THE COURTS.

The Seven-Thirty Counterfeit Case—The Sawdust Counterfeiters Bailed—Lookup-Evans, the Alleged Abortionist, Before the Court on Habeas Corpus—An Allowance Granted in the Fisk-Gray Suit—Action for Services.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Governing Prices for the Assessment of Import Duties—Pennsylvania Land Titles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1870.

No. 11. *John Kimball, Administrator, vs. John B. Goodrich—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.*—This is an action against the former Collector of Boston to recover back the sum of $15,651, alleged to have been illegally exacted as duties on certain bales of wool imported from Cape Town in June, 1861. The wool was bought by the importers of that place for little more than twenty cents per pound, and was invoiced and entered at the purchase price. The act in force at the time of the importation exempted from duty unmanufactured sheeps' wool of the value of twenty cents or less at the port of exportation. The wool was bought some months before shipment, and at the date of exportation had declined in value at Cape Town to less than twenty cents, but the appraisers declined to make any appraisement at less than the invoiced price, claiming that they had no authority to do so. At the collector's request, however, they made an unofficial statement to him that the wool, at prices then current at the place of exportation, would be free of duty. In the court below the decision was that, so far as the collection of duties on the wool was concerned, its value could not be considered less than its invoice price, and the judgment was for the defendant. The plaintiff in error insists that it was clearly the intention of Congress that, in determining whether the wool was free or dutiable, the actual value of the article at the port and period of exportation should govern, without reference to the purchase or invoice price; and it is claimed that was the practice of the department at the time of this importation, according to a decision of the Secretary. The government insists that the proviso of the act of 1857 controls. It was "Provided, nevertheless, that under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding." By the revenue laws, therefore, the invoice is regarded not as a mere bill of parcels, but as a solemn statement of the importer, supported by oath, indicating the value of the imports; and it is conclusive upon the importer, except where provision is made to the contrary, and no such provision is made for a case where the actual value is less than the invoice value. To the objection that this construction produces great hardship it is answered that the values in reference to which duties are assessed are arbitrary, and that any seeming hardship cannot be remedied by this court. C. Cushing for appellant; A. T. Akerman, Attorney General, for the Collector.

No. 12. *Mary A. Brobst et al. vs. John P. Brock et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*—This is an action of ejectment to recover portions of a tract of land in Schuylkill county, Pa., which was surveyed in 1793, and afterwards patented to one George Grout. From him title passed to one Smith, who conveyed it to Michael Brobst and three others in shares of one-fourth each. Subsequently Brobst mortgaged his portion, and afterwards failing in business confessed judgment, which placed other parties in possession of liens, and this litigation grows out of the confusion of title resulting. The questions are of fact chiefly, and unimportant. R. J. Brent for plaintiffs in error; George W. Biddle for defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Seven-Thirty Counterfeit Case—Colonel Wood's Evidence—Breach of Stipulation on the Part of the Government—Motion for Reduction of Bail Denied.

The great counterfeiting case of seven-thirty bonds came before Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which have been published in full in the HERALD. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. William A. Brockway, who is also known by the alias of William Spencer, was arrested some three years ago, charged with printing a large amount of seven-thirty bonds, and on that occasion the evidence offered on behalf of the government proved insufficient to convict him, and he was discharged; but at that time it came out in the testimony that Brockway—his best known cognomen—promised, by all means in his power, to have the plates from which the counterfeit notes were supposed to have been printed delivered to the authorities. It was claimed by counsel for the defendant that he did so, the government pledging themselves that in regard to these particular plates Brockway would be freed from the consequences of any evidence.

A BREACH OF FAITH.

Now, after a lapse of three years, it is sought by the former representative of the government, Colonel Wood, to revive the accusation against him, and to give in proof against him the very return of these plates, or whatever he actually did at that time towards their being returned. Learned counsel for the accused strongly objected to this as being a violation of a legitimate contract which had been entered into between the government and the prisoner. It could not, they contended, be shown that the prisoner returned the plates, but it is conceded that he aided in their return, and that without him they could not be returned.

