FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A Dies Non in Wall Street.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

The Movement in Gold and its Possible Effect.

THE CROPS OF THE WORLD.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, NOV. 3—6 P. M.

This being a legal holiday Wall street was deserted by its usual throng of speculators. There is, therefore, no record of business to be made, except that which is reported by cable from the foreign markets. In this connection it may be remarked that the state of the money market has again become a principal subject of attention among European merchants and capitalists. The rise in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent was followed by an advance of the Bank of Belgium from 3½ to 4½ per cent, and by the Bank of St. Petersburg from 5½ to 6. A similar movement by the bank of Prussia is regarded as one of the contingencies of

THE MONEY SITUATION.

While these events may seem to have no positive and immediate influence upon the financial centres of America it is apparent that they indicate a tendency to stringency, which must sooner or later be felt here, for capital extends its sympathy everywhere. The same readjustment of prices is taking place in Europe that is observable in America, while the annual production of gold, insufficient as it is alleged to be for the work it has to do in the markets of the world, has caused a check to speculation, and thus made an active agent in producing a decline in commodities. It is stated by an English authority that affairs are quieter than they were a year ago, because bills are scarcer. The small supply of gold coming forward, however, which, if retained, would have been useful in preventing all

RISKS OF EXTREME RATES

and sudden changes, was suffered to be taken for export to the Continent and elsewhere. Hence the bank reserve is once more at a point at which the reduction of only a million or so might send the rate up to 6 or 7 per cent. Such an event has often produced its corresponding effect in advancing the price of gold here, and it is possible that some of our far-seeing bankers, responsive to the tenor of their foreign advices, are expecting such a result again. There is certainly a cause for the sudden stiffening of gold to 110¾ per cent when there is no important speculation in it and no particular home demand resulting from business in exports and imports. Stringency abroad operating thus through the gold and money markets would tend to affect general business on this side by giving idle capital freer and more profitable play in the process of earning.

THE CROPS OF THE WORLD.

The prospect of an abundant return of crops is now assured in all the principal agricultural and trading countries of the world. Everywhere abroad the harvests are considerably above the average. The corn harvest has also been good, and the accounts from Italy, France and Germany agree that the vintage will be the largest in quantity and the best in quality that has been known for many years. In India

THE FEAR OF FAMINE

has been removed. In England the fall in wheat has been something like 27 per cent, while in some of the countries of Southern Europe bread is one-third cheaper than it was last year, meat one fourth, and maize, which is the chief food of the people, has fallen, we are informed, at least one-half in price. Egypt, year by year, is becoming a more important contributor to the supplies and a regulator of the prices of grain. Thus Nature has this year furnished to her children plenty. New wealth has been thrown out upon the world from her great storehouse, and wherever the eye turns, from our own noble West to the distant Orient, it rests upon God's acres everywhere teeming with "milk and honey"—the fat of the land.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND CLOSING PRICES MONDAY.

For the convenience of readers we republish the following tables:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	102¼	102¾	102
Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
Lake Shore	80¾	81	80¾
Wabash	29⅞	29⅞	29½
Northwestern	38	38⅛	37¾
Rock Island	98¼	98¼	97¾
Pittsburg	87¾	87¾	87¾
St. Paul	32¾	33⅛	32¾
St. Paul pref	50¾	51	50¾
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28¼	28
New Jersey Central	106	106¼	106
Del., Lack. and Western	108¼	109⅛	108¼
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
C., C. and I. C.	9¾	9¾	9¾
Western Union	79½	79½	79¼
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	18⅛	18⅛	17¾
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45¼	44½
Panama	115	115	115

CLOSING PRICES—THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Pacific Mail, 44½ a 44¾; Western Union Telegraph, 79¾ a 79¼; Adams Express, 115½ a 116; American Express, 62¾ a 63¼; United States Express, 65 a 65½; Wells-Fargo Express, 78 a 79½; Chicago and Alton, 98 a 99; Chicago and Northwestern, 37¾ a 37½; do., preferred, 52½ a 53½; Chicago and Rock Island, 97¼ a 97¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 32¾ a 32¾; do., preferred, 50¼ a 50¾; C., C. and I. C., 9½ a 9¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 109½ a 109¾; Erie, 28¾ a 28½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 24¼a 24¾; Lake Shore, 80½ a 80¾; New York and Harlem, 129 a 130½; New York Central and Hudson River, 102 a 102¼; New Jersey Central, 106¼ a 106½; Ohio and Mississippi, 28 a 28¼; Panama, 114¾ a 115; Toledo and Wabash, 29½ a 29¾; Union Pacific, 34¼ a 34½.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

