

FIRST EDITION

INTERNAL REVENUE.

More of Delano's Report.

The Estimated Receipts

Bismarck's Relations with Russia.

The Treasures of the Andes.

The Maryland Duck War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Additional Items of Interest from Commissioner Delano's Report—The Estimated Receipts in Detail.

We present below some important items from the final report of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in addition to the full abstract published yesterday, as follows:—

The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are \$54,468,288-57. And for the like period of 1869 were \$62,154,729-13.

Being an increase of 22 per cent., or total increase of 15,253,563-44.

The total receipts for the last six months of 1870 are \$100,767,579-40. And for the like period for 1869 were \$90,854,816-16.

Being an increase of 11 per cent., or total increase of 9,912,763-24.

A comparative statement is submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year 1870 are \$185,235,867-97.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were \$169,309,344-29.

Showing a net gain for the present year of \$15,926,523-68.

A general increase of the revenue at the rate of 15-17 per cent. on the receipts of last year from all articles and sources.

From tables presented in the report it appears that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from the excise tax from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of \$2,069,710-30.

The term "sources not elsewhere enumerated" embraces, among other things, the residue of taxes uncollected under previous laws which had been repealed.

For the last year this class has been greatly reduced by the more thorough action of collectors.

The following table presents an estimate of the annual receipts in each State and Territory from internal taxation after the act of July 14, 1870, shall be in full force:—

Table with columns: State and Terr., Annual, State and Terr., Annual. Lists states like New York, Ohio, Illinois, etc., with their estimated annual receipts.

The foregoing table exhibits the amount it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps, after the law of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation.

The total amount is \$111,418,000. Estimating additional receipts from stamps at \$15,000,000, there will be a total of \$126,418,000.

The table is arranged according to the revenue value of the States respectively. The total of this estimate may be increased yearly in proportion to the increase of population, business, and wealth.

On the basis of this estimate the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, being the largest producers and manufacturers of tobacco and whisky, will contribute \$70,700,000, or 58 per cent. of the entire receipts, exclusive of stamps.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

Bismarck's Past Relations with Russia.

The relations understood to exist between Russia and Prussia are in accord with the course pursued by Bismarck since he assumed the reins of important influence in her councils.

This is seen by the course he followed when it devolved on him to engage in matters concerning Russian interests, or to represent his Government at St. Petersburg.

In 1859 Count Bismarck, who had commenced his diplomatic career eight years before, was appointed ambassador to Russia.

He had previously advocated, in a pamphlet published anonymously in 1857, the policy of peace, Prussia, and Russia against Austria, on the ground that it would lead to the supremacy of Prussia, and be inevitably followed by the unity of Germany.

The friendly disposition thus expressed by Russia is confirmed by a letter from St. Petersburg, written in May, 1859, in which he complains that the anti-Russian policy which Austria imposed on the German States was not in accord with the interests of Prussia, and regards it as among the grievances which resulted from Austria having a controlling influence in German affairs.

Count Bismarck appears to have spent the period of his embassy in Russia very agreeably. His family accompanied him, and he was able to devote his leisure to the education of his children than his duties in Germany had permitted.

He studied Russian that he might be conversant with the views of the people, and very much pleased the Emperor Alexander when he first answered him in his own language.

In the anti-treaty circles of Russian society Bismarck was very greatly esteemed, and this not alone on account of the favor accorded him and his wife by the Imperial family.

The Chancellor, Frick von Gortschakoff, at all times regarded him with the greatest interest, and stood in constant and agreeable relations with him. He was also held in special favor by the Czar, who conferred on him the order of Alexander Newski.

In 1862 Bismarck was transferred from St. Petersburg to Paris. In the following year he had become Premier in the Prussian Government, and the revolt of the Poles against Russia was in progress.

TREASURES OF THE ANDES.

The Silver and Gold of Bolivia and Chili.

When the cry was heard in Europe of the abundance of gold in America, the poor of all nations started up, careless of home and country, to partake in the sudden riches, whereas the rich of the Andes, Mexico and Peru, diamonds in Brazil or the Cape of Good Hope have excited but little emotion.

