FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1869.

To-day being the festival of Thanksgiving was a close holiday in financial quarters. The Custom House, the banks and the public offices were closed and business completely suspended. The Stock Exchange and the Gold Board adjourned from Wednesday afternoon to Friday morning.

It is a noteworthy feature of the times that the history of Wall street has seldom shown so curious a condition of the money market as is there presented just now. We are now, in the middle of November, in the height of what heretofore has been the most active and most stringent season. Taking the nearest illustration, the same season in 1868 money on call was worth all sorts of extravagant rates, while the banks were so impoverished that they exhibited but ten millions above the legal reserve when their liabilities were in the vicinity of two hundred millions of dollars. We have had, of course, a recurrence of these high rates since. In the week or two succeeding the September panic there was even greater aggravation to borrowers; but the reason this time was not the scarcity of funds so much as the fears of lenders, many of whom, rather than risk their money at such a time, kept it unemployed. The panic, however, has gone by, and much of its worst features have been buried in that oblivion to which Wall street soon consigns everything. The time has come around again for active money. The lenders who have been waiting all summer and fall for an eighth and quarter per cent per day have been grievously disappointed. Six weeks of the active season have gone by and it is impossible to obtain more than the legal rate of interest. The fact is, active money has been discounted. Wall street always discounts events long beforehand. The capitalists who formerly were content to employ their money in various enterprises—building contracts, bonds and mortgages and the like—have been tempted by the prospect of earning big rates of interest without any trouble or vexation, simply by lending it at a wide margin on collaterals. Hundreds have done this thing, and the consequence is the speculators of Wall street have at their disposal every day millions of idle capital.

The lenders still hang on, waiting for something to turn up. It is too late now to draw out their money and go back to their old work. Winter is at hand, and with it a check to operations. Hence it is that the movements in Wall street toward activity are only spasmodic. One day in a week the "bears" create a little activity, but there it ends. As money rises in the interest rate there is a shower of it ready to be lent. The banks now hold over twenty-three millions in excess of the legal reserve; the demand from the West, even if the crop movement should take a steady and decided character, cannot require but a limited amount, as the valuation of the crops is generally reduced by the decline in gold; the purchase by the government of over seventy millions of its bonds has set free some eighty millions of capital invested in them; the South will be less urgent this winter, for the reason that the Southern merchants are beginning to ship direct from Southern ports, while the reduced price of the staple will not require as much money for its movement, not to speak of the fact that the South has already grown quite rich and can handle a large proportion of the crop without our assistance. The indications are, therefore, that the Shylocks will miss their usual pecuniary festival this winter. It is certain that artificial influences only can render the money market stringent. If some of our present abundance of money could be imparted to neighboring money marts it would, in the long run, redound to the benefit and profit of our city, for then there would be more activity in legitimate business. As it is the money is all concentrated in Wall street, where it is lent on stock and bond collaterals. The merchants feel the disproportionate distribution very keenly. Their paper is subjected to all sorts of high rates, to pay which takes away the profits of legitimate business. The mania to lend money on call will eventually cure itself, when in mid-winter the interest rate gravitates to two and three per cent. It would not be surprising if merchants' paper, which now passes with difficulty at twelve, should then be sought for at six per cent.

As an illustration of the declension of speculation, it may be stated that the transactions, at the Stock Exchange for October, aggregated in stocks only 447,911 shares against 2,362,027 shares at both boards in October, 1868, and in government bonds only $10,698,500, against $23,497,150 in October last year. The total at the Stock Exchange and open board transactions from January 1 to November 1 compare as follows with the combined business of the open boards for the same period of 1868:—

	Shares of Stocks.
1868	16,905,045
1869	9,877,756
Decrease	7,028,289

The stock market was dull in the transactions of Wednesday, and many of the chief operators were absent. The only feature of interest was comprised in the division of the Vanderbilt securities into four separate kinds, viz:—New York Central stock, Hudson River stock, New York Central and Hudson River stock, and New York Central and Hudson River scrip, all of which will be dealt in till December, when the two original stocks will cease to be called. The following were the final street prices at the close of business:—Canton, 51½ a 53; Cumberland Coal, 26 a 28; Western Union, 35¾ a 35⅞; Quicksilver, 13 a 13¼; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; Mariposa preferred, 15½ a 16; Pacific Mail, 53¼ a 53⅞; Boston Water Power, 13¼ a 16; Adams Express, 55⅞ a 58; Wells-Fargo Express, 18 a 20; American Express, 32 a 33; United States Express, 52 a 53½; Merchants' Union Express, 9½ a 12; Erie, 27⅝ a 27¾; New York Central, 183¾ a 184; Hudson River, 163½ a 164; New Central and Hudson River (consolidated), 94 a 95; New York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Scrip, 82 a 83; Reading, 96⅝ a 96¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 88 a 88⅝; Pittsburg, 81½ a 83; Northwestern, 70¼ a 70½; Northwestern preferred, 85¾ a 85¼; Rock Island, 102⅞ a 102¾; St. Paul, 68 a 68¼; St. Paul preferred, 83¾ a 83½; Toledo and Wabash, 60½ a 61; Fort Wayne, 85⅝ a 86; Alton and Terre Haute, 27 a 29; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 56 a 57½; Ohio and Mississippi, 26 a 26¼; Chicago and Alton, 150 a 152; Chicago and Alton preferred, 149 a 151.