London advices report the following figures:—Five-twenty bonds, 1865, 105¾; do., 1867, 109¾; new fives, 103¼; Erie, 27 a 27¼; do. preferred, 44. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills was 3 9-16, which is 7-16 below the bank rate.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Treasury disbursements for the month of October, exclusive of the principal and interest on the public debt, were $15,000,000. Notes received for redemption to-day, $350,000. Receipts from internal revenue, $160,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3, 1874.

Spirits of turpentine quiet at 33½c. Rosin firm at $2 05 for strained. Crude turpentine steady at $1 60 for hard, $2 60 for yellow dip and $3 60 for virgin. Tar steady at $1 95.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3, 1874.

Flour quiet; sales of 1,500 bbls. Wheat firm for spring; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 12. Corn steady; sales of two cars, old, at 86c.; new held at 85c. Barley firm, but quiet; sales last evening of 9,000 bushels Canada at $1 40. Corn meal—$37 for bolted and $30 for unbolted, per ton. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $21; shipstuffs, $24; middlings, $30 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7c., corn and rye, 6½c., and barley, 6c. to New York; barley, 5½c. to Albany and 9c to Philadelphia; lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson and $3 50 to New York. Lake receipts—38,300 bushels wheat, 32,300 do. barley, 21,000 rye, 1,391,000 feet lumber. Canal shipments—4,400 bushels wheat, 10,000 do. barley, 7,000 do. rye, 276,000 feet lumber. The amount of grain afloat on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,260,000 bushels wheat, 327,000 do. corn, 97,000 do. oats, 326,000 do. barley, 25,000 do. rye, 13,000 do. peas. Compared with the quantity afloat same time last year there is a deficiency of 995,000 bushels of grain.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3, 1874.

Lake and rail receipts for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,900 bbls.; wheat, 25,955 bushels; corn, 25,856 do.; oats, 25,538 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 18,504 bushels; oats, 41,600 do.; barley, 8,000 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 15,537 bushels; corn, 26,417 do.; oats, 45,153 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 9½c.; corn, 8½c.; oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western spring, $5 75 a $6; baker's, $6 75 a $7; amber, $6 a $6 25; white, $6 50 a $7 50. This being election day no sales of wheat are reported; Milwaukee No. 1 spring held at $1 09 a $1 10; No. 2 do., 98c. a 99c.; No. 2 Chicago spring at 94c. a 95c.; red winter, $1 11 a $1 12. Corn quiet; no sales reported; No. 2 Western held at 83c. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 54c. a 55c., five nominal at 56c. Barley firm; Western $1 30 a $1 35; Canada, $1 30 a $1 35. Barley malt steady; Western, $1 40 a $1 45; Canada, $1 45 a $1 55.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3, 1874.

Flour steady. Wheat a shade higher. No. 2 white Wabash, $1 10½; No. 3 do., $1 10½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 12½; extra do., $1 10½; amber Michigan, $1 08; No. 1 red, $1 10; No. 2 do., spot and November, $1 03½; No. 3 do., 98c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot, 73c.; November and December, 66c.; new, 67c.; low mixed, new, 64c.; white, 67c.; new, 67½c. Oats steady and a shade better; No. 1, 53c.; No. 2, 49½c.; Michigan, 49½. Freights unchanged. Clovers seed, $5 30. Mammoth, $5 70. Receipts—56,000 bushels wheat, 74,000 do. corn, 4,000 do. oats. Shipments—30,000 bushels wheat, 67,000 do. corn.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3, 1874.

Printing cloths stronger, with increased demand; market firm, at 3⅝c. for standard and extra 64x64.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—Evening.—Common rosin, 5s. 6d. a 6s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 3—Evening.—Linseed oil, 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 26s. 3d. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

A.—STOCK PRIVILEGES ON ALL THE ACTIVE stocks negotiated at the lowest rates in the market; $50 to $100 Puts or Calls; $200 for double Privileges. A call on any stock gives the holder as many advantages as though he had made an actual purchase of the stock, yet there is no liability beyond the amount paid for the "call;" there is no interest to pay, and the stock is controlled for thirty days without margin.

