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ily Evening Bulletin.

SDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner's Investigation into the Cause of Death of Robert Evans.

inquest was held last night by Coroner Letter-
t his office, in the case of Robert F. Evans, who
shot on the 28th instant, in front of the "Ton-
" saloon, on Bush street, by Isaac E. Brokaw.

ac E. Brokaw was first asked by the Coroner if
ad any statement to make. Brokaw replied that
e had had no opportunity to have a talk with his
yer, he declined to make any statement at all.

aptain William Y. Douglas, sworn—I am Captain of
Police. On last Monday afternoon, between three
d four o'clock, I saw Brokaw on Kearny street in
custody of Officer Giles and Special Officer Sey-
d. I accompanied them into the prison. On my
y down, I asked Brokaw what the difficulty
s. He replied that he did not know. When
e got him in the prison, we searched him
r weapons. I found an Adams' self-cocking pistol
his person, with one chamber discharged—five
arges remaining in it. I left the city prison and pro-
ded to where Mr. Evans was; I saw Evans; he was
ot in the thigh—the left thigh. The ball passed
rough the left into the right thigh, and was cut out
y Dr. Mouser, on the outside of the right thigh, just
nder the skin. I remained there until Dr. Mouser
d through dressing the wound. I then returned to
he city prison, and put a charge of assault with a
eadly weapon with intent to commit murder, against
Brokaw, on the prison register. This was between
our and five o'clock in the evening. About ten
minutes past six o'clock word came to the office that
Evans was dead. I started out immediately to his
residence, and found that he was dead; I know nothing
about the shooting; I know nothing about the
affray personally.

William W. Gift, sworn—I reside in Contra Costa
County, near Martinez. I was accidentally sitting in
the stable-door of Mr. Bingham at 3.30 in the
afternoon. I heard the crack of a pistol which was a
tremendous loud one. I turned my head half round.
I was sitting within twenty feet of the shot, and as
the smoke blew off, I saw this man Mr. Brokaw,
charged with the shooting, standing within eight or
ten feet of the man killed. I saw Evans fall. I saw
Brokaw within that distance of Evans with a revolver
in his hand. I looked as the smoke blew off and saw
Brokaw return the pistol either to a belt, or his pocket
behind; he then started up the street, he then got lost
in the crowd. I did not know either of the men. I
did not know the cause of the quarrel either until
afterwards.

Mathew J. Redding, sworn—I reside at 103 Welsh
street. I have known Bob for a long time. I have
known Brokaw but a very short time. I was standing
in front of the "Tontine," on the 28th, about half-
past three o'clock, when Ike Brokaw came along with
a friend of his. We shook hands together, and he in-
vited me and his friend to go in and take a drink. We
came out and talked about one minute. I asked him
if he was going back to Sacramento to-day, he said,
yes. I took my watch out and said he'd soon have to
go, as it was getting after three. He said yes, he
would go and get ready for going. I shook hands
again with him, and he started down towards Mont-
gomery street, as if he was going. I remained there
talking to a friend of mine. When about ten minutes
had elapsed, I saw him coming back. I saw him
standing down below Leary's billiard saloon. My
back was turned towards the "Tontine," saloon. I
can't tell what attracted my attention. I was con-
fused when I saw Bob in the position he was, but I
turned round very quick. I saw Ike strike him with
his left hand about the head somewhere, when Bob
kind of gave way to it. Bob said, "Ike, don't kill me."
Ike said, "you s——b——, I will kill you." When
I saw him try to draw his pistol I stepped aside so as
to get out of the line of the fire. I then rushed to get
to him. The shot had not been fired yet. I reckon
the shot went off when I got within about eight feet
of the man. He was then walking towards Bob with
the pistol yet in his hand. Bob was then going towards
at this time, and Brokaw was going towards the
stairs. He then got in front of the stairway with the
pistol hanging down in his hand, when I caught him
by both arms around the shoulders. I said, "Good
damn it, Ike, you've killed Bob." I did it to make
him give up easily. I then told him to put up his six-
shooter; he did it immediately. I then told him,
"Ike, let us walk into the saloon." I saw the crowd
was gathering. He came into the saloon with me. I
don't think he wanted to kill Bob by the way he held
the pistol. I think he wanted to shoot him in the leg
or down low. He did not take aim as if he wanted to
kill. I do not know of their ever having a word or
any ill-feeling between them. I told Brokaw in the
Station-house that if he had told me about his trouble
with Bob I could have saved a great deal of this trou-
ble. He said he was sorry he didn't. He said he was
sorry that he shot Bob.