The following were the final street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 107¾a108; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117¼ a 117¾; do. coupon, 117½ a 117¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113 a 113¼; do. 1862, coupon, do., 115¾ a 115¾; do. 1864, coupon, do., 113¼ a 113¾; do. 1865, coupon, do., 113¾ a 114; do., registered, January and July, 115¾ a 115⅞; do. 1865, coupon, do., 115¾ a 115¾; do. 1867, coupon, do., 115¾ a 116; do. 1868, coupon, do., 115¾ a 116; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¾ a 107½; do. coupon, 107¾ a 107¾.

TREASURY POLICY—THE MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Before we propose a remedy for existing mistakes in the management of our finances it is essentially necessary that we should satisfy the public that the difference in price between coined gold and coined paper does not spring from a depreciation in the value of our money, but from an enhanced price of gold, produced by an excessive debt to Europe; therefore we shall proceed with our facts and arguments on this subject. We have shown that as farm produce and gold are the only articles of any importance that will pay debts in Europe therefore the great law of demand and supply, as it operates between this and foreign countries, must directly affect the home valuation of both. If the demand is large, prices will be high; if small, prices will be low.

This law that demands the shipment of farm produce and gold does not demand the shipment of our coined paper. This remains the same in volume, and the only effect of a local demand is to advance the rate of interest. The home demand increases the rate of interest on coined paper, while a foreign demand increases the premium on coined gold. The same causes do not operate on both. Whether all the coined gold were sent to Europe or the country filled to surfeit with it would not influence the current value of our coined paper. Neither does such coined paper as we have influence the price of gold coin. Gold is merchandise, and is bought and sold in the market; our coined paper is not. Gold is used to pay foreign debts; our coined paper is not. Gold is used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; our coined paper is not used for any purpose but money, and gold is not used for money. Gold coin, that is but ninety-one per cent gold, was once declared to be money, and the same authority that coined adulterated gold has now coined paper. The gold was adulterated by act of Congress to keep it in the country for the benefit of local trade. The gold would not stay, and now they have coined paper and it does stay in our country, and makes a convenient and firm currency, subject to no outside influences and satisfactory to our people. The price of gold has fluctuated from par to 280 per cent, while our coined paper has not varied in estimated value one per cent. Our coined paper now meets the definition of money, which our adulterated gold does not. Money is defined to be that thing established by law to be the redeemer of all things of value, but not to be redeemed by the authority that creates it. By what shall it be redeemed? It is a necessity. Money, according to the intent of its creation, is redeemed by every one who legally receives it from another. This is the only way to keep in circulation the quantity needed for trade. It is, therefore, not an irredeemable paper, any more than our adulterated coin is irredeemable. They were not made for redemption, but to promote the inland trade of our country. We have pretended to have a base called specie payments. It has ever been a delusion and a snare.

The banks put out credits five times greater than the amount of specie in their vaults, and when a moiety of their creditors call for specie the banks uniformly suspend, and in doing so create bankruptcy and ruin throughout our country. Specie payments by our banks have ever been a fiction, and therefore their promise to pay specie is a fraud.

The attempt to establish such a fraudulent system again should be opposed by all honest men. The risk to the country under such a system is increasing every year. We are an enterprising and progressive people and nation, and therefore shall be always in debt, and a debtor nation or community cannot retain gold, except on sufferance, because it belongs to the creditor. Our country is drained on all sides of its gold, and the stream from our great fountain (California), since the advent of the Chinese, sends more than half of its yield of gold dust to Asia, whence not one dollar has ever been brought to this country. The idea, therefore, of founding the credit of a great people in all the departments of trade and industry upon such a quicksand bottom, which is sure to be moved by the breath of other nations less progressive and enlightened than ourselves, is an old fogy, one horse idea, only worthy of the old and effete nations of Europe, Asia and Africa, but totally unworthy of this enlightened age and nation. Credit, such as ours represented in our coined paper, is the child of civilization, hope and good government; while gold is the offspring of barbarity, distrust, anarchy, wrong and violence. Over our adulterated gold coin we have no control; but over our coined paper we have absolute power, because it remains within our own borders, and we expect our borders to extend over this Continent and the islands adjacent to us. We must, therefore, conclude by saying that whether gold be at a discount or premium our coined paper is no more influenced by it than it is by the price of flour, pork or grain. All articles, gold included, are affected in price by the supply or demand in open market. But our coined paper is not subject to this law, except so far as the interest for its use operates upon it. As soon as this doctrine shall be fully accepted by Congress and the people a remedy for present evils can be created and applied without delay.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Eugénie is Lesseps' second cousin.

