THIRD EDITION

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Victories in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

How the News Affects "My Policy."

REPUBLICAN CONCRESS-MEN ELECTED-SIXTY.

DEMOCRATS CHOSEN-ONLY EIGHT

Pennsylvania - Vermont - Maine -Iowa - Ohio - Indiana.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

We have prepared the following statement, principally from the canvass of the State vote as returned by telegraph. In some of the distant counties the majorities are estimated. It appears probable, from the data here given, that General Geary's majority will be about 20,000, especially it a few more Union gains are reported. This table has been made up from the latest returns received to deie latest returns received to-day:-

-	1866	186	1861		
Gear	y. Givmer.	Lincoln.Mc	Ciettan.		
Adams	125	Y CYC	404		
Allegheny 9000		9105 815	****		
		933	****		
Beaver 930 Bedford		1111	416		
Berks	6100		6556		
Blair 800		606	****		
Bradford 8868		3858	*444		
Butler 400	500	528	899		
Cambria 500		792	****		
Cameron 100	****	98	****		
Carbon		* * * *	530		
Cantre 2500	700	2459	582		
Clar on		4300	1108		
Cleariiclu	1000		1285		
Cimton	600	****	409		
Con mbia	1200	4844	1553		
Crawford 1700 Cumberland	575	1915	750		
Dave hin 1800		1224	700		
Deiaware 1500		1519	****		
Elk	500		487		
Erie		3198	1215		
Faye.te 20	900	13	905		
Forest 20 Franklin 200		41	****		
Fulton	200	* * * * *	212		
Greene	1500		1481		
Huttinguos 800 Indiana 2280		844 2123	4 4 4 4		
Jefferson 228		2123	57		
Juniate	400	1000	316		
Lancaster 620		6022	2.53.5		
Lawrel ce 206 Lebanon 1306		2019 1001	1511		
Lebigh	1600	1001	2012		
Luzerne	2500	****	2400		
Total Action (1997)	249	iii	806		
McKean 100					
Mercer Ou		651	75		
Monroe	470.45.45.45	****	2013		
Montgomery		1071			
A OLIOUT	* 200	1114	366		
Norti ampton	3000	1.1.1.1	3218		
Nort) umberiand	. 800	****	693		
Philadelphia 580		11765	40		
Pike	900		920		
Potter 80	00	710			
Schuvikill	1800	1000	1089		
Somerset 150	30	1069 811	****		
Su hvan 2	800	012	291		
Susquehenna ib	00	1244	2.2.2.4		
Tioga 27	00	8099	****		
Union 6		598	4343		
Venango 60 Warren 90		508 1036	****		
Washington 30		372	****		
Wayne,	. 800	****	1715		
Westmoreland	1000	*4**	1327		
Wyoming	100	1111	66		
York	2800	****	2932		
588	21 85465	60350	\$8699		
8546		88699	Faces		
2000	-				

PHILADELPHIA.

Geary's maj. . 18856 Lincoln's m. . 21651

THE COUNCILS. Select Council.—The following are the members of Select Council holding over and elected on Tues

lst Ward. Thomas A. Barlow, R.
2d Ward. C. E. Kamerley, D.
3d Ward. James D. Campbell, D.
4th Ward. Henry Marcus, D.
5th Ward. James Page, D.
6th Ward. Pages Duffy, D. 6th Ward. Patrice Duffy, D. 7th Ward. John A Shermer. 7th Ward. John A Shermer. R.
8th Ward. Alexander J. Hodgdon, R.
9th Ward. Wilham S Stokley, R.
10th Ward. Joshua Spering, R.
11th Ward. Samue G King, D.
12th Ward. Charles M. Wagner, R.
13th Ward. A. M Fox, R.
14th Ward. F. A. Van Cleve, R.
15th Ward. John Kersev. R.
16th Ward. James W. Hopkins, D.
17th Ward. J. O'Neill, D.
18th Ward. William Bumm. R.
19th Ward. James Ritchie, R.
20th Ward. Joseph Manuol, R. 20th Ward Joseph Manuel, R. 21st Ward, Charies T. Jones, R. 22d Ward, William F. Smith, R. 23d Ward, E. A. Shaileross, R. 24th Ward, S. W. Cattell, R.

William I. Pollock, R. 27th Ward, R G llingham, R 18 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Republican majority, 9.

The following aer the members of Common Council, are holding over and elected on Tuesday:— Ward. COMMON GOUNCIL.

Cil. are holding over and elected on Tuesday.

Ward.

1-t. George W. Mactagus, R., Wm. Calhous, R.

2d. W. D. Martin, D.. H. Kennedy, D., J. Tyson, D.

3d. W. Thompson, D.