Colonel Wood, late chief of the detective force, was examined, and deposed that three plates were delivered to him, but that on the receipt of these plates he said that they were battered, and called the attention of the prisoner to that fact, and to the fact that the coupons belonged to the government; he said he had a conversation as to whether the plates were genuine, though he knew all the time that they were counterfeit plates, and at the end of the conversation he told him that the plates must have been stolen; the exact words he used on that occasion were:—"Bill, I am astonished such a blunder should have been made, for these plates must have been got from those who stole them from the Treasury." The colonel said that he

NEVER SAW THE PRISONER

but once, in Judge Stuart's office; at that time Brockway said that he saw the man who stole the impression, and that he would give him up to the hands of justice; he also conveyed the name of the man in Washington who said he would give up the plates intact if he got a promise that he should be let off.

WOOD'S INTEREST IN THE MATTER.

At that time he said that he would give him into custody, and that he (Wood) intended to get the reward offered by the government; he said also that if the bankers wished to get the information that he would as soon give it to them as to the government, as he considered they had treated him badly.

THE COMMISSIONER DECLINES TO REDUCE THE BAIL.

The Commissioner then remarked that he could not continue the case. Judge Stuart at length argued the propriety of admitting the prisoner to bail at a reduced figure. He said that nothing had been proved against him by the evidence, and it was a great hardship to him that he should be thus kept in durance vile until the government were able to go on with the case. The District Attorney stated that no evidence had been offered to show that the prisoner was unable to procure a large amount of bail, and for that reason he would object to his being admitted to a small bail. The Commissioner decided that the bail remain at $30,000.

The further hearing was then adjourned till two o'clock to-morrow.

Bailing of the "Sawdust" Counterfeiters.

Joseph Cisco, Charles Wilson and the other "sawdust" counterfeiters, have given bail to appear for trial—Cisco and Wilson, who were the principals, in $5,000 each, and the others in $2,000 each. Ellis E. Elias, the "dollar store" man, and Samuel Shoffner becoming their sureties.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Case of the Alleged Abortionist Evans.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus, returnable yesterday, application was made before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, to reduce the bail of Dr. Lookup Evans from $50,000, the object being, of course, to get it fixed at an amount he will readily be able to procure, and thus accomplish his release from prison.

Ex-Judge Stuart, counsel, made the application, insisting that the present bail was excessive.

Judge Ingraham said he could hear nothing in the case, the charge being a criminal one, while the Court of Oyer and Terminer was in session, and that the application would have to be made before Judge Cardozo, holding the latter court.

The application will therefore be renewed at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, before Judge Cardozo.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Gray-Fisk Suit—An Allowance of One Thousand Dollars to the Defendant.

Before Judge Monell.

Gray vs. Fisk, Jr.—In this suit, in which plaintiff's counsel sought to set aside the referee's report in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the referee was bribed, but failed in his motion, the Court has granted an extra allowance of $1,000 to the defendant's attorneys, plaintiff's attorney not appearing to oppose.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

A Suit to Recover for Services Rendered.

Before Judge Alker.

Job K. Nichols vs. Robert T. Wild.—This was an action brought under three separate allegations to recover the sum of $1,000. It appeared that the defendant employed the plaintiff to work in his ladies' hat manufactory, at $450 for six months, commencing on January 1, 1870, and fifty dollars extra, provided, as the plaintiff alleged, the profits of the business would afford it. The plaintiff went to work under the alleged agreement, and received for his services the $450, and brought suit to recover the extra fifty dollars, which constituted the first item in the complaint. It appeared that the plaintiff, while in the employment of the defendant, constructed an apparatus for moulding and pressing ladies' hats, and which was used in the defendant's factory, and was an alleged improvement upon the ordinary hand pressing of from three to four dozen of hats per day. For the use of this apparatus the plaintiff sued for the sum of $450, and this constituted the second item in the complaint.

The third item was for the sum of $500, on an alleged agreement to the effect that the defendant agreed with the plaintiff to procure a patent for the apparatus, but which he neglected and failed to do, in the mean time using the apparatus in his business, until the style of the hat for which it was constructed went out of fashion, and which depreciated its intrinsic value. The defendant admitted the hiring of the plaintiff at $450 for six months, and fifty dollars extra, provided he would keep sober and be attentive to business; but testified that the fifty dollars extra had nothing to do with the profits of the business; that the plaintiff was very unreliable, and therefore not entitled to the extra allowance. With reference to the second item of $450, which was for the use of the apparatus, the defendant testified that it cost him much more to defray the expense of the plaintiff while experimenting on it than he ever made by it, and which was a failure, and consequently was a loss to him. As to third item—$500 damages for an alleged breach of contract in not having the apparatus patented—the Court excluded it, on the ground that since the apparatus was not patented the profits were too remote for the jury to get at any definite sum.

