AND TAKEN OF THE CRAPH PRINCE THREE TRUETAR OF THE STARS.

Yesterday-The Resolutions as Adopted-The Eight Thousand Negro Voters of New York up for the Highest Bidder-Address to the Republican and Democratic Parties,

ALBANY, October 17.—The Colored Convention assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and at once commenced to deliberate upon the resolutions which follow, and which will constitute the chief labor of the body. The attendance to-day has been sparse, but the spirit of debate ran bigh, and was marked as usual by some singular recontricities. gultar eccentricities.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions, which, so far as adopted by the Convention, I give below.

The colored citizens of New York State in Convention assembled express their opinions in form of resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, The elective tranchise in this republic is

Resolved. The elective tranchise in this republic is not a gitt, but a right belonging to all native-born men; that buth in the country is the only legitimate test of fitness to exercise that right; that when native-born men are deprived of its exercise, it is not to be bestowed but restored.

Resolved. That the colored people of the State regard the \$250 clause in the state Constitution unjust to them, and contrary to republican forms of government, on the principle that the right to decree a property qualification of \$250 insures the right to decree a property qualification of a larger amount, and so to increase it as to place republican insutations at the mercy of the lew landed proprietors, and to create thereby a landed aristocracy.

Resolved, That the men who are affected by the laws should have the right of saying who shall make those laws, except they have forfeited the right by crime.

Resolved That the claim we make is for impartial

Resolved That the claim we make is for impartial suffrage, and that the duty of the Republican and Democratic parties of the State is to assist us by every means in their power. The first, or Republican party, because it professes to base all its action upon the Declaration of Independence, which says that "All men are created (politically) equal." And the other, the Democratic party, because it professes to believe fully in the Jeffersonian doctrine of "equal and exact justice to all men."

Resolved. That as a means to secure said support, and for other purposes, we appoint a state Central Committee of twenty-five, who shall interrogate candidates for office, and otherwise carry out the letter and spirit of this series of resolutions, and which committee shall, in addition, seek to mass the votes of the colored people to accord with the spirit of these resolutions. That this committee have power to fill any vacancy in their number, and to appoint as many sub-committees as may be necessary.

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to draft

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft and publish immediately an address to the co ored people of the State in reserve to the securing their political rights; the support of schools; the honest acquisition or money, trades, and land, and the responsibilities laid upon every colored man in the pre-ent juncture of national and State affairs.

Resolved. That this Convention tenders its heartielt inanks to the soldiers of the war, and especially to their immediate representatives, the colored men; that they pedge to them every effort to obtain them a full recognition of the rights which they fought to secure; that we approve of the effort to keep up the mintary knowledge acquired, and believe that as citizen seldiers they will honor us as they honored us when soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposed convention of colored soldiers and sailors called to me t in Philadelphia, January 8,1867, to secure full recognition by the Government of the country, and that we appoint a committee of five members of this Convention to meet with and express to them our congratuations.

The above constitutes the platform of the Convention. The remainder of the resolutions are simply of a business character, and provide Resolved, That a committee be appointed to drait

are simply of a business character, and provide for the publication of five thousand copies of the address of the Convention to be made to the colored people of the State, and the distri-bution of five thousand copies of a second ad-dress to be issued to the Democratic and Republican parties of the State.

The evening session was opened with prayer, and permission was granted ex-J. Colvin (white), of Albany, to address the Convention. He spoke chiefly in relation to the rejection of Miss Susan Anthony from a participancy in the proceedings.