4th. W. H. P. Barnes, D., B. Haney, D.

5th. James F. Dillon, D., Philip Maton, D., John

Bardsley, R., I. Little, R.

8th. John C. Martin, R., A. J. Harper, R.

9th. Walter Allison, R., A. H. Mershon, R.

10th. A. H. Francuscus, R., A. W. Henszey, R.

11th. Thomas R. Gill. D.

12th. William E. Litt eton, R.

13th. William E. Litt eton, R.

13th. William Falmer, R., J. L. Shoemaker, R.

14th. Henry C. Oram, R., J. Hancock, R.

15th. W. Conrow, R., T. Potter, R., G. W.,

Smith, R.

mith, R. 16th. Charles Eager, D., George J. Hetzel, D. 17th. P. Derlock, D. 18th. D. P. Ray, R., D. W. Stockham, R.

10th. Nicholas Fhane, R., Joseph Earnest, R., S. M. rin, R.
20th. James H. Fillington, R., Henry C. Harrison,

20th, James H. Fillington, R., Henry C.
K., J. F., Saner R., A. Cameron, R.
21st W. A. Sumpson, R. G. Myers, R.
12d Joseph H. R., D. Wagner, R.
12d Joseph T. Vankirk, R.
12th. William Stokes, R.
15th S. Harris Colehower, D.
16t. J. Kater, R., J. Armstrong, R.
17th. William Ogden, R.
Rauphlicans, 36; Democrats, 18. Republicans, 36; Democrate, 18. Republican majority, 28.

Pennsylvania Congressmen Elect.

ils rict.
Samuel J. Bandall, D.
Char en O'Neill, B.
Leonard Myers, R.
Leonard Myers, R.
Caleb N. Taylor, R.
B. Markley Boyer, D.
John M. Broomail, R.
J. Lawrence Getz, D.
Thaddeus Stevens, R.
Henry L. Cake, B.
D. N Van Auken, D.
J. Archibeld, R.
Republicans, 19. Democrats, 5.

THE RESULT IN CONGRESS. From the New York Times (Johnson Renegade).

1	Pennsylvania.			
1	1864. 1866.			
ı	1. Samuel J. Randall Samuel J. Randall.			
	2. Charles O'Nelil			
١	4. Wi nam it. Kelley William D Kelley.			
	5. M. Russell Thayer Ca eb N. Taylor.			
	6. B. Markley BoyerB. Markley Boyer. 7. John M. BroomallJohn M. Bromall.			
	8. Sydenham E. Ancona J. Lawrence Getz.			
	9. 7 haddeus Stevens Thaddeus Stevens.			
	10. Myer Strouse Henry L. Cake.			
	11. Phi-tp J knson Dani-l M. Van Auken. 12. Charles Denis n Charles Denison.			
	13. Un sees Mercur, Uly sees Mercur			
	14. George F. Mil er George F. Miller.			
	15. Adom J. Gazabrenner. A. J. Glassbrenner. 16. William H. Koontz William H. Koontz.			
	17 Abram A. Barker Daniel J. Morrell			
	18. Stephen F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson.			
	19 Glenni W. Scheofield, Glenni W. Schofield. 20. Charles V. Cuiver Darwin A. Finney.			
	21 John L. DawsonJohn Covede			
ì	2) James K. Moorh ad James K. Moorhead.			
Į	23. Thomas WilliamsThomas Williams. 24. George N. LawrenceGeorge N. Lawrence.			
١	Repub. 16; Dem & Repub. 18; Dem 6.			
١	Ohio.			
п				

Ohio
1. Benjamin Eggleston. Benjamin Eggleston.

2. Ruthertord B. Hayes. Rutherford B Hayes.

3. Robert C. Schenck. Robert C. Schenck.

4. William Lawrence. William Lawrence,

5. F. C. L. Bionde. William Lawrence,

6. Reader W. Carke. Beader W. Clarke.

7. Samuel Shellabarger. Banuel hellabarger,

8. James R. Hubbell. Char es S. Hamilton.

9. Reiph P. Buckland. Raph P. Buckland.

10. James M. Ash ey. James M. Ashley.

11. William E. Fisch. Peter Van Trump.

12. William E. Fisch. Martin Welker.

13. Columbus De ano. Columbus Deiano.

14. Martin Welker. Martin Welker.

15. Toblas E. Flants. Foblas E. Flants.

16. John 8. Bingham. John A. Bingham.

17. Pohraim R. Eckley: Epraim R. Eckley. ... Tobias E. Plants, ... John A. Bingham, ... Epraim R. Eckley. ... Ratus P Soau dins. ... James A. Gardeid. ... Bepub. 17; Dem. 2. 17. Ephraim R keyley : 18. Ru us E. Spalding... 19. James Garfleid..... Bepub. 17; Dem., 2.