After the case was closed, Judge Alker, in a brief charge, refreshed the memory of the jury on the evidence elicited during the trial, and laid down the law which should govern them in arriving at a verdict. Verdict for defendant.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Railroad Row.

Before Judge Pratt.

On the 6th inst. an election took place for directors of the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad. Mr. Frederick Cocheu, a stockholder, alleges that he offered to vote on 3,325 shares in his own name, when his vote was challenged. He refused to take the oath and then offered to vote on proxies of stock made to him. He was again challenged and his vote was rejected on the ground that the proxies did not have the affidavits required in the case of money corporations. Henry Hamilton's vote was rejected on the same ground, and altogether 9,405 shares were ruled out.

Judge Pratt recently issued an order requiring the directors elected to show cause why the election should not be declared null and void and a new election held. The order was made returnable yesterday, when the argument in the matter was postponed until Tuesday next.

CITY COURT.

The Action Against the Grand Street Railroad Company.

Before Judge McCue.

George Weter vs. the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Company.—This case was reported in the HERALD of yesterday. The plaintiff brought suit to recover $1,000 damages, resulting from a collision between his team and a car of the company. The jury, after remaining out for some time, reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were therefore discharged from further consideration of the case.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Foreclosing a Mortgage—A Defence of Usury.

Before Judge Thompson.

Joseph Strohmayer vs. Anne and Peter Nelson and John Ruck.—This was a motion to open a default in an action to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000. The counsel for the defendants sent his clerk to attend the call of the calendar, but the clerk got into the room where the general calendar was called and stopped there, not knowing that the equity calendar was called in another room. The answer claims usury, and considerable discussion arose on the motion yesterday as to whether the default should be opened to admit the defence of usury. Decision reserved.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week Surrogate Veeder admitted to probate the wills of:—

Tennis J. Bergen, of the town of Flatbush; Abraham Lent, Daniel Foley, Roger McDonough and Wilhelmina S. Sigler, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.:—Anne E. Pickering, of the town of New Lots; John McCluskey, Luther A. Laurense, Mary A. B. Eaton, Hannah Jones, John O'Neill, Elizabeth Seabury, James D. Murray, Frank McNally, Catharine Fairweather, Franz Strasser, John Burns, Mary A. J. Harvey and Anner Valentine, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration, with wills annexed, were granted on the estates of Elizabeth Ann Ludlow and Amelia Duryea, both of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Charles G. Acret, George W. Acret and Grace E. Acret, were granted to their mother, Eleanor Acret, all of the city of Brooklyn.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

The State of the Dry Goods Situation During the Week—Small Orders and Small Profits—The Weather a Bear in the Market.

There is a screw loose somewhere in the machinery of the dry goods trade, which a good many of the dealers would like to set right if they only knew how to do it. A few weeks ago they prayed as heartily as dry goods men can pray for their own benefit—and they can pray for it as strongly as any other kind of tradesmen in the land can pray for theirs—that the weather would grow cold, so cold, indeed, that red noses would be the rule in Broadway without the aid of any liquid stimulant to the wicked inner man. "Why," said one of the head salesmen of an uptown house ten days ago to a friend who didn't want to buy as large a bill of goods as he did last season, when winter was not spring, "it's no use of you out of town folks talking; you may have your troubles, but we have ours too. This kind of weather will ruin us." During the past few days the weather has certainly grown much colder than it was a week ago; yet the out of town buyers have not come up to time, as it was anticipated they would. This is where the screw is loose, and hence there is considerable of a growl in certain houses in this city who have got a heavy stock of goods on hand, which may prove a "dead letter" to them if winter should postpone its actual advent for a few weeks longer. The fact of the matter is, the weather has been so changeable of late, and has continued from day to day, with one or two exceptions, so pleasant, that even the Western buyers, who have so far sent in the largest and most numerous orders, are getting "scary," even they having had a good share of the warm sun and balmy air that New York has been so long revelling in out of season. As it is, what orders have been received during the past week are in small lots, and trade in this respect may be said to be active. The Western merchants, who were in town in pretty strong force, last week, have

SHAKEN THE METROPOLITAN DUST

from their feet and gone their homeward ways, to endeavor to make things work smoothly during the present tightness of the money market in the West, which, of course, has affected all of them to a greater or less degree, according to circumstances.

