Hon. W. H. Seward

BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

VOL. 1.--NO. 41. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1865. THREE CENTS.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE STATESMANSHIP WHICH IS REQUIRED FOR THE SOLUTION OF A GREAT PROBLEM.

We have taken occasion to indicate the shortest, and, as we think, the best and wisest method of saving the nation and the colored race from the present and prospective evils that impend over them, by affording idlers employment, and compelling industry and thrift in a given direction. And the justice of the proposed method none can fairly object to, when the great fact looms up at every turn, that all over the South the Government is dispensing rations to those who receive them thriftlessly, or only as an encouragement to continued vagrancy and neglect of every endeavor to improve permanently their condition. Educated for a long period to the belief that freedom means exemption from labor, overwhelmingly impressed with the idea that the Government at Washington is powerful for all things, but especially as a giver of alms, thousands of these poor people have broken loose suddenly from their old homes to encamp around the nearest military post, or to set up for themselves in any spot made partially desolate by the events of the war; and the approach of cold weather finds such starving, freezing, suffering from disease and all else that want of means and of foresight insures and entails; and it is such as these that must be sought out, *put into some organization for their own good*, and made to support themselves in comfort, ceasing to be a dead weight upon the Government and a source of demoralization to the communities where they are located.

And in referring to them as occupying such a position, we do not mean to be understood as severely arraigning them for what, under the circumstances, has seemed inevitable. Victims of circumstances beyond their control, and subject to convictions and illusions springing from the hopes partially realized, of a life-time, the only wonder is that they have not committed greater errors, been further still misled by the belief that freedom comprised every earthly good. Suddenly dissolving old relationships, and casting themselves on the future before adequate provision could be made from any quarter for so tremendous a change, it is a matter of course that so total and sudden a revolution should produce the most disastrous consequences to a vast number, individually—should bring consequences such as can only be palliated or more effectively met, by the most energetic and kindly efforts of the dominant race who yet hold the fate of the colored man measurably in their hands.

And now, amid the wide-spread suffering and desolation that prevails in all portions of the South, and with the whites, also, suffering to that intolerable degree that no merely ordinary remedies by individual effort seem of avail, what hopes have the inferior race of relief, unless a potent and wise Government takes the matter in hand, and provides for those clearly shown to be unable to take care of themselves? That the fears and disastrous consequences we have foreshadowed are fairly grounded, every thing goes to prove. From a circular issued from the office of the "AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION," at Washington, under date of the 15th instant, appealing to the nation for instant help, we take the following terribly significant paragraphs in allusion to the hardships and perils which threaten the colored people at the South the coming winter:

"The officers of the Bureau declare that "*thirty thousand will perish* in Georgia alone; "and *forty thousand* more in Alabama.

"In Texas, in Louisiana, in Mississippi, in "Tennessee, in South Carolina, in every "Southern State, there are many who need.

"It is not true that the able-bodied have not "labored industriously and lived prudently "hitherto, as they have had opportunity. It "is susceptible of proof that no class of people "in the United States have struggled with adversity more manfully or successfully, the "circumstances being considered.

"But the desolations of war, the utter confusion of all social and industrial conditions, "the abject poverty in which the return of "peace found white and black alike, the extraordinary blight upon the very imperfect "crops of this year, have together, not "strangely, proven too much for the best endeavors of many. Thousands have succeeded—hundreds of thousands—despite all "these difficulties, in providing for the winter. "and ask no charity. Other hundreds of "thousands will, by steady industry, although "unable to provide in advance, keep the wolf "at bay until the spring drives him back; and "these ask no charity.

"But there remain the equally industrious "but less fortunate, who can find neither work "nor wages until the planting season returns, "besides the infirm and the thousands upon "thousands of orphans whose mothers cannot "be found, and whose fathers gave up their "lives that we might celebrate this peace.

"*The President of the United States assures "us that, so plainly is the relief of these, the* "NATION'S POOR, *the national duty, that he "shall cause rations of food to be purchased "and distributed generously, at the expense of "the National Treasury.*"