R. Howard Coil, sworn.—I reside in this city. I have
known Brokaw a short time; since the 1st of Septem-
ber; a casual acquaintance. I have no knowledge of
the commencement of the disturbance. I visited him
in the prison between 5 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon
of the shooting. I asked him how the trouble hap-
pened. He told me that he went to see Evans about
some private family matters; he did not tell me what
they were. I understood it to be in relation to Brok-
aw's wife. He told me he met Evans, and that he
had heard there was an intimacy between Evans and
his wife, and he told him that it must be stopped
immediately, that he must not visit her any
more. Mr. Evans thanked him for warning
him, and said he would do as Brokaw wished.
That it was then settled, as he supposed. They
went into the saloon and drank together; while coming
out of the saloon Mr. Evans turned to him and
said "he would visit who he pleased, and do what he
pleased." Mr. Brokaw replied, "you are a liar; you
shall not!" and immediately struck him with his left
hand. He said Evans jumped back and made a mo-
tion as if to draw a weapon; he then drew his six-
shooter—intending to hand him over the head; he said
it went off accidentally. He said it was an accident.
I said "did you intend to shot him?" he replied, "no; if I
had, I should have shot him higher up." That was all
the conversation I had with him. This was before he
knew that Evans was dead. He expected to get out
on bail.

The inquest was then adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—General Sherman's annual report has been completed. The following is an extract showing the strength of the army:

First cavalry	1,023	Seventh infantry	231
Second cavalry	921	Eighth infantry	558
Third cavalry	956	Ninth infantry	567
Fourth cavalry	854	Tenth infantry	621
Fifth cavalry	1,123	Eleventh infantry	651
Sixth cavalry	734	Twelfth infantry	831
Seventh cavalry	1,094	Thirteenth infantry	554
Eighth cavalry	1,171	Fourteenth infantry	657
Ninth cavalry	962	Fifteenth infantry	845
Tenth cavalry	1,023	Sixteenth infantry	625
First artillery	780	Seventeenth infantry	823
Second artillery	944	Eighteenth infantry	472
Third artillery	893	Nineteenth infantry	548
Fourth artillery	931	Twentieth infantry	831
Fifth artillery	867	Twenty-first infantry	483
First infantry	604	Twenty-second infy.	773
Second infantry	718	Twenty-third inf'ry	645
Third infantry	740	Twenty-fourth infy.	431
Fourth infantry	600	Twenty-fifth infantry	482
Fifth infantry	812	Engineer battalion	560
Sixth infantry	664		

Permanent and recruiting parties and recruits not available for assignment, 1,010; general service on duty in bureaus or departments, 376; ordnance department, 706; West Point detachment, 261; signal corps, 82; hospital stewards, 333; ordnance sergeant, 121; available recruits at depot, 743; recruits sent from Fort Leavenworth to battalions of artillery, September 30th and October 7th, 1870, 95; total officers and enlisted men in the army, 34,870. The General states, that in compliance with the law of Congress, the number of commissioned officers must be reduced from 2,488 to 2,277 by the 1st of January next. The enlisted men must also be reduced to 30,000 by the 1st of July next. He congratulates those in the service, and is much pleased with the efficiency and discipline, and states that although they are scattered all over the United States no trouble is created, and that they perform their duties in a soldier-like manner.

PACIFIC SLOPE BREVITIES.

—The Postoffice accommodations of Vallejo are insufficient.

—The Trinity *Journal* nominates W. H. Seward for President, and O. P. Morton for Vice-President.

—Lake county is deficient in roads.

—The boy Samuels, injured at Marysville by a railroad train, is dead.

—Counterfeit greenbacks are in circulation on this Coast.

—W. B. Taylor has assumed charge of the Elko *Chronicle*, vice T. J. Butler, retired.

—The rain of November 29th was general over Central and Northern California.

—The Yolo *Democrat* has entered upon its fourth volume.

—A new Catholic Church is in process of erection at Kelsey Creek, Lake county.

Immigration Statistics.

The following table is compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics, showing the immigration into the United States during the last fifty-one years:

1820	8,385	1847	234,968
1821	9,120	1848	226,527
1822	6,911	1849	297,011
1823	6,354	1850	299,957
1824	7,912	1850 last qr.	39,970
1825	10,199	1851	379,466
1826	10,837	1852	371,603
1827	18,875	1853	368,645
1828	27,382	1854	427,833
1829	22,520	1855	200,877
1830	23,322	1856	200,436
1831	32,633	1857	251,306
1832 5 qrs	60,482	1858	123,126
1833	58,640	1859	121,282
1834	65,365	1860	153,640
1835	45,374	1861	91,920
1836	76,242	1862	91,057
1837	79,340	1863	176,282
1838	38,914	1864	193,418
1839	68,062	1865	248,120
1840	84,066	1866	318,554
1841	80,289	1867	238,338
1842	104,565	1868	297,215
1843 3 qrs	52,496	1869	355,237
1844	78,615	1870 3 qrs	285,422
1845	114,371		
1846	154,416	Total	7,441,619