The stock of Parisian goods, which was being fast made beautifully less last week, has already reached a very low mark, there being, it is said, only two houses in the city who can stand the pressure long enough to wait for the capitulation of Paris, should that not take place within a month to come. These houses, as a consequence, are holding on fast to their treasures, and, although they have not as yet advanced their prices to any extent for even the rarest goods, they have taken precious good care to turn a deaf ear to all heavy orders, the filling of which might enable some other houses to get up a nice little corner on its own account. Indeed, an effort was actually made by an out of town establishment to take its chances on making a good thing next month by engaging small firms in this city to purchase small bills of the scarce goods from the houses which have them so nicely stowed away, but

THE MOUSE IN THE MEAL

was discovered before the purchaser had done any mischief, and the small houses lost a snug commission. Nearly every house in the city, however, during the week has made a great point in displaying their new stock of French goods "just from Paris;" but some people would like to know whether they came by balloon or telegraph.

There has been during the week an active demand from the South for certain lines of heavy English goods, and domestic goods have held their own very firmly. Astrakhan sacques are still popular, and a few firms in the city are doing a handsome trade in the article. Shawls are dull, and flannels are falling off in prices, and are not in very good demand. Plaids of all kinds are a drug in the market, a drug that does not take at all, although it is believed that they will grow again into favor before the year is out. The weather has had a very sensible effect on furs. There is a very large stock on hand, and the demand during the week has been so very light that the dealers are at a loss what to do. As a general thing the retail trade in every line has been very active. It is expected that during the present week trade in both the wholesale and retail branches will be a little more active than it has been so far.

RELIGIOUS.

Services To-Day.

A quarterly meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Association will be held this evening, in St. Chrysostom's chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. Rev. Dr. Lundy will read an essay on "Bible Teaching in the Sunday School."

A lecture for the benefit of the poor will be delivered this evening by the Rev. Father Hecker, in the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second street.

Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach on the Bible question this morning, in the Seventeenth street Methodist church, and in the evening in the Eighteenth street Methodist church.

Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton will preach this morning and evening in the Baptist church in Fifty-third street.

Rev. Dr. McVickar preaches this morning and afternoon in the Church of the Holy Light.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth will deliver one of a course of sermons to the young this morning, in the Church of the Messiah.

Archbishop McCloskey will bless the bells of the new St. Ann's church, Eighth street, this afternoon. Rev. Father Preston will preach in the evening on "the Doctrine of Purgatory."

Rev. J. E. Searles preaches in the Twenty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church this evening.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach this morning in Apollo Hall on "The Gospel in the Book of Job."

Services will be held in the Canal street Presbyterian church this morning, Rev. David Mitchell, pastor, presiding.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, and Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will address the Morning Star Sunday School, at 130 West Twenty-fourth street, this afternoon.

Rev. E. D. G. Prime will deliver a discourse this evening, in Madison square Presbyterian church, on "The Religious Prospects of the World," giving the results of personal observations and inquiry during his recent journey around the world.

Rev. Dr. Wescott will preach in Plymouth Baptist church this evening on the subject of "God Gave this Country to Protestants."

"Self-reliance, as illustrated by the Eagle's Nest," will be the subject of Rev. Merrill Richardson's discourse this morning in the New England Congregational church. Services also in the evening.

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach this morning in Plimpton Building on "Universalism in its Relations to Life."

The Rev. Father Farrelly, the popular pastor of St. James' church, in this city, lectures this evening at St. Ann's church, Front street, Brooklyn, on "Catholic Devotion to Mary the Immaculate." Grand musical vespers will also be given this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the support of the schools attached to the church.

Rev. Chauncey Giles lectures this evening in Steinway Hall on "The Resurrection Man."

Rev. J. C. Ager will lecture in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Brooklyn, this evening, on "Swedenborg's Doctrine of the Trinity, Real and Essential, but not Personal."

Sunday evening services for young men will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, West Twentieth street. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cooke.

Rev. John Colton Smith will, this evening, deliver the first annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Reformed church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street.

Rev. J. R. Kendrick will preach this morning and evening in the Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue and Tenth street.

Rev. E. C. Sweetzer will preach this evening in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets on "The Universalist Idea of the Devil."

Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan will speak this morning and evening before the Society of Spiritualists, in Apollo Hall.

