

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Movements of Vessels Employed in the European Trade.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis...

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1873.

ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool, October 29, steamship City of Paris (British), Tibbitts, from New York; bark Duke of Wellington (British), Allen, from Darien, Ga.; also the Richard and Emily, from do.

Arrived at Gravesend, October 29, steamship Hakon Adelstein (Norwegian), Muller, from New York; ship Plymouth Rock, Putnam, from do.

Arrived at Southampton, October 29, steamships Donan (German), Neynabar, from New York (and proceeded for Bremen); Moselle (British), from Aspinwall and West Indian ports.

Arrived at Glasgow, October 29, steamship Pennsylvania (British), Braes, from New York. Arrived at Queenstown, October 28, brig Campidoglio (Italian), Fevola, from New York; 29th, steamship Parthia (British), Watson, from New York for Liverpool.

Arrived off Crookhaven, October 29, steamship Italy (British), Thompson, from New York for Liverpool.

Arrived at Limerick, October 29, brig San Gaetano (Italian), Mazella, from New York.

ARRIVED. Sailed from Liverpool, October 28, steamship Calabria (British), McMickan, for New York. Sailed from Plymouth, October 28, bark Brage (Norwegian), Jorgensen, for New York.

ENGLAND.

Discount and Money on 'Change and at the Bank—Specie for New York—The Metropolis Enveloped in Fog.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1873.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is (2 1/4 P. M.) 7 per cent, which is the same as the Bank of England rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is (2 1/4 P. M.) 7 per cent.

SPECIE SHIPPED FOR NEW YORK. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New York yesterday by the steamship Calabria.

FOG, ACCIDENTS AND INTERRUPTION OF TRADE. A fog, more dense than that of yesterday, hangs over London to-day. There have been numerous accidents in the streets, and at this hour (12:30 P. M.) locomotion is almost suspended.

Americans Homebound. LONDON, Oct. 29, 1873. United States Senators Dorsey and Hitchcock and General Wright were passengers by the steamship Spain, from Liverpool for New York, to-day.

SPAIN.

Carlist Assault on the British Naval Flag. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Oct. 29, 1873. It is reported that the Carlists have fired on a British war vessel, killing one of the crew.

THE POPE AND KAISER WILLIAM.

A Second Letter from the Vatican to Berlin. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, Oct. 29, 1873. Despatches have been received in this city confirming the report of the existence of a second letter from His Holiness the Pope to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

GERMANY.

Prussian Government Investments in the United States Funded Loan. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Oct. 29, 1873. The total amount invested by the German government in the United States funded loan is \$15,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 was negotiated during the present month.

AUSTRIA.

Bourse Panic in the Capital. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Oct. 29, 1873. There is another panic on the Bourse in this city. The Austrian government is endeavoring to effect a settlement of the financial difficulties.

SAXONY.

Throne Succession of the King's Son. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. DRESDEN, Oct. 29, 1873. The Duke of Saxony, eldest son of the late King John, assumed the succession to the throne of Saxony to-day.

His Majesty has issued a proclamation, in which he promises to uphold the constitution, and announces that the present Ministry will remain in office.

(Prince Frederic Auguste Albert, Duke of Saxony and now King in succession to his father, was born on the 23d of April, 1828. He married, on the 15th of June, 1853, the Princess Caroline, daughter of Gustavus, Prince of Wassa.—Ed. Herald.)

BIG GUNS FOR PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29, 1873. The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in Cincinnati and forwarded to the office of the Centennial Commission:

I received a letter yesterday from Colonel K., dated Vienna, October 10, in which he says: "Please tell your friend, Hon. Mr. Goshorn, that the magnificent show of breech-loading artillery, which he saw at Vienna from Krupp's famous works, are to be sent to the Centennial."

FRANCE.

An Anti-Monarchist General Relieved of His Command—A Metropolitan Opera House Burned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Oct. 29, 1873.

General Bellenave wrote a letter to M. du Barail, Minister of War, informing him that if the monarchy was restored he (Bellenave) would resign his commission in the army.