PROPOSED CARNIVAL AT WASHINGTON.—It is proposed that when the wooden pavement has been fully laid on Pennsylvania Avenue to celebrate the event by a carnival, similar to the festivities of that kind which take place in Rome the week before Lent. The idea has been suggested by several of the local newspapers, and seems to take well. It is proposed to raise funds to pay the expenses of the affair, and then give the avenue up to a day and night of revelry and merriment, after dark and the street to be illuminated from end to end. Some of the newspapers urge the appointment of committees by the City Council and Board of Trade to take hold of the matter; to invite the "Coterie Carnival" Society of Philadelphia and New Orleans to help make the fun for the occasion.

Evening Bulletin.

VOL. XXXI. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1870. NO. 47.

General Bourbaki.

When General Bourbaki (who is certainly *le brave des braves* of the war) went through here on his way to Tours the other day, I was fortunate to have a glimpse of him. A former comrade of his, "*ancien militaire*," of this place, who has become too enfeebled by the asthma to do anything but wheeze out malediction on the Prussians, had private information of his coming through a friend of his "on the line." M. L'Ancien Militaire is a great ally of mine; he asked me if I would walk with him down to the station to have a sight of the hero. Of course I was only too glad to behold this man who follows a mysterious messenger through the Prussian besiegers from the *midst* of Metz, and who, in the course of one fortnight, is Bazaine's Lieutenant, the Empress' *confidante*, and the commander of the troops in the North. I was, therefore, ready for my *ancien militaire* in a moment, and we walked down to the station as quickly as my companion's shortness of breath and the road's length allowed.

We had not been long at the station when the train came in, and my companion almost immediately exclaimed, "There he is!" and with an agility he had never shown me before, rushed forward to the carriage window, calling out, "Ah, M. le General, I have found you, you see."

There was the famous man—a grim-visaged fellow, rather—with bright, deep-set eyes and a face that looked old for his years (he is fifty four, I believe). He glanced at my ancient one, as not recognizing the little, eager, panting creature who stood saluting him on the platform.

"You have not forgotten me, I trust, mon General? Have you not another cigar to give me to hold?"

At this Bourbaki smiled suddenly and exclaimed, "Why, it is my old comrade Jules Cesar! No, my friend, I must keep all the cigars I can get, now, lest one should make me *fumer sans pipe*." There was hardly time for a word more; but they shook hands and Bourbaki was whirled on.

His soldiers made the song of "*Le Joli Turco*" about him, you know; but his appearance scarcely justifies that name.

L'Ancien Militaire was much excited at the glimpse of his great friend, and I had some difficulty in getting him to leave off gesticulating on the platform, and exclaiming that there was the "Sabre de la France," and to come away like a rational being. (Of course he is not exactly a rational being; few French militaires are, you know.)

As we walked home I asked him what he meant by asking the General if he had a cigar to leave him? It appeared that this was a reminiscence of the days when they were young together. They had been *camarades au college*, where Bourbaki had been "*assez mauvais sujet*," but as bold as a lion. One day there was a great fire in the neighborhood, and Jules Cesar and Bourbaki were standing in a great crowd, watching the *proceedings* in idle curiosity. There were three houses on fire, but one was almost in a blaze at time, and they thought all the inhabitants had been got out, when suddenly a woman appeared at a window on the second floor, shrieking for help. One or two of the firemen attempted to mount to her assistance, but were driven back by the violence of the fire.

Bourbaki took a cigar he had just begun to smoke from between his lips, and saying quite quietly to Jules, "Hold this a minute," sprang in one moment to the rescue. How he got in and out of the house safely no spectator could tell, for he appeared to plunge into a perfect bath of flame; but in three seconds he had sprung down with the woman in his arms. She was badly burned, but though his clothes and hair were scorched, he appeared perfectly unhurt. Jules rushed to meet him on his return, sufficiently transported to drop the cigar. "Oh, my friend," he cried, embracing him, "have you really returned alive?"

"Why not," replied Bourbaki, "*Mais, que diable as tu fais de mon cigar?*"

Bourbaki's affection for his cigars appears quite characteristic of him. One paper describes him in the *Crimean war going to an assault "en vrai gentleman*, cigar a la bouche et le stick a la main."

Smoking and joking, he has fought his way through many skirmishes, and often enough been wounded, for his place is always "where the dead are lying thickest." My "ancien militaire" was like the Ancient Mariner in the length of his tales about him.—*Rouen Correspondence N. Y. Herald, October 19th.*

The English Navy.