The Pope.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Count Joseph de Mastrie, one of the few great men found amid the imbecility of this age, and a real princely author, in his great work on "The Popes" proves conclusively that the Papacy is necessary to preserve Christianity and civilization. And M. Guizot thus writes:—"However unlike the Papal system may seem to primitive Christianity, and however like it evangelical Protestantism, on the contrary, may be, and in view of the great advance in material civilization of the world since the Reformation, yet if that supervisory care of the Popes over Christianity and over civil society were to come to an end I think I see in that event an evil day for the world." (Education Moderne, par M. Guizot, Paris, 1866.) And Macaulay, writing on "Ranke's Popes," and speaking of the Papal power, says:—"She saw the beginning of all governments and ecclesiastical systems in the world, and I am not prepared to say but she will see the end of them all. No Christian man, then, who has the least speck of Christianity in his heart, be he Catholic, Roman or Greek, Protestant, Calvinist, Lutheran or Wesleyan, and who contemplates the Vicar of Jesus Christ, like the great High Priest himself, insulted and deprived of his proper liberty by that bloated and debauched Italian King, Victor Emmanuel, and his gang of infidel ruffians, but will heave a sigh of sorrow, not alone for the Pope, but for the state of the modern world. Rome, the great capital city of Christendom; Rome, the religious centre of over two hundred millions of Christians; Rome, the city of churches; Rome, the city of the sanctuary, with its shrines of apostles and saints, and with all its endearments of religion and piety built up during nineteen hundred ages; Rome today is trodden under foot by a bandit government, convents sacked, priests insulted and killed, the Pope's own palace gutted and robbed, and all this done in the name of human liberty. I may take occasion to say, however, before I go further that I am no ultramontane (as my previous writings in the HERALD will prove), but if now, in this hour of supreme trial, in beholding that great and good man Pius IX. insulted and abused as was his Royal Master on the road to Calvary, if to give a true and an unfaltering support to him in this dread hour, makes me an ultramontane, an ultramontane let me live and an ultramontane let me die. Let the civilized world, then, understand that the Holy Father can be the subject of no temporal ruler. It has been tried and it will not do. As Archbishop Manning says, "the Roman question is not settled; it is only begun." It is true that so-called Catholic nations—France, Spain, Austria, Ireland, &c.—are not very well prepared, if they were willing, to right the affairs of the Pope. Corrupt, effeminate France—France that made Catholicity a name and not a fact—she will, however, come out in God's good time from the furnace of affliction chastened and born again, Catholic to the heart. In view, then, of Christianity struggling against the waves of infidelity and heathenism which surround her; in view of the fact that a dreary materialism and a sensual heathenism at this day are striking more earnestly against the Christian Church than all the pagan persecution of the Roman empire in the Apostolic days, and, as the Papacy stands now as always, the most unswerving advocate of Christianity, it is, therefore, the duty of every Christian, believing man to stand with her as with Christianity. And let the united voice go forth, at least, from every Catholic heart in Christendom, that Rome shall be the city of the Popes—the seat of the temporal and spiritual Papacy. That old Christian city must be free and independent to the Pope. Let Victor Emmanuel, that modern Bluebeard, the later type of beastly King Harry of England, the representative of the infidel revolution—that revolution that would turn St. Peter's at Rome into a stable for cavalry horses, and make of every asylum and every convent there a military brothel—I say, then, let Victor Emmanuel and his bankrupt government retire and leave Rome to the Pope. I am, I can truly say, a true friend of liberty; but infidelity only begets anarchy, and anarchy is more than an Oriental despotism. But the great argument against the temporal Papacy, to quote Dr. Manning, "The government of the Vicar of Christ is the government of the priest; and this the world hates and the revolution hates." (Sermon on the Invasion of Rome, October, 1870.) And Dr. Newman thus speaks on the same subject:—"What it is our duty here to bear in mind is the constant restless agency over the Earth of that bad angel who was alive from the beginning, of whom Scripture speaks so much. (Sermon on the Pope and the Revolution, October, 1866.) It is, however, quite true that in the Middle Ages there were bad priests and they did harm; but the revolution in modern times against priestly influence is sorrowfully too great. And in concluding now, after having impartially reviewed the evils of the past and the blessings of the present, and unswayed by any influence, it is now my earnest belief that if the modern world is ever to reconverted to Christianity, if this nineteenth century age is ever to become loyal and obedient to Jesus Christ, if civil society is ever to be purged of its internal rottenness and men and women be pure and simple as in the early Christian ages, it will only be secured when the king and the peasant, as in the olden time, the great and the small, the young and the old, the fashionable and the lowly, the learned and the illiterate, one by one, in contrition and sorrow, tell out the tale of their sins at the feet of the priest.

