the report, which cannot be noticed now, and, apart from certain impracticable theories and a few inconsistencies, the report is well and carefully made up.

The Public Morals of the Day.

Our columns for the past few days have reflected, in the history of the hour, as represented chiefly in our law courts, a very lamentable condition of the public morals of the day. We know not where we live if it be not in the midst of crime. We know not what air we breathe if it be not outside the atmosphere of Christianity. Murders, homicides, government frauds, bond robberies, divorces and political corruption fill up the measure of the day's news. In our issue of yesterday, for instance, we had to chronicle, first, that atrocious case of wife murder at Bombay Hook, in New Jersey—a murder heralded a long time ago by the threat of the accused husband, "I'll get rid of ye yet." Then follows the case of Eckerson, at Hackensack, for the murder of Peter Stokum. The case of the condemned convict Real, for the murder of officer Smedick, still keeps that bloody story alive in our courts. It was supposed that the question was settled by the decision of the Supreme Court; but it appears that there is still some technical flaw by which the case is to be prolonged, and possibly justice is to be cheated. In another court the lottery business, which is not only unlawful, but infamous, involving, as it does, the ruin of thousands, presents some curious phases of our social life. Men notoriously engaged in illegal transactions come before the courts to demand an adjustment of their quarrels, and they find judges willing to come into conflict with each other, one judicial official appointing a certain receiver in the affairs of a gambling concern, and another official appointing a different one, thus turning our courts into ridicule and contempt, recognizing gambling as within the pale of the law, like any other legitimate business. One of the parties in action in this lottery business dares to threaten a judge of the Supreme Court with public charges of perjury, drunkenness, corruption and general malfeasance in office. Some people might ask, can the judge so threatened dare to hold his seat on the bench while such serious charges are pending? Should the threat be carried out the judge will doubtless exercise his best judgment in the matter, not uninfluenced, of course, by public opinion.

Passing this slimy piece of business concerning the lotteries, we find a perfect mountain of government frauds growing up around us. The Custom House furnishes its share, and it is a very ugly contribution—for instance, frauds in drawbacks, frauds in sugar, frauds in the storage and warehouse system. The Internal Revenue Department also presents its claim to public attention in the shape of whiskey and tobacco frauds, by means of illicit distillation and the use of false stamps. These dishonest transactions are brought before us every day. The meanest, yet most ingenious, of all these devices to cheat the government was the counterfeiting of two-cent Treasury stamps on bank checks by Kautzer the other day. Bond robberies have become so familiar that it requires a case like that developed in the Tombs Court on Monday to revive a little interest in them. Altogether, public morals at the present time are in a most degraded condition. It may be very well to attribute the fact to the consequences of our late war and the demoralization which followed it in many classes of the community. To a certain extent this may be true, but it happens that this demoralization exists among classes who might be deemed superior to such influences. It is not in low places altogether that we have to look for the prevalent vices of the day. We can find them among the so-called intellectual classes, and even in the churchmen and church devotees. Witness the weekly effusions from some of our pulpits; the eagerness with which the congregations seek for everything that can minister to a morbid appetite, and swallow it in the name of religion, and how disappointed they are if the preacher only touches the margin, without going into the centre and heart of an indelicate subject, which even a sensational preacher sometimes has not the effrontery to penetrate. Witness the Woman's Equal Rights and Woman's Suffrage meetings, at which some of these clergymen are more bold than in the pulpit, and proclaim opinions that strike at the root of society, scoff at marriage ties and all domes ic relations, flattered and petted as these orators are by a few foolish women, who, like crowing hens, know not whereof they speak. For twenty years we have been accustomed to laugh at the woman's rights movements, but the mischief is being developed now.

In our columns of one day's news yesterday we gave, side by side, one great cause of the present condition of the public morals of the day, in the vices expressed at a woman's equal rights meeting—which is only one example in a hundred—and we gave the result in the low morality evinced in the cases of wife murder, divorce, seduction, abduction and public and private frauds which are developed in the courts and police reports. The prevalence of loose New England opinions upon questions of morality, marriage, free love and family relations—the sweetest bond which holds society together—is dragging us down into a gulf deeper, perhaps, than we think of.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1869.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at this port last evening from Key West. She encountered a severe gale off Hatteras, but rode it out with only one engine piston head, the other having been blown out a short time before. She will go out of commission to receive repairs.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States steamer Benecia, under the command of Captain Nicholson, arrived from Portsmouth, N. H., at the Navy Yard yesterday forenoon for the purpose of taking in here the rest of her crew and her stores and supplies, after which she will sail for China.