Recent returns describe the English fleet as consisting of 463 steamers afloat and 34 building, and 29 sailing vessels afloat; total, 466 vessels. This does not include the *Cerberus*, built for the colony of Victoria, which Great Britain has recently, in anticipation of trouble, discovered as not "safe." It will therefore be retained for home service.

The ironclad fleet consisted, according to the return quoted, at 31 ships and 4 floating batteries. There were 6 building at the time that that return was issued. Of these, the *Audacious* was 14 guns, 3,774 tons and 800 horse-power; the *Invincible*, a twin-ship of the *Audacious*; the *Hercules* of 12 guns, 5,229 tons, and 1,200 horse-power; the *Repulse*, of 12 guns, 3,734 tons and 800 horse-power; the *Monarch*, of 6 guns, 5,109 tons, and 1,100 horse-power; the *Captain*, of 6 guns, 4,272 tons, and 900 horse-power. The *Monarch*, it will be remembered, brought the remains of Mr. Peabody to Portland, and the *Captain* was the ill-fated ship commanded by Captain Burgoyne, which recently sunk off Cape Finisterre.

Not to speak of these recent additions, England had in 1868 a fleet of 35 armor-plated vessels completed and fit for sea. Of these 18 are ships of the line divided into three classes. In the first are the *Warrior, Black Prince, the Achilles*, and *Bellerophon*. These are all iron-built and of great speed, but of so great draught that they could not be docked outside of England. As improvements upon them the *Minotaur, Northumberland* and *Agincourt* were designed. The *Minotaurs*, as they are generally called, are built on the same principle, with the swan-breasted beak projecting under the water. The stem of this portion, which would have to resist the first blow of the shock, is a gigantic iron ram. It is also hung on springs, so that if it should be so bent or broken off accidentally, the vessel is of iron, even to the spar-deck, though the plating here, which is of about ¾ of an inch thick, is covered with wood. In the second class of vessels, drawing less water but possessing less speed are the *Royal Oak*, the *Prince Consort*, the *Ocean*, the *Caballonia*, the *Royal Alfred*, the *Lord Clyde*, and the *Lord Warden*. The first three of these are line-of-battle ships converted; the last two are new ships, built with wooden frames. In the third class are the *Hector, Valiant, Defiance* and *Resistance*, four of the earliest British iron-clads, and the *Zealous*. These are lighter and slower than the second class. Then follow a class of smaller ironclads, corvettes or gunboats, including the *Research*, the *Enterprise*, the *Research*, the *Pallas*, the *Viper*, the *Vixen*, and the *Water Witch*. These are succeeded by a class consisting of vessels distinctly characterized by the Admiralty as valuable for "coast defence" only. In this category are placed the *Royal Sovereign*, and also the steam rams the *Scorpion* and the *Wivern*, built for the Confederate States and purchased by the British navy.

MEN AND WOMEN IN THE IOWA UNIVERSITY.—"We have absolutely no rules of conduct—no college Bible," said a professor. "We tell the students when they come that they are expected to behave like gentlemen and ladies, and it is only in rare cases that we have the slightest trouble with them afterwards." This same professor said that when he received his appointment and came to the University, the associations of his old college life came over him so strongly that he felt much more inclination towards mischief-making and boyishness at the outset, than any of the students under his charge ever manifested. Of course the same influences which so favorably affect the conduct of students operate to make them less elegant and nobby in dress than their brethren of older colleges. But the most startling feature of the University to a stranger is the mingling of the two sexes in all the classes, as in any of our Eastern grammar and high schools. By law all departments of the University are open to women. None have ever presented themselves for admission to the law school; but there are three in the new medical class, and a very large number in the other departments. I asked how this taking girls from their homes and bringing them together in an institution with so many young men affected the sexes. Students, professors and townspeople, even those previously prejudiced against the idea, agreed that no evil results and many good ones had followed. One exception was made by a gentleman long connected with the University, who said that he thought he noticed a certain forwardness and brazenness of manner among the young ladies which they would hardly have acquired at home. As to immorality, there had been only one or two cases, which had never become public, and were even now only known to a few of the faculty. A student with whom I conversed was very emphatic in the opinion that the union of the sexes in recitation softened the manner and improved the morals of the young men.—*Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—Notwithstanding that a million of soldiers belonging to the French and Prussian armies have been trampling down and laying waste the magnificent vineyards in the great champagne district around Rheims, Epernay, etc., the price of the wine has not been affected in the least in this country. So extensive and destructive have been the military operations in the department of which Rheims is the most important city, that the vintage this year is almost a total loss, and the wine-factors have to a great extent laid their stocks of wine destroyed. Any one would suppose this would produce a panic among dealer and consumer of the effervescing wines, but such is not the case. The truth is, in the manufacture of the beverages now sold as wine, the juice of the grape is of no account. A large large part of the which is sold in this country is made from cheaper and more gross materials, and we suppose if the vintage should utterly fail abroad for twenty consecutive years, the supply of wine would not in the least diminish. Some time ago, when the terrible *oidium* destroyed the vine in Madeira for several years, and not a cask of wine was made upon the island, the supply of genuine Madeira was never greater or the price cheaper. Wine drinkers may take encouragement from these facts.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—Miss Charlotte Cushman arrived in New York last Thursday on the *Scotia*, and the *Globe* of this city learns that she has come to the United States with the intention of making it her future residence, and spending the rest of her days in her native land. Sometime ago she broke up her magnificent establishment at No. 38 Via Gregariania, Rome, disposing of her house and selling her fine stud of horses. She hated to part with her horses, as she is very fond of them. Spending some time at Edinburgh, under medical treatment, she now finds herself in very good health, with the exception of the organic trouble which she has, and for which there is no cure. With the exception of looking a little thinner in the face, she has hardly changed during the past five years. She is now stopping with a relative, Mrs. Susan Cushman, of 128 East Sixteenth street, New York, where she remains for a few days, when she comes to this city to visit friends. Miss Cushman came to this country direct from the great watercure, Malvern, England. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Emma Stebbins. Miss Cushman intends to make Newport her future place of residence, but it is doubtful if she will go there until the next season opens.—*N. Y. World, Nov. 22d.*