WESTERN CATHOLIC.

A Catholic Layman to the Archbishop of the Diocese of New York.

TO THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY:—

I beg leave to address a few words to you on the subject of the Pope. If you please, we will put the case that your Most Reverence was deprived of the property which, as trustee for the church of the diocese, you hold, that your churches were seized upon by sacreligious robbers, that the privacy of your archiepiscopal mansion was violated, and your personal papers snatched away. Were you to be compelled to submit to all this, and under circumstances full of insult, injury and mockery, would you, I ask in sober sadness, be willing that nothing more than a feeble protest should emanate from the Catholic body? That they should hold vast meetings and bring forth an insignificant mouse? Surely you would not be content with the feeble protest. It would be a mockery of your sufferings, not a remedy for them. The Catholic body I well know would not stand tamely by and see you expelled ignominiously from the city which you govern in ecclesiastical and spiritual matters. They would assemble, they would resolve, they would organize, they would fight to restore you to liberty and to reinstate you in your exalted position. Why, then, I ask it in all dutifulness and humility, are not the Catholic body led to do for the Pope what they would do for you, and what you would expect them to do under similar circumstances? Can any one pretend to entertain an affection for the Catholic faith, a love for Jesus Christ, our Saviour and our God, and look with listless and indifferent eyes on the spoliation of His Vicar—the mouthpiece of the Almighty? Are the ashes of the holy apostles Peter and Paul to be trampled upon by unbelieving miscreants? No; the Catholic people favor a crusade. Surely, Most Reverend Archbishop, the great God, who so highly favored the valiant heroes who abandoned home and all they held dear to fight for the recovery of places which He sanctified by His presence—if He was so pleased with enterprises undertaken to preserve from profanation the dull clod of earth which He has made invaluable by treading upon, surely, I say, He will bless, He will aid, He will prosper to victory a crusade set on foot to restore His representative, the depositary of His faith, the illustrious personage in whom resides the collective infallibility of St Peter and St. Paul and the other glorious infallible apostles. The voice of the people is the voice of God. Hearken, Most Reverend Archbishop, to this voice. It is in favor of a crusade for the Pope. I am, Most Reverend Archbishop, yours most respectfully,

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

The Pope on Madeira.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Catholic world is so much exercised by the treatment of the Pope, why not let us purchase the island of Madeira, and let him there, and as elsewhere, live in peace? It is of no strategical importance, but a splendid place to live on. The sale of the Church property in Rome would build the necessary buildings at Funchal or any other point on the island.

A CATHOLIC.

The Church Riots and Outrages in China.

A Canton paper, to hand by way of Europe, gives some particulars of the destruction of the chapel at Fatshan, near Canton, of which a brief announcement has been received by cable telegraph. For some months past the native Christians at Canton and Fatshan have been erecting a chapel; the work, it is said, originated with them, and has throughout its course been unaided by foreigners. On the completion of the edifice an opening ceremony was held. Fortunately only one foreigner, the Rev. J. Chalmers, was able to attend, and he left immediately the ceremony of opening the chapel had been performed. In the evening a mob collected before the doors, declaring that improprieties were being committed within the building. The native assistants denied the charges, but the excitement increased to such a pitch that within an hour the chapel had been burst into, sacked and burned. No loss of life occurred, though several persons received ugly wounds. The authorities appear to have winked at the work of destruction.

Prayers for Peace.

A request has come to this country from the Evangelical Alliance in England, asking united prayer for the speedy return of peace to the Continent of Europe. Christians in this country will heartily join in such prayers, and they are encouraged to believe that the end of the war is at hand. Christians in England, and especially members of the Evangelical Alliance, should bring all possible moral influence to bear upon the British government to prevent it from getting into war with Russia about the Black Sea. It would be the crime of the age for England to war with Russia on such a case as that. So the Queen and John Bright think. And so the world thinks.

Return of Bishop McIlvaine.

The *Observer* states that Bishop McIlvaine arrived in this city last week from England, where he has been spending some months seeking rest. We are very glad to be able to say that his health is much improved. We trust that his useful life will long be spared, and that his labors will be yet more abundant and fruitful. During his visit in England Bishop McIlvaine has taken a kindly interest in the Evangelical Alliance, and he reports that, while the necessity of postponing the general Conference was greatly regretted, he thinks that when called again it will be attended by larger numbers than it would have been if it had been held last fall.

The Catholic Missions in Asia.