This system of operating is fully explained in a pamphlet, with valuable statistical information and illustrations showing how small risks pay large profits, sent free to all who desire to speculate.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall street, New York.

ANY ONE WHO DESIRES TO SPECULATE IN Stocks with moderate capital should send for the Explanatory Circular of the undersigned. It will give details and valuable information regarding "Puts" and "Calls" and other "Stock Privileges," also actual statements explaining how many thousands have been made from exceedingly small investments.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall street.

A.—NOTICE—CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS speedily and thoroughly prosecuted, by an experienced attorney, without any charge whatever unless successful; excellent references from clients. Address LAWYER, box 2,452 Post office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—STOCK EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES NEGOTIATed. Puts or calls $100; double privileges (at market), $150 to $350; spreads, $50 to $200 per 100 shares. Send for pamphlet, "How Money is Lost and Made in Wall Street." LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, 74 Broadway.

A FIRST MORTGAGE ($2,200) FOR SALE—AT LIBeral discount; improved property in a Maryland town, on which owner lives; worth $9,000. Address SECURE, box 141 Herald office.

A FIRST PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE OF $40,000 on Southern property, worth ten times the amount, to exchange for New York or New Jersey Property. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau street.

EXECUTOR'S FUNDS OF $250,000 ON NEW YORK city first class real estate; no bonus; will also loan on buildings in course of erection. Apply at No. 6 Pine street, room 13.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company are requested to communicate immediately with FRANK SHEPARD, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, room 9, fourth floor, 99 Nassau street. Printed report of bondholders' meeting sent on application.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD NEW York city Mortgages without bonus. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST apply to H. L. GRANT, 11 Pine street.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall street.

SOME PERSONS, OTHERWISE ENGAGED, HAVING a large interest in the best Furniture Factory in Louisville, Ky., desire to find others willing to join them in the investment, who at the same time possess the necessary skill to manage the business. Louisville commands the Southern trade, is well supplied with churches and schools, and, by the mortuary reports, is the healthiest city in the United States. Address LOUISVILLE FURNITURE CO., Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED (LATE OF THE FIRM OF Charles Minzesheimer & Co.) has this day opened an office at No. 26 Broad street, for the purpose of transacting a Stock Commission Business for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks and Gold. MARK BLOOMINGDALE.
NOVEMBER 2, 1874.

$50,000.—TRUST FUND TO LOAN, ON MORTgage; $5,000 to $10,000, on improved New York or Brooklyn Real Estate; simple legal expenses. C. E. WILLIS, Lancashire Insurance Company, 157 Broadway.

$85,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND REAL estate North to exchange for Farm, near Baltimore, Washington, or large city South. Address OWNER, box 111 Herald office.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON BROOKLYN PROPerty, in sums to suit; also money to buy Mortgages; also for Second Mortgages. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

OFFICE 14 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of "Minzesheimer & Hyman," for the purpose of transacting a Stock Commission Business for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks and Gold. CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, HENRY HYMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Charles Minzesheimer and Mark Bloomingdale, under the firm name of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Charles Minzesheimer only will sign in liquidation. CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, M. BLOOMINGDALE.
OCTOBER 31, 1874.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS, Brokers and Financial Agents, 12 Wall street, secure additional capital for merchants, manufacturers and incorporated companies; loans made on city and Western property, commercial obligations, &c.; business paper negotiated; persons possessing capital desiring business informed of approved opportunities without charge; persons having any good business that they wish to dispose of are invited to call.

A PHYSICIAN IN HIGH STANDING IN A NEIGHboring city, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of his Practice of $12,000 a year for $5,000 cash; Teams, Furniture, Real Estate (if desired) at a bargain; an opportunity seldom offered. LIVINGSTON & CO., 10 Pine street.

A.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED —A. for merchants, manufacturers and others; Mining Interests, &c., negotiated; Real Estate exchanged for Business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—G. W. Carleton & Co., publishers, Madison square; Hunter, Walton & Co., produce commission, 164 Chambers street, &c. GRIGGS & CARLETON, Financial and Business Brokers, 98 Broadway.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, TO open a branch of our business out of town. NEW YORK BOOK CONCERN, No. 7 Warren street.

A LIGHT PROFITABLE BUSINESS—REGULARLY clearing over $100 weekly for years, for sale, for $1,000; account of ill health, or partner for $2,000 cash. Address J., box 161 Herald office.