An order has been issued to fix up the Guard and the Saratoga as quick as possible, to be used henceforward as United States storeships.

THE RAMSAY-ERIE LITIGATION.

Ramsay's Proceedings Stayed.

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

To day the case of Joseph H. Ramsay against the Erie Railway Company and others came up for argument on the motion to set aside order of suspension injunction and order appointing a receiver. The court reserved its decision, and stayed Ramsey's proceedings meantime.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

United States Bonds Depressed in the German Market.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL SHIP AT SEA.

Premier Gladstone's Policy on the American Naturalization Question.

Progress of the Ecumenical Council.

Vomito Among the Allies in Paraguay.

Detention of the Steamer Eagle by the Police in Havana.

The First Blow of the War in Winnipeg.

Seizure of a Fort Near Pembina by the Insurgents.

ENGLAND.

The American Naturalization Question.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

John Arthur Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department and member of the House of Commons for Chatham, made a speech to his constituents in that city last evening.

He expressed his hearty satisfaction on the settlement of the American naturalization question. He stated that an act had been drafted, which would be brought before Parliament at its next session, enabling British subjects in that country to divest themselves of their nationality whenever they see fit to do so.

The British Government Report on Emigrant Naturalization Abroad.

The intelligence which is conveyed in the above cable telegram, to the effect that a British Minister has officially announced that England is about to abandon by legislative act her long contested claim to the absolute allegiance of those born under her rule, even when in voluntary exile, and also to forego her cherished theory of hereditary duty, and thus obliterate the stale maxim of "once a subject always a subject," is of such direct interest to the many thousands of emigrants from Great Britain who have sought shelter and homes in the United States, and to their descendants, that we to-day recapitulate the facts and arguments on which Premier Gladstone will base his new bill:—

The Royal Commission on the Laws of Naturalization and Allegiance, which was appointed in May, 1868, and completed its inquiry within nine months, reporting in 1869, was constituted of the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Cardwell, M. P.; Sir R. J. Phillimore, Judge of the Admiralty Court; Mr. Baron Bramwell; the then Attorney General, Sir J. Karslake; the Queen's Advocate, Sir Travers Twiss; Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P.; Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, Q. C., and Mr. Montague Bernard. Although the Commission did not escape a misfortune which has befallen many recent British commissions—a disagreement among its members upon some points—all ten agreed in the essential recommendation of the report and affixed their signatures to it. The Commissioners begin with a definition of natural born British subjects—viz., those who are such because born within the Queen's dominions, and those who are declared to be such by various general acts of Parliament, though born out of the dominion of the British Crown. By the common law of England the allegiance of natural born British subjects is indelible. The Commissioners state at once that they are of opinion that this doctrine is neither reasonable nor convenient. It is at variance with those principles on which the rights and duties of a subject should be deemed to rest; it conflicts with that freedom of action which is now recognized as most conducive to the general good as well as to individual happiness and prosperity, and it is especially inconsistent with the practice of a State which allows to its subjects absolute freedom of emigration. It it inexpedient that British law should maintain in theory, or should by foreign nations be supposed to maintain in practice, any obligations which it cannot enforce, and ought not to enforce if it could; and it is unfit that a country should remain subject to claims for protection on the part of persons who, so far as in them lies, have severed their connection with it. The Commissioners accordingly submitted the following recommendations for an amendment of the law:—

1. Any British subject who, being resident in a foreign country, shall be naturalized therein and shall undertake, according to its laws, the duty of allegiance to the foreign State as a subject or citizen thereof, should, upon such naturalization, cease to be a British subject.
2. The principle of this rule should be applied to a woman who, being a British subject, shall become by marriage with an alien the subject or citizen of a foreign State.
3. The wife of a British subject who shall become naturalized abroad, and his children, if under the age of twenty-one years at the date of his naturalization, should likewise cease to be British subjects from that date; but this rule should not include a wife or child who has not emigrated to the country of naturalization, nor should it operate unless, according to the local law, the naturalization of the husband or father has naturalized also the wife or child.
4. Naturalization in a foreign country, though operating from the time of its completion as an extinguishment of the original citizenship, should not carry with it discharge from responsibility for acts done before the new allegiance was acquired.

