

I some time ago determined to enforce these regulations on every proper occasion. What have we here? There are two candidates presented, both Republicans. One of them, Mr. Freeman, has been an employe of the Philadelphia post office for some time. I am satisfied he is fully competent to discharge the duties of postmaster. If I was disposed to set aside the civil service rules, and go outside, I might appoint Mr. Trueman, but I cannot conscientiously do this."

The dropsy malady among the horses continues and is very fatal in most stables. However it is thought, the worst has passed in this city and hereabouts.

Nearly 200 freedmen, including several families, sail from this port for Liberia on Wednesday next under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

NEW YORK, 16.—The bank statement shows a specie increase of \$166,000.

A London correspondent says the *London Times* is one of the most cautious and circumspect journals in existence, but it has printed a leader on Canada that has aroused universal British wrath. The obnoxious article was to the effect that the Canadians had been very badly used by the British government during the whole course of the American negotiations, that their interests had been informally sacrificed, and that as there was no hope of their ever having justice done by a ministry in London, they had better cut the connection at once and set up on their own account. It assumed that the Canadians must of necessity be anxious to go. It urged them to go, to go at once, and not to stand on the order of their going, and bade them God speed. The article had provoked a storm of protest and repudiation. The correspondent adds that there are two things about as certain as anything, which is only a matter of opinion, can be, first that if the Dominion asked for independence in a deliberate authentic manner it would get it for the asking; and second that the Dominion will not be thrown off by England.

NEW YORK, 17.—Among the well known trotters which have died of the horse disease in western New York, are G. L. Foxes, Sontag, and Lottery, and Vorhee's Abdallah. No noted running horses have died this morning; some were attacked but are doing well.

TROY, N. Y., 17.—The dropsy has attacked the sick horses here, and the disease is worse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 17.—The mixed commission on the American and British claims have made four thousand dollars additional awards against the United States in favor of British subjects.

The testimony given yesterday before the commission appointed by the supreme court was to the effect that over ten million dollars worth of property had been given for nothing, in franchises to street railroads in the United States.

BOSTON, 17.—The total quantity of wool destroyed in the fire was ten and a quarter million pounds, distributed as follows: Domestic fleece, 425,000 pounds; California, Oregon, etc., two million pounds; tub, 50,000; scoured, 150,000; pulled, 1,325,000; Australian, 1,500,000; Cape, 150,000; South American, 200,000; sundries, 604,000. These figures were obtained yesterday, direct from the individual losers. The amount now in bonded warehouses in this city, as reported at the custom house yesterday afternoon, is 14,700,000 pounds; in Philadelphia, 200,000 pounds, and in New York, 17,000,000 pounds.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—About 8 o'clock to-night, while a large number of gentlemen were congregated in the vestibule of the Southern Hotel, Captain Ed. Dix, a well known steamboat man, walked up to Robert Westlin, of New Orleans, who was conversing with some friends, and deliberately shot him in the left jaw. Westlin fell, when Dix fired another shot, which struck the prostrate man's left side. After shooting, Dix gave his pistol to one of the clerks of the hotel, and was taken by his friends to the chief of police. Westlin is only slightly wounded.

BOSTON, 17.—The crowded churches to-day were one of the remarkable contrasts to the thin attendance on the previous Sabbath, when the audiences were composed of a few women and children. The great conflagration was the subject to-day in all of the city pulpits. Washington street is now open for travel, and other streets in the burned district will probably be cleared of the debris during the week. A small military guard is on duty. Thousands of people visited the ruins to-day. The post office in Faneuil Hall is so swamped with mails that they are

obliged to send a large amount of matter to other offices for distribution. Harvard College has lost so heavily by the fire, that it asks for \$50,000 for immediate use, and \$200,000 for rebuilding. The most interesting locality among the ruins to-day, and one to which hundreds were attracted, was the store of Shreve, Crump & Reeve, beneath the side walk of which was a brick vault fifteen feet long, ten wide and ten deep, which contained between seventy-five and a hundred thousand dollars' worth of silver, including the altar service belonging to Trinity church, a portion of the sacramental silver of Brattle Square church, and a service of silver presented to Col. Wm. Aspinwall by the merchants of London, whose names were inscribed. These include George Peabody, Baring Bros. and others. Also a pitcher presented by Daniel Webster to Peter Harvey, and mementoes of silverware, belonging to the goods of the firm, which were placed there after the fire was got under on Summer street, the vault being considered the most safe place in the neighborhood. When the building was blown down by the explosion of gas, at least two hundred tons of granite were piled upon the top of the vault, but upon opening the vault, the sacramental silver presented to Trinity church by King George the Third, the Brattle Square church pitcher, bearing date 1740, the Webster pitcher and other silverware were brought forth in good order. In some parts, where they had been exposed to the fire, the articles were melted. Later in the afternoon the search was continued under the sidewalk, with the hope of finding the service of silver which had been sent down to workmen on Saturday to be cleaned, but with what success has not transpired.

