TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

CUBA.

Organization of Volunteers and Firemen—Review of Twelve Thousand Men—Proclamation Announcing the Reforms of the Provisional Government for Cuba—Storm in the Gulf—Market Reports.

HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1868.

Captain General Lersundi to-day reviewed six thousand volunteers and the whole Fire Department of the city, the members of which have been armed and drilled. They made a very fine appearance. This force, united with the regular troops in and around the city, constitute an army of twelve thousand disciplined men, all of whom can be placed at the disposition of the government in an emergency.

The *Gaceta* publishes to-day the manifesto of the provisional government at Madrid, making liberal reforms in the government of the island. It has been transmitted by telegraph, railroad and other channels to all the towns of the interior. It is the general opinion that the circulation of this document in the disturbed districts will prove a powerful auxiliary in putting an end to the revolution.

A heavy storm from the north prevails in the Gulf.

The following is a report of the markets for the week ending Saturday, November 21:—

Sugar dull. Nos. 10 to 12 quoted at 8¼ a 8¾ reals per arrobe; transactions light; new crop has commenced to arrive at Cardenas; stock in port, 81,000 boxes. Lard active at 18¾ a 18¾ in tierce, and 19 a 19½ in tins. Flour quiet at $10 a $12 50 per bbl. Butter quiet at 30 a 40 per lb. Tallow advancing; closed at 11 a 11½ per lb. Bacon buoyant at 17 a 18 per lb. Petroleum dull at 3½ a 4 reals per gallon. Potatoes easier; $3 50 a $4 per bbl. Hams—Market well supplied; quoted at 17 a 20 per lb. Lumber—Good supply of white pine on hand; sales at $23; yellow pine firm at $22 a $24 per thousand. Shooks declining; for hogsheads, $1 50; hogsheads (empty) quiet at $2 a $2 75. Hoops, 14 feet, shaved, in demand at $50 a $55 per thousand; hoops, 12 feet, firm at $42 a $48 per thousand. Onions advancing; sales at $6 50 a $7 per bbl. Freights quiet; per box, sugar, to Northern and Southern ports, $1 50 a $1 62; per hhd., sugar, to do., $6 50 a $7.

Exchange on London, 15 a 15½ per cent premium. On United States, in currency, sixty days' sight, 22 a 21 per cent discount; short sight, 20 a 19½ per cent discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 4½ a 5 per cent premium; short sight, 6½ a 7 per cent premium.

PORTO RICO.

Peace and Tranquillity—Crops Flourishing.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1868.

Reports received from Porto Rico show that the crops are in a flourishing condition and prosperity is returning to the island. Political agitation has subsided and the whole population is tranquil.

HAYTI.

The Revolution Progressing—Excitement Against the Americans on the Increase.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1868.

Later dates from Port au Prince are at hand. The revolutionists are again making progress. The excitement against the Americans has not abated but seems to be on the increase.

VENEZUELA.

The Country Quiet—Some Bands in the Mountains—Monagas to Be Inaugurated in January.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1868.

Late advices from Caracas represent that the country was generally quiet. A few small bands of malcontents were roaming in the mountains, but the citizens everywhere desired peace, and were disposed to acquiesce in the authority of the existing government.

Congress was to meet on the 1st of January, when the new President would be inaugurated.

The dispute about the bark Julia still remained unsettled. The commissioners had not yet returned to Caracas.

ST. THOMAS.

Ship Cromwell, for Boston, and Brig Rothsay, for New York, in Distress.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1868.

An arrival from St. Thomas reports that the ship Cromwell, from Calcutta for Boston, and brig Rothsay, from Demerara for New York, had put in there leaking and were discharging cargoes.

THE PLAINS.

The Mob Attack on Bear River City.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22, 1868.

A despatch from Bear River City says part of the mob made an effort to burn the city on Friday night, but were beaten off by the citizens. Two of the mob were killed and several wounded. The troops from Fort Bridger arrived Saturday morning. The city is now tranquil. It is reported that the mob carried others of their dead and wounded to the mountains. Tom Smith, one of the leaders, is still alive, but is under arrest in the hands of the military. No more trouble is anticipated.

TENNESSEE.

Burning of the City Stables in Memphis—Adjournment of the African Methodist Conference.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22, 1868.

The city stables were destroyed by fire this morning. A large number of horses and mules were burned. Edward O'Donnel, watchman, was badly burned. His life is despaired of. The stables were owned by the city. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

The State Conference of the African branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has been in session here during the week, adjourned yesterday. Bishop Paine presided and the proceedings were very harmonious.