Provision should be made for applying the same principles to the case of British subjects who have become so by naturalization.

The Commissioners observe that the removal of the difficulties arising from a double allegiance cannot be entirely accomplished without the co-operation of other countries, and they say:—

If Great Britain renounces the doctrine of indelible allegiance and acknowledges that British subjects can divest themselves of their nationality by foreign naturalization, it may be hoped that the same principles will be recognized by other countries with respect to aliens naturalized within the British dominions; and we accordingly recommend that efforts should be made to procure that reciprocity, as well as to secure to the children of British subjects born abroad the same power of choosing their nationality which it is proposed to confer on the children born of alien parents within British territory. This might be effected by agreements or conventions concluded with different States separately, or better, perhaps, by means of a general understanding arrived at, in conference or otherwise, by the Powers most interested in the subject.

The report concludes by recommending the abolition of the mixed jury system. It was instituted by Edward III. as an encouragement to foreign woollen merchants to resort to the English market. The foreigners on a mixed jury are not required to be of the same nationality as the alien; they may all speak different languages. The system "is inconvenient and presents no advantages."

The Peabody Funeral Ship.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The British war ship Monarch, with the remains of Mr. Peabody on board, sailed from England for America to-day.

The Overend-Gurney Trial—The Stage.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The trial of Overend, Gurney and others, on charges of fraud, has closed. Judgment will be rendered to morrow.

Charles Fechter sailed to-day in the steamship Main from Southampton for New York. He was attended to the steamer by Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Manager Webster and others.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet—"Order" to be Preserved—Radicalism—Political Offences.

PARIS, Dec. 21, 1869.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will soon resume the Presidency of the Privy Council.

At a *fête* given at the Hotel de Ville last night Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, made a speech, in which he pointedly referred to recent events in Paris, and declared that in spite of the fact that excesses had been committed by some persons in the name of liberty, his hearers might rest assured that order would be preserved.

M. Kaufman, a native of Germany, has been expelled from France for making violent radical speeches at political meetings.

La Marseillaise, the new journal published by Henri Rochefort, has already attained a circulation of 100,000 copies.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the wreck and total loss of the French war steamer Gorgone while on her way from Spain to Cherbourg.]

The Disarmament Report Denied—Cabinet Reconstruction Rumors—Health of Eminent Personages.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.

It is not true that the French government has made overtures for a general disarmament to the Cabinets of Prussia, Austria and Russia. The French government has taken no steps whatever in that direction.

Senator Henri Chevreau, Prefect of the Department of Rhone, formerly a Councillor of State and at one time connected with the Ministry of the Interior, has been summoned to Paris. It is rumored that he will enter the Ministry.

A rumor which has gained some currency that General Fleury had given in his resignation as Minister to St. Petersburg is pronounced to be false.

General Reynaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Marshal of France, died to-day, aged seventy-three.

M. Delangle, Procureur Général of the Court of Cassation, is dead.

SPAIN.

Republican Manifestations.

MADRID, Dec. 21, 1869.

A crowd gathered yesterday in the streets of Paradas, a town in the province of Seville, and gave cheers for the republic. One man was arrested and the disorder was suppressed.

An immense republican meeting was held in Cadiz to-day. Perfect order prevailed, and there was no interference on the part of the authorities.

French Reports from Madrid—The Throne Question and Crown Prospects.

PARIS, Dec. 21—Evening.

The following despatch has been received from a well informed source in Madrid:—

It is asserted that the provisional government at the next sitting of the Cortes will fix a period of delay beyond which it will not persist in advocating the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, if before the expiration of that time the King of Italy does not officially accept the crown for the Prince.

A rumor is abroad that a reconciliation has taken place between the Montpensiers and Queen Isabella. The son of the Duke of Montpensier was ill, which gave occasion for an exchange of despatches between Isabella and the Duchess, and a reconciliation followed. This rumor gives rise to much speculation, and should it prove true new political combinations may be looked for. A plan is already talked of for placing the Prince of Asturias on the throne under the regency of the Duke of Montpensier.