Our latest advices from Chili bring us continued and excited accounts of the discoveries of rich mines of silver. The Independence of the 11th of October says:—

"More news has been received from the Molaca, a recently discovered mine of the Rosilla, another a little more to the north. Crowds of people have gone from Chanarrilla, each one prospecting for himself, and further reports that at Algarobita, south of Chanarrilla, vast deposits of silver and copper had been found deposited in the form of streets.

In view of all this it is recommended that the government should appoint a commission to regulate the supply of water, and prevent disorders of two days ago, continues this paper, a correspondent wrote, 'Good news! great news! Caracoles beaten!'

In effect, the mines found lately in Bolivia have found a rival in the Sapos, about ten or twelve leagues more to the south. Two miners who had been out prospecting arrived with specimens of a new mine discovered by them, which gave two thousand marcos the box or cove, while from Virginia Cordillera, a cause water or unbelief, and might well give rise to a second Chanarrilla.

In a vein worked by Jacinto Torres two hundred and fifty pounds of the ore gave forty-eight marcos of silver. In consequence of all this there are some five hundred persons on the spot, some looking on, and some prospecting. There is great enthusiasm, and a feeling of rivalry to beat the lately discovered rich mines in Bolivia.

Impatient enthusiasts, impatient of patience, and told that, furnished with this virtue and aided by saliva, an ant might be able to swallow an elephant. This practical proverb is recommended to dissatisfied workmen and mechanics who wish to abandon the certain for chance speculation.

Various fortunate speculators had returned in the steamer. The locality is good and abundant room for all. The worst of it is that food is not easily obtained and only at high prices.

Various diseases, however, instead of eradicating, by which the sufferers are afflicted with a sort of fungus tumors on the skin called *chancras* or warts, which extend rapidly and are accompanied by the most atrocious pains throughout the body.

Like the ancients who planted dragons and serpents and supernatural beings to guard the treasures of the earth from those who sought to get suddenly rich, we have natural obstacles to overcome if we wish to obtain the silver from the mines of the Andes.

A day or two ago, a report was brought with our arms crossed, the luck of our Chilean and Bolivian friends, have not also the spurs and Cordilleras belonging to the same great Andean system of mountains? We know where the richly varied and the natural shore. To partake of the riches of the kingdom of nature, we must do as we are told how to do to enter the kingdom of heaven, "Seek and you shall find."

THE DUCK WAR.

A Letter to Governor Bowie.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Nov. 25, 1870. Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:—

There is in this town a population of three thousand people, all of whom are directly or indirectly interested in the taking of wild fowl. The (so-called) officers of the law have been tramping rough-shod over every right, and privilege which belongs to the people at this point.

As a Democrat I regret to say that the *Democrat* has been a closed communication which would convey to the public eye a sense of the distress in this neighborhood, or would operate in any manner to the interests of this people, while it readily publishes any defamatory article, or makes any such terms as "thieves," "poachers," and "river pirates."

I append a letter to the Governor, based upon the opinion of an eminent lawyer of Maryland, which I desire the people to see:—

HAVRE DE GRACE, November 18, 1870.—His Excellency Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland.—My Dear Sir:—I would respectfully direct your attention in our behalf to some features in this trouble, which I think require the notice and the interposition of the Executive power.

In articles of the Code the right is clearly reserved to "any citizens of any counties bordering on the waters of the State of Maryland to shoot from boats other than snark boats or snark boats, within a distance of one hundred yards from the natural shore." This right clearly belongs to "any citizens of any counties bordering on the waters aforesaid," and not, as it has been represented, exclusively to those "owning lands upon the shores."

The point is that there is no protection in the exercise of this right, and are prohibited a peaceable enjoyment of the ordinary privileges of the bay. To shoot ducks as permitted by the provisions of the law requires the use of boats and decoys. The officers of the law assume that the presence of a gun duck in any boat is prima facie evidence of guilt against the person in possession, although the law requires the finding of such boats or crafts employed in the violation of the law, or in the use and possession of the person who has been charged with violating the law, upon the view of the officer or upon satisfactory information.

These men are too poor to sustain actions against the officer when he goes beyond his duty, and ask you to obtain from your Attorney-General an opinion which will simplify and define the law, and protect them and their boats and guns and decoys when it is not known by the officer, either upon his own view or information, that they are in violation of the law. Their property being used in violation of the law. This is asked to prevent vessels from being boarded engaged in a legitimate prosecution of their duties and legal rights.

