TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Royal Transport of George Peabody's Remains to America.

The French Episcopacy and the Ecumenical Council.

Condition of the Suez Canal and Pros ects for the Opening.

The Peabody Funeral Cortege and Scene in Westminster Abbey.

Reunion of the Presbyterian Assemblies.

ENGLAND.

Government Honor to George Peabody's Remains.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1869.

The British government will despatch the remains of George Peabody to America in the war ship Inconstant.

The Telegraphs, the Government and 'Change.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1869.

The delay in the announcement of the new government loan for the purchase of the telegraph lines has a tendency to depress the price of consols.

The Funeral to Westminster Abbey—Formation of the Cortege and Route of the Procession—The Scene and Sermon in the Ancient Building.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1869.

The obsequies of the late George Peabody took place this afternoon.

The funeral procession formed at the mansion of Sir Curtis Lampson, in Eaton square, the residence of the deceased. It consisted of a hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were General C. Grey, her Majesty's Private Secretary, representing the Queen; Mr. Motley, the Minister of the United States; Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation; Freeman H. Morse, American Consul at London; Mr. Russell Sturges, and Mr. J. S. Morgan. Following the procession were the carriages of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampson, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the High Sheriffs of London and of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, the Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Townshend, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts and many others.

The funeral cortege passed slowly through the streets, which were lined with silent crowds of spectators, to Westminster Abbey.

The venerable structure was completely filled with people who had been admitted by tickets, and were all dressed in mourning. The choir was hung with black, and the sombre aspect of the interior was only relieved by the richly decorated robes of the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs. Standing near the *sarcophagus* as the body was brought in were Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Thomas Binney, a Dissenting minister, Dr. George Edward Day and Mr. John P. Bright. A flood of sunshine poured through the windows of the choir at the moment the procession entered the building. The coffin, which was placed on a bier at the end of choir, was plain and unornamented and covered with a black cloth. On the lid was a brass plate with an inscription giving simply the name of the deceased and the place and date of his birth and death.

The lesson was read by the Archdeacon of Westminster. As soon as the ceremony within the church was over the procession formed again and advanced to a spot near the western entrance, where a temporary grave had been prepared and an excavation two to three feet deep had been made, the sides of which grave were lined with black drapery. Here the body was deposited, and will remain until it is transported to America.

Lord John Thynne read the remainder of the burial service at the head of the grave. On the right stood the mourners, including the American Minister, and on the left were General Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriffs and the clergy of Westminster and St. Paul's.

The solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assemblage. Many present shed tears during the choral service, which included the singing of the anthem "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore." After the coffin had been lowered into the grave a floral cross was placed upon it. This act was witnessed in profound silence, and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed around the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased.

The Bishop of London will preach the funeral sermon on Sunday next.

The Turf—Liverpool Races.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12, 1869.

The principal race to-day over the Liverpool Course was for the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 200 sovs., added to a sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, fifteen forfeit to the fund, one mile and a half (100 subscribers) which was won by Sir J. Hawley's Lictor, four years old, beating Lord Westmoreland's ch. f. Cocoanut, by Autbourne, out of Miss Vivian, second, and Mr. F. Hughes' ch. c. Lopez, by Buccaneer, out of Creeping Rose. The betting was six to one against Lictor, ten to one against Cocoanut, and four to one against Lopez. Fifteen ran.

FRANCE.

The Episcopacy and the Papal Council.

PARIS, Nov. 12, 1869.

Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, has issued a pastoral letter expressing approval of the proceedings of the Fulda Conference, but declaring in advance that he will abide by the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, whatever they may be.

It is reported that the pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris, issued November 7, opposing the adoption of the dogma of Papal infallibility, without discussion, was inspired by the Emperor.

MM. Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc.

PARIS, Nov. 12, 1869.

Ledru Rollin refuses to return to Paris, though he has not withdrawn from the canvass for the Corps Législatif.

A deputation of electors has just returned from London with the acceptance by Louis Blanc of a nomination to the Corps Législatif from Paris in place of Ledru Rollin. The latter, however, insists on maintaining his candidature, and has published an electoral address, which is ridiculed by all the Paris journals.

Marine Disasters.

PARIS, Nov. 12, 1869.

Despatches were received by the Paris insurance companies yesterday announcing the complete loss of the American steamer Leight in the Mediterranean. Later advices, however, show that she was an English vessel. She encountered a severe hurricane off the harbor of Oran, Algeria, and was driven upon the rocks and totally destroyed. As far as known there were no lives lost.