A GRAND CHANCE TO GO INTO THE MANUFACturing business is now offered: articles in universal demand; thorough investigation solicited; $5,000 to $8,000 wanted. Apply at No. 723 Sixth avenue.

A LADY OF RESPONSIBILITY, HAVING A LARGE house, wishes an active or special partner, with cash capital, to open another large first class boarding house; she has plenty of furniture and first class credit; none but principals with means dealt with. Address A. J., box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for one or two young, energetic gentlemen with a joint capital of $12,000; clear, safe business, with large profits; in splendid running order. Address FUTURE, Herald office.

CITY PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000; $5,000 A year guaranteed. Address A. T. PECK, Danbury Conn.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF a Market in Fish, Oysters, Poultry and Vegetables on one of the best corners and the cheapest rent in Brooklyn. Apply to J. ADAMS & CO., corner of Bergen and Court streets.

PATENTS INTRODUCED.—ADDRESS SCRIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, box 121 station D.

RETIRING MEMBER OF A WELL KNOWN FIRM OF twenty years' standing, doing a profitable manufacturing business, desires to dispose of his interest for about $25,000, represented by salable stock (no machinery); an energetic business man and a good financier requisite. Apply to GRIGGS & CARLETON, 98 Broadway.

SMALL ARTICLE—JUST PATENTED; SAMPLES free to all; we also desire to take agency for new goods that can be sold through agents. NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY, 302 Broadway.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS IN A RECENT PATent on a wooden article for housekeepers and laundry use; easily made. Apply to S. A. SMITH, 32 Platt street.

THE INTEREST OF A RETIRED PARTNER IN seven proprietary medicines of great promise, for sale at a bargain: $10,000 to $30,000 needed to be put in the business. Apply, immediately, GEO. W. SIMERS, No. 7 Murray street.

TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS IN POUGHKEEPSIE for sale—Well established and best corner in town; all cash trade; price low; sold for reasons entirely disconnected with the business. Address C., 59 Cannon street, Poughkeepsie.

WANTED—A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS or retiring partner's interest, in exchange for near-by New Jersey Property, $25,000 to $50,000. Address OFFICE MANAGER, box 111 Herald office.

$400.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH $400 CASH.—A young man, with good references, can find a good opening, in a well-established and paying Business. Address for three days GALE, box 95 Post office, Goshen, N. Y.

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST in a splendid paying Manufacturing Business; constant demand for my goods, sales all for cash; a chance seldom offered. Address C. H., box 116 Herald office.

$20,000 TO $40,000 WANTED—AS SPECIAL capital, in one of the oldest mercantile houses in this city; best of firm retiring; twelve per cent per annum guaranteed. Address, for particulars, MERCHANT, box 2,216 Post office.

DEATH OF A NEWARK ALDERMAN.

After a comparatively brief illness Alderman Thomas O'Connor, who represented the Twelfth ("banner democratic") ward in the Common Council of Newark, died there about noon yesterday. Mr. O'Connor was a man of very large heart but limited intellectual attainments, of very rough exterior but kindly qualities. His occupation was that of a street contractor. He represented his ward four years in the Council.

STRUGGLING WITH THE OCEAN.

A New Jerseyman Jumps Overboard from an Ocean Steamship—Science and Nerve Conquer the Waves and Wind on the Irish Coast—Captain Paul Boyton Landed After a Thrilling Adventure.

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 22, 1874.

When it was announced in the city this morning that an American seaman had in the gale of Tuesday night jumped overboard from a transatlantic liner and, after swimming for seven hours, had landed on the Skibbereen coast, people, while quite prepared to give Americans credit for doing big things, were yet unprepared for such a demand on their credulity as this. The thing, however, was done, and the hero of it was

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYTON,

of the New Jersey Lifeguards, Atlantic City. This gentleman, a professional diver of well known daring, left New York about a fortnight ago in the National Company's steamer Queen, taking with him a patent swimming costume. It was Captain Boyton's intention when from two to three hundred miles distant from New York to jump overboard and swim back, but the commander of the steamer was a man of little faith and vetoed the experiment. Captain Boyton had therefore to remain an involuntary passenger until the vessel approached the Irish coast on Tuesday evening, when the commander, having been repeatedly importuned, gave his permission.