Immediately upon the receipt of the communication by M. du Barail, he issued an order placing the General on the retired list.

A METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED. The old Opera House in the Rue de Feytaud has been destroyed by fire.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The Court Martial Trial—Difficulties of French Communication During the War—A Witness Ceasured.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Oct. 29, 1873.

In the Bazine trial to-day M. Flahaut, a messenger, testified that, under fear of capture by the enemy, he swallowed a despatch which he was carrying from Thionville to Metz.

The despatch was recovered and delivered to the officers at the headquarters in Metz, on August 29, but was by them thrown into the fire unread.

Lieutenant Nogues swore that he fruitlessly attempted to deliver to Bazine a despatch entrusted to him on the 23d of August by the Empress.

He admitted, after much prevarication, that he was also the bearer of a despatch to General Bourbaki.

The President of the Court severely censured this witness for attempting to conceal the facts.

THE SPANISH ANTILLES.

Ministerial Mission to the Colonies—The Captain Generalship of Cuba—Labor and Wages.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Oct. 29, 1873.

A telegram was received from Madrid to-night announcing that the Minister of the Colonies will start from Cadix on the 1st of November for Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE EXECUTIVE OF CUBA. Ex-Captain General Pietlan will leave for Spain to-morrow.

LABOR AND WAGES. The shoemakers of this city are on a strike. They demand their wages in gold or its equivalent.

HAVANA EXCHANGE. Exchange quiet and firm.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mme. Ristori's impersonations in London continue to meet with little popular favor.

Byron has written a new play called "Sour Grapes." It is said to be as bad as its name.

Miss Neilson, the actress, who is now playing in Chicago, goes to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington before returning to this city.

Mr. John S. Clarke is making a great deal of fun at the Haymarket by the aid of a pair of very tightly fitting garments. This is regarded among London playgoers as the latest improvement in dramatic art.

An actor appeared on the stage at Wheeling the other night as Lord Rochester, in "Jane Eyre," and showed the nobility of his character by being drunk as a lord. His discharge from the company was announced to the audience.

A. H. Davenport, the actor, was buried at New Orleans on Friday. His remains were placed in a handsome metallic burial case, covered with bouquets of chrysanthemums, and a wreath of the same flowers inscribed in its centre, "My Dolly."

"Lucia" was repeated last evening at the Academy, with Mme. Nilsson in the title role. The fame of the Swedish nightingale is indissolubly connected with her matchless impersonation of the hapless Bride of Lammermoor, and in no other role does she produce a more profound impression.

The mad scene, as interpreted by her, is an idyl of lyric and dramatic passion. Her next essay this season will be in Plotow's "Marta," an opera set down for Friday evening. "Ernani" will be presented for the last time on Monday, and "Les Huguenots" for the first time on Wednesday of next week.

THE EXILED.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Oct. 29, 1873. The Modoc captives passed through this place yesterday en route to Fort McPherson, where they will be quartered instead of at Fort D. A. Russell. Hundreds of citizens were at the depot to see them. The weather is fine.

OKLAHA, Neb., Oct. 29, 1873. A despatch from North Platte, Neb., says the Modoc Indians arrived there this morning in charge of a detachment of troops and closely guarded. They had not yet been allowed out of the cars. The officers say they preserved a dogged silence during the entire trip. It is the intention to place them in a stockade on the island in Platte River, near McPherson.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29, 1873. The interest in the debate in Parliament continues undiminished, and the galleries of the House are crowded with spectators each day from the opening until the adjournment. Yesterday Sir Francis Hincks, James McDonald, or Pieston, and Mr. Baker spoke on the ministerial side, and Mr. Glass, of London, and James Young for the opposition. To-day the debate was resumed by the Hon. E. B. Wood.

THE NEW NORMAL COLLEGE.