Louis Napoleon is to winter in Nice.

One of the Rothschilds is sick, and his physician orders him a trip to America.

The Yale Navy has received a gift of $250 for five years, to enable her to beat the Harvard.

A man who saw Major André executed is still living at Hanover, Rock county, Wis.

The private library of the great French historian Thiers is said to be valued at more than 300,000 francs.

The late Lord Derby was indebted for his graceful elocutionary power to the lessons of his step-grandmother, Miss Farren, the celebrated actress.

The oldest of the great living composers is, doubtless, Auber. But he is still gay and merry, and he says that eighty-six summers have bleached his locks.

A singular circumstance has occurred in Upper Austria. All the teachers are on a strike for higher salaries. The scholars are having a high old time of it.

A man in Waldoboro, Me., zealously cares for a hatchet which, in the hands of a stalwart Indian in 1749, was driven into his grandfather's skull. It must be a pleasant thing to have in the family.

Some ingenious Parisian dandy has discovered the sword of Joan of Arc, and he is said to have abundant proof in his possession to prove its authenticity. He has been offered an immense sum for this relic.

Erlanger, the French banker who sympathized with the rebels and took a prominent part in laying the cable instead of allaying public opposition here, has been decorated by William of Prussia.

The wickedest man in the world must live in Nashua, N. H. On Tuesday night he demolished a monument in a cemetery lot belonging to Colonel E. F. Emerson, the Police Justice, and then broke into fragments a little cross over the grave of his grandchild.

Vinnie Ream, who made a statue of President Lincoln in one of the rooms of the Capitol at Washington, has gone to Rome to finish her studies. She made busts in Paris of Mrs. Fremont and Gustave Dore, and the latter is said to have taken a great interest in her.

An old Louisvillian was recently divorced from his wife, a playful creature of sixteen, because she put a cat into his bed. He immediately married again, and his second wife has had him placed under bonds because he threatened to beat her for refusing to give him sugar in his whiskey.

General Clayton is devoting his energies to procuring European immigrants to Alabama, and calls upon the men of the State, who have poured out their treasure and blood like water for their section and State, to aid him in his humble efforts to develop, to regenerate, to disenthrall that beautiful land, bequeathed them by their fathers.

On the night of the 30th ult. two young ladies in Hannibal, Mo., retired for the night, when one having gone to bed, the other put out the light and jumped hastily into bed, their heads coming together with such force that the first was knocked senseless, and remained so for some two hours and until after medical assistance was called in.

Mr. Gladstone, it appears, employs hymnody as a relief to Parliamentary bores. On the authority of Mr. Illingworth, M. P., the Premier once remarked in reply to a friend sympathizing with him on the dreary debates, "I have not so much time for religious exercises during the session as I used to have, and I will show you what I do." Putting his hand into his pocket, he withdrew some papers, and added, "Last night we had a long debate, and I occupied the time in translating into Greek, as you see, the hymn, "Rock of Ages."

Letters received by members of Mr. George Peabody's family, up to some five days before his death, state that he was happy and resigned, and, indeed, very cheerful. He had said for a score of years, "I have prayed daily to God to spare my life to carry out the work I was endeavoring in my feeble way to accomplish, and He has done it." Mr. Peabody leaves an only brother, Jeremiah D. Peabody, now living on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, where he has resided for some forty years. George B. Peabody, of the firm of Jenkins, Vale & Peabody, and Arthur J. Peabody of the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., are his only nephews or relatives in New York city. Mr. Peabody left an immense fortune to his relatives, far beyond the amount going the rounds of the papers.

MORE SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

The Antics of Master Hough—New Manifestations of Invisible Force.

A correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times* writes:—

The writer of this has for the last two weeks had an opportunity to investigate the singular and wonderful manifestations of invisible force in the presence of Master DeWitt C. Hough, of this city. We have not time to enter into a full description of what we have seen. But the time has come for a more candid and thorough investigation of these singular phenomena. The person who investigates candidly and carefully will find something in these manifestations not to be disposed of by the cry of "humbug."