DOWN INTO THE DEEP.

Captain Boyton drew on his India rubber air-tight suit and inflated the air chambers, in his air-tight sack he placed food for three days, a compass, a bull's-eye lantern, some books (just to beguile the time on the water), some signal rockets and a United States flag. In his inside pocket he placed a mail which the passengers had given to him to post, he strapped his bowie knife and axe to his side and grasping his paddle was lowered into the water, amid the cheers of the passengers, at half-past nine o'clock P. M.

IT WAS A WILD, DARK NIGHT,

he was close to the Fastnet rock, with Cape Clear three miles from him and Baltimore, toward which he intended to make, was in a direct line seven miles away. He lay on his back paddling vigorously, and now the lights of the vessel were lost in the night. In a quarter of an hour more his spirit almost quailed, when tossed high on the crest of a wave he could no longer see the coast line or any lights. The wind blew, the rain poured down and the tide set dead against him.

HE WAS DRIFTING OUT TO SEA,

and, to add to the awful loneliness of his situation and to increase the dreadful peril, a violent gale commenced. That night for many hours no mail-boat crossed the Irish Channel, and great destruction was done on the coast. And through these awful hours of darkness this man was tossing about at the mercy of the waves some fifteen miles from land. The wind was so violent that he had to give over paddling, and with one hand to shade his face (the only part of his body exposed) from the cutting blast. Once his paddle was wrenched away by a heavy sea, but it fortunately came into his hand again. For several seconds

A WAVE WOULD COMPLETELY SUBMERGE HIM,

then he would shoot on to the crest and take breath before he again was hurled down a sloping mass of water which seemed 100 feet to the bottom. As a result of this tossing

HE BECAME SEASICK,

a thing, he says, which never happened to him before. His indomitable spirit, however, conquered everything, and about one o'clock the wind began to blow directly on shore. His paddle was plied vigorously, and at three o'clock on Wednesday morning he perceived he was near breakers, and

THE ROCK-BOUND COAST

west of Skibbereen loomed up before him. His danger now was not less than it was during the height of the gale, for as a wave would raise him almost on a level with the cliff tops he could discern nothing but a threatening wall of rock. He made his way along parallel to the coast, and fortunately lighted upon almost the only safe landing place for miles round. He saw an opening in the cliffs and propelled himself cautiously toward it. While hesitatingly examining the entrance a sea struck him, carrying him on; another and another followed in quick succession, and, in an almost senseless state,

HE WAS HURLED HIGH AND DRY

upon the beach. It was then four o'clock in the morning, and he had been nearly seven hours on the water, traversing a distance of thirty miles. The apparatus had behaved admirably, and having divested himself of it he stood quite dry in his navy uniform, which he wore beneath. That having been done he let off one of his signal rockets without effect. It showed him, however,

A NARROW PATH IN THE ROCKS.

Up this he clambered and got on to a mountain road, which brought him to the coastguard station. He was hospitably received there and discovered that the place he had landed at was Trelaska Bight, some miles east and south of Baltimore. During the morning he reached Skibbereen and posted the letters intrusted to him, and arrived in Cork on Wednesday night, where he is now the hero of the hour. On Monday he intends to

SWIM OUT OF QUEENSTOWN HARBOR

some distance; that will be followed the week after by a little swim across the Straits of Dover to Calais towed by a kite; and to cap all, on his return to the States he intends to carry out his original idea of jumping overboard at 250 miles from land and

SWIMMING TO NEW YORK

or Long Island. After his achievements in the gale on Tuesday night these last-named experiments, startling as they seem at first, cannot be regarded as impossible.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

The Spanish Compensation Payment to England—Madrid Treasury Notes Forwarded to London and the Affair Settled.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1874.

It seems as though our old friend the Virginius was destined to come to the front at this time of year. Just eleven months ago I was despatched to Madrid to watch affairs in the HERALD'S interest in connection with the complications arising out of the proceedings of this redoubtable vessel, and now, within the last week, she has been the subject of much discussion among diplomatic circles here. It was reported that when Marshal Serrano's government requested recognition from England the request was met by a suggestion that before it could be complied with the sum of £8,000 ($40,000), which had been promised by Spain as an indemnity for the outrage suffered by the English portion of the crew of the Virginius, should be paid. If, it was argued, your (the Madrid) government is so stable and so strong as to demand recognition at our hands, it is surely powerful enough to pay this sum of money which was promised a year ago. The story went on to say that the justice of the reasoning was admitted and the money was paid. Now, I have made it my business to inquire into this. I am in a position to state that the indemnity was agreed to, but not as a condition of recognition. The recognition is, as we all know, a *fait accompli*. The British government received Treasury notes from Madrid, which, just at present, cannot be turned into money. The Virginius difficulty with Great Britain was however settled, without any doubt, when the Spanish Treasury notes were received in London.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

Cutting His Throat to End His Miseries—Business Troubles Said to Be the Cause.

