for the larceny of a new canvas wagon cover and a horse blanket from the place of A. Yerkes, Thirteenth and Mt. Vernon streets. He was sent to prison by Ald. Massey.

Assault with a Tumbler.—Andrew Loan was before Alderman Massey upon the charge of assault and battery. Amanda Miller, a resident of No. 1318 Wood street, alleges that Loan struck her on the head with a tumbler. The accused was held to answer.

Assaulting a Woman.—John Wise was before Alderman Neill, on the charge of having struck a woman in the face, at Ann and Cedar streets. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

Corner Loungers.—The police arrested about twenty-five corner loungers in different sections of the city yesterday. Eleven were captured in the Twentieth Ward.

Robbing a Sleeper.—Charles Stewart has been committed by Alderman Morrow to answer the charge of stealing a watch from John Smith, who was dozing in a tavern at Seventeenth and South streets.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET. ADDITIONAL IMPORTATIONS By Last Steamers IN LACE CURTAINS AND DECORATIONS, Embracing some of the Richest Novelties ever introduced in this Department.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE. IMPORTER'S SALE. Choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses. SAMUEL C. COOK WILL SELL On Pier 8, below Chestnut Street, On Wednesday Morning, Dec 2d, At 12 o'clock. 90 bbls. and 25 half bbls. strictly choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses, just arrived. no30 2t

LEHIGH VALLEY AND READING RAILROAD BONDS. 6 per cent., clear of all taxes. FOR SALE LOW BY DREXEL & CO., 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

APPROPRIATION BILL

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN

ARMY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

The Appropriation Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—E. B. Washburne, who has been examining estimates for appropriations at the next session, says that he finds the condition of things very satisfactory, except for the Indian war, which greatly increases the necessary expenditures of the War Department. He expresses the opinion that the next Administration can make the Post-Office Department pay its own expenses and considerably diminish the expenses of the Treasury Department.

Senators Arriving in Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Washington, Nov. 30.—The following Senators are already here: Cole, Corbett, Pomeroy, Harlan, Rice, Edmunds, Trumbull, Spencer, Morton, Sherman, Sumner, Howe, Osborne and Harris.

Senator Sherman leaves to-morrow to be absent the remainder of the week.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The following named additional paymasters in the United States army, holding the rank of Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel, are mustered out of the service, to take effect January 1, 1869: Jesse Brown, D. H. McPhail, Frank Bridgeman, Owen T. Turney, J. W. Drew, David Taylor, N. A. Tucker, George W. Dyer, A D. Robinson, Wellington U. Rooman, George Truedell, Edwin L. Moore.

The following has been issued:

Washington City, November 30, 1868.—[Circular.]—*To the Officers of the Army of the Ohio*: Arrangements have been made under the directions of Lieutenant-General Sherman, for a social reunion of the officers of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, and Georgia, at Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th and 16th of December. All the army and corps commanders, and many other prominent officers are expected to be present, and the undersigned hopes to meet on that occasion as many as possible of his former comrades in arms. [Signed]—J. M. Schofield, Major-General.

The following promotions in the naval service have been made, to date from September 20th, 1868: Captain George F. Ewems to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Richard W. Meade to be Commander.

Commander W. P. Buckner is detached from ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders. Commander Ralph Chandler is ordered to that station.

The United States have entered suit against E. B. Olmstead, late disbursing clerk of the Post-office Department, to recover $80,000, the amount of his defalcation. A criminal suit is also pending against him.

CITY BULLETIN.

The Assault on Officer Hill.—The parties who were arrested upon the charge of having been concerned in the assault upon Policeman James G. Hill were to have had a hearing at two o'clock this afternoon at the Central Station. At that time only one of the defendants, George Ahern, appeared.

Policeman Hill was sworn, and detailed the circumstances of the assault. He said that McMullin and Tobin seized him by the coat at different times; that Haggerty knocked him down, and that Lister put a pistol to his head two or three times. He named all the defendants as having been in the crowd by whom he was assaulted. He also said that he had notified witnesses to attend, but for some reason unknown they had not appeared.

Ahern was then required to enter bail for trial. Alderman Beitler then announced that the other parties had waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of $1,500 for their appearance at Court. Henry Marcus became security for Wm. McMullin, Samuel Josephs bail for Wm. Whitney, and John Kain for John Tobin, John Ahern and R. S. Lister.