Incendiary Fire in Nashville—Loss over $50,000.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 22, 1868.

The storehouses on Market street occupied by J. R. Paul & Co., dealers in agricultural implements; Wm. Lyon, iron dealer, and Sperry & Co., cotton factors, were destroyed by fire last night. The entire contents of the first two were lost, but Sperry & Co. saved their stock in a damaged condition. The Kossuth House, adjoining on the south, and Ashley & Philips' tin store on the north were considerably damaged by fire and water. The buildings were owned by John M. Hill and were insured for $10,000 in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and valued at $30,000. Lyon was insured for $12,000 in the Ætna, Phœnix and Home Insurance companies, and his loss amounted to $20,000. Paul & Co.'s loss is estimated at $10,000; mostly insured. Sperry & Co.'s loss is slight and is covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the house of Paul & Co., and was undoubtedly intentional, as large piles of kindling were discovered lighted on the second floor by those who first gave the alarm.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Atrocious Murder of a Woman in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1868.

Mary E. Hill, a widow lady, residing on the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, was murdered to-night by her son-in-law, named George S. Swithell, Jr. Her body was afterwards thrown from a second story window. The deed was committed with a heavy iron poker. No cause has yet been assigned for the act. The murderer was arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Ludwig Benkman, a German grocer in St. Louis, took arsenic on Friday and died.

An old man, who was suffering from palsy, fell from a second story porch in St. Louis on Saturday and was killed. His wife, a young woman, has been arrested on suspicion of having pushed him off the porch.

James Murtagh has sued the city of St. Louis for $15,000 damages for barbarous treatment while in the City Hospital, by which his feet were frozen, his toes unskilfully amputated and other cruel and inhuman sufferings imposed on him.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the three men who assaulted and robbed Aaron Bliss in his house at Monson, Mass., on Friday morning. A man named Slatson was arrested yesterday on suspicion and identified by Bliss as the man who struck him.

The Women's Suffrage Association, of St. Louis, met on Saturday and discussed petitions to be laid before the State Legislature and the national Congress relative to the enfranchisement of the women. Addresses were also made concerning the best methods of advancing women's interest and elevation.

CITY POLITICS.

John Kelly Declines the Nomination for Mayor.

John Kelly, acting under the advice of his physician, determined to withdraw from the contest for the Mayoralty, and on Saturday evening forwarded to the Chairman of the Democratic Union the following letter:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Chairman, &c.:—

SIR—When I accepted your nomination for Mayor I did so in the belief that my health would admit of my entering upon a vigorous canvass. Recent developments have proved the fallacy of any such hope, and I am assured by my physician that to embark now in an exciting political contest would be fraught with great danger to my health.

Impressed with the conviction of that fact, and in justice to your organization and to my numerous friends, I feel it my duty to take the earliest opportunity to withdraw my name as a candidate for the Mayoralty. I do so with great regret and in the hope that you may select some substitute under whose banner you may still achieve a signal victory. Yours, &c.,

JOHN KELLY.

The Executive Committee of the democratic Union, on the receipt of the above note, immediately decided to tender the nomination to Judge C. P. Daly, of the Common Pleas, and with that intent will wait upon him to-day.

Abraham R. Lawrence Declines the Nomination for Corporation Counsel.

When the fact became known that John Kelly had withdrawn from the Mayoralty contest Abraham R. Lawrence, the nominee for Counsel to the Corporation, indited the following epistle to the chairman of the democratic Union:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Chairman, &c.:—

SIR—My acceptance of the recent flattering nomination of your party for the office of Counsel to the Corporation was predicated upon the expectation that the Hon. John Kelly would remain in the field and run for Mayor on the same ticket with me. Learning with deep regret of the inability of Mr. Kelly to do so, I am constrained to withdraw my acceptance of your nomination. I do this very respectfully and with high appreciation of the honor you have done me.

Yours, &c.,

ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Jr.

German Nomination of Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel.

A meeting of German democrats, comprising delegates from the various wards of the city was held yesterday afternoon at Central Hall, Bowery, George Kuester in the chair. Richard O'Gorman was nominated for re-election to the office of Corporation Counsel. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee of one from each ward appointed to perfect the several ward organizations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, HERALD Building:—

3 A. M.	39	3 P. M.	41
6 A. M.	40	6 P. M.	37
9 A. M.	41	9 P. M.	36
12 M.	43	12 P. M.	40

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a woman, aged seventy-four years, named Elizabeth Mann, dwelling at No. 250 Second street, was found dead in her bed. The Coroner was notified.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Andrew Markey, residing on the corner of Vanderbilt and Flushing avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, at three o'clock, fell into the water at pier No. 35 East river. He was rescued by the police of the Seventh precinct.