Captains of vessels arriving at various Mediterranean ports make mention of the severity of the hurricane and predict many other disasters.

ITALY.

A Grandson for the King.

NAPLES, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Princess Margherita, wife of the Crown Prince Humbert, has given birth to a son.

SPAIN.

The Throne Question.

MADRID, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Duchess of Genoa is opposed to the candidature of her son for the throne of Spain.

IRELAND.

A Political Convict's Identity.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12, 1869.

The *Irish Times* asserts that it has proofs that Kelly, the Fenian leader, who was rescued at Manchester, was the man who died recently at a hospital in this city, under the name of Martin, and whose identity was so doubtful.

GERMANY.

Against Capital Punishment.

DRESDEN, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Saxon House of Deputies have unanimously resolved that the government should endeavor to procure the abolition of capital punishment throughout North Germany.

Burning of a Petroleum Ship.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Bremen bark Cupido, Captain Leithoff, with petroleum from New York to Danzig, burned to the water's edge at the latter city yesterday, where she had just arrived. The loss is heavy.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Quite Ill.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12, 1869.

Advices received here to-day state that General Garibaldi is quite ill with rheumatism.

EGYPT.

The Suez Canal—Its Present Condition—Preparations for the Opening—The Empress of France.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1869.

Advices from Alexandria state that the great bed of rock in the Suez Canal at Ismailia, seventy-five miles south of Port Said, which has hitherto been a hindrance to dredging, will be at once blasted out. This rock is eighty feet thick.

The convoy at the opening ceremonies on the 17th will consist of eighty ships.

As it is officially announced that large steamers can traverse the canal immediately, the Empress Eugénie has determined to make the trip.

Notwithstanding this favorable news, the underwriters of this city mostly decline to insure vessels bound through the canal.

CUBA.

Captain General De Rodas to Return to Havana Sunday—Numerous Skirmishes Reported.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1869.

It is expected that Captain General De Rodas will return to Havana on Sunday from his tour of inspection.

Numerous skirmishes are reported between the Spanish troops and insurgents.

TAHITI.

Terrible Tragedy Aboard a Coolie Ship—Massacre of the Captain and Portion of the Crew—Revenge of the Survivors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11, 1869.

The Tahiti *Messenger*, the official journal of the French protectorate in the Society Islands, publishes a detailed account of the tragedy on board the French coolie ship, while becalmed off Byron Island. When the revolt occurred there were about 300 Kanakas on board, who were on deck receiving presents. The captain and several of the crew were killed instantly. The mate and a portion of the crew escaped below, where they were besieged by the natives, and, being but poorly armed, they resolved to blow off the upper deck. Accordingly, a quantity of gunpowder was properly placed and fired. The explosion blew or frightened all the Kanakas overboard and shook the vessel like an earthquake. The sailors hastened on deck and found the sea covered with natives making for the island. The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the ship's company:—Killed—D. Blackett, captain; J. C. Nest and J. B. Lattim, passengers, and two sailors. Wounded—Victor Wanlier, steward, and three sailors. Escaped—Charles M. Stewart, second officer, and five sailors.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Completion of the Virginia City and Truskee Railroad—Movements of Quantrel, the Outlaw—Indian Depredations in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11, 1869.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the release of the French ship Malabar, recently seized for violations of the revenue laws, upon the payment of three times the value of the goods landed and about $1,000 costs of suit.

The Virginia City and Truskee Railroad will be completed on the 15th of November.

A proposition to call a convention to draft a new State constitution is discussed by the California press.

Quantrel, the leader of the Lawrence, Kansas, massacre, was tracked by detectives to this city, where he enlisted in the army. He was sent to Camp Scott, Nevada. An order for his arrest reached here too late, he and three others having deserted, taking the best outfit in camp.

Some important developments have been made in the Comstock lode, in Nevada, and there is much excitement in mining stock circles. Nearly all descriptions of silver mining stock have advanced.

A memorial to Congress, asking aid for the Sutro Tunnel, has been signed by all the Nevada State officers and by many prominent citizens.

Gold bearing quartz has been discovered near Los Angelos, the surface rock abounding in free gold.

Arizona advices state that the Indians are troublesome near Prescott, committing depredations on Ash Creek. General Wheaton is organizing scouts for the Apache warfare. Governor Safford is visiting the northern part of the Territory.