Indiana. 1. W.liam E. Niblack. William E. Niblack.
2. Michael C. Kerr. M.cha | C. Kerr.
3. Reiph Hill. Merton C. Hunter.
4. John H. Tarquhan. William S. Holman.
5. George W. Julian. George W. Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont. John Coburn.
7. Daniel C. Voorhees. Solomon Claypool.
8. God ove S. Orth. Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colley. Schuyler Colley. 5. George W Julian. George W Julian.
6. Ebenezer Dumont. John Coburn
7. Daniel C. Voorhees. Solomon Claypool.
8. God ove S. Orth. Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuvler Colfax. Scuuvler Co fix.
10. Joseph H. Deirees. William Williams.
11. Thomas W. Sti. Wei. John P. C. Shanks.
Repub., 8: Dem. 3. Repub., 8; Dem., 3. Iowa.

1. James F Wilson. James T. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price. Hiram Price.
3. Wm. B Allison. William B Allison.
4. Josiah B Grindell William Loughridge.
5. John A Kasson. Granvi e M. Dodge.
6. Asabel W. Hubbard. Asabel W. Hubbard.
Rep., 6; Dem. f. Rep. 6; Dem., 0. Recapitulation.

Democra's. Republicans. 1864 1866 1864 1866

Clear Republican gain of two members

THE GENERAL RESULT-LARGE UNION GAINS, The Governor of Ohio telegraphs the State good for 50 000 Union majority.
Cincinnati, October 10.—The total vote in this by 3000 any previous vote. The Republican majority, it is estimated, will be about 50,000. The vote for the purchase of the Gas Works by the city was overwhelmingly in favor of the purchase.

COLUMBUS, 1 A. M.—Forty-five counties give a Union majority of 35.749. The majority in the State will be about 43.000. De ano is elected. Morgan's election is claimed by the Democrats by a majority of 950. He is probably defeated. or 250. He is probably defeated.

INDIANA.

THE GENERAL RESULT-A HARD FIGHT-UNION MAJORITIES.

Indianapolis, October 10 -Our despatches come in slowly. Partial returns from twenty-eight counties show in sixteen counties a gain for the Union t cket; in five counties a Dem.cratic gain. >ix counties show an unchanged vote. From these and general despatches, the Union majority in the state is put at 16 000. The returns from Marion, Bancock, Johnson, Morgan, and Shelby counties show heavy Union losses, but they are not official, and may be changed by further returns.
INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—The returns come in

very slowly, and are exceedingly incomplete. The State is generally conceded to the Republicans by about 15,000 majority. Indianapolis city and county give a Republican majority of 1800. In 1865 they gave Morton for Governor 600 majority. Hughes, Republican, is elected to the Legislature in Marion country which is great. county, which is a gain.

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES, Indianapolis, October 19-11 P. M.-Fuller returns from the northern part of the State, received this afternoon, show large Union gains. From the best estimates that can be made, the Union majority in the State will be 15,000. The following Congressnen are elected :-

Kerr, Democrat, majority 1977. Hunter, Union majority 500 Holman, Democrat, majority 300 to 500. Julian, Republican, majority 600

Coburn, Republican, majority 2200. Washburne, Union majority 500. Orth, Union, majority 800

 Colfax, Union, majority 2000
 Williams, Union, majority 2000.
 Shanks Union, majority 2000. Republicans claim two-tnirds of both branches of the Legislature.

IOWA. CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, October 10.—Warren's (Democrat for Congress) majority over Wilson in this town is 149. McClellan's majority over Lincoln in 1864 was 17; Warren's vote, 385; Wilson's vote, 296; McClellan's vote, 345; Lincoln's vote, 226. Lee county has gone Republican. The State has gone overwheimingly Union Benton beat Stone for Governor 576 in Lee county in 1865. We now have

200 majority,
Panora, Guthrie county, Iowa, October 10.—
Dodge's (Republican) majority for Congress in this town is 50.

DESMOIRS, October 10.—General Dodge (Republican), for Congress, has 500 majority over Tuttie in this county. This is a Union gain of 279. Dodge's majority in Pottawatamie will reach 500. this town is 50

VERMONT.

THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE-THE SENA-TORIAL ELECTION

MONTPELIER, Vt., October 10.—The Vermont Legislature assembles here to morrow. Two-thirds of the members are already in town, and both branches will be speecily organized. The Hon. John W. Stewart or Middlebury will be re-elected Spesker of the House, and John H Flags, of Bennington, Clerk. Henry Cark, of Poultney, will be re-elected Secretary of the Senate.