ACCIDENT ON THE BLEECKER STREET LINE.—At eleven o'clock on Saturday night Thomas Williams, living at No. 30 East Twentieth street, was run over and seriously injured in South street by car No. 58 of the Bleecker street line. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FOUND DYING IN A CELLAR.—An old man, whose name is unknown, for a long time a night occupant of the cellar of No. 405 East Houston street, was found yesterday morning by officers of the Eleventh precinct in the cellar in a dying condition. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire being discovered in John Crowe's liquor store, No. 83 Baxter street. The damage was trifling and fully covered by insurance. At twenty minutes to three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the third door of No. 21 Forsyth street, occupied by M. Rozenscuig. Loss fifty dollars.

THE FATAL CASUALTY ON A STEAMSHIP.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New York Hospital, by Coroner Flynn, over the body of Daniel Pollock, aged forty-two years, a native of New York and chief engineer on board the steamship Gulf City, and who was crushed in the machinery of the vessel on Saturday, as already noticed in the HERALD. As the deceased had evidently accidentally fallen into the machinery as she was getting ready to sail, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday, at the New York Hospital, over the remains of John White, whose death was the result of injuries sustained by him on Saturday night by being run over by a freight train at the corner of Hudson and North Moore streets, as already published in the HERALD. The deceased attempted to jump upon the morning train, slipped and fell beneath the car wheels, having both legs and an arm cut off. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE DUNN CASE.—The inquest in the case of Timothy Dunn, of 42½ Hamilton street, whose death from a pistol shot wound has already been reported at length in the HERALD, was yesterday concluded by Coroner Keenan. Evidence was introduced to show that a complaint for felonious assault was pending against the deceased and he was to have been tried next week. This seemed to show a motive for self-destruction, as the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide, though they seemed quite reluctant to do so, owing to the influence of the dead man's family.

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending November 21, 1868, shows a barometrical mean for the week of 29.969 inches. The maximum, at nine A. M. of the 16th, was 30.376, and the minimum, at two P. M. of the 18th, 29.620, giving a range of .756. The thermometer indicated a mean temperature for the week of 40.05 degrees, the maximum, observed at two P. M. of the 17th, being 48.05, and the minimum, at seven A. M. of the 16th, 32.05. This gives a range of temperature of 16 degrees. Rain fell on the 17th and 18th, having a total duration of twenty hours and a depth of 1.25 inches. Snow was observed on the 21st, but its duration was only five minutes.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Walter Keogh, No. 236 Eighth avenue, appeared at Jefferson Market yesterday and charged James Haley with entering his store and carrying away clothing valued at fourteen dollars. The goods were found in the possession of accused. Committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—At five o'clock on Saturday evening, while passing through Baxter street, officer Woolridge, of the Sixth precinct, observed two suspiciously acting men carrying a large bale of goods, marked "R. M. Hockensberg, Hackettstown, N. J." He started after the supposed thieves, when they dropped the property and ran away. The goods are held at the station house for an owner.

THREATENING LIFE.—William Porter, a rough, vicious looking specimen, was brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged by Leopold Suffold, No. 211 Varick street, of calling at his place of business, and after using the most abusive language drawing a knife and threatening to kill him. An officer was apprised of William's operation, who took him into custody. He was required to give bonds in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for six months. Bail was accepted for this amount on the stock and fixtures of a liquor store in West Houston street and the accused was liberated.

GRAND LARCENY.—Mr. Louis Krammerer, of No. 36 Walker street, a member of the firm of Deppler & Krammerer, yesterday appeared before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of grand larceny against one of his employés named Frederick Rosa. In his affidavit Mr. Krammerer states that between the 1st day of September and the 20th of November fifty spools of raw silk, one box of chenille trimmings and thirteen and a half ounces of sewing silk, all valued at thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, were missed from the stock in the store, and that he had Rosa arrested on suspicion of being the thief, from the fact that the defendant had access to the property, and that from the first day of his being employed he, Krammerer, had at various times missed quantities of raw silk. The complainant finally learned that Rosa had been seen with some goods answering to the description of his in his possession. He also learned that he had endeavored to sell sewing silk to Henry Diecker, of No. 441 Broadway, and to Mr. Winberg, of No. 633 Broadway. On Rosa's being arrested the officers found a quantity of the missing articles in his possession. Rosa was committed for examination.

LANDSLIDE NEAR WESTBROOKE, ME.