Now, with this plain, and, of course truthful declaration of the necessities of the case, and of the President's purposes in relation to these people, we insist upon it that all of them who desire to maintain in their own persons a modicum of independence and self-respect, shall be provided with employment by the Government in return for the rations furnished; that those who, from physical inability, are unable to perform a full task, shall have a chance afforded and be made to perform a half or a third of one; and that the able-bodied, but idle, who will not work, *shall not eat*. The rations are to be dispensed; that is a fixed fact; we may add—a gratifying fact. If they are indeed—as this circular from a high source assures us they are—"The Nation's Poor," let the Government assume to itself the right, in all fairness, to imitate any municipality in the land; insist upon some return for its enforced charity; insist upon its chances to get something back of its needful expenditure. To do this is merely following out the principle of self-preservation. Half the nation, or two-thirds of it—more or less—should not be called upon to support in idleness the other portion, and with the most fertile lands in the world all ready and demanding cultivation, let it thoroughly organize this vast host of unhappy and destitute idlers, feed them, clothe them, furnish them labor, until the threatening crisis is surmounted. The treasury—we repeat it—needs revenue, these people need food and employment, the world at large, cotton. Let able statesmanship come to the rescue in this novel but terrible contingency, and what has been and is considered, an impending calamity, may, by the firmness of the President and his aids, prove in the end a national benefit.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—There will be found in our columns of to-day an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of the destitute soldiers and their families, and we hope it will not be without avail.—Penned by one who has been untiring in her endeavors to assist the noble-hearted men who have contributed so much to save the Government from destruction, and in every case the result of personal observation, it is sad to think that sketches like these can find truthful originals in this community; and the perusal of such must prompt, we think, speedy relief.—We bespeak for the communication in question an attentive perusal.

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says there is not a newspaper writer of average position in Washington whose salary is not equal to or greater than that of a Congressman, while his expenses need not be half so great.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gen. George B. McClellan, who was expected in the Persia, did'nt come.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $900,000.

The celebrated trotting horse "Sorrel Dapper" has been bought by Mr. Bonner for $15,000.

The Charleston papers report the death of Hon. Thomas J. Withers, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

During the week ending Monday, Nov. 13, 7,248 hogs were received in Cincinnati. Of this number 1,802 head were slaughtered. Prices were improving.

Gen. Grant will be complimented by a public reception and repast at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday evening next.

The Richmond *Times* of yesterday says: Gen. Pendleton, that gallant old soldier and most excellent clergyman, is in Shepherdstown, the guest of Edward J. Lee.

—Jane Hoyt, a pretty girl of seventeen, committed suicide in Vermont, a week or two ago, because her beau had taken another young lady to the Montpelier theatre.

A survey for a new railroad is now in progress, commencing at Pierceville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and intersecting the Atlantic and Great Western Road at Hamilton, thus saving about thirty miles of distance.

In Cairo, of ten companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, all the enlisted men but three desired, on inspection, to be mustered out. Only one officer was similarly affected. That corps will soon resemble A. Ward's Brigade of Brigadiers.

Captain S. S. Lee, formerly of the navy, and brother to Gen. Lee, is about to take up his residence on the Potomac, in Maryland, and engage in agricultural pursuits. Captain Lee entered the navy in 1820, and is about 65 years of age.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Clarkson as Bishop of Nebraska took place at St. James' Church, Chicago, on Wednesday. Six bishops and over fifty clergymen assisted at the ceremony, and an immense congregation was present. The new bishop leaves immediately for his diocese.

From the report of the Rev. John Kimball, superintendent of colored schools, it appears that there are in Washington 25 schools, 59 teachers and 3,169 scholars. Georgetown, 4 schools, 7 teachers, 381 scholars. Alexandria, 10 schools, 19 teachers, 1032 scholars. Freedmen's village, 2 schools, 6 teachers, 302 scholars.

The stock market, though displaying little animation yesterday, was steady, but few changes being shown in the list. Gold was inactive and ¼ lower in price, opening at 147¾ and closing at 147¼. The market for Governments was perceptibly stronger, and 7-30's were ¾ to ½ ⅌ ct. better than on Wednesday. Nothing was done in State stocks or railroad bonds.

The will of the late Joseph E. Worcester, the celebrated lexicographer, provides that the University Library shall be presented with all his English Dictionaries and glossaries not already in its possession. The copyright of his quarto Dictionary he gives to the American Bible Society and the Peace Society.

Mr. J. D. Perkins, of Franklin, Mo., was robbed a few days ago in Polk county, Mo., of $85 and a watch valued at $150. He saved $2,500, money received for land he had sold, by slipping it under the bed from which the robbers aroused him at night. Mr. Perkins was taken from the house and an attempt was made to hang him, when he made his escape.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says Lieutenant James Iredell Waddell, who is in command of the Shenandoah, whose deck is the only spot on land or sea where the Southern banner has not ceased to float, was born in Pittsboro', N. C. His father is a surveyor and resides in the same State. It is claimed by Waddell's friends that he has not been notified of the downfall of the government whose commission he bears.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems determined to break up the smuggling which is carried on to such a large extent along the whole Northeastern and Northwestern frontier. The border towns report great activity on the part of the Government officials. The Ogdensburg *Journal* states that two most respectable ladies of that town have been lately arraigned for smuggling. The collectors have received instructions to demand the payment of duties on articles of clothing purchased in Canada, by persons residing on this side, and in case of refusal to pay the legal duties, to prosecute for the penalty.