The election of United Stales Senators will take place on Tuesday, October 23. It is the general understanding that Judge Poland will be chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senatar Collamer, ending March 4, 1867, the Hon. George F. Edmunds to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foote, ending March 4, 1869, and the Hon. Justin S. Morrill for the term of six years, ending March 4, 1873. TORIAL ELECTION

Al these gattlemen are radical to the core, and earrest opponents of "My Policy," and have no test within with the so-called conservative Republicans. As there are but a baker's dozen of Coppers in the Legislature, the election of Senators Poland and Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill will undoubted be made with substantial unanimity. Governor D.llingham's message will be delivered on Friday.

THREAT FROM AMDREW JOHNSON.

Important, If True.

Important, if True.

The Ledger publishes the following:—
WASHINGTON, October 10.—The Fresident has just sent in to the Attorney-General the following questions, and requested that a response to them be returned in writing:—
First. Is the present Congress, composed of members from Northern States alone, such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage?
Second. Would existing circumstances justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending

illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United states. Third, Does that clause in section 5 of the first article of the Constitution which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from ten States. or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms

upon their admission?
Fourth. Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce these provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of represensection third; article fifth, first clause,
fifth What steps do the Constitution and his
oath of office require the President to take in order
to secure the assemblage of a constitutional Con-

Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney-General to the above, the President, there is reason to be leve, has determined to take his stand. The correspondent of the Ledger continues with

The correspondent of the Leager continues with the following "peculations:—

The questions put to the Attorney-General are all the more important when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declaring that the "present" was only an assumed Congress, and "not the Cengress the Constitution called for;" and also, in connection with similar declarations, though less pointed. that fell from its lips prior to his return to the capi-tal. From these utterances it is clear that the Executive has fully made up his mind that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a legal body. He now asks the opinion of the Attorney General upon the grave and despit momentous subject, and

when it is given he will govern himself accordingly.

It is not difficult to foreshadow what the response
of Mr. Stanbery will be, and that he will chime in
fully with the opinions of the Executive, as already expressed, there seems to be no doubt.

Mr. Johnson Don't Like it.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE RECENT ELECTIONS—THE RADICAL RUBICON PASSED—IMPRESSION THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL BE IMPEACHED AND RE From the New York Herald.

Washington, October 10 —The emotion created by the result of the Pounsylvania election is sensi-bly feit by the friends of the Administration. Prominent Southerners occare that the radicals have passed the Rubicon, and will march almost unopposed to absolute dominion. It is maximed that the President will be impeached and removed. The end, in the opinion of these Southern politicians, will justify any means. The radicals have the power, and their purpose is

The radicals have the power, and their purpose is fixed. There is but one act of the Pre-ident's administration of which they can constitutionally and legally impeach and convict him—the murder of Mrs. Surratt and the other victims of the military commission. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared such tribunals illegal.

Every Lemocratic Senator, under the lead of Reverdy Johnson, will be constrained to vote "aye" upon the question of guilty or not guilty to this charge. The Senate will be unanimous—the ridical strompolicy and the Democratis from conviction. cas from policy and the Democrats from conviction.

The world will be taught by another eminent example that in the ways of Providence sin becomes its own avenger. That is the view of Southerners here, and there are but few of them on hand.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON CONFIDENT THAT HIS POLICY VOULD BE SUSTAINED IN PENNSYLVANIA, The President night before last expressed great confidence that his policy would be sustained in Fennsylvania at the election which took place yesterday. Strange to say, the officers of the Young Men's Central Club in this cityl claim to have in their possession despatches and information showing that Clymer has carried the State by a few thought of the contraction of the contracti sand majority. Litt'e reliance can be placed on this statement, but the advices received in high quarters indicate that Geary's majority will be much smaller than has been claimed.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, October 11.

The Storm.

A violent rain-storm has prevailed here since yesterday evening, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and the amount of water falling is unprecedented.

The coal and wood dealers on the canal and Rock creek have lost heavily, and great damage has been done throughout the city by the flooding of cellars. Several sewers have fallen in, and in one case a horse and carriage were engulphed in the sewer, and the horse killed.

Two bridges bave been swept away from Tiber creek, which is swellen to the size of a river, and during the night two small houses near H street were swept off, and the occupants had barely time to escape in their night clothes. Railroad communication between Washington and Baltimore is suspended, in consequence of the immense floods of water upon the track. The Treasury department yesterday received seven hundred dollars conscience money.

The New French Copyright Law. Count de Montholon has communicated to Secretary Seward the text of a new French law,

as tollows:-Article 1. The duration of the rights granted by anterior laws to the heirs of irregular successors, grantees, or legatees, and of authors, composers, or artists, is extended to fifty years, oating from the decease of the author.