The Channel of the Presumpscot River Filled Up.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22, 1868.

A despatch from Westbrooke states that a land slide took place about five o'clock this morning, just below the Cumberland paper mills, which covered about forty acres in area and completely filled the channel of the Presumpscot river so that the water is backed up within three feet of the top of the dam, and the lower story of the mill is submerged.

WASHINGTON.

The Government Satisfied with Minister Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1868.

Our government is satisfied with Minister Johnson's official conduct as far as he has gone with regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims and other questions in dispute. If true, as reported by cable, that Lord Stanley has consented that the commission shall sit in Washington, the fact will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in this country who have expressed their desire to our government that the Board shall hold its sessions here instead of in London.

The Cuban Filibusters—Uneasiness of the Spanish Minister.

It would appear that the Spanish Minister is considerably alarmed at the published reports of filibustering preparations in this country to assist the Cuban insurgents to gain their independence, for he has recently addressed to Secretary Seward several communications on the subject. In reply to one of these letters some days ago Mr. Seward assured the Spanish Minister that every exertion would be made by the United States government to suppress any attempt to organize forces or forward assistance to the rebels in Cuba, and that the Attorney General had given the United States Marshals in the principal seaports instructions to prevent vessels leaving for such a purpose. On Friday last Mr. Seward again informed Señor Gonl that in his belief there was no good cause for uneasiness about the movements of sympathizers in the Cuban rebellion, and that he, Mr. Seward, gives no credit to the many reports concerning filibustering expeditions. Information has been received in this city from an official source in Cuba stating that the insurrection has not attained the strength and importance that it was at first supposed to possess, and the Captain General feels very confident that he will be able to suppress it within a few months' time. The letter also states that a number of the wealthiest inhabitants of Puerto Principe have offered the Captain General a large amount of money to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Jeff Davis Trial—Speculations as to the Final Disposition of His Case.

It is perfectly well understood here that the trial of Jefferson Davis cannot and will not take place to-morrow. Mr. Davis could not possibly get to Richmond to be present at his trial to-morrow, and if it had been intended that the trial should begin so soon he would have been notified in person. As this was not done it is fair to presume that the government is no nearer ready to enter into his trial than it was a year ago. The term of the Supreme Court of the United States is so near at hand that the Chief Justice would not be able to preside at Davis' trial; besides, Attorney General Evarts is still in this city and does not expect to go to Richmond to-morrow. It is believed that the trial will be again postponed until some day in next term. There are those here who think that the ex-President of the rebel Confederacy will never be tried, that the case will be postponed from time to time until some other method of disposing of it shall be found. Some persons of the legal profession are of the opinion that General Grant will remove the whole difficulty by recommending Congress to pardon Mr. Davis and let him go. If this should not be done, it is confidently believed that some other means of avoiding a trial will be discovered. It has been seen that in certain cases where the government has been concerned the prosecution can make common cause with the defendant, as exemplified in Stanton vs. General Lorenzo Thomas and the Government vs. John H. Surratt.

The Speakership of the Next Congress.

There is a good deal of talk, even at this early day, about the Speakership of the next Congress. Colfax being out of the way, plans are already being arranged to win the desirable post, and the names of some dozen or more members are prominently mentioned. Among them are Blaine, Dawes, Schenck and Banks. Blaine appears to have a host of friends, and according to present indications stands a good chance for election. Banks has many supporters, but it is said he will not permit his name to be used. Schenck is believed to be quietly working for the position, and some say when the time comes he will develop a degree of strength not at present realized by his competitors.

The New Army Register—Volunteer Officers in the Service.

An army register, corrected to August 1, is just out and shows the following volunteer officers still in the service, notwithstanding the war has been ended nearly four years:—One major general, four assistant quartermasters, two commissaries of subsistence and twenty paymasters. The fact that these tenacious gentlemen still hold on to office causes some comment here.

Mechanical Exhibition in Germany.

Mr. Cramer, United States Consul at Leipsic, has communicated through the Department of State an invitation to those interested in mills in the United States to take part in an exhibition of machines pertaining to mills, bakeries and husbandry connected with such, to be held under the direction of the Association of German Millers in Leipsic at the end of May, 1869. The exhibition includes all kinds of motors and machines which are used in mills, such as steam engines, turbine water wheels of complete construction, or drawings, and, in fact, all appliances used in mills. Some very trifling charges are made for space. All applications must be addressed to Mr. C. Eisenrisch, at Leipsic, before the 31st of December next.

Death of a Naval Officer.

Information has been received here of the death of Captain Benjamin Moore Dove, United States Navy, at Key West, Fla., on the 19th inst.