Rain has fallen throughout the Territory in sufficient quantities to benefit mining. Flour at Prescott is $55, in gold, per barrel; butter $2 per pound, eggs $2 per dozen and other necessaries in proportion.

The California and Oregon Railroad—San Francisco Flour Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1869.

The recent affair of the French coolie ship Margaret Brandon is attracting considerable attention to the coolie system practiced on the cotton plantations of the South Pacific islands. Numerous instances of barbarity have been revealed.

Work on the California and Oregon Railroad is being pushed forward with vigor. The Feather river bridge at Marysville has been completed.

Land in the northern portion of the Sacramento Valley is increasing rapidly in value, and there is a prospect of an early completion of the Grand Trunk line, which will run through its entire length.

Flour is in good demand, the market favoring buyers. Wheat, $1 45 a $1 55. Legal tenders, 70¼.

MISSOURI.

Suits Against a Foreign Provost Marshal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1869.

Suits were entered in the Circuit Court to-day by Andrew Park, William G. Clark, William T. Cansly and Louis C. Gurner against Franklin A. Dick, who was Provost Marshal of this Department under General Halleck, for certain sums assessed on them during the war as rebel sympathizers, and collected by Colonel Dick, under General Halleck's orders. The aggregate sum claimed by the above gentlemen is $27,800. It is probable that about one hundred similar suits will be brought, at least one of which will be taken to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

ILLINOIS.

Fire at Waukegan—A Colored Notary Public—A Defaulting County Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1869.

The warehouse of William M. Case, at Waukegan, was burned last night, with its contents, mostly wheat and oats. The loss is about $25,000.

Governor Palmer has appointed Mr. Johns, of this city, a well known and wealthy colored man, a notary public. This is the first time the political rights of negroes have been recognized in this State.

J. A. Shaver, Treasurer of Peoria county, is announced as a defaulter to the extent of $30,000. He lost this amount in speculations in whiskey. His bondsmen will make good the deficiency.

H. Hennington, an old citizen of Fairburg, is reported as having failed, with liabilities amounting to $100,000. It is thought he will be able to settle at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterians Consummated—Imposing Devotional Ceremonies—Substantial Thank Offering.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Presbyterian Assemblies met in their respective churches this morning, and after devotional exercises the assemblies finally dissolved. The announcement was made that the United Assembly would meet in the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May, 1870. After which each assembly formed into line and marched to the street fronting the First Presbyterian church, where the New and Old School Commissioners joined and locked arms, the union being greeted with a clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs by the immense crowd present. The procession proceeded to the Third church, where the Union meeting was held. A telegram was ordered to be sent to the Presbyterians of Great Britain, announcing the Union. The Scriptures was read and an address made by Dr. Fowler, who, at the close, clasped the hand of Dr. Jacobus and pronounced the Union complete. Impressive addresses were made by Drs. Jacobus, Musgrave, Adams, Hall and Day, and Judge Strong, Senator Drake, William E. Dodge and others. Dr. Fisher offered a resolution calling upon the Church for a thank offering of $5,000,000 for mission purposes. The resolution was adopted.

Last Acts of the Separate Assemblies—Ceremonies of Reunion—The Two Schools Again United—Five Million Dollars for Mission Purposes—Adjournment of the Assemblies.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Assemblies met in their respective churches. In the Old School a member who formerly strongly opposed a reunion prayed that the hopes of its friends might all be realized and the fears of others utterly disappointed.

The official report of the New School Assembly was read, showing that every Presbytery had voted affirmatively.

HENRY DAY offered a resolution reciting the basis, and declaring that having been approved by over two-thirds of both Presbyteries they solemnly declared said basis of binding force. The same resolution was adopted in the New School Assembly.

At ten o'clock the Assemblies were finally dissolved by their Moderators and a procession formed of the commissioners. Both Assemblies proceeded to the street fronting the First church, where, joining arms, and headed by their Moderators, they marched to the Third church, where a jubilee meeting was held. As the two lines united the crowd testified their gratification by clapping their hands, &c. When the commissioners entered the church over 200 ministers were on the platform, and the scene was a very impressive one. After prayer by Dr. Beatty, a committee was appointed to send a telegram announcing the union to the Presbyterians of Great Britain and Ireland, care of Dr. Buchanan, Glasgow. Dr. Jacobs announced a hymn, and Dr. Fowler read the Scriptures, and said he regretted to break the silence; he would rather sit still and wonder at the astonishing work that had been accomplished. He referred to the wonderful unanimity exhibited and the rapidity with which the negotiations had been effected. He inquired what had brought about the unanimity of opinion. It was not because one branch needed the other to support it from tottering, because neither body was ever so strong before. He recognized God's hand in the whole movement, and urged the Church to renewed zeal. Turning to Dr. Jacobus the two Moderators clasped hands, and the entire audience rose and sang

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,

with joined hands. The effect of this act was most impressive.