It is hardly to be expected that, in pursuance of some cunningly devised scheme, by which Commander Davidson has been deceived, a steamer belonging to the "Oyster Fleet," with a cannon mounted upon her deck and a large crew of men, anchored on two several occasions in the waters of the harbor. Several attempts by parties from the steamer were made to arrest parties passing in boats. The sloop-crew of Captain Henry Moore, trading under the flag of the United States, was boarded by armed men and rebuffed against his protest.

A number of small boats were hotly pursued and a general consternation prevailed upon shore at what might be the fate of those upon the water.

It is hardly apparent that some one is experimenting most dangerously with the temper and liberties of this whole community. The people are willing to abide the restrictions of article 38, and pay the penalties should they inadvertently, or by necessity, violate the provisions of that article. But, as free men, do you

SECOND EDITION

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The New German Loan.

The Russian Trouble Subsiding.

The Battle Near Montargis.

Mexican Gold Discoveries.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Defeat near Amiens—Despatch from King William.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, which is just given to the public:—

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Yesterday General Manteuffel, with portion of the 1st army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost one thousand killed and wounded and seven hundred prisoners. The Prussian loss is comparatively unimportant.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is near Le Mans, where Keraty has a French force of twenty-seven thousand men. WILLIAM.

Waiting for News. LONDON, Nov. 29.—No important news has been received from France to-day. Thus far there is no confirmation of the reported battle near Montargis.

By the provisions of the New North German Constitution, Prussia is only seventeen out of fifty-seven votes to be cast by the confederation. From this fact it is generally inferred that the future policy of Germany will be peace.

The German Loan. A committee of English bankers held a meeting last night and resolved to offer to take the entire new loan of one hundred million thalers just authorized by the North German Parliament.

Desperate Condition of Paris. A despatch has been received here from Berlin announcing that Prince Wittgenstein, the Russian military agent in Paris, has been forbidden by General Trochu to leave the city for fear he will betray its desperate condition.

The Feeling in Money Circles is pacific. The Times this morning, in an article on the situation, says:—"Desiring peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, the violation of which we cannot acquiesce in."

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 29.—Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 86; 20s are quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 11; New York, 29; St. Paul, 48; 30s, 43; 40s, 43; 50s, 43; 60s, 43; 70s, 43; 80s, 43; 90s, 43; 100s, 43.

The Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 29.—Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 86; 20s are quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 11; New York, 29; St. Paul, 48; 30s, 43; 40s, 43; 50s, 43; 60s, 43; 70s, 43; 80s, 43; 90s, 43; 100s, 43.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES. SANTA FE, New Mexico, Nov. 23.—A correspondent of the *New Mexican* of this city, writing from Chihuahua, Mexico, says the people of that State are excited over a new discovery of placer gold about seventy-five miles from the city of Chihuahua. Don Pedro Gonzales, the discoverer, with three other men, washed out twenty-three ounces of gold in nine hours. The particles found are round and plump, from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hazelnut. One nugget weighed an ounce. The place is situated in a deep arroyo 2000 or 3000 yards long, and is supplied with water from springs in all parts of the arroyo. The dirt yields from \$1 to \$3 to the pan.

THE NEW MEXICAN IMMIGRATION CONVENTION assembled in this city to-day, and effected a permanent territorial organization. Branch societies are to be organized in each county. S. D. Elkins was elected President, S. M. Ashford, Secretary; Henry Weller, Treasurer; and Captain Eben Everett, Financial Secretary. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to grant lands for railroads and for the establishment of public schools; also for the establishment of an assay office at Santa Fe.

There was a light fall of snow here this morning, but it cleared off fine in the afternoon.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Arms for France. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The American steamer Erie, having on board an immense cargo of arms and ammunition for the French Provisional Government, sailed this morning for Cowes and a market, from pier No. 4, North river.

The steamer Ville de Paris, of the French line, with a cargo of arms, will start for Havre to-morrow.