An Old Fogy Secretary.

Secretary Browning coincides with Secretary McCulloch in his opinion that the reports of department and bureau officers should not be published to the country before they shall have been submitted to Congress. He expressed to-day his regret that the reports of the bureau officers of his department should have so far forgotten the respect due to the President and to Congress as to permit their reports to go to the public even before the report of the Secretary has been completed. The Secretary does not see the force of the argument that the publication of extracts from the annual reports, or even the reports themselves in *extenso*, does not destroy those documents for the purposes their preparation was intended to subserve, but, on the contrary, by coming all the sooner to the eyes of members of Congress, those legislators have so much the more time to consider and digest them. The worthy Secretary had no better argument to offer in support of his opinion than the old time-honored plea that it was not the custom in the early days of the republic. He has evidently fallen behind the age.

Redistillation of Spirits.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to issue any circular publishing the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the question whether distillers of bourbon whiskey have a right, under the late Internal Revenue law, to redistill their liquor to raise it to the strength of proof spirits without being liable to an additional tax. Distillers will be permitted to avail themselves of the benefit of the opinion of the Attorney General, and will no longer be assessed an additional tax for redistilling, as was formerly the case. The action of the revenue authorities before this question was decided had the effect of closing thousands of stills, which, under the present construction of the law, will again resume operations, thereby adding considerably to the government receipts from tax on whiskey.

THE NATIONAL BANK SUBSIDY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1868.

It is yet an open question among intelligent financiers whether Mr. Secretary McCulloch's blundering incapacity is the result of ignorance or venality, or both. Examined very closely it looks very like knavery, as the following facts will show:—

Forty-one of our States and Territories, with a population nine times larger than that of New England, have yet been allowed banking powers and privileges under the National Banking laws but a little over one-fifth as great as have been allotted the favored six. In apportioning the $300,000,000 national bank subsidy granted by Congress $104,000,000—over one-third—was allotted to the six New England States, containing but one-tenth of our population, while the remaining $196,000,000—less than two-thirds—was distributed among the forty-one States and Territories, excluding Alaska, comprising all that portion of our national domain lying south and west of the favored States, and containing nine-tenths of our population.

Eminent statisticians agree in fixing the present population of the United States, excluding Alaska, at 40,000,000, of which the New England States contain 4,000,000. It will be seen, therefore, that those six States have been favored with a distribution of the national bank subsidy at the generous rate of twenty-six dollars per head of its entire population, while the remaining forty-one States and Territories, containing 36,000,000 people, get but five dollars and fifty cents per head.

The bare statement of this nefarious apportionment is bad enough in all conscience, but Mr. Secretary McCulloch's share in the business is the worst part of it. One of the most servile organs of the Treasury ring, in an elaborate defence of its patron's policy just published, states as a reason for the unequal apportionment that "the present banking system went into effect when the West was too poor to embrace fully its advantages and when the rebellion prevented the South from doing so."

This is the only reason given by the ring organ in an article upon the subject; and it is particular to omit all mention of the fact that every effort to right the wrong since the close of the war, three and one-half years ago, has been successfully resisted by the Treasury ring, and that Secretary McCulloch gives quite another reason for such gross partiality. A bill was introduced in the Thirty-ninth Congress, early in 1866, remedying in part the inequality, but was opposed and defeated by the Treasury ring. In his letter to the Senate Finance Committee, transmitted April 23, 1866, Secretary McCulloch wrote as follows:—

Senate bill 256 proposes to furnish circulation to those States and Territories which are not yet provided for, without exceeding the $300,000,000 authorized by the act of June 3, 1864, by withdrawing the amount any State may have received over twenty dollars for each inhabitant. By reference to the accompanying document it will be ascertained that but three States have received or secured circulation in excess of this amount per capita, viz.:—Massachusetts, $39,446,513; Connecticut, $10,144,660, and Rhode Island, $8,982,564; total, $59,573,537, which would probably be enough to supply the deficiency in other States and Territories.

The bill is seemingly general in its provisions, but in effect it singles out these three States and reduces their circulation to a certain arbitrary standard. It practically says:—"The circulation of national banks in Massachusetts shall be diminished sixty per cent, the circulation of the national banks in Connecticut shall be diminished fifty-two per cent, and the circulation of national banks in Rhode Island shall be diminished seventy-four per cent."