Dr. Jacobus then said:—"These churches have been united. If any one has good reasons to offer why the churches should not be united let them state them now." Then addressing Dr. Elliott, who was Moderator at the time the churches separated, he said:—"Do you know any reason why they should not be united?"

Dr. Elliott (rising)—"I do not."

George H. Stuart—"What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Dr. Fisher offered a resolution calling on the United Church for a special thank-offering of a million of dollars.

Dr. John Hall seconded the motion, and moved $5,000,000 instead. He said the union would help our young people to break in pieces the great golden image of mammon and fashion. He would use his hearty efforts to raise the five millions.

The Moderator announced that, for the present, "thank offerings" can be sent to Mr. William E. Dodge, New York, or Judge Strong, Philadelphia. He said he was at a loss for a symbol to express the idea of the union. He did not think it a marriage, because the bodies are too near of a kin to permit such a simile. Rivers conveyed the idea of coming from different sources, whereas these were streams from the same fountain head, and he could only liken it to the blending of the drops in the same stream.

Mr. W. E. Dodge pledged his former church to raise their share of the memorial fund.

Senator Drake and Henry Day made brief addresses.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, was called upon, and he expressed the hope that the day was not distant when the united body would embrace every branch of the Presbyterian family in the United States.

At three o'clock in the afternoon solemn communion service was held in the First church.

In the evening a meeting in reference to foreign missions was held at the same church. Addresses were made by John Hall, W. E. Dodge and George H. Stuart.

The following telegram was sent to-day:—

To the Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, Glasgow:—

The two great Presbyterian churches in America, this day united, greet the Presbyterian churches of Great Britain and Ireland, and pray that they also may be one.

GEORGE H. STUART,
JOHN HALL,
W. E. DODGE.

Many of the commissioners have already left the city, and others are leaving to-night.

Rejoicings of the Philadelphia Presbyterians.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1869.

The Presbyterians are jubilant over the reunion. They have displayed a flag over the Presbyterian newspaper office on Chestnut street. The flag is of blue, the old Covenanters' color.

THE INDIANS.

The Cheyennes Preparing to Renew the War in the Spring.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1869.

Colonel Schofield, Assistant Inspector General of the Department of Missouri, has arrived from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, which he left on the 3d inst., and reports all the Arrapahoes at their Reservation near Fort Sill. Colonel Schofield does not believe the reported death of Santanta. No news of such an event had reached Camp Supply when he left. It is stated that Medicine Arrow and some Cheyenne chiefs advocate fighting in the spring, while Little Robe, of the Arrapahoes, opposes it.

OHIO.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Case.

AKRON, Nov. 12, 1869.

By an agreement of the attorneys of all the parties, the hearing on the motion for the appointment of the master commissioner as auditor, restricting the powers of the receiver, increasing his bond, &c., of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was deferred until next Friday, when it will be taken up with the motion to remove Jay Gould from the receivership. All the motions will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Boynton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Disastrous Effects of Mirage at Sea—Discharge of Navy Yard Employes—Effects of Gold Gambling—Arrest of a New York Robber.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1869.

The schooner Pilot, Captain Smallidge, of Mount Desert, Me., was wrecked on Tuesday evening on Anderson rocks, off Star Island shoals. Her crew and four passengers, including a woman and two boys, landed at Star Island. The disaster is attributed to a mirage which was noticed by parties on the island, the light house appearing to be far off.

In the Superior Criminal Court of Middlesex county yesterday, Albert S. Jocelyn, of Lexington, convicted of rape, was sentenced to the State Prison during life. One hundred and thirty-five men were discharged from the Navy Yard yesterday. They were attached to the Constructor's Department. The Engineer's and the other departments are to be cut down. The exhaustion of the Naval appropriation is said to be the cause of the reduction.

A gentleman of this city, who recently left a respectable business and good prospects to engage in gold speculations, has been sent to the insane asylum.