NEW YORK, 17.—The police raided nine Broadway concert saloons last night, arresting the proprietors and barkeepers, and sixty female waiters, who were held for examination.

NEW YORK, 17.—A fiendish attempt was made on Friday night, by depositing three heavy cross ties across the Harlem track, at Williams' Bridge, to throw off the Boston express; fortunately they were not fastened securely, and were readily displaced by the locomotive. A reward of a thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

PATTERSON, N. J., 17.—In the silk weavers' strike all the employers but one have conceded the old wages to the workmen.

A general wrangle is going on among the "Shakers" at Mount Morris, New York, and it is not improbable that a general division will shortly take place on the marriage question.

The poultry are said to be dying on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, by the thousand, from an epidemic disease, which appears general.

BOSTON, 17.—Perhaps the most novel and interesting service to-day, was the one held in the "Old South Church," which will probably be the last held there. It is a land-mark erected in 1730, and now for the second time occupied by troops. The audience was composed of several companies of soldiers, quartered there while guarding the city, a few citizens and half a score ladies. The interior of the church presented a strange scene, the floor being strewn with articles of soldiers' camp. The chair was composed of soldiers, a soldier presided at the organ. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Manning and Murray.

NEW YORK, 18.—The committee of seventy will decide, to-morrow evening, whether it will continue its existence or not. Some members think it wise to preserve the organization to support the mayor elect, Havemeyer, who, being a Democrat elected mainly by the Republicans, is without present political backing.

Thurlof Weed is slowly recovering from his recent severe indisposition.

Insurance circles are excited over the rumors that the judges in the adjoining county are ready to appoint receivers upon *ex parte* statements, with a view of making money out of the misfortunes of the companies. The underwriters say they will resist all such action, and hope the next legislature will so improve the law that the companies temporarily affected by the great disaster may not be pushed into liquidation on the *ex parte* statement of any one actuated by motives of malice or hope of gain.

Along the line of the Hudson river a terrible disease has broken out among the poultry, and chickens are dying by hundreds. Turkeys, geese and ducks in the market show signs of the malady.

The disease appears to be assuming the form of a destructive pestilence among domestic fowls.

Dropsy has made its appearance in all the city car stables, and fifty per cent. of the horses attacked are said to die. The horses affected are mainly those worked while suffering from the epizootic. Stablemen are becoming alarmed, as they thought the disaster was disappearing.

## EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 12.—The insurance in London companies upon property in the burnt district in Boston is two and a half millions. A commission will be sent to Boston by the London companies to investigate the origin and cause of the conflagration.

LONDON, 12.—All the London morning papers comment on the Boston fire and express sympathy with the sufferers. They attribute the calamity to bad management of the fire department and the principal authorities.

The *Standard* says the Boston fire is a scandal to civilization, and shows a most inefficient city government. It compares the small London Fire Brigade and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of this city, where fires seldom get beyond the building wherein they originate, to the thousands of undisciplined firemen, huge granite structures, and open places of Boston. There, it says, the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were finally stopped by the use of gunpowder, and this wretched business was because it was entrusted to volunteer citizens what should have been delegated to skilled operators.

STRALSUND, 14.—The storm has abated and the water subsiding. The fire, after destroying several large buildings, was extinguished. The inundation extended along the entire coast. Details of the storm and disasters have not yet come to hand, but the damage on sea and shore must be immense.

LISBON, 13.—The government has signed the concessions to the Falmouth and Malta Telegraph Company.