During this period of fifty years the surviving husband or wife, whatever may be the matrimonial arrangement, and independently of rights which may result in favor of the survivor from the regulations of the community, has all the enjoyment of the rights which the deceased either has not disposed of by contract, being arties in being or by will.

However, if the authors have heirs in reserve hat enjoyment is limited for the benefit of such heirs, according to the proposition and distinc tion established by articles 913 and 915 of the Napoleon.

This enjoyment does not take place when there exists at the moment of death a separation of persons pronounced against the sur-viving party. It ceases in the case where the survivor contracts a new marriage. The rights of heirs in remainder, reserve, or of other heirs or successors during this period of fitty years remains, moreover, regulated in conformity with the code Napoleon.

First. When the succession devolves to the State the exclusive right is distinguished with-out prejudice to the rights of creditors and the execution of agreement of cession, which may have been consented to by the author or his representatives. Second. All the provisions of anterior laws

contrary to those of the new law are and remain

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, October 11 .- Arrived, steamer Europa, from Liverpool; steamer Mercedita, from Mobile.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Kanagawa Tea Market - Mining Shares - Commercial News, Etc. San Francisco, October 9 .- The ship Bueno Visia, thirty-three days from Kanazawa, Japan, reports teas firm at last quotations. Silks high and scarce. There were in port the United States ships Hartford, Wyoming, and Wachusetts. The Buena Vista brings 50,000 pounds of

tea for transshipment to New York. Victoria despatches say that Governor Kinney eturns to England by the next steamer. The tendency of mining shares is downward. ophir, \$180; Chillan Potosi, \$100; Yellow Jacket,

734; Legal-tenders, \$704. The United States steamer Supance sailed yesterday for Mazatlan.

yesterday for Mazatlan.

The steamer Active, irom Victoria, brings \$126,000 in treasure.

Choice wheat closed yesterday at 160 \$2 100 fbs for No. 1. Pouchong sea sold at auction today at 524 cents. American shipping grade of wool is quoted at 14@16½ cents for dry; hides, 14 cents.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS. Result in Forty-three Counties—General G. W. Morgan Elected to Congress.

CINCINNATI, October 11 .- Returns from fortyfive counties give a Union majority of 35,700. The remaining forty-three counties will probably increase the majority to 45,000. General Morgan (Democrat) is elected to Con-

gress in the Thirteenth District.

New Jersey Politics.

NEWARE, N. J., October 11 .- The Democra's of Somerset county have nominated John H. Anderson for State Senator.

Sickness on Shipboard.

NEWBERN, N. C., October 8 .- The schooner Constitution, Captain Smith, was off Hatteras Intet on the 7th instant. The Captain, Mate, and one man were sick of typhoid fever. All the rest of the crew had died. She was brought into the inlet in a very leaky condition, when medical aid was furnished to the sick and the dead on board buried,

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton quiet at 38@40c Figur quiet; sales of 7000 barrels at uncanneed prices "outhern unchanged; sales of 300 bbis. Wheat quiet and steady. Mixed Corn 1@2c. higher; sales of 36 000 bushe s at 94; o Oa's 1c. higher. Beet steady. Pork buoyant at \$33.30@33 20. Lard quiet at 17@182c. Whisky quiet and steady.

NEW YORK October 10.—Stocks are firmer. Chicago and Rock Island. 108#; Cumberland preferred. 57#; 11hno.s Central. 128#; Michigan Southern. 907; New York Central. 116#; Reading. 116#; Hudson River, 121#; Canton Company. 56; Missouri 68. 82; FrieRailroad. 84#; Western Union Telegraph Company. 55: Treasury 7:30s, 106#; 10-40s, 99#; U. S. 5s, 118#; Coupon 6s, 112#; Gold, 155#.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY,

Court of Quarter Sessions—Alison, P. J.—
Prison cases are still before the Court. John McGowen was charged with burgiary. Frederick Heliev, the presecutor, keeps a lager heer saloon at No. 1628 Ridge avenue. On the day preceding the burgiary (September 3) the defendant was noticed walking through and about the saloon several times, apparently with no object, as he bought nothing. Once he with another young man went threugh the front part of the place into the back yard, raised a window, and went out again. Hilley had told him about six weeks previous not to enter his house.