The rumors current of a discovery of a financial panic in Boston are without foundation. The Hartford and Erie Railroad stock, which fell yesterday from 17 to 10, partially rallied to-day, closing at 12½. Other stocks quiet and the money market unchanged.

The funeral of George Peabody was observed to-day by the tolling of the city bells and the display of flags at half-mast.

Benjamin Goldsmith, alias Lavine, under arrest on the charge of burglary in this city, has been identified by officers from New York as one of the robbers of $12,000 worth of jewelry there. Lavine is in jail, awaiting trial, and after he is disposed of here he will be handed over to the New York authorities.

HAYTI.

The steamer City of Port au Prince, which arrived here last night from Port au Prince, brings us the following news.

The Capture of Miragoane by the Revolutionists—The Trial and Condemnation of General St. Vil John—The New Haytien Man-of-War Terror—Commercial and Miscellaneous Matters.

PORT AU PRINCE, Oct. 29, 1869.

Since my last, of the 9th ult., I have been stopped from writing to you on several occasions by sickness. I will now endeavor to give you a synopsis of the recent events as briefly as possible.

CAPTURE OF MIRAGOANE BY THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONISTS.

On or about the 7th inst. a strong column of the so-called Cacos, headed by General Brice, one of the chief leaders of the Southern revolution, attacked the town and forts of Miragoane, which were strong in position and defended by the troops of Salnave, under command of General St. Vil John. It appears that this general abandoned his position without defending it and retired behind the bridge of Miragoane, one of the strongest positions on the southern coast, where he intrenched himself. The Cacos took possession of the town and ordered off all the vessels loading, among which was the American bark Isaac Rich, which vessel in going out was fired into by the Cacos and received three shots in her hull although she had the American ensign flying at the time. The above named General St. Vil John was relieved from his command at the bridge of Miragoane and brought to this town under escort; was tried by a military court, condemned to death for cowardice and desertion of his post and executed on the 22d inst.

The American steamer Pequod, rechristened in New York the Algonquin, arrived here Sunday last from New York for the government of Salnave. She was duly transferred to the Haytien government the 27th inst. under the name of the Terror.

The government continues to monopolize all coffee which comes to market, and this week and last they received large quantities, with which they intend to pay for the means of continuing the war. This will necessarily throw all the coffee into the hands of a few parties, and leave the bulk of the business community without means of making their remittances. The Spanish dollar is now worth $1,800 Haytien currency, which latter is depreciating so rapidly as hardly to be worth the paper on which it is printed.

By this vessel Hon. Alexander Tate, the new Minister Resident of Hayti to Washington, goes as passenger with his family.

The yellow fever is making some ravages here among the foreign shipping, but the mortality has not been great in comparison with the number of cases.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Budget for 1870.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening for the purpose of considering the estimate of expenditures for the year 1870, but as such a meeting was rather unusual there was rather a slim attendance. The President, Mr. R. L. Larremore, was in the chair. The first business presented was a report from the Finance Committee, giving the estimate of expenditures for the coming year as follows:—

Salaries for teachers and janitors in ward schools	$1,737,000
Support of colored normal and evening schools	140,000
Supplies through depository	125,000
Fuel, gas and incidental repairs, &c., of ward schools	132,000
For rents of school premises	45,000
For corporate schools, apportionment	75,000
For expenses of Board of Education, printing, binding, &c., including shop account and pianos	27,000
For salaries of superintendents, clerks, &c.	61,000
For purchasing, leasing, fitting up, altering, support of schools which shall have been organized since last appropriation, &c.	40,000
Total amount	$2,382,000

After deducting from this amount the sum apportioned to the county of New York—$422,216 92—the balance will be the amount required during the year.

Commissioner GROSS objected to the adoption of the report, and moved as an amendment that the sum total be made $2,500,000. He objected to the leaving out of the item providing funds for the erection of buildings and purchase of sites. He showed the increase of expenditures during the several years since 1864 to have been as follows:—1864, $1,787,000; 1865, $2,293,000; 1866, $2,454,000; 1867, $2,939,000; 1868, $3,179,000. That the total increase from 1864 to 1869 was $1,730,000, and the average annual increase $346,000, which would make the amount for the present budget $3,525,000. They could, he estimated, deduct $400,000 for buildings and sites and otherwise reduce the amount, and that by making the total $2,500,000 there would be a saving of $1,000,000, and that with that there would be required a great deal of circumspection and economy to carry them through.