It is generally believed that the unionists will coalesce again with the progressists should this news be confirmed.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council Committees—Faith and Ecclesiastical Discipline—A Papal Bull.

ROME, Dec. 21, 1869.

The third congregation of the Council was held to-day. The formation of the committees was the only business transacted.

Notification was given of the result of the voting for fourteen out of twenty-four members who are to compose the Committee on Questions of Faith. Among the fathers elected to this committee are the Bishop of Poictiers, the Archbishops of Posen, Malines, Baltimore and Westminster, and the Bishops of Caen, Sion and Panderborn, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Armenian Patriarch.

The Council then proceeded to the election of twenty-four members of the Committee on Questions of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and at the conclusion of which the congregation was adjourned.

A Bull of the Apostolical See, dated the 10th day of December, has just been published, which restricts, on account of the spirits of the epoch, the number of cases reserved from ecclesiastical censure.

GERMANY.

American Securities in Frankfort.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

Despatches from Frankfort state that fears of a reduction of interest tend to depress the market there for American bonds.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shocks of Earthquake in California—Railroad Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21, 1869.

The weather is clear, cool and pleasant, with slight frosts. There are no indications of rain.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Downieville and other mountain towns last evening, which was perceptible in the valleys. A shock was felt at Obispo on the 15th of December.

The California and Oregon and the Yuba Railroad companies have consolidated, under the name of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, with a capital of $15,000,000. Work on the road is being vigorously prosecuted. Three hundred and fifty additional Chinese laborers were placed at work last week. Fifty one miles are now completed and in running order from the junction with the Central Pacific Railroad to Roseville.

Flour unchanged. Wheat—Sales of choice at $1 60. Legal tenders, 83½.

THE PLAINS.

Snow Along the Pacific Railroad—The Gold Mines at Cheyenne—Governor Ashley's Appointments Rejected by the Montana Legislature.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

Considerable snow is reported along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The gold reports from Big Horn mountain are still encouraging. Cheyenne is crowded with miners, who are determined to start for Big Horn in the spring, notwithstanding the threatening Indian troubles.

The Montana Territorial Council yesterday rejected Governor Ashley's appointees for Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are all republicans.

ILLINOIS.

Violent Snow Storm—Railroad Travel Interrupted—Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

It commenced snowing at noon to-day, accompanied by violent wind, which has increased in fierceness up to this hour, eight P. M. Snow is now falling very fast, and forms into almost impassable banks. There is no doubt but railroad trains will be seriously interrupted in every direction. The storm will, doubtless, prove one of the most serious for many years.

John Hickman, living near Chandlerville, Ill., murdered his wife on Sunday last by cutting her throat. This is the second wife Hickman has killed. He was acquitted of the first murder on a plea of insanity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Defalcation in the Howard National Bank of Boston—Changes in Railroad Directories—Buried Alive and Rescued—War Claims—Burning of a Church.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

A careful examination by the government into the affairs of the Howard National Bank shows a discrepancy between the books and the amount of cash of $66,067. There is no doubt that the bank has lost this sum, but how and when remain a mystery.

At a meeting of the directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to-day S. W. Hall, treasurer, resigned, and George M. Barnard was chosen in his place. Mr. Farwell, one of the directors, also resigned, and Percival Leverett was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Jeremiah Woods, a prominent citizen of Hollis, N. H., was instantly killed to-day by being struck by a locomotive on the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad. Mr. Woods was sixty-seven years of age.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Winn, while engaged in shoring up a deep well in Winchester, was buried by the caving in of the sand. After working all night his neighbors at noon to-day rescued him alive.

The Baptist church of Gloucester, while undergoing repairs, was burned this afternoon. The organ was saved. The insurance is $22,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The claim of Charles Burrill to be compensated for furnishing men to the Boston quota during the war has been partially considered in the Board of Aldermen on a proposition to pay him $25,000 in full of all demands. The subject is postponed till the next meeting of the Board.

The case of Hugh Coffin, indicted for the murder of Malachi McMannus, in Dedham, last June, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, when the prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

CUBA.

Spanish Reports of Insurgent Defeats—Cavadas Reported Approaching Camaguey—Fresh Troops Arrived—Arbitrary Act of the Police—More Plantations Burned.

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1869.

