

tations of fleece wool, although based on recent sales, would be difficult to realize if wool was forced upon the market, but there is no disposition to force sales at present. The sales of the past week comprise, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces XX and XXX, at 45 @ 53 per pound; Michigan at 42½ @ 45; western and New Hampshire fleeces at 41 @ 45½; washed combing and delaine fleeces, at 52½ @ 65; unwashed combing and delaine at 42 @ 49½; scoured at 47½ @ 76; tub washed at 52½; super XX pulled at 37½ @ 55; spring Cala. at 24 @ 36; fall Cala. at 16 @ 21.

OTTAWA, Ont., 1.—The government has been notified that the surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from opposite ends of the route, have been connected; the connection is in latitude 53. 63.6 north, long. 11. 32.45 west.

COLUMBUS, O., 2.—It is reported that a number of convicts in the penitentiary have for some time been engaged in the manufacture of nickels, the material used being an alloy of copper and zinc; it is also stated that bogus greenbacks have been manufactured. It is supposed that Charley Ulrich, one of the most expert counterfeiters in America, confined here, is the leader of the counterfeiting party.

NEW YORK, 2.—The London Times states that the amount of bullion deposited in the Bank of England the past year, on balance, was the largest ever recorded. The Bank of France now holds \$350,000,000. The imports of sugar into England show an increase of 22,000 tons; the exports of iron have decreased 23,000 tons, owing to the falling off in the export of rails to the U. S. of 75,000 tons.

The King of Italy gave a brilliant New Year's reception to the diplomatic body, who dined with the ministry at the Quirinal. In the evening the Pope received many visitors, but no speeches were made.

The German government is quietly conciliating the Catholic clergy.

Rumors are afloat of negotiations between Germany and Belgium, which is supposed to indicate preparations for the absorption of the latter by the former. Prussian military officers are said to have been taking military notes along the Swiss frontier.

The Spanish government, on the 23rd of December, confidentially declared, to the other European powers, its firm resolution of satisfying all the just complaints of the Cubans.

The King and Queen of Greece will make a tour in the Spring.

At the New Year's reception, the Emperor of Germany responded to an address in words of national hope and domestic felicitations. To an address from the army he replied praising its efficiency, and assured them of the durability of the peace now enjoyed. Bismarck appeared in excellent health, and was enthusiastically cheered by the people on his arrival at and departure from the palace; he was especially thanked by the emperor for his untiring services. The emperor, in remarks to the diplomatic corps, expressed the heartiest satisfaction at the good relations of the empire with foreign countries, and declared that neighboring states were determined on the maintenance of peace. His Majesty gave a most gracious reception to the French ambassador.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria held a reception at Buda, Pesth, while Prince Hohenloe held another in their name at Vienna.

The World's special from Atlanta reports that Alex. H. Stephens' condition is unfavorable; his trouble is severe cough and expectoration, the bronchial tubes being affected, but not the lungs. His attendants think that he cannot recover, and he himself recognizes the early approach of death.

It is alleged that it has recently been discovered that Charles H. Beckwith, while superintendent of B. T. Babbitt's soap works, from 1868 to 1873, defrauded the concern out of between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The modus operandi is said to have been the raising of the size of the checks drawn by Babbitt, and, in one case, an absolute forgery. Beckwith was arrested to-day. He was living unostentatiously, and is supposed to have invested the money in some enterprise.

BOSTON, 2.—Governor Gaston stated positively that he would not pardon Spence Petters, notwithstanding the recommendation of the council.

NEW BEDFORD, 20.—Hon. Jas. H.

Clifford, ex-Governor of this State, died, to-day, of dropsy, aged 66.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., 2.—In a gale here, last evening, the roof of the Springfield Iron Co's mill, now in process of erection, was blown off and a portion of the wall was torn down; the loss is not less than ten thousand dollars, and falls principally on the Keystone Iron Roofing Co. of Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Council who have business before the U. S. and Mexican Commission say that the sum awarded to Mexican citizens will be probably two million dollars, and to citizens of the U. S. between five and six millions. According to the terms of the treaty the U. S. will give credit to the Mexican government for the amount which will finally be awarded its citizens, to be paid to them by Mexico, and the sum due by Mexico to citizens of the U. S. will be paid this government in annual instalments of \$300,000 in gold or its equivalent.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—New Year's Day was celebrated here by the suspension of business. At midnight salutes were fired, bells rung, and whistles blown, and there was a general display of bunting throughout the city and in the harbor; there were also appropriate church services.