Apart from the imputations to which such a proposition would be liable I think the principle upon which the reduction is based is not a correct one. There is no necessary or natural proportion existing between circulation and population. One hundred and seventy-five thousand of the rural population of Ohio or Illinois do not need a tenth part required by the manufacturing and commercial communities of Rhode Island. A well-to-do farmer may not receive for his products more than $5,000 in the whole year and a community of farmers require but little in the way of banking facilities, but skilled labor, capital and machinery combined produce millions.

As a piece of special pleading this statement of our finance minister would delight a Tombs lawyer. Observe with what assurance he represents the population of Ohio, Illinois and other Western States as mere pastoral and agricultural Arcadians, who "want but little here below, nor want that little long." Mr. McCulloch must have known that the largest household furniture manufactories in the world are located in Cincinnati; that the greatest lumber and grain marts in the United States are at Chicago and Milwaukee, and, in short, that for railroad building, farm improving and the thousand and one needs of the daily use of money the per capita wants of the West are equal, if not greater than elsewhere outside of the city of New York.

The merchants of New York are vitally interested in this matter. Their best customers are among the merchants of the West, South and Southwest. The merchants' sales in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Louisville alone amounted last year, according to the internal revenue returns, to $995,361,823—nearly equal to $100,000,000 per month. Yet Mr. McCulloch tells us that "175,000 of the rural population of Ohio or Illinois do not need one-tenth part of the circulation required by the manufacturing and commercial communities of Rhode Island." Very good. Now supposing we put it this way? One hundred and seventy-five thousand laborers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, whose average earnings do not amount to over $400 each annually, do not need one-tenth part of the circulation required by the merchants of five western cities whose average sales amount to $100,000,000 per month. The very worst feature of Mr. McCulloch's management is his constant and untiring efforts to keep the money power of the country concentrated into the fewest possible hands. This is exhibited in his every action—more apparent in the letter under consideration than elsewhere. He says, it will be remarked, that though Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island have received $59,373,537 in excess of a per capita apportionment of twenty dollars, a withdrawal of such excess, as provided by Senate bill 256, and its distribution in the forty-one States and Territories where the per capita apportionment is less than six dollars, would be in effect "singling out those three States and reducing their circulation to an arbitrary standard."

The bill in question did not attempt anything like an equalization of the apportionment. It only made a small advance towards it. Yet our Secretary denounced it as arbitrary, and opposed it in such a way as to leave the uninformed to infer that the present arrangement is altogether fair and satisfactory. If reducing the circulation of the most favored States to twenty dollars per head is an arbitrary arrangement, what shall be said of Mr. McCulloch's course of action in keeping the apportionment of forty-one States and Territories at five dollars and fifty cents per head?

There is but one way to right this wrong, and that is by repealing the National Banking law, calling in the notes issued under it, substituting greenbacks therefor, and cancelling the bonds now deposited to secure circulation. This would necessitate no wrong to the national banking associations, and would be an unspeakable financial relief to a tax burdened people.

There is, however, a bogus scheme of relief being concocted by the Treasury ring that, if carried out, would be unspeakably worse than the disease. It is invitingly announced as "throwing open the national banking privileges to the public without limitation," but it really is extending the monopoly to all bondholders, and to them only. Under its operations any one holding a one hundred dollar United States bond can draw from the national Treasury ninety dollars additional in national bank notes. The holders of over $2,500 of bonds would be entitled to an additional issue of $2,250,000,000 in currency. In other words the scheme is nothing more or less than watering our entire national debt by an additional issue to the holders thereof of ninety per cent of its full face in national bank notes.

It has been well said that "whoever will take the trouble to read the sixty-five sections of the act creating national banks will find it happily closes in these words:—'Congress may amend, alter or repeal this act.' This is the best part of the whole law."

BOOK NOTICES.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, &c. By Charles H. Haeseler, M. D. Peterson Brothers, Philadelphia.

This book is composed of a series of letters which originally appeared in the *Miner's Journal*, and which were written by Dr. Haeseler during a visit he made to Europe last year. The Doctor is an intelligent observer of men and things, and as the book is printed in large and readable type we have no reason to doubt that it will be extensively purchased and generally read.

RURAL POEMS. By William Barnes. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1868.

To say that the neatly printed little volume bearing the above title is pleasing and entertaining would be but to express that which almost every reader who peruses its pages will experience. It tells us of scenes and customs which we are all wont to associate with the happy days of merry childhood.

THE LITTLE GYPSY. By Elie Sauvage. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1868.

This little tale, translated from the French, recounts the adventures of a little girl who was stolen away from her parents while quite young and forced to live for a long time among the gypsies in the woods. She eventually escaped and found her father and mother, who had almost given her up as lost to them forever.

WASHED ASHORE. By William H. G. Kingston. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1868.