On the night of September 2d, the night before the burgiary, Hilley closed his house, and about twelve o'clock went to bed. About five o'clock next morning he went to his bar-room, and discovered that it ng he went to his bar-room, and discovered that i had been entered. He missed about 800 cigars, from 14 to 17 gallons o liquor, and a number of glasses. An officer testified to having seen three or four young men standing several equares from Hilley's place about two o'clock in the morning. They eparated, each going a different way from the others.

he defense argued that the Commonwealth had presented no evidence whatever against this de-iendant. Moreover, they a leged an alibi, and proneed testimony to sustain the allegation. A lady living in the neighborhood where McGown resided, saw him on his way home about 2 o'clock the morning in question. A young man was in a public house with McGown until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when they separated, McGown saving that he was going home. Testimony as to good character was also given, going to prove that, prior to the preference of this charge, his reputation had been very good, and that he had always earned an honest living, being by trade a butcher.

endered a verdict of not guilty, and McGown was United States Circuit Court-Judge Cadwalader.—Grubb vs. Knotwel. An action to re-cover as a tenant in common his share of the prosuce of an iron ore bank in Lancaster county. On

District Court - Judge Stroud - Jacob Buck-ley, and Christiana Buckley vs Jacob Kraft. An action to recover damages for injuries received by Christiana Buckley in being run over by the bread wagon of defendant. Afrs. Buckley was crossing second street at Brown, when the present the street of the street at Brown, when the present street at Brown street at down and an over by defendant's waron, being in-jured so severely that she was confined to her room for a very long time. On trial. The Rights of Colored People in Rail-

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Pierce .-The vexed question as to the rights of colored peo-pe on public conveyances was again the subject of udicial investigation yesterday in the Court of ommon Pleas.
Mrs. Mary E. Miles, an intelligent and respecta-

ble-looking colored woman, brought suit against the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Com-pany for forcibly expelling her from their cars, It sppears that Mrs. Miles, with her neice, a girl eleven years old, took passage on the cars of the Westebesier Railroad for Oxford station, paying her fare and receiving her tickets like any other

passenger.
When she entered the cars, she took the only bench vacant, and this was situated three seats from the end of the car Soon after the cars started, the conductor told Mrs. Miles the rule of the company was that colored persons must take the end seats and that she must move. The conductor then moved the white passengers off the end seat, and told Mrs. Miles she must take that seat or leave the cars, and non her rerusal, the cars were stopped and the con-

ductor and brakesman forced her to leave. It was not pretended that there was any force or rudeness used except what was necessary to enforce the rule, and, therefore, the simple question raised was whether a railroad company had a right to dis-criminate between passengers paying the same fare n account of color only

Judge Pierce charged the jury in accordance with the decision of Judge Allison in Dorsy vs. Lowry, that the decendants were common carriers, and as the word common indicated, were bound to carry all who offered, subject only to their right to make reasonable rules and regulations for the comfo onvenience of their passengers, and the efficient ransaction of their business. That their power to make such rules did not em-

power them to discriming e on the ground of prejud ce. If they had the power to discriminate on the ground of complexion, they might do so on account of nationality or religion, and this the law would not tolerate. not tolerate. if a passenger was uncleanly in his person afflicted with an infectious disease, intoxicated, or

otherwise off-nsive, he might be expelled to secure the comfort of the travelling public, but no com-pany has a right to discriminate against any particular class of persons in the community because of

cular class of persons in the community because of a prejudice.

The Company, therefore, not having the right to make such a rule, they could not of course sholter themselves under it, and the expulsion of the plaintiff was illegal and wrong. As to the damages the, splaintiff was entitled to compensation for any inconvenience she had suffered, and also for any mental suffering she had been exposed to by the direumstances connected with her expulsion. It was not pretended that there had been any malice, nor any special circumstances of outrage or in-ult, and therefore the damages should be sompensatory only. Verdict for plaintiff, \$5. George H. Earle and R. P. White for plaintiff, £. Spender Miller for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, !

Thursday, October 11, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled, owing to the advance in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing; 6s of 1881 sold at 1124; 994 was bid for 10-40s; 1128 for old 5-20s; 1055@106 for June and August 7:30s; and 110 for new 5-20s. State and City loans were unchanged. changed.

changed.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 58½, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 64½@ 64½, no change; Catawissa preferred 31½, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 46½, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull and lower. Hestonville sold at 16% 217, a decline of 4: 88% was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green

and Coates.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 1014 was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 148 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 323 for Mechanics'; 68 for City; and 79 for Corn Exchange.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call is offered in excess of the wants of stock houses at 40% per cent. Comwants of stock houses at 4@5 per cent. Commercial paper is not in large supply, and sells readily at 5@6 per cent, for short date, and at 7 per cent, for ordinary long bills. Some short choice paper has sold at 4½ per cent. Foreign exchange is quiet. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 106@106½ for commercial; 1063@107½ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 107½@108½; Paris at 60 days, 5·32½@5·25; do. at short sight, 5·25@5·22½; Antwerp, 5·34½@5·27½; Swiss, 5·32½@6·27½; Hamburg, 35½@35½."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad. . | Second Oracle | Second Oracl