Colonel Sidney A. Stockdale, a member of Gen. Grant's staff in the latter part of the war, died on Christmas day at San Diego; his body was sent east yesterday.

A dispatch from San Diego says—"Col. Minez, with Sonora State troops, attacked the main body of the Yaqua Indians at Pittohalla, on the 3d of December, and routed them with the loss of about two hundred killed and wounded; the Mexican loss is twenty wounded."

The ship *Itasca* arrived to-day, two hundred and fifty-three days from Baltimore. She had a successive gale for one hundred and twelve days in the Southern hemisphere. Her decks were swept and bulwarks stove, and she was leaking badly on August 21st, and G. A. Wins, the second mate, and Daniel Sheran, a seaman, were swept overboard. Three seamen died of hardship and exposure when seventy-five days off the Horn. At one time there were only four men for duty. She stopped at Juan Fernandez for water.

NEW YORK, 3.—Captain Franche, of the steamship *Salvatore*, arrived yesterday, and was the bearer of a letter to the German consul here, and has instructions to permit no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel until the consul has read the letter. It was written by the Bremerhaven authorities during the intense excitement after the dynamite explosion, under the impression that possibly some traces, that would lead to additional facts in regard to the explosion, might be obtained on the *Salvatore*; but nothing has been discovered. One passenger, speaking of the explosion, says—"I was leaning against the mast of the *Mosel*, enjoying the scene, when suddenly I fell flat on my face and heard a terrific noise. I thought the boiler of the *Mosel* had exploded first, and then I imagined it must be the boiler of the steam tug. Pieces of wood, iron, glass, and parts of human bodies were falling around and upon me. The scene was awful." The steerage survivors of the *Deutschland* were each presented with \$6, the balance of a subscription in London, and to-day will land and leave for their destination. Charles F. Mueller, of Milwaukee, on the *Mosel* at the time of the explosion, says he was thrown on the stairs of the cabin, and on recovering he went forward and saw the deck covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing, some being perfectly naked. He says—"I covered several of the dead, both men and women, and saw a Hebrew on a trunk stripped of his clothing, and apparently wounded; his head was falling back, and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bed clothes out of a trunk, burst open by the explosion, and made a comfortable seat for him; five minutes after he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood, and he could not drink. I then attended to a young lady who was screaming for help; she was denuded of all her clothing from her waist. I covered her with some sheeting; she was wounded in her back, having been struck with a bar of iron from the deck railings."

John Johnson, boat builder, while returning home this morning, was shot when near his house, 737 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and fatally wounded. It seems that Johnson was met by two men, one of whom shot him and the other demanded four hundred dollars; the latter had no sooner made the demand than he exclaimed, "He is the wrong person," and the highwaymen made off. No arrests.

There was a large attendance in the Supreme Court Circuit, part two, before Judge Westbrook this morning, the two suits against Wm. M. Tweed, for six million and one million dollars respectively being first and second on the calendar, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., was the only member of the Tweed family present. The argument was begun by David Dudley Field challenging the array of the twenty-four struck jurors in case No. one; the Court declined to set down case No. two, for any particular day until the defendant's counsel had seen the papers.

The report that Commodore Vanderbilt had been elected President of the Canada Southern Railroad is denied.

COLUMBUS, O., 3.—The Sixty-second General Assembly assembled at 10 a. m. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, was elected Speaker of the House, Wm. Leonard, of Cleveland, chief clerk, and Wm. Brown Lawrence sergeant-at-arms, and the subordinates in accordance with the decision of the republican caucus of Saturday night. In the Senate I. C. Donaldson was elected chief clerk, E. L. Jones, of Toledo, chief sergeant-at-arms. The morning hour was occupied with business pertaining to organization.