The Missouri *Republican* of the 8th, says: "General Frank P. Blair appeared yesterday at the Sixth ward poll, held at the engine house, on Washington avenue, to record his vote for the anti Constitution candidates for Auditor and County Circuit Judge. Peckham and Daily, when his ballot was rejected by the judges of election, Messrs. Stephen Ridgely and John S. Thompson, because the General refused to accept the Drake infamy known as the New Constitution oath, but offered instead of it an oath prepared by himself, covering the whole ground of constitutional allegiance to the United States and the State of Missouri."

Two men on a raft were recently discovered off Cape Hatteras, N. C. They said they were all that survived out of their party of fourteen who escaped from the steamship Republic, sunk on the Georgia coast on the 25th ult., their companions having either been washed off or having jumped off in the delirium produced by their sufferings. It will be remembered that four boats and a raft put off from the Republic. Three of the boats have been heard from, all those on board of them having finally been rescued: but a more terrible fate, it seems, was reserved for those on the raft. The fourth boat remains unaccounted for.

The Washington *Republican* of yesterday says:—A meeting of the stockholders of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, was called in Alexandria, Wednesday, and it resulted in a collision and a smash-up. The secessionists, annealed and unannealed, forgiven and unforgiven, attempted to get the road into their hands, whereupon the State proxies repudiated their action and organized a meeting, in which officers were duly elected, as they claim for the company. Mr. Andrew Jameson was chosen President; George B. Fowle, P. Quigley and R. H. Miller, Directors. It is said that Gov. Pierpont will sustain these officers. The opposition party also elected officers, but we have not yet received their names.

At the opening of the United States District Court in Richmond, Va., on Monday last, the singular anomaly transpired of a court without a bar. It appears that no one of the Richmond lawyers save Mr. Martin F. Conway could be admitted to practice by Judge Underwood, owing to the necessity of their previously taking the so called "iron-clad oath."—Judge Underwood consented to hear argument of counsel upon the constitutionality and validity of the oath on Wednesday. The unconstitutionality of the oath was to be maintained by Mr. Harmon Gilmer, State Senator elect from the Richmond district, while the validity of the test was to be maintained by Mr. Lucius H. Chandler, United States District Attorney, and Judge Conway. The matter is still being argued.

The naval supply steamer Memphis, from a cruise among the various vessels of the Atlantic and Gulf squadrons, during which she touched at different ports, leaving New Orleans on the 1st, and Key West on the 8th instant, arrived at New York, Wednesday evening. She brought a number of persons, officers, passengers and crews of the American ship Caroline Nesmith, bark Waltham, schooner Hanover and British bark Queen Mab, wrecked on the Florida coast during the October gale. Merely on that portion of the coast lying between Carysfort Reef and Key West there were wrecked and totally lost five ships, five barks, three brigs and four schooners. Additional accounts are given of the terrible severity of the gale on the land as well as at sea, at Key West and other places. The Memphis also brought North from Key West, where he was surrendered by the United States Marshal for delivery to the national authorities here, George Davis, formerly rebel Attorney General.

Circular to Freedmen.

The Lynchburg papers publish the following:

HEADQ'RS SUB-DISTRICT LYNCHBURG, LYNCHBURG, November 12, 1865.

The following circular is published for the information of the public, by order of Major H. J. McDonald, commanding sub-district of Lynchburg, Virginia:

"HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, "RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 9, 1865.

"*Circular No. 25.*

"The Major General commanding is informed that the impression prevails among the freedmen that the Government of the United States will, on the coming Christmas day, divide among them large quantities of land, and that in consequence of this impression many of them refuse to enter into contracts to labor beyond that day.

"In order to correct this erroneous impression, the commandants of the several districts will immediately detail proper officers and send them into every county, and, as far as possible, into every neighborhood within their several commands, to explain to the freedmen that the Government has neither the intention nor the power to meet these expectations, and to urge upon them the absolute necessity which exists that they should make proper contracts to labor during the coming year.

"Officers will be selected with great care for this duty; they will consult with the principal inhabitants of the location to which they may go, and through them will endeavor to meet and converse with those of the freedmen who possess the greatest influence over their fellows.