Telegrams received from the Cinco Villas district announce the dispersion of Villamil's band of insurgents. During the fight forty-two rebels were killed and many wounded.

The Civil Guard attacked the insurgents at Jequiguira, in the Amador Mountains, and killed thirty-three. Other Spanish columns have had slight skirmishes with the insurgents.

An incendiary was executed at Niguaz.

Many rebels are presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for pardon.

It is reported from another source that the forces of Cavadas and Villamil are moving towards Camaguey, but the Spanish authorities do not credit it.

The loss of the Spaniards during the recent engagement has not been reported.

A frigate arrived to-day from Spain, bringing 1,300 soldiers. These troops, as well as all those lately landed, were immediately sent to the seat of war.

Great excitement prevails among the merchants of Havana on account of a report received from the United States that a duty of five cents would be imposed on all centrifugal grades of sugar. As sugars are classed differently at the various ports of the United States this measure causes much confusion.

On Saturday the steamship Eagle when about to sail was visited by the police, who detained her one hour beyond her usual sailing time for the purpose of arresting a passenger named Donaldson. Donaldson had been accused of talking against the Spanish government, but Captain General de Rodas issued an order directing the police to allow Donaldson to proceed unmolested.

Several plantations in the vicinity of Villa Clara have been burned, and skirmishes are reported to have taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the same locality.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

An Unexpected Enemy Among the Allies—Lopez Said to Have Fled to Bolivia.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1869.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro to the 29th ult. have been received to-day.

The vomito had broken out among the troops of the allied army.

It was reported that Lopez had fled to Bolivia.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Cauldwell Extradition Case—Testimony of Consul General Dart.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21, 1869.

Consul General Dart was the only witness in the extradition case examined to-day, and he was examined as to the interpretation of United States statutes relating to forgery. In cross-examination it was shown that unless the Grand Jury bring in a true bill against the offender within two years from commission of forgery, he could not be prosecuted. In redirect examination it was shown that if an offender fled while an action against him was pending he should be liable to penalty at any time. In re-cross examination it was sought to be shown that even though an offender escaped, if he returned within the two years, he could not be prosecuted.

Proposed Removal of the Capital of Quebec Province to Montreal.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21, 1869.

An attempt will be made to remove the seat of the local Legislature to Montreal, in the event of the Ministry pressing the vote of $50,000 for public buildings.

Albert J. Gould Committed for Extradition.

TORONTO, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Court of Common Pleas yesterday gave judgment against Albert J. Gould, brought up under a writ of habeas corpus. The judges sustained the decision of the County Court, and committed Gould to prison for extradition.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.

First Blow Struck by the Rebels—Seizure of the Company's Fort near Pembina—Capture of McDougall Men—The Revolutionists United—McDougall Almost Deserted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1869.

A special despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:—News has just been received that a company of mounted insurgents appeared at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, near Pembina, on the night of the 9th inst., and took possession. The greater part of Governor McDougall's agents and emissaries, including Schultz, Cowan and Hatch, have been captured. Colonel Dennis is skulking about until he can reach the American territory. Governor McDougall is absolutely without even a faction, save some fifty Swamp Indians. The balance have deserted him.

Another correspondent says the efforts of Colonel Dennis to organize a counter revolution have failed. The whole population are a unit. Schultz, Cowan, Major Wallace and fifty others are prisoners. No blood was shed. The French, under Rielle, are in undisputed possession of the whole country. There are sixty Swamp Indians yet in the lower port, who are not interfered with because considered harmless. It is said Governor McDougall is preparing to come back.

Another correspondent says:—James McKay and family have fled to St. Joseph. On the 7th inst., when the prisoners were taken, more than 600 insurgents were occupying Fort Garry. The prisoners were all taken at Dr. Schultz's, and were armed for a fight.

THE INDIANS.

Trouble Anticipated in New Mexico—The Indians Opposed to Occupying Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico reports, under date of Cimarron, New Mexico, December 7, that the Indians are almost all out on the hunt, and that they are said to be unanimously opposed to going on the reservation. Their agent thinks they will not, unless forced to. It is thought that the Apaches, who are also on the hunt, will make trouble when they return by stealing stock, clothing, &c. The citizens of Cimarron feel insecure in consequence of this impression, and have asked for a company of troops. There are several reports of depredations by the Apaches last month.