We have tied Hough in almost every conceivable manner, and have seen him tied by others with cords and strips of cotton cloth, and invariably the knots in the cloth have been secured through and through with fine thread in a manner to preclude the possibility of untying or slipping. The ends of the strips of cloth have been sewed in the most thorough manner to his coat sleeves and his coat, from the collar down, at least eight inches, and sewed together in a manner which ought to satisfy the most skeptical. Notwithstanding all this, iron rings are found on his arms and above the tying and sewing. A small ring which a moment before is known by every one present to have been on the table, and certainly after the tying, is found on his wrist and under the end of the tie which is sewed to his coat sleeve, and with all this explanation of tying and sewing his coat is entirely removed from his body without a stitch or tie being affected in the least. After a thorough examination of the coat by the persons present it was put back upon his person in the same mysterious manner, with no evidence of untying or breaking of stitches. We have tied him with a cord over twenty feet long, in a manner that would preclude the possibility of his getting his hands together, and the final knots were tied where it was utterly impossible for him to reach them, and, notwithstanding all this, he would be untied in less time than it takes to describe the process of tying. Musical instruments are carried about the room with a velocity quite surprising. It is not in the power of the most scientific trickster to carry things about a dark room in such a manner without hitting some one.

The operating force ties the hands of Master Hough in various ways, and always with a tangle of "witch knots," completely bewildering in their complications. A sewing machine has been run in a room in which all objects were perfectly visible, Master Hough being three feet distant from it and positively no other visible person near it.

Again we say, let this subject have a candid investigation. The parties concerned cordially invite it. The subject is one not to be summarily disposed of by the stale cry of "humbug." The writer does not say that the operating force is by the spirits of men and women once living on the earth; and, being unable to satisfy himself that it is not of spiritual origin, after a close and protracted investigation, he cannot accept the assertion of those who never did investigate that the "Devil does it." He appeals to those who are able to investigate to do so, in order that God's truth may be known.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Martin, in Warren street, near York, was entered yesterday morning by burglars, who carried off $300 worth of valuable articles. The family had gone to the country.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE AND THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.—The internal revenue returns for the Fifth district of New Jersey present some curious points. Thirteen licenses were granted to lottery dealers in Hudson county at $100 each, while in the New York city district only twelve licenses were taken out by the same class. This shows pretty clearly that Jersey is doing its duty honestly in the revenue business.

COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION.—The following gentlemen constitute the committee appointed by Mayor Clarke to hold a conference with the committees from Hudson and Bergen on the question of amending the charter of the new city:—First ward, D. S. Gregory; Second ward, George E. Cutter; Third ward, I. I. Vanderbeck; Fourth ward, John Van Vorst; Fifth ward, Charles H. O'Neill; Sixth ward, Orestes Cleveland; Seventh ward, Henry Wild. Mayor Clarke and Hosea F. Clarke, President of the Common Council, were added to the committee.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AT THE PAVONIA FERRY.—Complaints have been made from time to time of exorbitant charges having been levied on persons driving wagons across the Pavonia ferry. Yesterday afternoon Ex-Sheriff McAnally, of Jersey City, was returning with his horse and wagon from Fordham, and on entering the Twenty-third street ferry, at the New York side, was charged fifteen cents, whereas the regular charge is only twelve cents. Other persons were charged seventeen cents, under the same circumstances. Complaints were lodged at the office of the Erie Railway, and an investigation will take place to-day.

Hoboken.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—Several trees were uprooted by the storm on Wednesday morning. A building in course of erection, in Willow street, near Tenth, was blown down, causing a loss of $600.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED IN A CANAL BOAT.—Yesterday morning a child named Anna Horan, aged twelve months, was found dead in the cabin of canal boat No. 449, lying at the Weehawken coal docks. A large coal fire was burning and there being no exit for the carbonic acid the girl was suffocated. Coroner Crane was notified.

BREVITIES.—Patrick Donahoe was found dead in bed at his house in Court street yesterday morning. Coroner Crane held an inquest, and a verdict of death from congestion of the lungs was rendered. Deceased's wife is afflicted with paralysis.

The man who died at St. Mary's Hospital from injuries was William Farrell, of Greenville. He leaves a family.

A horse ran away in Washington street yesterday, and several persons narrowly escaped injury. The animal was captured at Second street.

The horse and buggy of Joseph Donahoe, at Hudson City, were stolen Wednesday night from his stable.

An oil train of the Erie Railroad ran off the track at Weehawken yesterday, but happily no one was injured. The loss of the discharged brakemen is keenly felt.

Weehawken.