By command of Major General A. H. Terry.

ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

The Tunisians.

PROVIDENCE, November 16.—The Tunisian Ambassador and suite witnessed a trial of the steam and hand fire engines here to-day and visited various manufacturing establishments. General Hashem is so much indisposed that he will not visit Hartford and Springfield, but proceed direct to Boston to-morrow.

Death of a Prominent Printer.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Thomas S. Walsh, a prominent printer, and for five years the Secretary and Treasurer of the Typographical Union of the United States, died at his residence this morning.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

The Rebellion Crushed—Particulars of the Blowing up of the British War Steamer Bulldog.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Cape Haytien advices report that a compact of some kind was entered into between the captain of the Bulldog and President Geffrard, the understanding being that the Bulldog should be supported in obtaining redress for firing into the steamer Jamaica, by the rebel steamer Voldroque. The Bulldog ordered the Voldroque to desist, when Salnare freely removed all the Haytien refugees from the British Consulate. The Bulldog entered Cape Haytien harbor, closely followed by the Haytien steamers.—She steered towards the Voldroque, but unfortunately grounded. Her guns were, however, ranged on the Voldroque, which was sunk in three minutes. She then opened fire on the shore, when the arsenal was blown up and all the forts quickly dismantled. It being impossible to get the Bulldog off, she was finally abandoned and blown up. Troops were stationed at all points on the Island, and the rebellion seemed at an end. Salnare, the rebel leader, was among the persons killed at Cape Haytien by the shots of the Bulldog.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

List of Vessels Wrecked in the Recent Gale.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The United States storeship Memphis, from New Orleans and Key West, arrived to-day. She brings as passengers from the latter place nineteen shipwrecked British officers and seamen, and George Davis, late Attorney General of the rebel government, the latter to be delivered up to the United States authorities.

The following is believed to be a correct list of vessels wrecked on the coast from Carysfort to Key West:

American vessels—Ships Caroline Nesmith, and Panama, barques Waltham, John Wesley, J. M. Harwood, and two brigs, names unknown.

British vessels—Ships Theobald Mersey, Ossumgo; barque Queen Mab, schooner Hanover, and two barques dismantled.

French barque Marguerita, a Spanish brig and two schooners, name unknown, and a large schooner broken up.

The French Canadians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A Convention of French Canadians will meet in this city tonight. Delegations have arrived here from Springfield, Worcester, Mass.; Oswego, Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y.; Detroit and Chicago. The purpose is to establish an organization throughout the country, with headquarters in this city, to promote the interests of the French Canadians here and in Canada.

Among the resolutions to be proposed is one stating, "in the name of fourteen thousand Canadians who paid their lives to the holy cause of liberty in the late American war, we emphatically deny that mercenary ideas were their only motive, and proclaim that the French Canadians are ever ready to rally to the defence of this republic."

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Savannah *Herald* of the 11th instant states that Samuel Whaley, a freedman, in the early part of the last month attempted to shoot Rev. George H. Eaton, Superintendent of Freedmen, on St. Helena Island, and was instantly shot and killed by several freedmen. Hope McIntosh, an abettor of Whaley, was lodged in the Savannah jail.

Eighty freed people had arrived at Savannah, from St. Simon's, St. Catharine and Ossabaw Islands. They left there with their household furniture and crops, on learning that the islands had been surrendered to the owners.

Lieut. Gen. Grant's Views in Regard to Mexican Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Lieut. General Grant visited the Union League rooms last night and was received by Vice President Beekman, who, after thanking General Grant for his victories, alluded to the foul wrong of the French occupation of Mexico. General Grant replied briefly, saying:—"There is one sentiment in your address which is mine also; it is the one touching the future of Mexico." This was received with cheers. Speeches were also made by Generals Meade and DeTrobriand. The grand reception to be given to General Grant will take place next Monday evening.

From the West.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—A despatch to the *Gazette*, dated at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, says that Judges Davis and Tread have filed a decision in the case of the United States vs. one thousand bales of cotton claimed by parties in New Orleans, Cincinnati and Havre, demurring all the claims, on the ground of the incapacity of the claimants to make purchases in insurrectionary districts.

General Duff Green, of Alabama, died at Mobile on the 10th inst.

The steamer Duke has been burned in the Tombigbee River, with three hundred bales of cotton.