Commissioner SANDS opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Gross, and referred to the report offered by the special committee of five, which had been appointed to devise means of retrenchment.

Commissioner LARREMORE, on the floor, endorsed the amendment offered by Commissioner Gross, and alluded strongly to the necessity of having some provision for the purchase of sites and erection of new schools. He alluded to the report referred to by Mr. Sands, in which it was stated that there are some 3,000 seats vacant in the schools. This, he said, was founded on the average attendance amounting to 90,000, but to obtain this average there must have been an actual attendance of 125,000 pupils, and for that number it was necessary to provide accommodation. He wished to have provision made for the building of schools on sites already purchased and paid for, and which would otherwise necessarily remain idle. He alluded to the fact that the principal argument which had repeatedly been urged against the old board was that they did not provide accommodation enough, and he hoped that Mr. Gross' amendment would prevail, although he feared that before the end of the year the Board would find itself behind in the means necessary to carry on the work. Where the vacant seats were, he said, the report did state, but he did not wish to have children living in the upper end of the island obliged to go down to the schools in the lower wards, or *vice versa*.

Commissioner WOOD agreed with Mr. Larremore in that it would not be just to expect a child from Tubby Hook to go to the First Ward to school, nor for a child from down town to go up to Tubby Hook. He did not think, however, that there was any absolute necessity for new schools, and that where the schools were overcrowded the surplus of pupils should be made to form into some of the schools close by. He instanced one school where the entire upper part of the building was vacant, while a school but a few blocks distant was crowded to repletion. He thought they should not provide schools for the ostentation of any particular locality, but for the accommodation of the public.

The question of Mr. Gross' amendment was then put, and Messrs. Wood and Sands had voted in the affirmative when the president (Mr. Larremore), knowing that they were evidently voting thoughtlessly, reminded them of the fact that it was on Mr. Gross' amendment they were voting, when they hurriedly cried out "No, no." The amendment was lost, and the question recuring on the report of the finance committee it was adopted, and the Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Commander E. N. Kellogg has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 15th of December.

Ensign A. B Speyers has been ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer W. H. Rutherford has been detached from special duty at Providence and ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola.

First Assistant Engineer John Purdy has been detached from duty at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 12—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for money and 93⅝ for the account. American securities closed firm; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 84; ten-forties, 78. Erie Railway shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Bourse closed quiet; rentes, 71f. 50c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Nov. 12.—United States five-twenty bonds closed quiet at 89½ a 89¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—4:30 P. M.—The market closed steady. Middling uplands, 11⅝d. a 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. a 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Nov. 12.—The market closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Wheat, 8s. 8d. per cental for No. 2 red Western and 9s. 1d. for red winter.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Petroleum 11½d. per gallon for spirits. Linseed oil, £32 per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 12.—Linseed oil, £28 17s. per ton. Turpentine, 29s. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Nov. 12.—The market closed flat, quotations nominal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—A kerosene lamp exploded in the basement of No. 55 Hester street last night, occupied by Morris Boble as a tailor shop, causing a loss of fifty dollars; insured.

FIRE IN LORILLARD'S TOBACCO FACTORY.—A few minutes after ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the drying room of Lorillard's tobacco factory, first floor, No. 60 Wooster street, causing a loss of $5,000 on stock, which was damaged by water; fully insured in city companies.

OBITUARY.

Amos Kendall.

This veteran journalist and politician died at his residence, in Washington, yesterday morning, in the eighty-first year of his age. Although he never obtained a more prominent position under the government than that of Postmaster General it is doubtful if there was a better known public man in the United States.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Kendall was born in Dunstable, Mass., on the 16th of August, 1789. His father, a farmer, in moderate circumstances, could not afford to dispense with his services, so that he received his education at intervals of time while laboring on the farm. At the academies of New Ipswich and Groton he received such instruction as could be afforded, and his leisure moments at home were devoted to study. In this way he learned a great deal; so much, indeed, that when he had reached his sixteenth year he was able to leave his father's employment and to teach school at North Reading. By dint of rigid economy he succeeded in saving a part of the money thus obtained, carefully laying it aside for the purpose of devoting it to the cherished purpose of receiving a collegiate education. At length—in 1807—he found himself possessed of a sufficiency to defray the expenses, and he accordingly entered Dartmouth College, from whence, in 1811, he graduated with high honors, at the head of his class. This exhibition of proficiency will appear all the more commendable when it is remembered that during his term he was absent a large portion of the time from college, engaged in teaching school. After his graduation Mr. Kendall entered the law office of W. E. Richardson, attorney, at Groton, and subsequently Chief Justice of New Hampshire. At the end of three years (1814) he was admitted to the bar, and some months later visited Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the prospect which was presented in that city for a young lawyer. Finding no opening there he emigrated to Kentucky, settling at Lexington.