PACIFIC COAST DISPATCHES.

[Special to the Bulletin.]

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento Matters.

SACRAMENTO, November 30th.—It has not rained since last evening, but the clouds still wear a threatening aspect, indicating that the storm is not yet over.

The schooner *Henrietta K.*, bound down the river, when off the foot of S street, about seven o'clock this morning, ran upon a pile of rocks, where she remained upwards of two hours, and requiring the services of quite a party of men to get her off, in which operation she parted two hawsers.

Joseph Proctor left this morning for Marysville with the Metropolitan company. He will play for several nights in that city, and after that will visit Virginia city.

Hon. E. F. Buckingham, Republican Assemblyman elect, from Storey county, Nevada, passed through it is city to-day *en route* for San Francisco. The same train brought Alfred Barstow, United States Mail Agent. Hon. Charles Gildea, Speaker *pro tem* of the last California Assembly, whom rumor has it is laying his wires for the Lieutenant-Governorship, came down from Placerville to-day, and is at the Orleans Hotel.

Joseph C. Kramer, of Chico, Butte county, has organized a party consisting of seven men, to go to the United States of Columbia to prospect and work a placer mine in that country. They passed through this city to-day bound for the scene of their future labors.

A Vallejo Merchant's Bank.

VALLEJO, November 30th.—P. B. Lynch, whose store was burned on the 27th, had twenty-two thousand dollars in gold, buried in the ground beneath it, most of which he has now dug out and deposited in the Savings and Commercial Bank. He had $6,000 insurance on his stock.

Kannavan's Walk.

VALLEJO, November 30th.—Kannavan started to walk at half past 5 o'clock this evening, escorted to the hall with a band of music, and a committee of prominent citizens to act as referees.

Grass Valley Matters.

GRASS VALLEY, Nov. 30.—The rain falling here yesterday was three and twenty-two hundredths inches.

The Rich Hill Company struck a very rich deposit of blue cement in the west drift this morning. This gravel is three feet thick.

There was heavy snowing yesterday above and in sight of this place. Weather cloudy; wind southeast.

Stockton Statistics.

STOCKTON, November 30th.—Sixteen deaths occurred in this city during the past month; eight males and eight females; eight adults and eight children.

Fifty suits brought to recover city taxes are pending in the Police Court.

Eighteen marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk for the past month. $194 were collected by the Police Court as fines for violations of the City Ordinances during the month. 300 head of hogs were shipped to Antioch to day. There were sixteen false alarms of fire during the month to which the entire Fire Department was called out, caused principally by a lot of young scallawags.

Wheat market quoted to-day at $2@2 02½. Weather clearing up and warm.

Body Found.

BLACK DIAMOND, November 30th.—The body of an unknown man was picked up this morning by two Indian fishermen, at the mouth of Marsh Creek. The Coroner was notified and an inquest held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. There were no marks, nor was anything found on his person that could lead to his identification.

San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, November 30th.—The citizens hold a mass meeting this evening to take action in railroad matters in general.