The case of Beam & O'Connor, proprietors of the tavern at Eleventh and Sansom streets, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was then called up and after the examination of several witnesses, they were held in $1,500 bail to answer at court.

Daring House Robbery.—This morning about eleven o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. C. Kilburn, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Race streets, was entered. The thief first got into an unoccupied house on Race street, ascended to the roof, and then passed along to the house of Mr. Kilburn. There he got in through a window and passed down stairs. The servants' room was ransacked, and while in another apartment the thief was surprised by one of the inmates. He ran up stairs and escaped through the adjoining house. A lot of jewelry was carried off.

5,000 NEW MUSIC ALBUMS, Magnificently bound in Gold and Leather, Ready for Sale Tuesday, Nov. 24th, AT J. E. GOULD'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 923 CHESTNUT STREET. Containing FIFTY of the Newest Pieces of Music for the Piano, Vocal and Instrumental no one of which was Published in the First Edition.

Price, - - - - - - $2 50

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No.
1. Turluretto (Quadrille), H. Marx.
2. Praise of Tears (Song), F. Schubert.
3. Captain Jinks (Song), T. Maclagan.
4. Vaillance (Polka Militaire), J. [illegible]scher.
5. Robinson Crusoe (Quadrille), Offenbach.
6. Not for Joseph (Song), Arthur Lloyd.
7. The Lover and the Bird (Song), P. D. Guglielmo.
8. Orphee Aux Enfers (Quadrille), Offenbach.
9. Jerusalem the Golden (Hymn), A. Ewing.
10. The Merriest Girl That's Out (Song), arranged by C. Minasi.
11. Cousin et Cousine (Schottisch Elegante), J. Eggbard.
12. How Fair Art Thou (Song), H. Weidt.
13. In the Starlight (Duet), Vocal, S. Glover.
14. On the Beach at Cape May (Song), words by E. N. Slocum.
15. Schützen-Marsch, Carl Faust.
16. Voll Humor (Polka), Carl Faust.
17. Ohne Zügel Und Bügel (Galop), Carl Faust.
18. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye, (Song), J. L. Hatton.
19. La Chatelaine, (Polka Mazourk) Carl Faust.
20. The Young Recruit, (March) B Richards.
21. Five o'clock in the Morning, (Ballad), by Claribel.
22. The Moon Behind the Trees, (Song), G. T. Wilson.
23. Up and Down (Galop), Carl Faust.
24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazurka), A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera song), Donizetti.
26. Crispino e la Comare (Opera Bouffe). Fantasie arranged by E Ketterer.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation), J. H. Slack.
28. Marche des Tambours (Militaire), Sidney Smith.
29. Les Varieties Parisiennes (New Quadrille).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop) arranged by D. Godfrey.
31. Come Back to Erin (Song), Claribel.
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazourka), A. Talexy.
33. Maggie's Secret (My Heart is over the Sea) (Song), Claribel.
34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa), Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), Arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Naiad's (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrille), Weingarten.
40. Lucrezia Borgia (Il Brindisi), (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes That Are Brightest (Maritana), (Song), W V. Wallace.
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song), Offenbach.
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horre.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantasia), arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz), E Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Stabat Mater), W Kuhe.
47. La Favorite (Morceau De Concert), J. Ascher.
48. Immortellen (Waltz, 4 Hands), J. Gung'l.
49. Kunstler Leben (Waltz), Strauss.
50. Sanger's (March).

Price, $2 50. no21tf

FIFTH EDITION.

4:00 O'Clock.

LATEST CABLE NEWS

Progress of the Pacific Railroad

Jeff Davis's Trial.

A Motion to Quash the Indictment

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Nov. 30.—The *Times* of this morning comments with wonder on the rapid progress of the Pacific railway, and noting the extraordinary features of the road, commends the enterprise of the American people in overcoming obstacles heretofore deemed insurmountable, and explains the influence this great project will exercise on the commerce of the world.

Paris, Nov. 30.—John P. Hale, American Minister to Spain, is in this city, consulting physicians with regard to his failing health.

Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, is at Genoa.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 30.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Robert Ould, counsel for Jeff. Davis, made a motion to quash the indictment against Davis, on the ground that the fourteenth amendment prescribes the mode of punishment for participation in rebellion, which is disfranchisement, and no other punishment is prescribed. The prosecuting attorney moved to postpone the motion until the latter part of the term. Chief Justice Chase decided to hear the argument on the motion on Thursday next.

From Central America.

New York, Nov. 30.—Panama advices of Nov. 28th state that when General Correoso arrived at Chiriqui, he found the place abandoned. He then went to Santiago, and found the enemy had also abandoned that place. Proceeding to Hakello, the enemy, 400 strong, attacked Correoso, and a battle ensued, lasting three hours, when the enemy fled in disorder, leaving 52 killed, among them their leader, and many wounded, a number of prisoners, and all their arms and ammunition.

The Government lost three killed and eight wounded, among the latter General Pedro Goita. This battle has put an end to the civil wars in the State of Panama.

The revolutionary movement in Costa Rica has proved successful, and President Castro has been deposed and Jimenez installed in his place.

From New York.

New York, Nov. 30.—Geo. W. McLean, of Washington, corresponding clerk of the United States secret service department, was to-day committed to jail by U. S. Commissioner Jackson, of Jersey City, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $10 national bank bill at a drinking saloon yesterday. The accused said he was intoxicated at the time, and had no knowledge of the act.

THE COURTS.

THE HILL HOMICIDE.

The Hearing of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Postponed.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—This morning Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hill, were brought into court in obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued on Friday. The prisoners were brought from prison to court in a carriage. The fact that they were in court was soon known, and the room was immediately filled with spectators. Mr. Twitchell gave indications of recent weeping; his eyes being bloodshot and the surrounding parts inflamed. Mrs. Twitchell was closely veiled, and in addition to this she kept her face concealed in her handkerchief, and except by a furtive glance now and then, from behind her hand, she gave no indications of interest in the proceedings. The prisoners were seated in front of the dock, and though side by side, held no conversation together. About half an hour after their appearance in court, the Judge noticed the fact that while Jerry Eaton, on trial for murder, was in the dock, Mr and Mrs. Twitchell were outside. Direction was then given to place the prisoner in the dock. The change in the position of the parties did not appear to affect them in the least.

The counsel for the prisoners were J. T. Pratt, P. T. Ratsford, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne and Wm. B. Mann.

Mr. Mann addressed the Court, and said that the time the writ of *habeas corpus* was taken, little difficulty was experienced in fixing a time for the hearing. To-day was named, but he presumed the court did not anticipate the condition of affairs presented this morning. A case is now before the Court; a return to a special venire is to be made, and nine jurors already obtained are kept together. To hear a writ of *habeas corpus* under such circumstances is not to be presumed. He never knew an instance where a Court suspended the trial of a case and heard a writ of *habeas corpus* that may take one or two days. While the counsel for the prisoner are anxious to have the writ heard, they thought it their duty to say that they were willing to allow the case to go over until after the case on trial is concluded.

District-Attorney Sheppard said when this writ was taken out to-day at 10 o'clock was fixed for the hearing. The Commonwealth therefore issued subpoenas for witnesses, and these witnesses are in Court, and the Commonwealth is prepared to go on with the hearing.

Judge Peirce, after consultation with Judge Ludlow, said: "When this writ was granted it was expected that the trial now in progress would be ended, and that we would have an opportunity to go on with the writ. We feel that we ought not to interfere in the regular proceedings in a trial in order to hear a case of this character and importance, and which may consume so much time. We will however, take up the case as soon as the present cause is ended."

The prisoners were then removed from the court room, and taken back to prison in a carriage.

The Heenan Homicide.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—This morning, in the case of Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, return was made to the second special venire.

Mr. Brooke moved to quash the array, giving reasons similar to those presented on Saturday in the case of the first venire.

The motion to quash was overruled.

An application for a continuance was then made, based on the absence of important witnesses for the defence, now out of the jurisdiction of this court.

The Court declined to delay the cause, but said that every facility would be granted the defence in obtaining witnesses.

The three jurors required to complete the panel had not been obtained when our report closed.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRANT.—At Easton, Pa., this morning, Euphemia, wife of Rev. John L. Grant, in the 71st year of her age.

E. W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS. Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.