BURGLARS ON THE RAMPAGE—DARING ROBBERY.—A few nights ago three burglars paid a visit to the residence of Mr. Frank Pollock, of Weehawken. They procured a ladder and entered by a bedroom window while Mr. Pollock and his wife were asleep. While the closets and drawers were being ransacked Mr. Pollock awoke and found a pistol presented to his head by one of the thieves, who thereupon demanded Mr. Pollock's vest. He replied that he left it with his clothes at the foot of the bed. Another of the gang called on him to deliver up all the money in his possession, and if he did not comply they would give him a "pill." They carried off all the clothing and $300 in money, and when taking their departure coolly bid him "Good night, Frank." Mrs. Pollock had $500 under the pillow, which the thieves did not obtain. As the night was dark the robbers could not be identified. On Wednesday evening a visit was paid to Kohler's brewery, at Gutenberg, by thieves, who dragged the safe to the front door of the building, when they were alarmed by two of the brewery men and they took to their heels. Had they succeeded in throwing the safe down the immense steep it is probable it would have been smashed and the robbers could then have secured the contents. A vigilance committee was formed a few days ago for the protection of property in this quarter.

Hudson City.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The trial of the negro Sam Sharp for stabbing John McGibney resulted in a verdict of assault and battery. Sentence was deferred. George Scott pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with burglary. Henry Horps, captain of the sloop Miami is on trial for resisting a constable who had a warrant for his arrest.

Communipaw.

FATAL RESULT OF THE STORM.—A canal boat, lying at anchor off the bulkhead at Communipaw, was driven from her moorings by the storm on Tuesday night and lodged on a rock. As the boat was laden with coal her side was soon stove in and she sank. Two men were in the boat, one of whom was drowned, the other was rescued, but he was almost exhausted. They were in bed at the time the boat settled down.

Passaic.

A MAN RUN OVER ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a flagman named Charles W. Squires, on a freight train of the Erie Railway, was in the act of jumping off the locomotive in order to turn the switch, when he stumbled and fell off. The wheels passed over one foot, grinding it to a mash, and his other leg was also badly crushed. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Newark.

THE VIRTUE SHOE EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles Gilligan, a workman formerly in the employ of Mr. George Virtue, of Parkhurst street, was arrested in this city yesterday, charged with complicity in the embezzlement, last summer, of a considerable quantity of unmade shoes, the property of Mr. Virtue. He was committed.

PECULIAR CASE OF ALLEGED HORSE STEALING.—A very respectable elderly gentleman, named Levi Ames, of No. 33 Catharine street, was taken into custody last evening on the grave charge of horse stealing, preferred by one Patrick Tully, of No. 183 Thomas street. Tully makes affidavit that a horse found in Mr. Ames' possession was his (Tully's) property, and is the same that was stolen some three months ago from his lot. Mr. Ames, on the other hands, declares himself able to produce abundant proof that his son fairly and honorably obtained the animal from a party in New Providence in exchange for another horse. Bail was promptly produced and Mr. Ames set at liberty until the examination.

A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.—On Wednesday afternoon, at the instance of Wm. A. Hall, of Orange, conductor Wm. Werkheiser, of the Morris and Essex Railroad, was taken into custody on a charge of assault. It appears Hall had journeyed from New York to Newark. He purchased a ticket for Orange, but permitted the conductor to "punch" it, and on a later train, when he offered Werkheiser the punched ticket, the latter refused to take it, as he says Hall was in the habit of so doing. Hall would not pay extra fare, and thus Werkheiser caused the train to be stopped in the vicinity of Roseville and, as Hall alleges, violently pushed him off. Werkheiser was promptly bailed.

"ENOCH ARDEN" IN REAL LIFE.—About six years ago there resided with a gentleman named Parsons, in Walnut street, this city, a middle aged man named Nelson E. Pinney, with his wife and three grown up children. Pinney had never been remarkable for his steadiness of habits, and would seldom work more than a few weeks at his trade, that of painting, without going off on a spree. In 1863, with several other parties of a roving, adventurous turn, he started off for the far West, and before long the tidings were received that the whole party, including Pinney, had been massacred by the Indians. Three years subsequent to the receipt of the news by his family his wife, a highly respected, amiable lady, feeling certain that her husband was really dead, received the attention and accepted the offer of marriage proferred by a suitor named Town, a resident of New York city. They were duly united, and after a short stay here went to the metropolis, where they now reside. About two weeks ago who should turn up here but Pinney, the supposed murdered man. It was true that most of his companions were killed, but he and one or two others escaped and made for Mexico, where, however, his bad habits would not permit fortune to smile on him, and he returned in a worse condition than when he left. He was naturally surprised to learn about the change which had taken place in his family arrangements, but did not seem to heed the matter. He visited his wife and family in their new home, but showed no disposition to alter the course events had taken, and after an amicable interview he started for Willimantic, Conn., where lives his brother. The latter secured him employment, but through his dissolute habits he was discharged in a day or so, and on Wednesday information was brought to this city that he had committed suicide a few days ago by taking laudanum. His wife secured for the wretched man decent burial and attended herself at the funeral.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

HARLEM RIVER AND PORTCHESTER RAILROAD.—It has been ascertained from an authentic source that the entire interest of Le Grand Lockwood & Co. in the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, forming a controlling interest in the capital stock of the company, has been transferred to parties connected with the New York and New Haven Railroad.