PARIS.—President Thiers was received by the Assembly to-day. His message begins with thanks to God for the progress of the work of reparation and the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan asked by government, it says, "The whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. Half the loan has been raised, and in three months Germany has been paid 800 millions of francs of the war indemnity, and will receive 200 millions more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132 million francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditures will be restored in '73, and a surplus may be looked for in '74. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country, the frightful burthen it has had to bear, and the establishment of a republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country might have resulted in irreparable disaster, if order had not been maintained. A forcible appeal is made to the theoretical republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order. Events have given them a republic, which exists as the legal government. An attempt to establish any different form of government would lead to the most terrible revolution. The president deprecates the formal proclamation of the republic by the Assembly. He says a better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of conservative republicanism. The republic must be conservative, otherwise it can not exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation, but after frightening others it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer traveling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism and from despotism to anarchy. The slightest fault is sufficient to wreck the republic. France, orderly and strong, inspires confidence in foreign powers, who desire above all just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself, may become surrounded by trusty and useful friends. To the Assembly and the Left, in the initiation of constitutional measures, the decisive moment has arrived for work. The President promises co-operation, and concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly, and to render complete and durable the consummation which has not been attained since the commencement of the century. The message will be received by the Left.

LONDON.—The bullion in the bank of England is increased £126,000 during the week.

The heavy gales on the British coast yesterday caused the wreck of many vessels, including the barks *Jarge* and *Hiawatha*. Fifty lives are known to be lost and the number will be increased by reports of additional disasters.

HAMBURG, 14.—A severe rain and snow storm accompanied by a heavy gale, prevailed in this section of Germany. For several days the telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions. The country is flooded at Lubec, the custom house and many warehouses are submerged.

BERLIN, 14.—Bismarck is ill. One of his physicians in this city has gone to Varzin to attend him.

LONDON.—The gale last night was exceedingly severe. On the Prussian coast, at Stralsund, twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor and the town inundated. While the storm was at its height, a fire broke out among the warehouses and spread rapidly. It is still burning. Several lives are reported lost and many persons injured.

LONDON, 14.—Baring Bros., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and other firms have instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the sufferers at Boston.

At a meeting yesterday at Boston, England, measures were taken to secure contributions for the same purpose. London is also moving and the merchants will remit direct.

LONDON, 14.—Advices say that Tom Kenny has accepted the challenge of Billy Edwards, now in England, to fight any light weight in Britain. Both men will go into training immediately.

COPENHAGEN, 16.—The storm which raged in the north of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark, and on the coast the wind blew a hurricane. Rain and snow fell and streams overflowed and inundated the country for miles. Great damage was done to seaport towns and numerous marine disasters occurred. Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships are already received. Half the town of Prasto, an island on the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind. The small island of Botoy was entirely submerged and all the inhabitants drowned.

MADRID, 16.—King Amadeus passed a bad night.

LONDON, 16.—A dispatch from Stralsund, to-day's date, reports forty vessels totally wrecked by the late gale. The town is considerably damaged by the inundation. Fishermen on the islands of Ciengeest, Dars and Hiddensal lost all their fishing smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were greatly damaged by the water. Nearly all the cattle on the Island were drowned. Wells were flooded from the sea and the inhabitants suffered for want of fresh water and shelter. The government has dispatched a steamer laden with supplies for their relief. The Island of Rugewalso felt the disaster heavily, many of its fishing boats were destroyed, and fields near the coast flooded. The loss of life both on the files and on the mainland is very great.

ROME, 16.—Signor Zeller, the minister of finance, having addressed an official communication to the Pope, guaranteeing the payment to his Holiness of an annuity voted to him by the Italian parliament, Cardinal Antonelli sent a reply to the minister, informing him that the Pope declines to receive the annuity.

BERLIN, 17.—The government has issued a ministerial decree, commanding the German railway companies to discontinue the practice of transporting emigrants unless full rates are paid for persons and baggage. Hitherto the railway companies have carried emigrants from the interior to the seaboard at very low rates, and baggage free, thus encouraging emigration. The decree is arbitrary, and obstructs emigration by increasing difficulties to reach the seaboard.

We clip the following from the *Troy (N. Y.) Whig*:

"Some three months since Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., commenced advertising in the *Whig*, an article called 'Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.' We believed at that time it was one of the many catch-penny arrangements to swindle people out of their money, but during the past few weeks have become convinced to the contrary. We know of several prominent citizens who have suffered from that loathsome disease 'Catarrh,' and they pronounce Dr. Sage's Remedy no humbug, and in several instances have been entirely cured. We desire to give Dr. Pierce the benefit of the same.