Information was recieved at the Coroner's office yesterday morning that Mr. John Adriance, a member of the legal fraternity, had committed suicide at his late residence, No. 125 East Twenty-fifth street, by cutting his throat with a razor or other sharp instrument while suffering from a temporary fit of insanity. Mr. Adriance had been extensively engaged in real estate operations, and had met with bad reverses in business, which, at intervals for weeks past, had seemed to disturb his intellect, but his relatives had no suspicions that he contemplated self-destruction. In order, however, to divert his mind and restore it to a healthy condition arrangements had been made to send Mr. Adriance to Europe, and he was to have sailed yesterday with some friends. On Monday evening Mr. Adriance appeared in very good spirits, and at the usual hour retired to rest. Some time during the night he left his room without the knowledge of his wife, and descending to the parlor, on the first floor, cut his throat; but he was not discovered till daylight, when his dead body was found lying on the floor. Reverses in business seem to have been the only cause known for the commission of the act. Mr. Adriance, who was forty-three years old and a native of this country, has left a widow and four children, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn his death.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a German, whose name was ascertained to be Walter Vorgdt, entered the gunshop at No. 54 Chatham street and asked the proprietor the privilege of looking at an ordinary revolver, expressing his intention, at the same time, of purchasing a weapon. He was shown one, a seven shooter, which, being loaded, he no sooner saw than he grasped, placed the muzzle at his forehead and pulled the trigger. He fell back instantly, and, although every effort was made to save his life, he died before he reached the Centre Street Hospital, whither he was conveyed by ambulance. Whether the deceased committed suicide or shot himself accidentally remains a matter of uncertainty. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest. The deceased, in appearance, looked like a respectable mechanic. A letter, written in German, was found upon his person, which, however, furnished no clew to the purpose of the deed, presuming it was a suicide.

THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

Testimony Regarding the Books of Evans—Hayes' Offer to Produce the Genuine Books—"Some Rascality Going On"—Mrs. Hayes Not Allowed to Testify.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1874.

The trial of the alleged safe burglars, Messrs. Harrington, Williams and Whitley, was resumed to-day. Before the proceedings were begun Hayes and Zirruth were observed in the Court room, and at the request of the counsel for the defendants they were asked to retire, as it is probable they will be recalled as witnesses.

Columbus Alexander took the stand and was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge. Witness said he desired to correct one portion of his direct testimony yesterday; he had said that H. C. Evans appeared before the Investigating Committee with the books of J. O. Evans on the 15th of April; he desired to say now that it was the 16th of that month; his relations with Harrington during the investigation were quite friendly; had no occasion to be otherwise; witness was strongly impressed with the belief that the books produced by J. O. Evans were not the original books kept by Evans, and he still thought so; there were some books the committee never obtained, especially those relating to a real estate pool in which Evans and several others were engaged; the interview with Butler and witness, at the house of witness, might have occupied about five minutes; Butler is the same man who has been on the witness stand here, under the name of Hayes; Butler represented to witness that the original books of Evans had not been before the committee and that he had a friend who could produce them; witness declined to pay for any testimony, but did agree to pay for any expense in bringing the books to the city as he thought that would be no more than right; did not ask Butler for his name or his address; witness thought Butler was connected with a Butler family of his acquaintance in this city, and did not ask him where he lived; witness supposed the books were to be delivered at his house; Butler said they would be delivered Thursday, 23d, but did not state what hour they would come; witness did not have a subpœna served on Butler for the books because Butler had told him he would furnish the books, but could not see his friend to get them till the following Thursday; witness was sure his third interview with Butler took place between the 20th and 23d of April; Butler brought a man with him and asked witness to take a good look at him, as he was the man who would bring the books; after the two men had gone witness came to the conclusion that some job was being put up on him, and he told the parties at his house that