HIS CAREER IN THE WEST.

Ill success attended his efforts in the practice of his profession. The business he did in Lexington was small and by no means remunerative. His means, which were not large, became exhausted, and he was compelled to once more resort to teaching for a livelihood. He had made the acquaintance of Henry Clay, and on application to the great whig leader was employed as tutor in his family, a position he occupied for about one year. Having been much in the society of the Kentucky politicians, his acquaintance with them was turned to his own advantage. We are not certain, but we think it most likely, that he was indebted to Mr. Clay for his appointment as Postmaster of Georgetown, in 1816. Thither he removed, and by the salary obtained from his official position, as well as the profits of his profession, which he continued steadily to practice, placed him in a more comfortable pecuniary position than he had ever before enjoyed. Such leisure time as he possessed was occupied in editing the local newspaper at Georgetown. So successful was his early journalistic career that he was sought for by the democratic politicians, who employed him to edit the State journal at Frankfort, called the *Argus of Western America*. His success in this position was marked. He proved himself an able political writer, and his articles were widely read and admired. He of course supported all the leading measures of the democracy, which was at the time a progressive and radical organization. Mr. Kendall was one of the earliest supporters of the common school system in Kentucky. Through his influence the State Legislature passed an act districting the State and setting apart one-half the profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth as a school fund. Of this bank Mr. Kendall became a director by appointment. His influence in Kentucky was wisely and judiciously exercised. As a journalist he labored diligently for the good of the State. He advocated a broad and liberal policy which would invite emigration, and was instrumental in the passage of many measures tending to develop the resources of the State.

IN THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT JACKSON.

Till 1829 Mr. Kendall remained in Kentucky extending his sphere of usefulness and becoming widely known throughout the country through his political papers. During the year mentioned he was appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury by President Jackson, between whom and the deceased there existed a warm friendship, which lasted during the lifetime of Old Hickory. From this time dates the most interesting period of Mr. Kendall's life. Although he was not properly a member of Jackson's cabinet till 1835, he was, with Francis P. Blair, Sr., head and leader of what was popularly known as the "Kitchen Cabinet." During both terms of the President he was one of his chief confidential advisers, and it was said of him that he was sure of admission to the Presidential mansion when its doors were closed to all others. We have not space to go over all the events which transpired during these years in which he was concerned. The Eaton scandal, the rupture between Calhoun and Jackson and the resignation of the Cabinet, together with numerous other events he was personally engaged in. He always denied the statement generally believed by the public that the refusal of the ladies of the Secretaries to recognize Mrs. Eaton broke up the Cabinet. On the contrary, he asserted that it was the jealousy of the members for each other that brought about the crisis.

During Mr. Kendall's occupancy of the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury he was a frequent contributor to the *Globe*, the organ of the President. As a political writer he did good service to the democracy. In 1835 his devotion to Jackson was rewarded with the position of Postmaster General. When he entered upon the duties of his office the department was badly managed. Its financial affairs were in disorder and it was heavily in debt. Within a year Mr. Kendall thoroughly reorganized the system—in fact he may be said to have organized a new system. The department was freed from all embarrassments, and during the following year (1836) he submitted a plan of management to Congress, which was adopted and which has remained in force, with but few, and those immaterial alterations, to the present time. He aimed to make the postal service of the country self-supporting, if not a source of revenue, and had his system of economy been rigidly carried out by his successors there would have been no deficiencies such as were, and still are, yearly reported to Congress. Upon the retirement of Jackson and the accession of Van Buren Mr. Kendall was retained in the Cabinet of the latter as Postmaster General. In this connection we would state that previous to Jackson's election the Postmaster General was not regarded as anything more than the head of a bureau. He did not participate in the debates of the Cabinet, and, in fact, was never present at the meetings. President Jackson, however, invited William T. Barry, his first Postmaster General, to a seat in his Cabinet meetings, since which time the head of the Post Office Department has been considered a regular member of the Cabinet. Mr. Kendall retained the office till June, 1840, when he resigned for the purpose of furthering the interest of the democratic party in the Presidential election of that year, when, it will be remembered, Polk was elected.