Later from Kingston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer Montezuma, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th, has arrived.—Major General O'Conner had command of the British troops and volunteers by request of the Governor.—The Government had offered amnesty to the rebels who should return to their loyal allegiance to the crown, provided they have not been concerned in any actual murders or cases of arson. Several arrests have been made at Kingston.

Advices from Port Morant of the 29th report several rebels condemned to death, including Gordon, the leader, and the complete crushing of the rebellion. The entire line of the road from Long Bay to Manchioneah Bay, a distance of eight miles, is so strewn with dead bodies as to render the road impassable. Two Spanish war steamers arrived on the 21st from Havana, and were placed at the disposal of the authorities.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The express train on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, which left the latter place last night, owing to a misplaced switch two miles east of Morris, Ill., was thrown from the track, and the whole train, with the exception of the locomotive and sleeping car, was precipitated down an embankment. Two of the passenger and two baggage cars were turned upside down, and two were smashed to pieces. The train was filled with passengers, but no one was killed, though several were severely bruised.

From Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 14.—A large railroad meeting was held last night at Leavenworth, at which Senator Lane made a speech, and resolutions were passed in favor of the building of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, and immediate construction of a railroad bridge across the Kansas River at this point.

Loss of a Steamship.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—The steamer Greyhound, from Boston for Halifax and Charlottetown, was totally lost on Bird's Point, in Beaver Harbor, on Monday night. The passengers and crew were saved. The vessel was insured in New York and Boston for $100,000.

The Vote of the Ohio Soldiers.

CINCINNATI, Nov'r 16.—The official returns of the soldiers' vote of this State for Governor is as follows: Cox, 2,428; Morgan, 687.

An Almshouse Burnt.

CARLISLE, PA., November 16th.—The Cumberland county Almshouse was destroyed by fire to-day. The furniture was mostly saved and the inmates all escaped. The loss is mostly covered by insurance in the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia.

Fireman's Riot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A fireman's riot occurred this afternoon in Jersey City, by which several persons were injured. The riot was quelled by the sheriff, and some arrests were made.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The News by the Persia—The British Ministry Not Yet Formed—Mr. Seward's Auburn Speech—The Fenians—The Papacy—Affairs in Germany.

The Cunard steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 4th instant and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived in New York yesterday morning.

The China, Bosphorus, Caledonia and Louisiana had arrived out.

THE BRITISH CABINET NOT YET FORMED.

There is a hitch in the completion of the new ministry in England. No official announcement of any description had been made up to the 4th instant, but the papers are full of speculations. A speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow furnished the text for surmises and newspaper comments. He said:

"Her Majesty, well aware of the heavy loss which we have sustained, and wisely exercising her high prerogative, has chosen from amongst the statesmen of the country Earl Russell to fill the place of Prime Minister. [Loud cheers.] I know well the inclination of those whom I am addressing, and also of the whole community, to trust more to the evidence of facts than to that of words, which may be idle and delusive [hear, hear], and I presume to say before you that the name of Lord Russell is in itself a pledge and a promise to a people. A man who fought for British liberty, for its institutions and for its laws, but with a view to the strengthening of those laws, who has fought on a hundred fields for their improvement, is not likely now, when in his seventieth honorable year, to unlearn the lesson of his whole life, to change the direction of his career, and to forfeit the inheritance which he has secured in the hearts and memories of his countrymen. [Cheers.]

Therefore, my Lord Provost, I venture to think that the country has reasonable assurance in the name of the person who has, for the second time, assumed the responsibility of guiding the councils of the crown, with the aid of many experienced and distinguished persons whom I am happy to call my colleagues. I therefore hope that the country has reasonable assurance that the same wise and enlightened spirit which has for the last thirty or thirty-five years distinguished in the main the policy of British legislation and the conduct of the executive government will still continue to be exhibited by those who will have the responsibility and direction of public affairs."

MR. SEWARD'S AUBURN SPEECH.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Notwithstanding the tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, it is understood that President Johnson's cabinet has no intention of pressing to a quarrel the controversy regarding the prizes taken by the Alabama. The tone of well informed Americans in 'society' here fully confirms this view. There will, of course, be a row when Congress meets, and violent speeches from the members of the opposition. But the Government considers itself strong enough to withstand any urging of the kind, and nothing disagreeable will come of it."

MR. ADAMS COMING HOME.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* also says:

"Mr. Adams has finally resolved on relinquishing his post here and returning home early in the spring. It will be difficult to find a man to succeed him."

THE FENIANS.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* states that the special commission for the trial of the prisoners in custody on the charge of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy has been issued. It is directed to the twelve Judges, and especially to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Keogh. Power is reserved in the commission to the Judges to adjourn to Cork, if necessary, but it is stated that the cases will all be tried in Dublin.