Lieutenant Hanson, from the Abiquin agency of New Mexico, reports that on the 2d and 3d of November he distributed annuity goods to the Utes, about 700 of whom were present at the distribution. All were well pleased. This officer also reports that the Utes are decidedly opposed to going on the reservations.

Agent Palding, of the Hoopa valley reservation, California, reports that the Indians are engaged in ploughing and sowing. Their condition is one of perfect content.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:—Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92¾; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, coupon, 85⅞; do., 1865, old, 84⅞; do., 1867, 83⅞; United States ten-forties, coupon, 82¾; Erie Railway shares, 17¼; Illinois Central shares, 100.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet; rentes 72f. 60c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—United States five-twenty bonds closed flat at 91⅝.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The cotton market closed dull and unchanged. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Cotton closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. per cwt.; low middling, afloat, 136f. per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Wheat, 9s. 6d. per cental for California white, and 8s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, of which 20,000 are American. Corn to-day, 28s. 9d. per quarter for European. Oats 2s. 9d. per bushel. Flour, 22s. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Lard, 76s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon, 65s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—M.—Rosin is a shade firmer at 5s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 21—P. M.—The London markets are generally unchanged. Tallow, however, has advanced to 45s. 6d. for P. Y. C. Linseed cakes quiet at £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Petroleum, 1s. 8d. for refined. Sugar quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum closed firm at 60 ⅝f.

OBITUARY.

Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Marshal of France.

In the death of this distinguished man another of the old officers of the great Napoleon has passed away. A cable telegram from Paris informs us that yesterday Auguste Michel Marie Etienne, Comte de Regnault de St. Jean d'Angély, Marshal of France, died in that city in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was the son of the celebrated general of the same name, was born on the 29th of July, 1794, and in March, 1811, entered the Military school of St. Germain. During the year following he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant, took the field for active service and participated in the disastrous campaign in Russia. From that time until the abdication of the Emperor he was constantly in the field and frequently distinguished himself for gallantry and capacity. At the battle of Leipsic, where his regiment was frightfully cut up, he fought with great courage. On the return of the Bourbons he accepted service under them, but immediately upon Napoleon landing in France he attached himself to the fortunes of the great Corsican, and on the field of Waterloo was promoted to the rank of *chef d'escadron* for fidelity, gallantry and military ability. In 1825 he participated in the campaign in Greece, which resulted in the independence of that country, and some time after was made a general and placed in command of the department of Meurthe. Upon the expulsion of the "Napoleon of Peace," General Etienne was made a general of division and placed in command of the army of the Alps. In the following year he was elected a member of the French Legislature and proved himself from the start a strong partisan of Napoleon. For a few days in January, 1851, he acted as Minister of War. On the restoration of the empire he was appointed Senator of France and Colonel of the Imperial Guard. In 1859 he was created a marshal of France, and in 1862 Vice President of the Senate. In addition to these honors the deceased Marshal was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1849, and Grand Cross a few months later.

Claude Alphonse Delangle.

This distinguished French jurist died in Paris yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born at Varsay in 1797, adopted the law for a profession, and soon rose to distinction. In 1840 he was made Advocate General to the Court of Cassation, and in 1847 Procureur-General of the Royal Court of Paris. In 1846 he was elected to the French Legislature for Cosne, but after the revolution of 1848 retired from office and resumed the practice of law. M. Delangle early became a warm supporter of Louis Napoleon, by whom he was, in 1850, appointed President of the Bureau de l'Assistance Judiciaire de la Cour de Cassation, and in December, 1851, promoted to the position of President of the Section of the Interior for Public Instruction and Worship in the Council of State. He represented the government in the Senate deliberations on the proposition to re-establish the empire. He subsequently became successively Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, Chief President of the Imperial Codrt of Paris, and Senator of France. In 1858 he succeeded General Espinasse as Minister of the Interior; in 1859 he was appointed Minister of Justice; during the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and in 1863 became First Vice President of the Senate. M. Delangle was also a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and the author of several works.

THE BALL SEASON.

Reception of the Harlem Yacht Club.