STILL ANOTHER NEW ROAD.—The map and profile of a new road leading from Fordham to Williamsbridge, and to be known as Berrian avenue, has been approved by the Central Park Commissioners. The parties to whom the contract for constructing the road has been awarded are pledged to have it open for public travel on the 1st day of July next.

COURT MATTERS.—The County Court and Court of Sessions, which met at Bedford last Monday, adjourned on Wednesday evening. An unusually light calendar was disposed of, the only two convictions being that of John S. King, for burglariously entering the store of Lyon Brothers, at Katonah, during the month of October, and that of Joseph Fogarty, for perjury, both of whom were sentenced to one year each in the State Prison.

DROWNING CASUALTY.—An inquest was held at Melrose yesterday by Justice Hauptman on the body of a boy four years old, son of Thomas Newett, living in Schuyler street, who was found drowned in a cistern the previous evening. The little fellow, it seems, had been missed for some hours, and after an unsuccessful search elsewhere the cistern was dragged and the body recovered. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

TROUBLES IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

First Appearance of the Governor—An Amusing Scene.

A quarrel has sprung up between the Legislature of the new Territory of Wyoming and Governor Campbell. No one seems to understand what it is all about or what the Legislature expects to make by its hostility. The Omaha *Herald*, a democratic paper, is the leader of the Legislative party, though published hundreds of miles from the scene of the conflict. It charges the Governor with trying to thwart the wishes of the people, and with removing the post traders at the forts because they would not attempt to control the votes of the soldiers in the interests of the republican party. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, at Cheyenne, tells the following amusing story of the Governor's first appearance before the people of Wyoming:—

It appears that the Governor and his suite arrived at Cheyenne late in the week and on the following Sunday these gentlemen, as were their custom, appeared in their best clothes and longest faces. The Governor inquired if there was services and was informed by a citizen that "they didn't do that sort of thing out there much." On further inquiry the pious man learned there was "a sort of meetin' house up town, but it was not used often, though they had spiled one of the best lots in the city to build it." Soon after breakfast a committee called on the Governor and informed him there was to be a big Sunday "hoss race," and they would like to have him act as "judge." The Governor declined, bowed the committee out and they at once held a consultation, when it was unanimously agreed that as the "Governor did not like hoss racin' they would arrange a prize fite," and the chairman returned and addressed his Excellency thus:—"I say, Guvnor, we hav konklooded not to have a hoss race, but to hev a prize fite, and would like you to judge it." The Governor again declined, with thanks, when the committee departed in high dudgeon, and one of them said:—"That feller is mighty stuck up, and is tryin' to play Grant on us by refusin' of all our honors; but he kin go to the devil, for all we keer, so he kin." All day committees kept calling, inviting the Governor to foot races, dog fights, cockpits, and other Sunday games peculiar to the frontier, when, at length, worn out and disgusted, his Excellency put on his hat, and accompanied by his staff, walked out to stroll about the city and escape annoyance. Going above the town, the party entered the graveyard, and was surprised to notice but a few gravestones put up, while a large number of boots were seen sticking out of the ground. The Governor inquired what it meant, and a citizen explained that when a man was hung by the vigilantes they buried him so as to have the feet sticking out, while only those who died naturally were buried in the regular way and entitled to gravestones! The Governor gave a look at the many boot soles sticking up all around him, and then at the scattering headboards, and, with a shake of the head, left the place, evidently not very favorably impressed with the peaceful and orderly character of the people he had come to preside over.

A CITY UNDER ARREST.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Galena, Ill., Arrested and Taken to Chicago.

(From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Nov. 12.)

The way of those who are indebted to bondholders is hard. It has proved so in this State, where whole boards of supervisors have lately been arrested and brought before the court for not ordering assessments to pay off bonds; and in one or two cases mayors and aldermen have been either arrested or strongly threatened with it. And now the fever is spreading. Our neighboring city of Galena just now finds herself in the grasp of some importunate creditors of this kind, and she is suffering the penalty. It would seem that judgment had been rendered against the city and payment is now trying to be enforced. But the plan proposed by the City Council for so doing was not satisfactory, and the result was that a United States deputy marshal came over from Chicago yesterday and arrested Mayor Brand and five aldermen on summary process, and took them to Chicago on last evening's train, there to appear and answer before the federal court. What makes this a little more galling is the fact that the United States marshal acting in the case is Ben. H. Campbell, an old resident of Galena. But, like it or not, mayor and aldermen were hustled upon the cars and taken off.