SOME RASCALITY WAS GOING ON;

witness thought they were going to trump up a story that Alexander had offered a big sum for evidence against the Board of Public Works; did not notify Evans to look out for his books, for he had no interest in Evans; Metzgar and Jim Croggan called at the house of witness and told him there was a plot against him; they had learned it from Zirruth by letter; witness did not hear any bell at his house on the night of the burglary, and has made careful inquiry of all in his house, and no one heard any bell ring; witness thinks it was providential they did not get awakened, as it might have been worse for some of the participants if they had; witness did not expect any books from Butler after the third interview with him, for he was sure there was some rascality afloat; witness told Major Richards about it, and the Major said all the police were under the control of Harrington; also told Lawyer Christy; witness got suspicious of Harrington after the third interview with Butler; witness had told persons since the burglary that if he had been awakened he would have made some folks a good deal sicker than they were; he was generally prepared at his house to give all villains and rascals a warm reception.

Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, testified to the handwriting of Nettleship in a telegram which was produced, directed to W. W. Applegate, No. 50 School street, Boston, and read:—"Securities are good; invest." In giving his testimony in regard to the manner in which the telegram was obtained the following was elicited:—

Q. Is there a rule in the telegraph office to allow heads of departments to examine despatches sent by their subordinates where the cost of the despatches are charged to the departments? A. I have no positive knowledge on the subject of such a rule, but such was my understanding, and on that hypothesis I made application to Mr. Orton, and he stated to me that the practice was to allow copies of government telegrams to be taken, and he furnished them.

Mr. Davidge—Witness does not know of his own knowledge that such a rule exists with the company, but only what was told him by Mr. Orton.

After this witness had testified Judge Humphreys called him to his desk and held a few minutes' conversation with him while seated by his side.

Mrs. Hayes was called and Mr. Hill arose, saying when this witness was called yesterday objection was made to having her testify and she was withdrawn. They were now prepared to argue the question.

An extended argument followed, at the conclusion of which Judge Humphreys sustained the objection, and Mrs. Hayes was not allowed to testify. During the discussion the District Attorney said the government had no intention whatever of holding either Hayes or Zirruth to any further trial or responsibility in this case.

Charles A. Taylor, a clerk in the Auditor's office, testified to the signature of H. C. Whitley.

Benton Russ sworn:—Is employed at the jail as Deputy Warden; a man by the name of Benton was placed in confinement in the jail April 28; after he had been there a few days he asked for a sheet of paper to write a letter to his wife, and when the letter was written it was addressed to Mr. A. B. Williams; after a second note was sent Williams called to see Benton; Harrington also called to see Benton, but witness could not fix the date; witness carried the notes to Williams; Williams declined to act for Benton and told witness that Benton had no money and he could not act as his counsel.

J. J. Johnson sworn:—Is a United States Commissioner; some time in the early part of May William Evans called upon witness to go to the jail and take the acknowledgment of Benton to a paper; the paper was presented to Benton and he told witness he was acquainted with the contents of it, and the paper was handed to Evans; knows Harrington and Williams and thinks they are friendly and intimate with each other.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

LARGE FIRE IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

At about six o'clock last evening the first signs of a fire were seen in the dry goods store of Rodgers & Orr, at No. 183 Eighth avenue. It was caused by the gas in the window setting fire to some goods. Efforts were made to quench the flames but to no purpose, and they burned on fiercely, and in a short time the entire building was a mass of fire. The damage to stock was $60,000 and to the building at least $10,000, as it was completely gutted. Rodgers & Orr have only been insured for $18,000; company not ascertained. James Thompson's hat store, at 185 Eighth avenue, as well as the building, was damaged to the extent of $8,000; insured; company unknown. C. H. Cohen's millinery and fancy store, 187 Eighth avenue, stock and building, damage $3,000; insured. G. F. Harris, 189 Eighth avenue, clothing, damaged by fire and water, $3,000. George Kissenger, 181 Eighth avenue, damage to cigar stock and building, $500. The fire was only quenched by the firemen after it had made great headway.

FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA AFOOT.