A pleasing story and one that will be found to interest young readers during the long winter nights.

TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT. By Sidney Daryl. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1868.

This book contains a number of short stories for the long winter evenings. The book is well bound, clearly printed on good paper and contains many illustrations.

THE BUTTERFLY'S GOSPEL. By Frederika Bremer. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1868.

There are two other stories besides "The Butterfly's Gospel" in this book, all of which are translated from the Swedish authoress by Margaret Howitt. No better book could be put in the hands of youthful readers.

The Foreign Magazines.

The Edinburg Review.—This is one of the best numbers we have seen in a long time. "Sybel's History of the French Revolution," "Hindoo Fairy Legends," "Kingolake's Invasion of the Crimea," "Darwin on Variation in Animals and Plants" and "The Expiring Parliament" are the titles of some of the many good articles given for the month of October.

The Workshop.—Imitating the example set in the reproduction here of English magazines for the American market, one of our German publishers decided to introduce some of the German periodicals. The *Workshop*—an American edition of the German monthly *Die Gewerbehalle*—is the result of this decision. The pregent is a valuable one.

Notice.

We notice that the Messrs. Appleton intend publishing a large paper edition of each of the following works:—"The Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck" and "The Poetical Writings of Fitz-Greene Halleck," both under the editorial superintendence of James Grant Wilson.

RELIGIOUS.

Beecher on Gambling—The Wall Street Speculators—Evil Results of Rash Investments.

Last evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a very instructive sermon in Plymouth church, which it is needless to state was crowded to excess. The reverend gentleman selected his text from the First Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, sixth chapter, ninth and eleventh verses. The chief object of the discourse was to show the evil results attendant upon a love of money. He dilated at considerable length on the various courses pursued by men in order to horde up wealth, on their avarice, treachery and deceit, and the unhappy end of all who eagerly sought for the accumulation of wealth merely for the sake of possessing it. He vividly pointed out the pernicious effects which were sure to follow an avaricious thirst for gold, for religion was totally abandoned and the love that belonged to human beings was bestowed upon money. The love of money had been the cause of more misery than could possibly be conceived. It had corrupted men, it had divided families and parted friendship. It was the cause of almost every crime and had ever prompted vanity, audacity and wickedness. What was there in meanness or treachery of which money had not been the principal agent? After vividly alluding to the prevailing desire of men to grasp riches by all means, fair or foul, the reverend gentleman forcibly dilated upon the present system of gambling in Wall street, passing severe strictures on the speculators, and contending that if the course of rash speculation was not put an end to the most terrible consequences would ensue. He drew a touching picture of the thousands of once honest men who, tempted by expectations of gold and overswollen with hope, now wandered about helpless beggars through the great pandemonium of swindling and ruin. Wall street was the very sink of iniquity, the hot bed of corruption and the magnet of ruin and desolation. At the head of that ensnaring and treacherous street stood the grand steeple of high old Trinity, looking down upon the scenes of fraud below. Was the nature of speculators so far depraved that they could look up without feelings of remorse? Alas! money was their god, for their motto was:—"Let men by honesty grow great; but the shortest road to riches is deceit." He enumerated the many evil consequences of avarice, among others suicide, madness and the jail. Wealth was not necessarily injurious, but men should not be over-hasty in accumulating it. Wealth was a divine power, but very dangerous, and needed all the more to be controlled. The reverend preacher concluded with an eloquent appeal to avoid stock gambling and idle speculation, for their consequences were sure as they were disastrous.

The True Basis of National Prosperity.

The Rev. F. Brown preached in the Methodist Episcopal church, Forsyth street, yesterday morning on the subject of the "True Basis of National Prosperity." Taking for his text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," he proceeded to say that various opinions existed in the world as to what constituted national greatness. No sentiment, perhaps, has cursed the world so terribly as that military strength constitutes national greatness. There are some who are disposed to think that a nation's greatness lies in its wealth, but wealth is too unstable to form the basis of national prosperity; it leads to corruption and corruption leads to the overthrow of free government. The wealth and power of Greece and Rome have passed away and nothing but the arts and literature of these nations remained. Yet not arts, nor literature, nor science make a nation great; it is righteousness and that alone which exalteth it, makes it great, prosperous and happy. The momentous problems of humanity can only be solved under the light of the Bible. No nation has ever been truly prosperous that rejected the light of revelation. But in this country to-day a foreign influence is at work antagonistic to the teachings of the Bible and which can be observed in the efforts made to secure sectarian education. We want that the children of foreigners should grow up with a consciousness of their manhood, of their free American citizenship, untrammelled by the dictation of any foreign head or hierarchy, and determined to oppose and reject the principles of sectarian bigotry. Already there is a plan on foot to endow certain sectarian institutions, and after a while it will be attempted to establish sectarian public day schools. The greatness and the prosperity of this American people rest upon a Bible foundation. Of the future of this country it is difficult to speak with unimpassioned prophecy. Far removed from the contentions that rock the nations of Europe to their centre, sitting like a queen between two great oceans and two great continents, her population moving ever onward in the path of progress and civilization, if this nation be true to its principles, its religion and its God it is impossible to foresee the altitude of glory to which it will attain.