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.; -American gold, 1524 @153; Silver is and is. 149; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 163; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 153; do., October, 1864, 143; do., December, 1864, 133; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 93; do., October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112½@112½; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862,112½@113½; 1864, 109½@110½; do., 1865, 109½@110½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@99½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@106; do., 3d series, 105½@106; do., 3d series, 105½@106; do., 3d series, 195½@106; do., 3d series, 105½@106; do., 3d series, 105½@106

-The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the

	P. P. C.	or the see	For the
	Delaware and Hudson Canal Co Pennsy vania Coal Co		1,041 428 19,698
	Total ton« For the same period last year:—	27,212	1 061,121
i	Deiaware and Hudson Cana Co Pennsylvania Coal Co	27,128 579	496,967 23.636
	Total tous	27,707	520,638

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, October 11 .- There was no inquiry for Flour for exportation, and the home consumers purchased only in small lots to supply immediate wants. The sales reached 1000 bbis., including superfine at \$7.75@8.75; old and new stock extras at \$9@12; Northwestern extra family at \$12 50@ 13 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$13 50@14.50; and fancy brands at \$15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6 50@6.75 P bbl. No trans-

actions in Corn Meal have been reported. There is not much Wheat here, and it is in moderate request at previous quotations; sales of 1000 bush, choice red at \$3 10, and 300 bush. No. 1 spring at \$2.65; white ranges from \$3.10.23.25. Rye is held firmly at \$1.30 P bush, for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of 1000 bush. yellow at \$1.04 and mixed at \$1 03. Oats are in fair request, with sales at 57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Supplies of Cloverseed come forward slowly, and the article commands \$7@\$ \$\Phi\$ 64 pounds. Timothy is worth \$3.50 \$\Phi\$ bushe. Flaxseed sells slowly at

SS 20@3 25.

There is a firm feeling in the Provisions Market, but not much doing. Fales of new Mess Pork at \$34 50; Mess Beef at \$16@25 for Western and City packed, and Beef Pams at \$47. Pickled Hams sell at 19@20c., and smoked do. at 21@25c.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Ohio barrels at \$24 28 44 and Pannayleania at \$2 38 29 20 at \$2 48 a2 44, and Pennsylvania at \$2 38 a2 39

SOME OF THE CHIVALRY .- There was a consignment of red-handed "Johnnies" arrived in our city yesterday, on their way to Port Dela ware. Their names are:—Sowers, from Georgia and two Keys, lather and son, and Barum, from South Carolina. I hey had been convicted of nurdering Union soldiers in Charleston, shortly after its evacuation by the Rebels, and subsequent occupation by our forces, and had been condemned to the Dry Tortings, and had been there until a week the Dry Tortugas, and had been there until a week or so ago, when an order had been sent to send them North, and incarcerate them in Fort Delaware. They stand at the Fourth Police District Station House from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until early this afternoon, when they started for Fort Delaware in the Major Reybold.

GOEGH AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT .-Mr. Gough had a grand reception last night. To-night he gives his spiendid lecture on "Orators and Eloquence," a subject that he will handle in a masterly way. This is Gough's last lecture, He will not be able to meet his Philadelphia friends again this year. Tickets at Pugh's and Marting."

CHOLERA,—There were twelve cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day.

BURNS & ATKINSON No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

No. 1107 PINE Street.

\$1.15 FRENCH MERINOES. \$1.10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERI-NOES.

87 CENT 1% VARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES. 35 CENT VERY HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS,

\$4.50 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS. \$6.50 11-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS. 48-00 11-4 EXTRA FINE BLANKETS. 1000 LARGE HEAVY SUPERFINE BLANKETS. 328 CENT EXCELLENT IN YARDS

WIDE PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN. 95 CENT BEST 2% YARDS WIDE SHEETING. 128 CENTS FOR GOOD CRASH. From Auction, several lots of Linens Toweis, Nap-kins, able Linens, at less than regular price.

CURIOSITY.

Lecture by John B. Gough at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

A Crowded House and a Grand Reception,

Mr. Gough, on being introduced to the large and enthusiastic audience, was received with loud applause. After a few words by way of introduction, he spoke as follows:-

The definition of the term "Curiosity," according to Webster, is the disposition to inquire or seek after knowledge, a desire to gratify the mind with new information and objects of interest. Inquisitiveness is an element of our nature—the first to be developed. At the dawn of the intellect comes the desire to know. The first inquiries of a child reaching out its hand to touch a thing are, What is it? way is it? where is it? when is it? how is it? These are evidences that a feeling of insatiable curiosity pos-sesses man at the first dawn of life, and that desire for knowledge is vivid during the earliest

This curiosity, this desire to know, is what I propose to speak about to night, taking the term in its broadest meaning and significance. Strip us of this element or curiosity, and we would make no progress—the world would stand still and ambition would die. Buiwer says, "It is a glorious fever that desires to know." Curiosity of great minds led us to great discoveries, to improvement, to useful inventions. In middle minds, to store information; in small minds, to tnepptiful peddling of gossip and mind-

ing other people's business.