BOSTON, 3.—While about one thousand children were attending Sunday School in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church, yesterday, the drapery of the statues of the Virgin Mary took fire. Some of the children raised a cry of "fire," and a panic seizing them, they rushed for the door to escape; the teachers promptly closed the doors to the school, and the burning drapery having been torn from the statue, the fire was extinguished and the children resumed their exercises. In the meanwhile the alarm of fire in the basement reached the congregation worshipping above, and with one accord the people rushed to the two doors which open into the porch; these were choked up instantly, as were also the narrow stairs leading from the galleries. Many persons in the galleries leaped from the windows, and many women fainted, and it was not until the greater part of the congregation had escaped to the street that the cause of the panic was ascertained and quiet restored. There was no loss of life, but there were several casualties.

UTICA, N. Y., 3.—Christopher Van Slyke, while saluting the Centennial, on New Year's morning, shot and killed his daughter, aged seventeen.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 3.—James Buzell, of the Cheever ore bed, was fatally stabbed by his wife yesterday; Buzell assaulted her, and in the struggle the wound was inflicted.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 3.—Work has been suspended at Hellenbeck Works No. 3, and at the Diamond shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., for the purpose of repairs; they will not be idle over ten days. There will be no suspension at any of the works except for repairs.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The debt statement for December shows an increase of \$1,915,062, and compared with the increase during December 1874 of \$3,659,967. Coin in the Treasury \$79,824,448; currency in the Treasury, \$11,117,344; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit \$35,175,000; coin certificates \$31,198,300; outstanding legal tenders \$371,827,220.

BUFFALO, 3.—Treasurer Bork has not returned, as expected, but will probably return this p. m.; he claims that his partner, James S. Lyon, is as culpable as himself in the transactions made.

The harbor, river and canal are entirely free of ice; this event is worth record, as being unprecedented.

Charles R. Beckwith, former confidential clerk of Benj. F. Babbitt, the well known soap manufacturer, was committed to prison to-day, without bail, to answer a charge of embezzlement; the amount of the defalcation is now known to be \$300,000, and may reach half a million.

CHICAGO, 3.—The Tribune's Washington special says it seems

pretty certain that the recent circular of the State Department, respecting Cuban affairs, did little more than call the attention of the European powers to the Spanish passage of the President's Message. It is also quite certain that the European powers generally, are of the opinion that Spain ought now to control or abandon Cuba. The latest authentic information is that Spain, in its note to the European powers, concedes the justice of the position of President Grant, but requests a definite period to be fixed in which Spain can suppress the rebellion; in the meanwhile the request made is that the great powers do not consider any suggestion of intervention from the United States. It is probable that some time will yet elapse before the President sends his special message on the subject to Congress.

The Times' St. Louis special says that the superintending architect of the U. S. Custom House has received orders from Washington to stop all work on the building for three months; there has been expended on the construction, so far, \$1,500,000, and the walls have just reached the top of the first story. There have been numerous charges of fraud in the construction, and threats made to bring the matter before the next grand jury for investigation. Whether these charges are in any way connected with the orders received from supervising architect Potter is not known.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 31.—The London Times has the following—

"A detective from Bremen has arrived in Liverpool, to investigate the operations of Thomassen, alias Thomas, with a view to discovering whether the man had any accomplices. It has been ascertained that Thomassen had made several trips between Liverpool and New York, and he once attempted to obtain a heavy insurance on goods which he wished to ship, and the suspicion has been raised that he might have been privy to the loss of the steamer *City of Boston*, in January, 1870. Thomassen and wife left New York in the June following that disaster, and went to Dresden, where they lived in a stylish manner. A short time before his death Thomassen was asked if he knew the *Boston*, and he promptly replied, 'Yes, she was an Inman steamer, I knew her very well.' The Messrs. Inman have no trace of Thomassen or Thomas on their book at Liverpool, but the most careful inquiries will forthwith be made at New York into the *Boston's* list of passengers and cargo, and the insurances on the latter. Last October Thomassen engaged a passage in the steamer *Celtic*, and at that time he made several attempts to insure a box, which he alleged contained \$30,000 in gold, and was each time balked by the demand for inspection; but he sailed October 14th, and returned, landing at Plymouth November 7th. The voyage is therefore presumed to have been wasted, having been made only to quiet suspicion. Thomassen's movements in Liverpool were mysterious; although he informed the passage brokers that he was an entire stranger, he took his meals and slept from his hotel most of the time he was in the city. He was seen in company with another person at Waterloo dock after he had visited and inspected the *Celtic*, and the police believe that he had accomplices in Liverpool, who may still possess his appliances."