Bleecker Street Universalist Church—The Idols of New York—Worship of Money, Fashion and Folly.

Rev. Day K. Lee preached a sermon at this church yesterday evening, taking for his subject the idols of New York, from the text—"They are mad upon their idols"—Jeremiah, chapter fifty, verse thirty-eight. He had often asked the question, What if this city were overwhelmed by a volcano, as Pompeii was eighteen centuries ago—would a future antiquarian discover after reopening streets and houses? What if he should chance on Water street or Wooster street, Wall street, Broadway or Fifth avenue; our churches and theatres, marble stores, newspapers, picture journals and street placards—how would he picture to himself the life in New York? The reverend gentleman spoke of the life of Pompeii; of its theatres, arenas; its feasts and fashions and idolatrous practices; and how in the midst of their madness and while the revel continued they were overwhelmed and buried and remained hid for eighteen hundred years. Suppose New York overwhelmed in a similar manner, and the excavation began in the year 3568? There would be found many things that testify to the moral and intellectual greatness of the city; of its cultivation of the arts and sciences; its school houses, public libraries and houses of honorable trade and commerce. But there would be found testimonials of evil, comparing which with the evils of Pompeii would be comparing noonday to twilight. Look at the dancehouses and dogpits of Water street, at picture journals, at election caricatures, and the beholder must believe that we have lost all reverence for humanity, morality, law and the purity of the ballot box. If our fashions were to be preserved, the future explorer would doubt whether we were Choctaws, Aztecs, Polynesians or Paphlagonians. After referring to many other evidences of the moral decadence of New York life he spoke of the idolatrous worship of money in Wall street, denouncing it in severe terms, as also the centralizing despotism of the wealthy concentrating trade in their hands, which should be diffused among thousands. St. Paul, when looking upon the idols in Athens, said his heart was turned. He would be equally aroused were he to see the New York of to-day. A judicious regard for money, sensible fashions, refined pleasures are commendable; but money worship, false pleasures, wicked and corrupt fashions are idolatrous and a sin. He denounced the practice of elevating money over honor and merit and to give dissipation the name of pleasure. Though we have no Mount Vesuvius menacing us we have a financial Vesuvius, already muttering and puffing smoke, and there is a moral Vesuvius with which God threatens us with judgment. He advised all to break from idolatry and return to simplicity, wisdom and truth.

Dedication of the New Methodist Episcopal Church at North New York.

The dedication of the new church building erected on 141st street for the Methodist Episcopal society of North New York (Westchester county) took place yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Rev. Dr. Harris, of this city, preached a very masterly sermon from the verses of Scripture ending with, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world yet lose his own soul?" At the conclusion of the sermon a collection of about $350 was taken up, after which the dedicatory services, according to the forms of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were performed by Dr. Harris, assisted by Rev. William Bangs, pastor of the society. Mr. Bangs stated that the entire cost of the church would be $14,000, including the lots; of this $8,000 remained to be paid, and that amount he left for the members to decrease. The house is well built, of heavy framework, and is forty-four feet wide by sixty-seven feet deep. It will seat about 500 persons, and has a small gallery for the choir. The altar and church furniture, carpets, &c., were presented by the ladies, and are of the neatest pattern. The altar and the railing which surrounds it are composed of satin wood and polished black walnut elegantly carved and present a very attractive appearance. The Sunday school, of about 150 members, will be accommodated in the basement, which has been fitted up for its use. At three o'clock in the afternoon Rev. G. W. Woodruff, of New York, preached, and at half-past seven o'clock Rev. H. S. Platt, of Brooklyn, addressed the meeting.

Dedication of a New Church at Flatbush.

There are now no less than eight churches of different religious denominations located within the limits of the town of Flatbush, one of Brooklyn's most flourishing suburban townlands. Yesterday afternoon the last of these was formally dedicated to the service of the Almighty, and the event was made the occasion of much religious enthusiasm among the Congregationalists resident of that place. The new