Mr. Lubin, of the *Irish People*, has caused summonses and plaints, similar to those against the Lord-Lieutenant, to be served on the Superintendent and Inspectors of Police concerned in the seizure of that journal.

THE CHOLERA.

Some cases of cholera have occurred at Woolwich, England, which proved fatal.

What are called two well authenticated cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Barnsley, England. In one case the patient recovered. The other was fatal. The notion of treating the disease as regular habits, though it is said the district he lived in was ill provided with sewerage.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The following are the latest cotton statistics from Liverpool:

	1865.	1864.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool 26th Oct	303,000	503,810
Stock of cotton in London 26th Oct	41,000	94,000
At sea from India, &c., to Great Britain	217,000	410,000
	561,000	1,007,810
Possible arrivals to 31st December, 1865:		
American	150,000	
Brazil	45,000	
Egyptian	50,000	
West India, &c	20,000	280,000 117,500
Total supply to Great Britain to 31st December, 1865	821,000	1,125,310

THE POPE.

Under date of Rome, October 26, a correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:

"ROME, October 26.—I have good reason to believe that there will be ere long a *quasi* religious petition, or demonstration, in favor of the Papacy, from Bavaria, and the Catholic provinces of Austria, calling upon the respective sovereigns of those countries not to allow the Holy Father to be left unprotected in Rome.

"The French superior officers themselves don't believe in any final and ultimate evacuation of this city, nor do the chief prelates and others about the Papal court. Moreover, there is no doubt that the Pope has of late entered into a much closer compact than formerly with what I may call the Napoleonic element amongst the Romans, and has separated himself very decidedly from the Bourbonists and Orleanists amongst those who surround, or would surround him."

GERMANY.

It was stated at Vienna that a note had been received there from the Frankfort Senate, which, although moderate in its language, repeats the refusal of that body to accede to the demand of the great German Powers.

A report was current that Austria and Prussia were in favor of a revision of the federal laws governing public associations.

In pursuance of superior orders, General Gablenz had an interview with the Pince of Augustenburg, and announced to him the most considerate terms possible, that should his stay in Holstein lead to any demonstrations in favor of the Augustenburg claims in Hesse Cassel, he would be immediately either expelled from the Duchies, or placed under arrest. The *Abend Post* says the above statement is unfounded.

IMPORTANT DECREE FROM THE QUEEN OF SPAIN SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE TRADE.

Spain has at last taken active measures to provide for the abolition of slavery; and, as the first step in this great reform, the Spanish Ministry have reported to the Queen that it is the imperative duty of the government to seek the extinction of the slave trade. To this end, they propose to ask the Cortes during the next session to make the law more rigorous, even to the extent of declaring many of the practices of slave traders, now recognized as lawful, to be actual piracy.

They also propose to increase the number of cruisers in American waters, for the purpose of exercising greater vigilance over the movements of the slave traders. In answer to this report, the Queen has issued a royal decree ordering that a certain cargo of 130 negroes, taken from a Portuguese slaver, be transferred to Fernando Po, or other Spanish colony, in the Gulf of Guinea, and thence to be transferred to any other colony or to any port on the coast of Africa they may designate. Any slaves captured in future are to be treated in a similar manne.

The authority formerly possessed by superior civil Governors of colonial provinces where slavery existed of compelling negroes to labor is revoked. Emancipated slaves who can count five years' residence in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and have entered the government depots, may be declared free, and transferred to one of the Spanish possessions of the Gulf of Guinea or any other African coast.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—A. M.—Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: The market was animated on Friday last, and prices advanced considerably. A fair business was done also the morning, however, but in the afternoon a reaction took place upon advices from New York of lower quotations and increasing receipts. During Monday the demand was limited and freely supplied at declining rates. On Wednesday the business, though general, was almost confined to the supply of the immediate wants of consumers, and a heavy decline was submitted to; but yesterday, (Thursday) the reduced prices attracted attention, and with increased sales the market became more regular at a slight recession. Sea Island in moderate request at unchanged prices. American, now arriving abundantly, attracts more general attention, and has been in demand throughout the week. On Friday an advance of fully ¼ was paid, but subsequently was lost, and a further decline submitted to of 1@1½d. per ℔. Brazil has declined 1½@2d., and Egyptian also closed 1½d., and Surats ½d. lower than last week. The sales of the week (five days) foot up £57,180 bales, including 15,920 for speculation, and 13,130 declared for export. The following are the quotations.