The British steamer *Dante*, from Liverpool for Bombay, while going down St. George's Channel to-day, came in collision with the *Grosvenor*; the steamer sank shortly after the collision and thirty persons were drowned.

The new fugitive slave circular, issued by the British Admiralty, causes almost as much dissatisfaction as the first one. The Anti-Slavery Society and the Birmingham Liberal Association have protested against it; the latter stigmatizes the circular as opposed to human freedom and to English feeling, and as disgraceful to the nation.

POSEN, 31.—The Bishop of Gresen and Posen, who was recently convicted of a violation of the ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to six months imprisonment, has been arrested and sent to prison to serve out the term of the sentence.

BERLIN, 31.—The North German *Gazette* says there is reason to believe that the government will shortly take steps to prevent abuses arising from the sale, in Germany,

of American medical diplomas, nearly all of which purport to come from Philadelphia.

Marshal Canrobert has declined many nominations to a seat in the Senate, in order to avoid the appearance of encouraging any manifestation hostile to President McMahon.

The *Daily News* and *Standard* condemn the admiralty's fugitive slave circular.

BERLIN, 1.—A German, under the signature of Herr K., gives in the Dresden *Nachrichten* some facts in reference to Thomas, whose name is notorious in connection with the dynamite explosion. He states that Thomas was born in 1838 or 1840, in the town of Bocholt, Westphalia; when two years old his father went to America and became a carriage builder in Brooklyn. Herr K. became acquainted with Thomas in 1852, at the Noelles commercial school, at Osnabruck; in the summer of 1875 Herr K met, accidentally, a gentleman at Kneish's Bier Hall, Dresden, who spoke German, who proved to be Thomas, and who, it was fully shown, had been born and educated in Germany. Thomas had spent from 1867 to 1875 in Germany. Captain Bruckenstein told me to-day that Thomas shipped last year, on the steamer *Rhein*, from Bremen to New York, a box that he said contained greenbacks, and which he wished to insure; the officers of the steamer said that insurance was unnecessary, and they would place it in the mail room. Thomas followed in the *Celtic*, and the inference is that a similar plan was contemplated for the *Rhein*.

LONDON, 3.—The East End Flour and Rye Mills, at Wapping, were destroyed by fire yesterday; the loss is estimated at £60,000. One fireman was killed and several injured. Eighteen buildings adjacent were badly injured.

The corn trade association of Liverpool publish a statement of the estimated stock of breadstuffs there on the thirty-first of December, 1875, as compared with the same time last year. The tables show the following:

December 31st, 1874.

Wheat, qrs.,	-	144,311,
Corn, qrs.,	-	50,901,
Flour, sacks,	-	158,670,
Flour, bbls.,	-	59,140.

December 31st, 1875.

Wheat, qrs.,	-	793,613
Corn, qrs.,	-	32,684
Flour, sacks,	-	192,652
Flour, bbls.,	-	52,068

The Marine Society's training ship *Morspite* was burned this morning; no lives were lost.

Thomas Clement Cabald, conservative, has been elected to parliament from Ipswich.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes as follows, on the subject of Spain, Cuba and the U. S.:

"I have been furnished with what purports to be the substance of America's Cuban note; I believe it is correct, though I do not pretend to give the exact language. It recites that the general interests of humanity and commerce demand the cessation of the struggle which has been waged in Cuba for seven years. The U. S. are the great sufferers, but are unwilling to act without the concurrence of other powers, including Spain. The continuation of the attempt to govern Cuba from Madrid will be fatal to the hopes of the restoration of peace; nevertheless Cuba belongs to Spain, and a great share of the population is opposed to a separation. In these circumstances a solution of the question might be found in establishing a confederation in the West Indies, resembling the Canadian. Cuba and Porto Rico might be constituted a confederation, with a local independent right of government, and a Governor General appointed by Spain. The powers are asked to join the United States in proposing such a confederation, and to aid Cuba to establish it. The abolition of slavery would, however, be a necessary condition, and such a pressure must be brought to bear as would make the insurgents cease warfare. This would be difficult but it could be accomplished. Secretary Fish is emphatic in denying that the U. S. desire the acquisition of Cuba; they only wish peace restored, slavery abolished and commerce allowed to resume its course. The powers are asked to express their opinion on the proposed means of accomplishing these ends."