Yesterday, about noon, William E. Harding and Edward Mullen, of Boston, dressed in pedestrian style, passed through Newark on a match walk from the metropolis to Philadelphia. The contest is for a purse of $300, offered by Mr. Mortimer, proprietor of the Grand Central Theatre, Philadelphia. Two hundred dollars will be given to the winner and $100 to the loser. They left Jersey City at twenty minutes to twelve and took the plank road to Newark, where they passed through Market and Broad streets to Frelinghuysen avenue, thence to Elizabeth, followed by a crowd of small boys, and attracted much attention along the line of the streets. Mullen, who is the taller of the two, was dressed in blue and white tights, and Harding in red, black and white.

CRIME IN NEWARK.

In Newark yesterday morning, early, a gang of burglars made a raid through Kinsey's drug store, Pierson's printing office and the *Journal* office, on Market street, but succeeded in scooping in only a small amount of plunder. It is alleged that the usual number of policemen were greatly reduced on patrol duty in order to use them for electioneering purposes, and that thereby the officer on the "beat" pinnacled and covered three or four ordinary "beats."

"Duke" Dougherty, the man who was shot by an officer on Monday forenoon, is in so precarious a condition that a clergyman was sent to prepare him for death. Yesterday a slight improvement was noticed in his case.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Charleville.

Charles William Francis Bury, fourth Earl of Charleville and Baron Tullamoore, of Tullamoore, in Kings county, in the peerage of Ireland, died at seven o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. William Butler Duncan, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, after a long and lingering illness. The deceased nobleman was only in his twenty-second year, having been born in 1852. He succeeded his father in 1859, and thus became the proprietor of one of the most beautiful castles in all Ireland. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ill for a long period of consumption, for which his physicians recommended a sea voyage. Three years ago the British yacht Marcia was transferred to him by the Earl of Carnarvon and a great part of his time was passed in cruising in the Mediterranean and along the Norway coast. In May last the Marcia, a fine weatherly vessel, sailed for Halifax, having on board the Earl of Charleville and his aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Bury. The Earl had intended to spend the summer in fishing and otherwise, enjoying the pleasures of a lengthened cruise north and subsequently proceed to the West Indies for the winter months, in the hope that his health would be recovered prior to his departure for home. The Marcia reached Halifax on the 29th of June and visited several adjacent ports. During the middle of August she arrived at Newport, where the squadron of the New York Yacht Club was lying at anchor. It seems that the health of the young nobleman had meanwhile improved but very little. Indeed constant medical attendance was deemed necessary, so that he remained almost all the time on board his vessel. The Marcia was anchored off Newport nearly a month, and then sailed for New York, finally laying off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Despite the most unremitting care, the Earl began to decline rapidly, and, on medical consultation, it was thought proper to remove him ashore. With the exception of his relative on board, the Earl of Charleville was comparatively unacquainted this side of the water, and he would probably have continued to remain within the limited space of his vessel but for the kind invitation of Mr. William Butler Duncan, who, a short time since, with characteristic courtesy and hospitality, placed his mansion on Castleton Heights at his disposition. Here, surrounded by all the comforts which the charming residence affords, the Earl, attended by his aunt and a competent medical adviser, had nothing to do but to save that one blessing which was never to return. The insidious disease had already taken deep root, and although the hopeful invalid was now and then able to sit up and enjoy the splendid scenery which at the Heights greets the eye at every turn, his slender form showed plainly that the end was near at hand. The Marcia, which was to have conveyed him to the West Indies, set sail by his directions for England on Wednesday last, leaving behind her noble owner, whose life was fast ebbing away. Since that day he gradually became worse, and, though conscious almost to the last, he expired yesterday morning at precisely seven o'clock. The deceased was a young man of prepossessing appearance and of a very amiable disposition. His demise will be a source of grief to the noble house to which he belonged, and his family derived maternally from the extinct house of Moore, Barons Tullamore and Earls Charleville, which sprang from a common ancestor with the Moores, earls and marquesses of Drogheda. His father, Charles William George, the third earl, married Arabella Louisa, youngest daughter of Henry Case, of Shenstone Moss, county Stafford.

The yacht Darcia, when arriving at this port, made a brief and unextended cruise of the Hudson; but, owing to the illness of her Captain, the Earl proceeded only as far as Newburg. Thence returning the private physician of the nobleman, Dr. William Day Lovell, of London, advised him to leave the water at once and repair to the far interior. This advice the young Earl was reluctant to accept, until finally, at the earnest and energetic pressure of his medical adviser, and at the hospitable courtesy extended to him by the banker, Mr. Duncan, he left his yacht and retired to the broker's sec