Uplands—Fair 22½d.; middling 20½d.; middling, Mobile and Texas, 20½d.

Orleans—Fair 23d.; middling 23¾d.

The sales on Friday, of 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export. Market firmer in tone, but prices unchanged. Stock, 323,070, of which 64,140 are American.

MANCHESTER TRADE.—There is rather more inquiry and some small transactions have taken place at low prices, but the market generally is void of animation, and shows no response to Liverpool.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, N. S. & Co., report market firm. Flour quiet but firm: and some cases about 1s. per sack dearer, no barrels in first hands. Wheat in steady demand and 2@3d. per cental dearer on week; winter red 10s. 2d@10s. 8d. Indian Corn in good request at 6d. per 480 ℔s. on week. Mixed American 28s. 9d. @30s.

Provisions—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co., report:—Beef sells only to supply passing wants, owing to want of choice in fine quantities. Inferior unchanged. Port; none in stock; Irish and European declining; Bacon lower and further decline expected. Lard considerably declined, from 2s.@4s. per cwt. Cheese firm, as arrivals continue light. Butter—fine qualities in demand, but high prices check consumption. Tallow declined 1s. per cwt.: North American 48s. 6d. @51s.

Produce—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes quiet at 36s. 3d.@37s. for pots, and 35s. for pearls. Sugar quiet and without material change. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice firm, but holders' demands check trade. Linseed in good request and fully 6d. dearer on spot. Fish oils quiet. Linseed oil quiet at 38s.@38s. 6d. per cwt. Rosin quiet but steady. Spirits of turpentine dull at 45s. 9d. per cwt for French.

Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report petroleum in steady demand at 2s. 9d.@2s. 11d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers report: The market for breadstuffs firm, and wheat has advanced 1@2s per quarter; white American 50@52s; winter red 45@50s. American flour scarce at 27@30s ⅌ bbl. Iron firm. Rails and bars £7@7 10s; Scotch pig 58s. Sugar quiet and about 6d cheaper. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Linseed firm and 1s dearer. Spirits of turpentine quiet, 44s 6d. Linseed declined to 36s 3d@36s. Tallow steady; P. Y. C. 50s 6d this year. Tea active, and in some cases 1d ⅌ ℔ dearer; good common Congou 1s 1d.—English tin advanced 3s. Foreign firm. Petroleum 36@3s 1d for refined.

The London *Times* says that the discount demand at the Bank of England on the 3d was comparatively light. In the Stock Exchange advances have been offered at about 6½ per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Bros. say: American stocks have been depressed during the past week. United States 5-20 bonds had sold at 63, but rallied to 63⅝@63¾ for bonds 1867-72. Others are unsalable, except at considerable reduction. Erie shares, after being at 52, closed 53½@54; new Erie sterling bonds, ½@¾ premium: Illinois shares, 81½@82; Virginia sixes, 40@42. Other securities neglected.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night, Nov. 4.—Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing unchanged for American and irregular for other descriptions. The sales to speculators and exporters were 4,000.

Breadstuffs—Rather quiet, but prices closed with an upward tendency.

Provisions firmer.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Consols for money 87⅞@89. Illinois Central shares 82. Erie shares 53¾@54. United States 5-20's 63¾@64¼.

Police Parade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Police had a grand parade to-day. There were about thirteen hundred men in line.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MUTILATED BANK NOTES.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

Detective Officer Baker Indicted.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS WITH FRANCE

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency offers the following suggestions relative to the redemption of mutilated circulating notes of National Banks:

First. The notes are to be redeemed by the banks by which they are respectively issued, and should not be returned to this office in sums less than five hundred dollars, or in even multiples of that amount.

Second. Mutilated notes, which have been torn or defaced will be received when presented by the bank that issued them, provided all the fragments are returned and the engravings or signatures are not so far obliterated that it cannot be determined by what bank the notes were issued.

Third. Fragments should be redeemed by banks, in full, when accompanied by an affidavit stating the cause and manner of mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affiant should also be fully vouched for by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken.

These affidavits must be forwarded to this office with the fragments to which they relate, in order that banks presenting such parts of notes may obtain credit for the same.

Exceptional cases may occur in which no affidavit can be obtained, and where no reasonable doubts can exist in regard to the entire destruction, or irreparable damage to missing portions of notes—as by fire, acids, &c.—where evidence of identity is ample, by the signature of one or both officers, or title or locality of the bank, and the denomination of the note, where the integrity of the bill-holder is unexceptionable, and where no question could arise in regard to a fraudulent or improper use of missing parts: in such instances judicious discrimination must necessarily be exercised by the officers of banks. It is, however, advised that such notes be received at *their full face value*, and a perfect note given therefor, a record being preserved of the fact, to be sent to this office with the mutilated note when returned for redemption by the bank, in which case full credit will be allowed in this department.