The reduction of stage time from eight to five days and a half between this point and Tucson, has greatly increased travel.

The steamer *Senator* sailed for San Francisco this afternoon.

NEVADA.

Virginia City Items.

VIRGINIA, November 30th.—John Oester, the miner who was caught yesterday by a cave in the Mexican, Gold Hill, was rescued from his perilous situation alive, at six o'clock this morning. It was a most miraculous escape from death, he having been buried for 18 hours.

The weather to-day has been cloudy and warm. This evening it is clear and cold.

Wells, Fargo & Co. ship to-night 13 bars of bullion, valued at $13,434 67.

White Pine.

HAMILTON, November 30th.—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s ship mints from this city during the month of November agregate $154,671 85, of which $122,195 10 went East, and $22,476 75 to San Francisco.

A man named Perley was accidentally shot in the right arm yesterday on Chloride Flat, by his partner, named Canovan, who was cleaning off while he was cleaning it. Perley is now in the County Hospital.

350 Indians received their annual presents from the Indian Agent in this city yesterday.

Another Highway Robbery—Frightened to Death.

AUSTIN, November 30th.—A branch of the numerous family who have made stockjobbing things lively for Wells, Fargo & Co. throughout the Pacific States has established its head-quarters at Austin. On the evening of the 29th they stopped the Battle Mountain stage, which left here at six o'clock. Four men armed with shot guns ordered the driver to hand over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box; they then took seven bars of bullion, which were shipped by the Manhattan S. & M. Co., and valued at $8,122, which they packed on mules and started off. Finding the seven bars too much for their animals, they secreted two of them and made off with the other five. It is thought they have gone to Lone Pine or to Marysville. They are supposed to be 3 in number. The numbers of the five bars taken are 2,172, 2,173, 2,175, 2,176 and 2,179. The two bars left behind were found by Mr. Burnett of the Battle Mountain stage line, and brought back to this city.

A colored child four years of age, which had been adopted by Mrs. Strother of this city was found dead last evening in the cellar of the house by Mrs. S., where she had been confined for some trifling offense. The coroner returned a verdict of death by fright.

Weather pleasant.

Important Suit—Several Millions Involved in Railroad Litigation.

The last case before the Federal Court in Nashville, Monday, before adjournment, was one of the most important corporation cases ever presented to a court in this State,—the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company and creditors, in bankruptcy. A voluntary petition was filed by the company in bankruptcy on the 30th of May, 1868. The company was declared a bankrupt on the 11th of July, 1868. Notices were issued by the register to the creditors of them to appear before the register in bankruptcy, at Clarksville, on the 17th of August, 1868, to choose one or more assignees. On that day, E. H. East, as attorney for D. B. Cliffe, receiver, appeared before the register at Clarksville, and filed his reason of protest, in substance alleging that the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company could not take the benefit of the bankruptcy law passed the 3d of March, 1867, G. A. Henry as president of said company, and J. E. Baily, their attorney, at the same time appearing before the said register, insisted upon the petitioner's right to the bankrupt law. Said register certified the question up to the District Court of the United States to be decided by Judge Trigg. And thereupon Judge Humphreys, now for the petitioner, moved the court for leave to dismiss the petition out of the bankrupt court, and as attorney for the receiver insisted that a railroad corporation could not take the benefit of the bankruptcy law. Hon. John C. Gault, attorney for the executors of Thomas H. Calloway, deceased, and as attorney for Judson, two of the large creditors of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad, resisted both motions made by Judge Humphreys, insisting that the railroad corporation is entitled to the benefits of the bankrupt law, that their petition filed in the cause shows that the company is hopelessly insolvent; that the filing of the petition itself is an act of bankruptcy, and, having been declared a bankrupt on the 4th day of July, 1868, they cannot dismiss the petition without the assent of all the creditors, and that he, as attorney for said creditors, dissents to the dismissal of said petition. Judge Humphreys made his argument on Saturday evening, and Judge Gault on Monday. Both were elaborate and exceedingly able. After argument of counsel on both sides, the Court held the question under advisement and further determination. Millions of dollars are involved in the case, and the decision will be looked to with deep interest.—*Memphis Avalanche, Nov. 18th.*

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—On November 1st, the government emigration officials at Liverpool completed the usual monthly returns of the emigration from the Mersey. During the month of October, there sailed to the United States, under the Act, 23 ships, with 1,519 cabin and 8,391 steerage passengers, of whom 5,746 were English, 275 Scotch, 1,747 Irish, and 2,342 foreigners. To Canada there were 4 ships, with 156 cabin and 948 steerage passengers, of whom 249 were English, and 855 foreigners, there being neither Scotch or Irish. To Victoria there was one ship, with 74 cabin and 510 steerage passengers, of whom 383 were English, 76 Scotch, 104 Irish, and 21 foreigners—making a total under the Act of 29 ships, 1,749 cabin and 10,249 steerage passengers.