HIS RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

On his retirement from the cabinet Mr. Kendall took up his permanent residence in Washington, and never after held office. President Polk tendered him a foreign mission, but he declined the offer. He thenceforward devoted his time to the practice of his profession, doing a large business and amassing a fortune. For a number of years he was kept busily employed in defending himself against a suit brought against him by certain mail contractors, the success of whom would have ruined him pecuniarily. The case was finally brought before the Supreme Court of the United States and was decided in his favor. In 1845 the claims of Professor Morse to the invention of the telegraph having been recognized and allowed by Congress, Mr. Kendall assumed the management of the Professor's interest. We believe that his influence greatly aided Mr. Morse in achieving the success with Congress that he finally did.

During the intervals of professional and political labor Mr. Kendall did a large amount of writing. His correspondence with the press and with private individuals was extensive and interesting. He was an able, trenchant writer, giving expression to his views in clear, vigorous language, and commanding respect for the argumentative manner in which his ideas were conveyed. He was the author of a "Life of Andrew Jackson," and was said to be engaged upon a history of his life and times when his death occurred. Should it be near completion its publication will add a valuable work to our social and political reminiscences. The stirring scenes in which the author mingled were full of interest and instruction. Mr. Kendall also translated the "Visions of Quevedo," a Spanish work of singular qualities.

CONCLUSION.

Personally the deceased gentleman was a clever, amiable and charitable gentleman. He founded the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Washington, and at an expense of $100,000 built, as a memorial to his wife, the Baptist Calvary church at the capital. During the rebellion his sympathies were with the friends of the Union, although he openly opposed the action of the government in the matter of emancipating the slaves, contending that the measure was subversive of the constitution, dangerous to vested rights and calculated to prolong the contest. He was, however, a whole-souled patriot and rejoiced when the South finally succumbed.

Mr. Kendall married many years ago and had several children. One of his sons, it will be remembered, was killed in Washington some years ago, an event that created much excitement at the time. His domestic life is said to have been a most pleasant and agreeable one. This was, to a great extent, owing to the happy temper he ever preserved in social affairs.

Mr. Kendall had reached an age when life draws to a near close, so that his death had been expected for some time before it took place. He leaves behind him numerous friends, who admired his many sterling qualities and who will mourn the loss they are called upon to sustain by his taking away.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The band of the King of Belgium will commence to "toot" in the Grand Opera House in April.

Adelina Patti's first six performances this season at the Italiens, Paris, brought in 77,500 francs. The *prima donna* left Paris on the 6th inst. for St. Petersburg.

The question of obtaining uniformity in the plain song and Gregorian chants used in the Roman churches will, it is said, be discussed at the forthcoming Council.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence are to appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on next Wednesday evening in their great specialty of the "Ticket of Leave Man."

"Time and the Hour," a new melo drama, by J. Palgrave Simpson, will be produced at Booth's theatre this evening.

Another grand dramatic copyright litigation is in progress, and is to be fought with long range guns, judging from the distance which separates the respective combatants. An enterprising and appreciative Chicago manager has been enjoined by Manager Bateman from the representation in the Tragic City of the new London play of "Mary Warner," in which Miss Kate Bateman is now performing at Booth's theatre, in this city. Mr. Bateman's counsel expresses the utmost confidence in the strength of his "case" to obtain a continuance of the injunction by the Court upon argument.

"Time and the Hour" will also be produced at Bowery theatre on next Monday evening, after weeks of preparation.

Humpty Dumpty Fox carries a "happy family" with his pantomimic company. The pig, a very sagacious animal, was a few nights since presented with a silver collar in Providence, where "Humpty Dumpty" has created quite a furor.

"Poor Humanity" is now in smooth working order at the Olympic. The piece has been subjected to a judicious pruning and otherwise improved, and will doubtless draw good houses until taken off the boards. The performance at this house has also been strengthened by the additional attraction of the laughable afterpiece of "A Bull in a China Shop."

The new dramatic season at the French theatre bids fair to be a success. The seats for the opening night have nearly all been sold, and the smoothness of the rehearsals warrants the assertion that the inaugural performance will be a perfect one.

The following matinees are announced for this afternoon:—"Home," and "In a Regular Fix," at Wallack's; "Much Ado About Nothing," at the Fifth Avenue; "Mary Warner," at Booth's; "Little Nell," at Ni