Fourth. When no satisfaction can be obtained in regard to missing parts, and a possibility exists that any improper use can be made of the same, it is recommended that a proportionate value only be allowed—estimating this by comparison of the portion returned to the missing parts.

A record should be kept of the amount allowed in all such instances, and a voucher of same rendered to this office, when the mutilated note or notes shall be returned for redemption.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

This morning, about six o'clock, as car No. 1, of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, was on its first trip to the Navy Yard with a full load of passengers, and crossing the track at the Alexandria and Wahington Railroad, on 1st street, near the west gate of the Capitol, the steam cars from Alexandria, containing the passengers from the South, being backed up towards the depot, ran into the street car, striking near the rear end, knocking off the platform and throwing the car over, making it a complete wreck. The conductor, Mr. George J. Reedle, was thrown off, and one of his legs was badly injured, and the other broken or crushed. Miss Marian J. Hutton, an employee of the Treasury, stopping at the Clarendon, who was on her way to Philadelphia, where, we believe, she belongs, was badly injured about her arms, legs, and side, and internally. Also several others were slightly injured, mostly bruised, but none seriously, and several ladies in the car, on being removed from the wreck, fainted.

There are conflicting statements as to whether the approach of the train was signalled, some asserting that the bell of the locomotive was rung and others to the contrary. Be this as it may, it is pretty certain that one important thing was neglected by the railroad men, viz: having a signal light on the bumper of the car, as is required by law when there is not sufficient light to distinguish a flag. At the time of the occurrence it was dark, and the driver, Mr. Hall, says that he had no notice of the approach of the train until his horses were more than half-way across the track, when it was too late to escape except by driving across, and he immediately whipped up his horses, but failed to get the car out of danger in time.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS WITH FRANCE.

It is understood that the attention of the French Government was a short time ago called to a letter from a producer and exporter of hops in the United States, in which it was mentioned that while the duty on hops imported into France from other States had been very materially reduced, the former high duty is still imposed upon that product when imported from the United States. This provision, which acts as a prohibition against American hops in the markets of France, was not considered to be of any advantageous to the Imperial revenue, or to the general interest of dealers in this article; a request was therefore made for such a modification of the present system, as may be best calculated to serve the material in terests of the nation.

The French Government, in reply, did not hesitate to admit that the last modification made in its tariff by negotiation, created a situation that was unfavorable for hops as well as for other and not less important products, but would see with pleasure the possibility of immediately extending to the natural and manufactured product of America the benefit of the reduction of the tariff accorded to the principal European nations, but this was to be effected by a revision of the commercial and maratime relations between the two countries. Notwithstanding this refusal as to hops, the French Government, about the same time the above application was made, voluntarily resolved that raw whalebone, coming from the United States under the flag of the Union, shall be hereafter like that imported from European countries under the commercial regulations admitting such original products to the benefit of the treaty of 1822. It cannot be that the article hops was less regarded as an original product than new whalebone. It may be that the latter was more in demand than the former for manufacturers.

ORDER RELATIVE TO MUSTERING OUT OF REGIMENTS.

The War Department has ordered that in mustering out the regiments recruited from rebel prisoners, enlisted men who enlisted while prisoners, and who desire to go South, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department with transportation in kind, by rail or steamboat, to the nearest accessible point to their home. Those who do not desire the former indulgence will receive no transportation allowance whatever.

The 213th Pennsylvania volunteers are ordered to report at Philadelphia, as soon a practicable, to be mustered out of the United States service.

INDICTMENT AGAINST DETECTIVE BAKER.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills against General Baker, Chief Detective of the War Department, on the charge of false imprisonment of Joseph R. Cobb for a period of five hours, and of robbing Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb of four fifty dollar Treasury notes. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb were the only witnesses before the grand jury. These proceedings had their origin in General Baker's operations against the parties on the alleged ground of their fraudulently procuring pardons.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

Admonished by the disasters which have resulted from the burning of petroleum, as recently at Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular notifying all collectors of internal revenue that he regards it but a just precaution that whenever applications are made for the storage of petroleum or its products within the limits of any town or city, the collector of internal revenue should forward to the Department a statement that the warehouse, if established, will not, in case of fire, endanger other property or the lives of people living or doing business in