Ship News. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamer Denmark, from Liverpool.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Stocks firm. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Gold, 111-1/2. U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 107; do, 106; do, 107; do, 108; do, 109; do, 110; do, 111; do, 112; do, 113; do, 114; do, 115; do, 116; do, 117; do, 118; do, 119; do, 120.

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MARCH OF INTELLECT.

The Japanese Students now in the United States.

There are at present staying at the Metropolitan Hotel a number of young Japanese students, who are destined to be the future officers attached to the imperial army of Japan. Most of the young princes are now engaged in unravelling the mysteries of political economy and international law.

The Japanese Government, feeling that the cause of civilization could not be much advanced by princes, however highly venerated, and Stuart or Ricardio, if surrounded by officers who had taken only a slip from the tiny Pierean rivulet that has yet reached the dominions of his august Majesty the Tycoon, have determined to send out young students of promise to colleges in England and America, to receive an education suitable to their positions as officers on the staff of the princes of the blood, who will no doubt return to their own country fully prepared either to give a second lesson to Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," or engage in a diplomatic discussion with Count Bismarck.

The group numbers eleven in all. Six are about to start for England to-morrow, and five are to remain in this country. The gentlemen who are sent to London will be assigned to fits, in attempts to give the proper Japanese twang in pronouncing their names, are Messrs. Mori, Nasio, Kurobe, Takoya, Oline (?), and Moridera. The two last have been in England before, and are now returning to complete the studies which they have begun at the water College, near London. When our reporter asked if they were to return to Bayswater, he was confidently told that they had got plenty of friends in England, and that most probably they would have

PRIVATE TUTORS for the future. Moridera, to use his own words, "belongs to" Prince Lanjuzio, and Oline, to Prince Mohri. Both these sons of the imperial family are studying in London at present. Messrs. Hasegawa, Hattizume, and Saito have been assigned to Mr. Harris, an American missionary, and Messrs. Kato and Yamada are to be taken care of by Dr. Lowrie. The American missionaries in Japan have procured these instructors for them, and they will be sent to American colleges at once. The principal studies upon which they will be employed are political economy, international law and

ENGINEERING SUBJECTS. They all speak a little English, and are remarkably intelligent. They have the almond eyes and narrow nostrils of their race, so characteristic of the "beastly Chinese." Their dress is the ordinary American or English youth's costume—indeed, some of the coats exhibit a smart cut that would lead one to believe that Yeddo is not entirely bereft of a Deyville, and that orthodox "black coats" are sometimes to be seen gracing the shoulders of the beaux of that city. Those of them who have not yet been in America expressed the utmost surprise at the gigantic engineering undertaking which they beheld in their journey from San Francisco. One of them spoke of the Erie Railroad with a look which showed the impression it had made on him. They are all of small stature, and in manner were most courteous and affable. —N. Y. Evening Telegram, yesterday.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Navigation Laws—Objections to the Funding Bill. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is stated that the President's message and Secretary Robeson's report will be in full accord on the subject of the repeal or modification of our existing navigation laws. He does not think that the four per cent. certificates can be taken in the present condition of the money market, nor does he think there is any immediate prospect of improvement. He would be in favor of amending the law so as to make the rate of interest on the four per cent. certificates five per cent. It is said the Secretary of the Treasury will not oppose a limited amendment.

It is learned that early in the session of Congress a prominent Western Senator will introduce a bill for the purpose of restricting the amount of gold and silver coinage to be issued by the Government, and that the recent efforts of the so-called revenue reformers will receive small encouragement therefrom.

A Senator occupying a leading position on the Finance Committee, and who voted for the original bill, said to-day that he had grave doubts about the working of the Funding law in its present shape, and that he should not be surprised if it was made the subject of early legislation by Congress. He does not think that the four per cent. certificates can be taken in the present condition of the money market, nor does he think there is any immediate prospect of improvement. He would be in favor of amending the law so as to make the rate of interest on the four per cent. certificates five per cent. It is said the Secretary of the Treasury will not oppose a limited amendment.

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PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, BEFORE BOARDS.

2200 City 6s N. 1872, 102 1/2; 2000 do, 102 1/2; 1000 N. Pa. 6s, 100; 1000 Sun & E. 7s, 102 1/2; 1000 Lehigh