The new Normal School building on Fourth Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, was formally dedicated yesterday without any particular ceremony, unless speechmaking be considered such. President Neilson, Mayor Havemeyer and all the members of the Board of Education were present. Addresses were made by the Mayor, President Neilson and President Hunter. The exercises closed with the doxology.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL CHIPMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1873. General Chipman, representative in Congress from this district, who has been ill for some days, is very low to-night, his condition being such as to cause most painful anxiety.

THE NEW JERSEY CITY POST OFFICE.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has appointed the following commissioners to appraise property offered for a site for the new Post Office in Jersey City—David Smith, Dr. J. M. Corneison, Stephen D. Harrison, Benjamin G. Clark and Andrew Clark. The commission were borne to Jersey City by A. K. Brown, the democratic nominee of the assembly in the Sixth district. The property considered most eligible is that of Hosea F. Clark, fronting on Van Vorst square, between Montgomery and Fort streets. The appropriation fund is limited to \$100,000, and Mr. Clark is willing to sell his plot for that amount.

Federal Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments:—Lucien A. Wait, Consul of the United States at Piræus, Greece; Constantine Maguire, Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis district, vice Ford, deceased; David S. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky., instead of O. O. Goodloe, as heretofore reported.

Important to Druggists.

In response to an inquiry the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a letter, says written or printed directions, furnished to a purchaser of laudanum, paregoric or other similar drug or medicine, upon a physician's prescription or upon personal application of the individual, purchasing for use and not for sale, would not render such drug liable to stamp tax by reason of the style of putting it up.

COUNTERFEIT WESTERN UNION CURRENCY BONDS.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, gives notice to the holders of the coupon currency bonds of the company that, in consequence of rumors that counterfeiters of said bonds are in circulation, it is deemed advisable for the protection of the public, as well as of the company, to require the presentation of the bonds with the coupons due November 1. Payment of the coupons will be made at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

WASHINGTON.

Object of the Government in Paying Silver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1873. As there appears to be some misapprehension on the part of the public in relation to the purpose of the government in paying out silver coin the following explanation has been furnished by the Director of the Mint:

In this and other countries where gold is the sole standard or measure of value, silver coins are overvalued, for the purpose of rendering them inconvertible. They are manufactured and issued on government account, the law, however, requiring, directly or indirectly, a limit on the issue, to prevent redundancy.

If issued, in times of specie stringency, beyond the requirements of the public for change, such coins will not maintain their purchasing power with the standard coin. Owing to various causes in this and other countries, there has declined in value to a point at which the government can purchase it with gold, manufacture it into small coin, sufficient for its purposes, at 112 1/2 cents per standard ounce, and will manufacture it into coin at the rate of 125 cents per ounce.

The operation is believed to be a benefit to the country for the Treasury, and also more advantageous to the public, in the present condition of the money market, than the sale of gold for legal tender notes, and is not a scheme of a kind of twice coinage, or of any other kind of inflation of the currency.

A dollar in United States currency will purchase a little more gold in the market than a dollar of small silver coin. The dollars will, therefore, soon be worth 100 cents, and, unless there be a rise in both the prices of gold and silver, the small coins must circulate at a premium.

The government has in the possession of the Assistant Treasurer, about \$500,000 in silver coin, and at the same time has in the Treasury about \$2,000,000 of about \$2.000,000. This stock is ample for the present. This mode of paying out silver coin will be continued until circumstances shall dictate a contrary course as proper. The government will not undertake to control the disposition of the coin after it has been issued, but will leave it to the property of the holders, who may do what they please with it. This course was not decided upon until it had been fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

President Grant Accepts an Invitation.

The President has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York, to lay the cornerstone of the great fireproof edifice now in process of erection by the Department of Parks, for the permanent occupation of the Museum. The new building is situated between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone will take place early next spring.

The Irrepressible Conflict in Texas.