Precisely the standing of this debt matter in Galena we do not know, but the following article from the *Gazette* of that city of the 8th inst., may help to an understanding of it, as well as to show what the city government, now the prisoners, was doing to settle the embarrassment:—

The proposition of our City Council to make an effort to settle our city indebtedness in full, by paying one-third of the amount in cash (say $70,000), embraces in its details the following plan:—Each real estate owner to advance in cash to the one-fifth of the amount of his assessed valuation of such real estate for the year 1869, and take therefor a bond of the city, payable in six years, and bearing eight per cent interest, which bond and interest shall be receivable for all the taxes due the city except the tax for school purposes. And the said bond shall be transferable, and no greater amount to be paid in any one year than one-sixth, but this amount to be paid in taxes or receivable for the same.

The plan is so plain and simple that it requires no professional financier to comprehend it. It contemplates that the bondholder shall receive his pay at once, and that the city shall be done with him. The indebtedness then becomes less than $70,000, instead of $200,000, as it now stands, and our citizens become our creditors. The new bonds are to be paid off in six yearly instalments, which can be done without inconvenience and without any apparent increase in our annual taxes. We do not see how any man honest enough to meet his own personal obligations can object to this plan of settlement. It is simply fair, honest treatment to our creditors, and is not burdensome to ourselves. The city of Galena cannot afford to repudiate her obligations. If her name and character is not worth more than $70,000 she is poor indeed.

A committee started out this morning to raise the amount required, on the plan contemplated, and at two o'clock this afternoon they had met only one man who refused to subscribe his proportion of the required amount. There is little doubt that the bondholders will accept the proposition.

THE MINISTERIAL MURDER TRIAL IN ILLINOIS.

The Defendant Acquitted—Review of the Evidence.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 13.]

The verdict of acquittal rendered yesterday, in the case of the Rev. Isaac B. Smith, has been generally expected by those who have watched the testimony and the manner in which the prosecution has been conducted. The evidence was singularly clear on points which were not made public before the trial. It appeared that Mr. Smith and his wife had lived happily together, and conducted themselves always with affectionate kindness towards each other; that his wife had urged him to get the insurance on her life, on the ground that in the event of her death he would be almost without the means of giving her a respectable burial; that on the morning of the fatal day Mr. Smith abandoned the intention of going to the conference at Elgin, and was only induced to do so when he found his wife had set her mind upon it in order to make it the occasion of a visit to her sister's that night; that when they were about to return from the conference, Mr. Smith twice urged a brother clergyman to drive to her sister's with them, this showing that at least up to the hour of the accident Mr. Smith could have had no intent to take the life of his wife at the time and place at which her death occurred.

Mr. Smith's father also testified that the funds necessary to pay for the house his son was building were to have been procured, as soon as practicable, from the sale of his farm, and in the meantime he seems to have relied on temporary aid from one or two members of his congregation. These facts disprove any previous intent, and go very far to negative the assumed motive.

The catastrophe at the river or creek still remains, in some respects, a mystery. The depth of the water, owing to rains just previous, is, indeed, increased by a portion of the testimony from the alleged "seventeen inches" to about twenty-four inches. But the inability of Mr. Smith to bring out, at least to land, the body of his wife, or even to find her in the water, and his state of intense bodily and mental exhaustion when he arrived at her brother's house, are not explained. It is to be regretted that, while the Court allowed every trivial peculiarity of the character of Mr. Smith's horse to be put in evidence, it ruled out all testimony relative to Mr. Smith's own physical condition and peculiarities as inadmissible, unless the defence would plead insanity, which of course they did not. It would throw some light on this branch of the case had the defence proved, as they offered to do, that Mr. Smith was a weak, imbecile, nervous man, whom the sudden fright of being thrown into the water and a few minutes' wading around to search for his wife, or perhaps the consciousness that she was drowned, would have reduced to such a condition of prostration and helplessness as that in which he was found. The jury, however, with Mr. Smith before them, could not fail to judge accurately of his physical strength, with or without other testimony. While it is very remarkable, it is not impossible that the accused should be so prostrated by the sudden danger and exposure that, even in two feet of water, just after dark, he would be too helpless to do more than drag himself to land. People thoroughly agitated and frightened can drown in very little water. Whatever the belief of the jury may have been, the verdict need express no more than that the charge was not proved. In this the public will generally concur.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	*Claflin, rep.*	*Adams, dem.*	*Chamberlin, ind.*
Barnstable	1,313	479	—
Berkshire	5,582	3,256	176
Bristol	6,399	2,936	573
Dukes	387	1	—
Essex	9,925	5,964	3,601
Franklin	2,367	1,130	23
Hampden	3,222	2,715	599
Hampshire	3,235	1,398	2
Middlesex	14,645	10,299	2,372
Nantucket	354	43	—
Norfolk	5,138	3,609	772
Plymouth	4,206	2,350	426
Suffolk	8,721	11,301	619
Worcester	10,651	6,128	2,765
Total	74,106	50,735	13,367
Whole number of votes			138,208
Claflin over Adams			23,371
Claflin over all			9,968

THE LAVINE AFFAIR IN BOSTON.