On the coming up of the question, last evening, as to the admission of Miss Susan B. Anthony to a full participation in the counsels of the body, Mr. Peyton Harris, of Buffalo, who is a plump, jolly, rotund, grey-headed colored individual, possessed of considerable imitative power, but few ideas and less language, arose and said, amid shouts of laughter—"Mr. Speaker, I, as one of the vice-presidents of this great convention of colored folks of the great State of New York, the Empire State of the world, cannot go for to go the admission of the lady into the body of this convention. (Cheers, and immoderate laughter.) Now, gemmen, you all am aware that I hab a great affection for the ladies. AMUSING SCENES IN THE CONVENTION. aware that I hab a great affection for the ladies, both black and white, but we must not do anythirg here to disgrace our proceedings, which I am of opinion we shall do if we admit any white trash into this meeting." (Great sensation and

cries of "Mr. Harris, time am up.")
Mr. Harris (to the President, feelingly)—"My
time aint up yet. I was to have ten minutes, and shall not retire from this position until my

ten minutes am expired,"

The President—"You are right, Mr. Harris,"

Mr. Harris (from the President's stand)—"Mr.

Speaker, I was going to observe when I was disturbed by those gemmen down there, who will never stand upon the platform upon which I now stand upon, and whence I take a sensible view of them, and measure them for all they are worth, that I was opposed to the admission of Miss Anthony to these here deliberations. She may be a very good woman, a very talented woman, a very spicy woman, a very eloquent woman, a very jejune woman, a very friendly woman to our cause, but she can't come in here, and I raise my voice against it from this elevated place-(sensation)-as one of the pre-

vated place—(sensation)—as one of the presiding officers of this meeting."

Whereupon Mr. Harris subsided, to be followed by Mr. Myers, who said:—"Mr. President—I am in toto in favor of the unqualified, immediate, unquestioned, and everlasting admission of women to this and all other conventions of our people. This is not all; I want women, both white and black, to unite with us and help save our cause and the country. We must not deny to others what has always been denied to us. I am in favor of the admission of Indians and Indianesses, if they can help to fordenied to us. I am in favor of the admission of Indians and Indianesses, if they can help to forward our cause. I am opposed to the last gen-tleman who spoke, and I want to tell him that negroes never go backwards. I never knew only two to run away, and they were Ward and Logan, one of whom is upon that platform there as one of the Vice-Presidents of this Convention. Miss Anthony must be let in. That's my voice and voice."

WHICH PARTY THE NEGROPS WILL VOTE WITH. A carious position of the Convention, openly expressed in the two addresses, one to the Democrats and one to the Republicans, is to be found in the fact that they advertise in these documents to cast their influence and their votes with the party that will grant the colored element of the State the largest number of lavors. With this object, as already stated, they have appointed committees to wait on the varihave appointed committees to wait on the vari-ous leaders and sound them on the subject of ous leaders and sound them on the subject of the pending issues in the campaign, which action has already caused some commotion among the said leaders and wire-puliers. A small number of the delegates, among them Colonel William Rich, of Troy, who made a sensible speech, are for clinging to the Repub-licans at all hazards, but I think the majority are inclined to make decided overtures to the Democrats.

Democrats. THE ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS. The following is the address of the Convention to the Democrats and Republicans of this

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

Frommen of this great old Commonwealth, whose

THE SABLE CONVENTION.

| Drilliant past is, we trust, but the earnest of a glorious future; the representatives in convention assembled, of that portion of your body politic which, by an invidious distinction incorporated in

assembled, of that portion of your body politic which, by an invidious distinction incorporated in your organe law, is debarred, save under onerous conditions, from the exercise of our indeteasible right—the elective franchise—salute you in the name of God and of liberty.

In these sacred names we constrainate you that the civil war, which for four years had convulsed the land, has terminated in the discomfiture of treason, and in the triumphant vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Union. Esto perpetus:

We congratulate you also that, in the providence of God, the nation emerges from the flery ordeal of battle with a firmer belief in human rights, and a higher conception of social duties—scaling its devotion to the cause of haman freedom by the sacrifice of its best blood, and demonst ating its sincerity by the emancipation of its bondmen.

Sharing, as we believe you do, in this national reseneration, we indulge the hope that you will hasten to illustrate the motto of your State by breaking the shackies of casic, so unworthy of you, so degrading to us, and thus elevate the entire population of the State to a higher embodiment of constitutional liberty. We deeply sympathize with you for the bereavement and desolation in many a home, caused by the absence of your gallant dead, who fell battling against treason, or yielded up their lives as prisoners of war, beneath the flondish torture of Rebel hate.