Attorney General Williams to-day received a report from United States Marshal Ochitree, of the Eastern District of Texas, giving a detailed account of a serious hostile feeling between a party of desperadoes, led by one Jim Roan, and a colored party on the line of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, resulting in the atrocious murder of two well known and peaceable colored men, brothers, named Wright, who were going from the plantation upon which they were employed to Eagle Lake, on horseback, carrying a sack of pecans, which they had proposed to sell. They were met by members of the Roan party, ordered from their horses, tied together and shot dead. Friends of the desperadoes say that the difficulties began by Roan, the leader of the desperadoes, who had been depized by a constable to arrest a colored man, and upon his resistance struck him over the head and severely wounded him. Roan was arrested and tried, but acquitted, and it is alleged that on the following night his house was burned by unknown parties, but neither he nor his family were there.

This seems to have been the origin of the organization of desperadoes against the colored people, culminating in the murder of the Wrights, which creates much excitement among the citizens.

There is danger of further difficulties between the Roan gang and the negroes, which may result in further bloodshed at any moment, as Roan and his associates, as well as many of the colored people in that neighborhood, go heavily armed.

Attorney General Williams, whose attention has been called to a letter published in the St. Louis papers, dated May, 1873, purporting to have been written to him by J. A. Williams, in reference to the Wright case, and speaking of an arrangement to select a jury favorable to the government, &c., says that the entire letter is a forgery, as he is informed by Mr. Williamson, and that no such letter was ever received by him or was ever on the files of his department. Wright, it will be remembered, has had charges preferred against him in connection with certain Indian frauds.

General Van Buren at the White House.

General Van Buren, ex-Chief Commissioner of the United States to the Vienna Exposition, had an interview with President Grant to-day, having had one with Secretary Fish previously. The General's object was to disabuse their minds of the impression that he had spoken of them disrespectfully in the recently published report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he was condemned, as he alleges, unjustly. He stated to friends in private conversation that he was determined to vindicate his character from all aspersions.

A Man Who Wants to Run the Government.

The policeman on duty at the President's house to-day took into custody a crazy German, who was loitering about the premises. When questioned he stated he had been appointed to take charge of the United States government and had walked all the way from Massachusetts. He demanded to see the President forthwith. He was conducted to police headquarters, and among a vast quantity of papers and rubbish on his person was a hand stamp, which makes the impression in circular form of the legend, "U. S. Government," and across the centre "President." It is likely the unfortunate man will commence his supervision of national affairs at the government insane asylum.

A Flock of Crows at the Indian Office.

The delegation of Crow Indian chiefs, who have been here for several days, had a final pow-wow this afternoon with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, after considerable talk and objection, acceded to his proposition for settling their grievances. They wanted their reservation in Montana enlarged, and Commissioner Smith promised to recommend to Congress the extension of its boundaries. They demanded to be paid on account of the money due them \$100 each while here, but they finally agreed to be content with \$50 each in silver. They particularly insisted that their former agent should be reinstated, but this demand was positively refused. They mentioned, as one of the reasons for preferring their former agent, that he used to give them flour by the bag, whereas the present agent deals it out with a shovel.

Frozen to Death on the Prairie.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 29, 1873. Advice from Kilder, forty miles east of St. J., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, state that two strange men were found frozen to death on the prairie near that town on Monday night. They had been in Kilder during the afternoon, and appeared to be intoxicated.

A Storm on the Lakes.

Shipping Reported in Danger on Lakes Michigan and Champlain. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29, 1873. Reports of the storm on Lake Michigan give no disasters of a serious nature. The schooner Monitor No. 2, laden with corn, from Chicago, encountered a storm near Manitowish and came near foundering. She reports being in company with a three-masted schooner from Chicago, which was reported to have been lost. The schooner was fortunately rescued by the Monitor.

Snow in Oswego.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1873. There were snow squalls here this morning, the first this season.

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YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis Recovering Rapidly—Thanks from the Mayor—The Disease Spreading in Texas.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29, 1873. The mortality report shows the deaths from fever to have been 31; from other causes, 27; total deaths, 58. No new cases have been reported. There was a heavy frost last night, and ice formed in the gutters. At this hour every indication is favorable.