The members of the Harlem Yacht Club held their second annual reception last evening, at National Hall, 129th street and Fourth avenue, and probably a more enjoyable affair has never marked the existence of the popular and enterprising band of yachtmen. It was, in all respects, a happy and pleasant reunion, and all present heartily entered into its mirthful spirit. The Harlem Yacht Club has been but two years in existence, and, though comparatively, so far as regards the number of the members, it has made very rapid strides—having in October last obtained a charter—no better proof could be given of the progressive action of the club than the splendid regatta given under its auspices a few months since. At present there are no fewer than 117 members, with an excellent little fleet of twenty-five well known sloop yachts. To be sure, their dimensions are not large, but what they want in size they surely possess in speed. In a word, the club has already established an enviable reputation, and bids fair to cope with kindred organizations in the coming season.

The affair last evening, as already mentioned, was indeed well worthy the efforts of the members. The guests numbered nearly 300, and the scene at the commencement of the festivities was one of considerable animation. A very pleasing contrast was formed by the handsome uniforms of the officers with the chaste, elegant and charming toilets of the ladies, who, by the way, composed the *elite* of the neighborhood. The hall, though somewhat limited, afforded ample room for the select and fashionable assemblage that congregated within its walls. Dancing was commenced shortly before ten o'clock, to the enlivening and popular strains of a fine orchestra, and was sustained with great sociableness to an early hour. The following gentlemen are the officers of the club:—C. H. Longstreet, Commodore; James Clark, Vice Commodore; Maurice Campbell, Treasurer; Chester W. Ridley, Secretary; Henry Munson, Corresponding Secretary, and Stephen Roberts, Measurer. The ball and reception committee last evening were:—Messrs. David Fitzgerald, W. C. Molloy, John Robbins and C. W. Ridley. Altogether the second annual reception of the Harlem Club will be remembered with pleasure by those who participated therein.

The Ione Yacht Club Ball.

The Ione Yacht Club held their fifth annual ball at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, last evening. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather there was quite a large attendance, and the affair passed off as successfully as could be expected. The hall was very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and there was an excellent band of music to give spirit to the occasion. Some of the toilets were extremely tasteful, and many of the dresses were, in point of elegance and richness, fully equal to any displayed at the late Seventh regiment ball. The dancing was kept up until the wee hours of the morn.

WHITED SEPULCHRES.

Lecture by Miss Anna Dickinson.

Miss Anna Dickinson last night repeated her lecture entitled "Whited Sepulchres," at Steinway Hall. The attendance was more than usually large, both the body of the hall and the galleries being filled. Horace Greeley acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer. The lecturer claims to give an insight into Mormon life as Miss Dickinson found it during her sojourn in the territory of Brigham Young, but really it contains more generalities connected with the different phases of women's rights than information as to the manners and customs of Mormondom. The audience heard very patiently all the lecturer had to say, but did not inconvenience her in her delivery by any demonstrative applause. The point which elicited the greatest sign of approval was Miss Dickinson's remarks upon the increasing dislike among American wives to become mothers.

LARGE ONIONS.—We have received from Texas about half a peck of onions, which in number amounted to only two. They were grown in El Paso county, on the Rio Grande river. They each measure twenty inches in circumference, and are fully equal to the largest of the California production.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association took place yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. The attendance was very slim, owing to various causes. In absence of the president, Mr. Haines, one of the vice presidents, presided. The secretary read the report of the treasurer, which showed that about only one-fifth of the money subscribed to carry on the case that originated in Maryland, respecting the right of travellers to sell goods by sample without license in all States, had been paid, and recommended that an additional thirty per cent be called. In relation to the case the chairman reported that he had communicated with their lawyers in Maryland, and he had been informed that the case had passed through the various State courts and had been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, but he did not know when it would be tried.

Mr. Fogarty, one of the Committee on Permanent Organization that was appointed at the last meeting, reported that the committee had met, and had drawn up a constitution and bylaws, but as some of the members were opposed to a permanent organization, he could only report progress.

The chairman reported that an election should have been held to-day to elect officers for the coming year, but that owing to the slim attendance he moved to have it postponed. This was done, and the secretary notified to notify the members of the organization to attend a meeting at the same place on the 4th of January.

ACCIDENTS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

A Brakeman Killed and Another Seriously Injured.