The Singapore (East India) *Times* of the 25th of October reports:—"This morning the dedication of a new Roman Catholic church took place, the ceremony being performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, Bishop of the Tenpassarim Provinces, assisted by the reverend Fathers Daguin, Borle, Paris and others. This church is connected with the Chinese and Tamil mission here, and is built for the use of these classes of our Roman Catholic community. It is located in the mission grounds in Queen street, adjoining the Christian Brothers' school. It is a monument of the progress of the mission here that it has been found necessary to build a church for its exclusive use. The church was named after St. Peter. After the building had been blessed mass was performed. The building is capable of seating about four hundred persons, and will meet the wants of its congregation for a long time to come. It will be in the care of the Rev. Father Paris, to whose efforts the credit of its erection is due, and who has labored untiringly to accomplish its completion."

Religious Notes—General and Personal.

Hagop Effendi, the civil head of the Protestants in Turkey, recently remarked to Rev. Mr. Adams, of Adana:—"I have travelled a great deal among the Protestants of Syria and Turkey, and the strongest impression I have does not arise from the schools, books or churches, as pledges that Protestantism is to be a success in Turkey, but from the prodigious extent to which the country at large is leavened by Protestant truth. The grandest results of your labors are not at all apparent."

The Bishop of New Jersey on Sunday last, December 4, instituted the Rev. George Morgan Hills into the rectorship of St. Mary's parish, Burlington, N. J., in the presence of a large congregation, including the rectors, teachers and pupils of St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College.

Rev. Horace James has entered upon the duties of New York Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American Tract Society has issued 4,000 different publications, in 143 diherent languages. Every day the presses throw off 5,000 books and 50,000 tracts.

The Michigan General Association reports 176 Congregational churches, 11,546 members and 15,999 Sunday school scholars.

John Borden, one of the early settlers of Perry, N. Y., says the *Evangelist*, died November 12 in the insane department of the Wyoming county house, where he has been taken care of the past three years.

Rev. Henry H. Spaulding, now on a visit to the Eastern States from Oregon, says the *Banner*, is a man who has seen hard labor and escaped great dangers in the service of the Presbyterian church. In 1836 he and Dr. Whitman, of the American Board, went out to the Pacific slope, their wives being the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains and the Continent. In 1847 occurred that terrible Indian massacre in Eastern Oregon, in which Dr. Whitman, his wife, Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. Rodgers (missionaries), five adopted children of the Doctor's, and seven others, were butchered in cold blood by the savages. Mr. Spaulding escaped, after enduring dreadful suffering.

Rev. John Christian Jacobson, a bishop of the Brethren's church, died at Bethlehem, Pa., November 24, aged seventy-five years.

Rev. Dr. James M. Crowell has accepted the call of the Woodland Presbyterian church in West Philadelphia, and resigns the pastorate of St. Peter's church, Rochester, N. Y.

The will of the late Stephen D. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths $100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

Rev. C. G. Ames, a Unitarian preacher at San Jose, Cal., has a wife who, in the absence of her husband, habitually fills the pulpit herself.

Rev. G. D. Boardman and wife, Rev. A. W. Wint, Professor G. H. Cook and wife arrived in this city from Liverpool last week.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* has been studying the charter of the Methodist Book Concern, and finds that it absolutely prescribes that Thomas Carlton and John Lanahan shall be book agents till the meeting of the General Conference in 1872, and that, therefore, the action of the Book Committee in suspending Dr. Lanahan would not be supported by the courts.

Dr. Tholuck has completed nearly fifty years of academic labor, and his friends propose to raise in his honor a fund in aid of needy students who are preparing for the ministry. Those in this country who have studied with him are invited to contribute. Either Dr. Schaff or Professor H. B. Smith will receive the money.

The Tennessee Colored Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South determined at its recent session to raise the standard of ministerial culture. Hereafter none will be licensed by that body who cannot read and write.