The vessels leaving without undergoing Government supervision were as follows: To the United States, 7, with 1,075 passengers; to Victoria, 1, with 45 passengers; to the West Indies, 2, with 50 passengers; to South America, 7, with 215 passengers; to Africa, 2, with 54 passengers; and to the East Indies, 2, with 136 passengers—making a total of 22 ships, with 1,575 passengers; or grand total both under and not under the act, of 50 ships and 13,695 passengers, which, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, shows an increase of 612. The number of foreigners leaving the Mersey still continues to be very small. In 1869, over 80,000 Englishmen and 22,000 Scotsmen left our shores to settle in America. Of the 75,000 emigrants who landed in Canada that year, only 18,000 remained in the country. Between 1847 and 1860 over 3,000,000 adult laborers from the British islands landed in North America. Their passage must have cost at least $15,000,000, or over $650,000 a year, which has been entirely provided from private sources, and in a great measure from the savings of previous emigrants.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.—One day last week, says the Trinity *Journal* of the 26th November, McCarter, of Northfork, went out hunting and killed a deer. As night was falling fast and he was ten miles from home, he hung his venison up to a tree for the night. Going back next day he found that a bear had pulled it down. Following the tracks of the animal, he came across the thief. Brain had buried the carcass, covering it with leaves, and lay close by watching it like a dog. There were no trees handy, and our hero was almost afraid to shoot as it was the biggest thing he had ever seen in the mountains. He finally blazed away and had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. bear skedaddle in an opposite direction. He followed after him some distance, but not having inflicted a serious wound, found pursuit to be useless. Mc. says his tracks were not less than fifteen inches long.

Japanese Salmon and Other Fisheries.

No country in the world is more dependent on its fisheries than Japan; when the rice crop fails, as it generally does once in seven years, the majority of the nation can only obtain a few vegetables and fish to live upon. When we come to think that 15,000,000 may thus be circumstanced by an untoward rice season, it certainly seems providential that the "Great Japanese Current" should have been directed along its shores, bearing the same relation to the Japanese islands that the gulf stream does to our own island home, only with this difference, that the Japanese Current being warmer than the Gulf Stream keeps the southern and western parts of that country in-der, and also abounds in fish, which the latter does not bring to our shores. For some reason or other this great and rapid current, running from 80 to 90 miles a day in certain places, has a peculiar attraction for fish of all kinds. Schools of porpoises of vast extent may be seen, and even the gigantic whale upon this, to them, "happy hunting ground." Mackerel swim in myriads, and also herrings, while in summer time its confines about the neighboring coasts abound with mullet, both gray and red, and any quantity of bass, which, with large quantities of sprats and whitebait, flow through the Kii and Narato passages into the inland sea, here to be caught by the inhabitants of the numerous islands, and a coast line of over four hundred miles on both sides. On the west side cod and ling abound, and also herring and salmon, in greater numbers than on the east; so that we see fish resort to these islands from all sides, and according to Japanese government returns no less than half the population are fishermen, or employed in drying and salting the same for passage into some parts of the interior. This, although upon first sight it may seem an enormous number of individuals to be interested in one occupation, when one comes to realize the fact that the population of Japan is almost entirely *litoral*, because they are perforce compelled to reside near the *fish*, is not so very wonderful after all. This is the great reason for the populous villages that line the coast, and which gave the foreigners who visited that country the impression that this very population extended into the interior. Such we now know is not the case, as from experience we find the interior of Japan to be a range of volcanic mountains, extending from its southernmost point away north, through Yesso, and the numerous islands up into Kamtchatka. The interior of Japan is but sparsely inhabited, and those Daimios or nobles who inhabit mountain ranges are notably the poorest. Here and there exists a valley, possibly from ten to twenty miles long, on their estates, but few and far between. Consequently we find that in famine time the inhabitants from the interior crowd to the coast the *ice* food, and ultimately become beggars, and fall down to their not too well-fed fellow subjects there, and a nuisance to every one. Anybody who happened to be in Japan last year when the rice crop failed, must have realized what an important part of their national economy the fish which frequent Japanese shores must play. Has it never struck any one in England what an important part they might play in the good of Kingdom in case of a pestilence destroying our corn, or a violent political and foreign convulsion, ending in a general war, and preventing our import of food, place us in a dire strait? Fish at present in England is almost beyond the reach of the poor man, and we have good authority for knowing that the fisheries, compared with what they were in former years, are declining in value and quantity. Possibly, under such circumstances, a description of Japanese fish and fisheries may not be uninteresting, and they throw some light on a subject of great moment in the United Kingdom as to the why and wherefore our fish are not so numerous as formerly.