While turning a switch at Chatham, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, on Monday night, a brakeman named McConnell was struck by a coal train, run over and horribly mutilated. Both legs were crushed to pieces. The poor fellow lingered a few hours and then died. Another brakeman, name not learned, fell from the western bound fast freight train on Monday night, between the Bergen tunnel and Hackensack Bridge, and was not missed until a considerable time had elapsed. The hands on another train picked him up and conveyed him to a hospital in Hoboken, where the severe injuries he had sustained received proper attention.

FINE ARTS.

Artist Fund Society of New York.

The tenth annual sale of paintings contributed by the members of this society in aid of the fund took place last evening at Barker & Theall's gallery, 845 Broadway. Among the pictures that brought fifty dollars and over were "The Art Student," by C. F. Blauvelt; "Christmas Eve," by G. H. Yewell; "The Old Shrine," by H. A. Loop; "West Virginia, Summer Morning," by A. H. Wyant; "Kenilworth Castle," by J. M. Falconer; "Lake George," by J. D. Barrow, and "The Harbor of Wrangel, Alaska," by Vincent Colyer, $50 each; "Old New York Hospital," by Mrs. E. Greatorex, $60; "Landscape," by A. H. Wyant, and "Ruth," by T. P. Rossiter, $65 each; "Winter Scene on the Ottawa," by Alfred Jones, and "Musing," E. Benson, $70 each; "An Interior," A. Lawrie, $72 50; "Mansfield Mountain," John Williamson, and "Starr King Mountain," David Johnson, $75 each; "View on Lake Champlain," R. W. Hubbard, and "The Fair Astrologer," Louis Lang, $80 each; "The Young White Heifer," G. C. Lambdin, $90; "Picking Wild Strawberries," John Williamson, $95; "Rip Van Winkle," F. O. C. Darley, and "Burnside Expedition on its Way to Attack Newbern," $100 each; "View from Dobbs' Ferry," R. W. Hubbard, $102 50; "The Matterhorn," J. F. Weir, $109; "Almy's Pond," J. S. Suydam, $110; "The Bride," D. M. Carter; "Virginia Scenery," W. L. Sontag, and "The Young Breton's Breakfast," P. P. Ryder, $115 each; "The Young Violinist," J. G. Brown, $122 50; "The Homestead, Waywanda Valley," and "Mounts Adam and Eve, Orange county, N. Y.," by J. F. Cropsey, $125 each; "He's Not My Style," J. G. Brown, and "Off Cape Ann," W. Whittredge, $130 each; "Twilight," J. B. Bristol, and "Yankee Doodle," G. C. Lambden, $145 each; "The Cascade" and "Afternoon," J. W. Casilear, and "The Garden Gate," T. Hicks, $150 each; "On Lake George," D. Huntington, $165; "Running Down the Coast," M. F. H. de Haas, $195; "Early Autumn on Lake George," J. F. Kensett, $200; "A Quiet Day on Beverley Shore," J. F. Kensett, $255; "Adirondacks," A. Laurie, $297; "Evening on the Delaware," W. Whittredge, $300; "Bay of Venice," S. R. Gifford, $310; and "A Letter to Father," Eastman Johnson, $550. The total amount of the sale was $7,200.

The Avery Collection.

The second evening's sale of Mr. S. P. Avery's collection of foreign water color drawings will take place to-night at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. This collection comprises choice specimens by Vibert, Haman, Frère, David, Calmelet, Hubner, Van Elmen, &c., together with a number of objects of art and pieces of antique furniture, many of which were purchased at the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Andrew Meade, of Alleghany.

A freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Rowlesburg, West Va., last night, killing the engineer instantly and seriously wounding the fireman.

The clothing and stocking manufactory of John Buckley, at Amenia Union, Dutchess county, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $14,000 and the insurance $7,000.

Jean Jourde, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, fell from a sixth story window in the telegraph building, in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of eighty feet.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Siberia will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, for mailing, six cents.

Died.

COSTELLO.—On Tuesday, December 21, MICHAEL COSTELLO, of Castlebarre, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Sixty-second street and Third avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

A.—Girlhood Restored.—The Rich Brown or lustrous black of the tresses of girlhood may now be reproduced in the decline of life without any of the annoyances that deter so many thousands of ladies from using the sickening as well as inelegant hair staining preparations of the day. In PHALON'S VITALIA, O