It is said that Rev. A. J. Gordon, successor of Baron Stow in the Clarendon street Baptist church, Boston, at his last communion season, after a glowing sermon on Christian union, invited all Christians to the Lord's table.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SATURDAY, Dec. 10—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day business was dull. The wheat market was quiet, and holders were less firm in their prices. Cotton was dull and weak, but without important change in quotations.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the week were 152,321 bales, against 140,674 bales last week. The total receipts since September 1, 1870, are 1,212,545 bales, against 1,001,666 for the corresponding period of 1869. The total exports for the week were 102,554 bales, against 58,380 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The exports from all the ports for the expired portion of the cotton year were 629,371 bales, against 493,918 bales last year.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The government list exhibited continued speculative activity under a continuance of the influences which have been already adverted to in this column. A strong clique have taken hold of the issues which receive interest on the 1st of January, with the expectation of advancing prices in the meantime to such a point that they will realize a clear profit equal to the accumulated coin interest. Moreover, the virtual confession of the Secretary of the Treasury that he cannot fund the debt in accordance with the provisions of the act passed last summer leaves it certain that Congress will do nothing with the funding question during the present session beyond possibly authorizing an increase of the proposed five per cents, as asked for by him in his annual report. The highest of the day were made at the noon board, after which there was some realization and prices closed a shade lower, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110⅜ a 110⅝; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 110¼ a 110½; do. do., coupon, 113⅝ a 113¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 108; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110¼ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅝ a 106⅞; do. do., coupon, 106⅝ a 106⅞.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is very unfavorable, showing, as it does, an impairment of the surplus reserve to the extent of about $3,000,000. The actual loss in reserve is over $3,300,000, comprising a decrease of over a million in specie and over two millions in legal tenders; but, as the decrease in liabilities is $860,000, the loss in net reserve is as first stated. As the indications favor the theory that the locking up of greenbacks, by which the above results were produced, has been abandoned during the week, a very favorable exhibit is looked for next week. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.
Loans	$266,265,143	$268,147,232
Specie	17,108,066	15,935,848
Circulation	32,233,388	32,185,477
Deposits	194,931,319	194,181,355
Legal tenders	51,257,656	49,124,022

The changes since last week are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,884,089
Decrease in specie	1,172,218
Decrease in circulation	52,911
Decrease in deposits	809,964
Decrease in legal tenders	2,133,634

MONEY FIVE TO SIX PER CENT.

The money market was easier, as usual on Saturday afternoons, when lenders are generally desirous of securing the employment of their balances over the two days to Monday. All new business in stocks was at six per cent, but exceptions occurred at both seven and five per cent. On governments the lowest rate was five per cent, the demand on these collaterals being more active, owing to the current wide speculative movement in them, as noted above. Prime paper passes freely at 7 a 7½, but quotations range from 6½ a 8 per cent for the several grades included in the designation of first class paper.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamers, but rates were steady at the quotations last given.

GOLD STRONG—110¾ A 111.

The advance in government bonds naturally wrought more firmness in gold, for the reason that the higher quotations induced sales on the part of the foreign bankers, who bought bonds simultaneously in London (or at least put their orders on the cable) and bought gold here. The recent stronger tone of the exchange market and the check to exporting movements through the derangement of the ocean telegraphs led to an enlarged gold shipment, the City of Washington taking out $425,000 in specie. This combination of influences advanced gold to 111, at which a few sales took place—enough merely to make the quotation. The rise was trifling compared with the influences operating to stimulate an upward movement. The course of the market is shown in the table.

10 A. M.	110⅞	1 P. M.	110¾
11 A. M.	110¾	2 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110⅞	3 P. M.	110¾
12:20 P. M.	111	5:30 P. M.	110¾ a 110⅞

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 2 to 6 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$25,511,600
Gold balances	1,779,011
Currency balances	2,235,275

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The following is a detailed report of the specie exported from New York during the week ending December 10, 1870:—

December 5—Bark Inez, Port of Spain—American gold	$13,500
December 7—Schooner Dutch Princess, Maracaibo—American gold	10,000
December 7—Steamer China, Liverpool—Mexican silver	70,385
Silver bars	114,292
December 8—Steamer Siberia, Liverpool—Silver bars	77,230
December 9—Steamer Manhattan, Liverpool—Mexican silver	41,000
December 9—Steamer Cleopatra, Havana—Spanish gold	1,275
December 10—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—Gold bars	102,014
Silver bars	336,191
British gold	19,580
Total for the week	$800,468
Previously reported	56,749,210
Total since January 1, 1870	$57,549,678

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The "bull" cliques made further progress to-day and the stock market was strong and active. The upward movement, except in Western Union, which rose to 46¾ on very heavy transactions, was more steady than large, the average improvement being about ⅜ to ½ per cent. The directors of St. Paul declared the dividend announced in the HERALD this morning, only that the amount on the common stock is seven instead of five per cent in stock, the former figure being intended, but the latter occurring through an oversight in preparing the manusc