We owe to curiosity all we know of the natural world, of the heavens above, and the earth beneath us—the burning desire to know how to investigate has overcome every obstacle, comfort, privation, scorn, contempt, persecu-tion, and has even bryaed death itself.

It is a sublime sight—a grave, earnest work-ing in devious ways—struggling from the tron walls of darkness and oblivion into magnificent infinity. These men have struggled hard against adversity, against everything, in order that men might be brought nearer the throne of the infinite God. It is wise to make ourselves acquainted with the struggles of these benefactors in their progress, and know, as far as we may, at what cost these results have been achieved.

Some of us have a curiosity to learn. We eagerly seize all the ancient books we find, and devour their contents greedily; gathering all the information possible from them, and from the reports obtained from mariners. He then re-terred to Columbus, telling what difficulties be labored under m order to get a sufficient number of vessels to proceed on his perilous voyage.

No taunts or dangers could move him from his
great purpose. He started with three vessels,
two of which were without decks, out upon an unknown sea, to seek an unknown land. After being some time out his sailors clamored to re-turn home, continually expecting to land, with continual disappointment. By his unwavering faith he quelled the rebeliious organization until that memorable night when he saw the torches, and inhaled the retreahing breeze from

Nearly one thousand years have elapsed since west passage. How many difficulties they bat-tled with! What courage and fortitude they maintained in daily conflict with the laws of How many difficulties , they batnature in the attempting to discover this passage Read the voyage of those returned mariners

in their attempts—what fearful suffering, priva-tion, and death—what an expenditure of treasure and life! Men never filinching, never faltering, with that knowledge peculiar to the maritime world, have been worsted in the conflict with these awful powers of nature—sustained by the great curiosity to solve the question. The man who discovered steam proposed his plan to the French king, then tried the Church, and was finally put in the mad-nouse for pre-senting such an absurdity for the consideration of the public. Many have lost their property,

ruined their health, dying neglected. They labored and expended their strength for nought, Stephenson worked fifteen years at his loco-motive before he achieved a success. The gentleman who discovered enamel endured privation, poverty, and everything imaginable, but at last achieved a success. Samuel Morse, from his first experiment with the electric telegraph in '44, struggled hard against obstacles in Engand, where he was refused, and obtained no assistance whatever. He appealed to the sove-reigns of other countries, with the same result. Not discouraged, he determined to interest some one, and, under great disadvantages, obtained the aid of Congress.

We all remember that session of '42 and '43.
On the last night he waited almost without hope.
He left the House discouraged, and reduced to his last dollar. He was started by the announcement that, in the midnight hour Congress had placed at his disposal thirty thousand dollars for the experiment.

The first line was to be between Baltimore and Washington, where its practicability and utility was to be demonstrated to the world. He retired that night, but did he dream that sixteen telegraph lines would be successfully constructed and be extended forty thousand miles in every country in Europe, from the Turkish Empire through to India, and over into China

Did he dream of the honors that would be showered upon him by European sovereigns— the King of Prussia, the Emperor of France, the Queen of Spain-to vote four hundred thousand francs from the ten States?

Now the great event of the age is the success ful laying of the ocean telegraph uniting the two continents. It is a triumph of scientific skill and American industry, the result of Mr. Morse's perseverance and determination in overcoming every obstacle. His name will hold a prominent place in the world's history, and exercise an important influence upon the world's All honor to Samuel Morse! All nonor to Cyrus Field, who, through discouragements and failures and opposition, by indomi-table perseverance, has borne so honorable a part in the great enterprise. We, as Americans, are proud to claim them as our countrymen.

Long may they live! (Applause.)

A very few noble men have, by discovering an

invention, increased the desire to know. The names of many have been forgotten. The successful ones have been remembered. Curiosity prompts a certain class of men to gather stores of information. Furnish them with books; they may repeat them page

by page, by rote, but they have no true know-God has given to few the intellect to discover

God has given to few the intellect to discover truth. Very few men ever become proficient in any branch of science. And why? Because they do not investigate personally. They depend upon others for the solution.

Without personal investigation, without personal thought, no one can arrive at any degree of eminence in anything he undertakes. He who would have and know chemistry, botany, mineralogy, etc., must himself make researches.

From the want of knowledge, a certain George and Robert Cokeshank were discussed in a British periodical, in which the writer said