The following is from Mayor Johnson:—The telegrams and money received to-day from Northern cities show, as many receipts of substantial aid previously have shown, that in the blessed spirit of charity there are no lines of distinction or separation in our whole land. As fellow-citizens of the great country, having interests in common, we are one people, and in sympathy, as politically, we are truly united. JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Heavy Death Rate at Bainbridge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 29, 1873. A special despatch from Bainbridge says:—The situation cannot be reported more favorable. All the cases heretofore reported dangerous will prove fatal. Five new cases are reported. Ex-Senator Bruton, a very prominent citizen, died to-day of yellow fever. If the death rate increases there will be some difficulty in burying the dead.

The Fever in Texas.

MARSHALL, Oct. 29, 1873. There was a heavy frost last night and ice half an inch thick this morning. There will be another frost to-night. There are no new cases or deaths reported. The sick are all doing well.

Interments in Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 29, 1873. There were three interments to-day from yellow fever.

Brighter Prospects at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 29, 1873. There was only one death in the past forty-eight hours. It was an old case of yellow fever. No new cases have been reported. Ice and frost formed this morning.

Mobile Almost Free.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 29, 1873. The Mobile Board of Health deem it prudent for all absentees to return, and recommend that all quarantine restriction affecting Mobile be removed.

Contributions from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, 1873. Contributions for the Memphis sufferers continue. Some \$3,500 and a considerable quantity of provisions and other articles have been collected thus far.

Aid from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 29, 1873. Ice formed here last night. The Masons of Augusta have sent \$400 to Memphis and Shreveport. A bale of cotton which sold for \$500 for the Memphis sufferers has been redonated and shipped to Baltimore, where it will again be sold for the same object.

The Montgomery Bale of Cotton Realized Handsomely.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29, 1873. The bale of cotton sent here from Montgomery, Ala., for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, was raffled for to-day for \$525. The proceeds have been sent to the Howard Association.

A Church Concert in Aid of the Sufferers.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29, 1873. An amateur concert, given last evening at the Opera House, by a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with our churches here, for the benefit of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers, was largely attended, and netted a handsome sum for the object intended.

Aid for Memphis Sufferers.

Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of Masons, reports the receipt of \$100 yesterday in aid of the Memphis and Shreveport yellow fever sufferers. He likewise invites contributions from the Masonic fraternity at his office, 349 Broadway, which will be transmitted by telegraph free of charge.

RECEIVED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

From Kemp, Day & Co. \$25

Brooklyn Aid for Memphis.

The police of the city of Brooklyn are contributing to the relief of the fever-stricken and suffering officers of the Memphis Police Department, in compliance with the appeal of Chief P. R. Athy, of the latter city, for assistance.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer has moved since Tuesday night southwestward to the South Atlantic coast, where it is now centered. The pressure has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest, with cloudy weather and southerly winds. Clear weather and light winds, mostly from the north, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States. Cloudy weather, with southeasterly winds, is reported from the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley, but clear weather for the New England coast.

Probabilities.

Thursday, over the Gulf States, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness. For the Ohio Valley southwest to northwest winds and cloudy, followed by clearing weather. For the lower lakes southeasterly winds. For New England rising barometer and generally clear weather, with northwesterly winds.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 4 columns: Time, 1872, 1873, 1872, 1873. Rows include 3 A. M., 6 P. M., 9 P. M., Average temperature yesterday, Average temperature for corresponding day of last year, and Date last year.

SNOW.

Heavy Fall of Snow in Various Parts of Canada.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 29, 1873. Snow fell to the depth of six inches last night, and this morning it is still snowing.

A severe snow storm is prevailing here.

The snow is three inches deep, and it is blowing a gale from the northwest. The weather is cold. Several steamers and vessels in the harbor are storm-bound.

Denver, Oct. 29, 1873.

About seven inches of snow fell here last night. Snow varying in depth from one to six inches fell in various other parts of the province.

A. & W. SPRAGUE.

Relief Promised by Merchants and Bankers.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Providence Yesterday.

THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.</