Singular Case of Mistaken Identity—One of the Curiosities of Crime.

[From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 17.]

Some weeks ago it will be remembered that three young men were arrested in an eating saloon on Kneeland street, early one morning, for having burglars' tools in their possession. An investigation into the circumstances led to the discovery that the men had on the night previous attempted to burst the safe in the provision store of Charles J. & William Simonds, on Lincoln street. The men were held in $3,000 each for examination; their names are Thomas Murphy, Charles May, alias Mace, and Benjamin Goldsmith alias Gould, alias Lavine. Subsequently Murphy and Mace were duly convicted, and are now serving a sentence in the State Prison. For reasons best known to the authorities, Goldsmith's trial was postponed, although the evidence against him was sufficiently strong to send him to a penal institution.

A few days since the authorities of New York city came to Boston for the purpose of identifying Lavine as the robber, or one of the robbers, of Allen's jewelry store, No. 889 Broadway, some time during the past two weeks, of $15,000 worth of property. Two clerks from the establishment visited the Cambridge street jail, and without any hesitation whatever identified Lavine as being the man who committed the theft. There seeming to be no doubt whatever in regard to the matter, in company with Major Jones, of the State police, and New York officers, the prisoner was taken to that city. Major Jones, in the meantime, had talked over the matter with Lavine, who appeared unusually cheerful at the new phase things had taken with him. He was, moreover, very anxious to go to New York, and said he had expected to be arrested for committing the diamond robbery. If he had got to go to prison he would rather be in New York, because he had friends there who might visit him while in "durance vile." Major Jones, however, told the young man that two indictments were already hanging over his head in Suffolk county, and that those must be disposed of first, and then the New York affair would probably come next. Lavine, who assumed to have some knowledge of the practice in such cases, urged that the diamond affair, being the more enormous in the eye of the law, would or ought to be disposed of first. He was very glad he was going to New York.

Arriving in that city Allen's store was visited by Major Jones and Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth police precinct. Accosting the proprietor, the Captain made known his business. "Your store was robbed, I believe," said he, "and you have had the thief arrested?" "Oh, yes, sir; two of my clerks identified the thief in the Boston jail. He is the man, no doubt." Major Jones was then introduced to the proprietor, who was, of course, very glad to make the acquaintance of that efficient officer. The Major then pressed Allen closely as to whether his two clerks were certain as to this man. The clerks would have sworn over a pile of Bibles that Lavine was the man who perpetrated the theft; they remembered his face and his clothes; and he was the same man they saw and identified in the Cambridge street jail. "But," says one of the officers, "there must be a great mistake here. Why, this man Lavine has been confined in the Boston jail ever since the 30th day of August, and your store was robbed subsequent to that time. Again, I say, this must be a case of mistaken identity." Proprietor and clerks were dumfounded at this unexpected revelation. The proprietor looked at the clerks and the clerks looked at the proprietor in mute astonishment. "What does all this mean?" quoth the proprietor.

We don't know what the explanation was that followed, but it was evident to Major Jones that it was time to put on his "thinking cap" to solve a matter which had now become more mysterious than ever. Perhaps there was some connivance somewhere between parties to cheat justice out of its demands, and the matter had better be probed to the bottom. Outsiders are not expected to be versed in the arts of the professional detective, but certain it is that Major Jones and Captain Jourdan were not slow to find the thread that unravelled the mystery. It is difficult for a criminal or any of his confederates or friends to cover his track so completely as to deceive the penetrating eye of an officer who knows his "biz." Both of those officers know their "biz," and it did not take long to prove how Allen's two clerks came to identify Lavine as being the man who robbed the store, for this question of "identity" was the one that at first puzzled the officers. It seems that Lavine, whose real name is Goldsmith, was formerly employed in a well known store on Washington street, and while so employed he received good wages and had as good a prospect before him as any young man can expect to have with only brains, hands and an honest heart for capital; but "Lavine" fell into bad company, and being somewhat inclined to appropriating to himself property not his own, he either left his employer or was discharged from service. Lavine has a wealthy brother in New York, and that brother was acquainted with a police officer in that city named Pike.

Now it was an easy thing for a person, under the color of an official business, to gain an entrance to the Cambridge street jail and set his eyes upon Lavine. This was done. Money is a powerful agent in diverting the ends of justice sometimes. A