The Japanese, when they make a present to a foreigner, invariably attach an ornamental paper, enclosing a little bit of "fish." This is indicative of their origin, having sprung from poor fishermen to be a great nation, and to remind them not to be ashamed of such a lowly profession in the days of their prosperity and power. The Japanese language and also the Chinese have been used in describing the habits and customs of the different species of fish and how to catch them. The people themselves are polite, and but too willing to grant any information they can on the subject. As a rule, the fishermen are a kindhearted, cheerful, and easily conciliated; they afford at once all they know to the inquisitive mind of the foreigner. Such a statement as this we feel called upon to make, as it is but too often the custom of ignorant individuals to insist that the Japanese never tell the truth, but "stuff Europeans" upon all subjects. Considering their boorish nature and suspicion with which a "Zumoto" at least" responds to a request for them to look at home before we cast such imputations on the Japanese. Who but remembers a cartoon in a comic periodical representing a clergyman inquiring of the farmer's boy if "he knew the way to such a place?" and that polite youth rejoined: "Nor; but of can punch three head for thee." Very good—hear that in mind.

We now introduce our friend, the Japanese salmon, which, as far as we could ascertain, is in all respects similar in shape and species to our English salmon. There are several salmon rivers in the island of Niphon; large quantities are taken off and in the river Lo-ko, near Yokohama, which river they ascend to spawn. They are of excellent flavor and color, and their flesh is much relished by foreigners in Japan, among whom the memory of the Spey is pretty generally cherished. The majority of Scotchmen in the "Far East" can easily be detected after a few minutes at a *table d'hote*, and Japanese spoken with a Scotch accent is a decided improvement, much resembling German in resonance.

The net used for catching these fish is the seine, the first fifteen or twenty fathoms of which consists of a mesh as large as four inches square, then it descends to two inches, and finally to half an inch, and is canvas long about six feet long terminates this engine of destruction. Nothing that passes the half-inch mesh can possibly get back again, unless capable of going through the eye of a needle!—*Land and Water.*

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—HOW THE ENDS WILL BE MADE TO MEET.—Before the work upon the Hoosac tunnel shaft toward the ends can be undertaken, however, certain mathematical calculations must be made, which involve the successful discharge of the most delicate and responsible professional duties which any engineer was ever called upon to perform—it being necessary to lay down a line less than 27 feet in length at the bottom of a dripping, dark shaft, 1,030 feet deep, so that both ends of the line, being projected, shall coincide with the terminal points of the tunnel, each being distant over 12,000 feet from the centre of the shaft. To increase the initial difficulty, the top of the shaft is on the summit of a rugged mountain, from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above the grade of the tunnel at its termini. It is, therefore, no slight responsibility that is incurred by the engineer who assumes the charge of this delicate operation. To facilitate the correct performance of this duty a colossal transit instrument has been constructed at the cost of the State of Massachusetts, which is the most perfect ever made. The most accurately verified lines have been laid down over the mountain, extending long distances beyond, in both directions, to the tops of neighboring mountains. By the accuracy of this instrument, and its manipulation, the line of 27—the transverse diameter of the shaft—will be permanently defined, requiring wonderful exactness, and from its extremities the "plummet" alone can reach the bottom of the shaft. These plummets must, of necessity, be heavy and beautifully polished, and will require to be suspended in oil to produce perfect rest and protection from the faintest vibration of the air. The most delicate cords consistent with strength, must be used to suspend them; and after all is done that science can suggest—being absolutely perfect as to the theory—it is easy to see how delicate and difficult will be the practical part of the operation, and what grave consequences would follow the slightest error of alignment on so small a base. It is quite possible that such an error will be inevitable, as the motion of the earth may affect the plummet to an extent sufficient to disturb the calculations; but this fact has not been demonstrated, and scientific authorities differ on the subject.

AN IMPRESSARIO IN TROUBLE.—The Boston *Daily Gazette* of November 20th, says:

On Monday evening last, just as the Nilsson concert was about to commence, Max Maretzek was arrested for a debt which he refused to pay on the ground that it was unjust. He was in a quandary as to what to do, especially as his counsel, E. F. Nutter, had not reached the hall. In his absence, however, Colonel A. G. Brewster, was consulted, and he at once took the ground that the public could not longer be kept in waiting

N. Y. World. "Charlotte Cushman." Daily Evening Bulletin, 1 Dec. 1870. Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/GT3000203540/NCNP?u=bayreuth&sid=NCNP&xid=cde4097d. Accessed 1 Sept. 2020.