For now, in the hour of thanksgiving and chastened exuitation, naving cheerinily borne our allotment of the general burden, and our share of the common risk, we, too, can point with honest pride to honorable scars and mutuations received in the defense of constitutional government, the only safeguard of our common liberties.

common risk, we, too, can point with honest pride to honorable scars and mutilations received in the defense of constitutional government, the only safeguard of our common liberties.

We, too, have sacred memories of our departed brave, whose mangled forms are mingled with the soil of many a battle-field, whereon they died, fighting beneath the starry flag, whose folds now proudly wave supreme throughout the land. These scars, these mutilations, and these memories, irrefragible proofs of manhood's noblest duty tally done, and piedgrea for its future performance, being imprescriptibly ours, and our posterity's forever, do but bind us the more firmly to the rest of our fellow-citizens for whom and with whom we have struggled, endured, and triumphed.

As native-born Americans, we feel it to be our duty to act as soidlers in war, as native-born Americans, we believe it to be our right to act as citizens, in peace; not only in obeying the laws, but also by co-operating, ihrough appointed instrumentalities, in making them. For we believe that governments are instituted among men for the preservation of individual rights and derive their just power from the content of the governed. We hold with Montesquieu that "in a free state every man who is supposed to be a free agent ought to be concerned in his own government; therefore, the legislative power should reside in the whole body of the people or their representatives;" and welaffirm that society can neither justive gnore our rights, nor absolve us from our duties.

Coming together, therefore, on this occasion to

or their representatives;" and welaffirm that society can neither justly ignore our rights, nor absolve us from our duties.

Coming together, therefore, on this occasion to consult as to what measures are best calculated to further the varied interests of fifty thousand of your population—five thousand five bundred of whom went torth to battle in defense of the Union, and five thousand of whem are voters, notwithstanding the barriers erected against them in the shape of discriminative constitutional requirements, alike absurd and injurious—we deem it our duty to make this solemn appeal in their behalf, to those of our fellow-citizens in whom the law of the State virtually vests a monopoly of its rights and immunities, and to ask of you as a measure of justice, to remove the hindrances which partial legislation has thrown in the way of our progress and development.

Fellow-citizens of the Empire state, your Constitution affirms that "We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." We therefore would urge you, irrespective of party, to manifest your gratitude to God, and your appreciation of the involable character of the freedom He has bestowed upon you, by no longer withholding from us a full and free participation in its blessings.

We charge you, before Him whose name you invoke, that to deprive any citizen of the State, of lawful age, of sound mind, and unconvicted of crime, of the right to vote, is a violation of the State, of lawful age, of sound mind, and unconvicted of crime, of the right to vote, is a violation of the State, section two) that, "At the general election to be held in the year 1866, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature."

tion to revise the Constitution and amend the same? shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature."

You are, therefore, about to be called on to decide whether said Convention, for the purposes specified, shall be held; and as we are deeply interested in your decision, we would entreat you by your votes to cause that Convention to be held. We are aware that there are other reasons why a revision and amendment of our State Constitution at this time is desirable; reasons which, re ating as they do to the better regulation of our metropolitan Government, and the purer administration of justice, we appreciate as of the highest importance to the general weal; still the interest of the fifty thousand whom we represent, depending upon the opportural weal; still the interest of the fifty thousand whom we represent, depending upon the opportunity which will thus be afforded of restoring to us an equal participation in the rights and immunities of entizenship, is paramount to every other present consideration. In the event of its being made a party question, it alone will determine how the votes which we now possess shall be cast.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we would say that we have endeavored to address you, not as partisans, but as patriots, as

Men, high-minded men,

Men who their duties know;
as such we ask you to see the coming occasion, and to remodel the State so that

Sovereign law, that State's collected will, may indeed

may indeed
Sit empress crowning good, repressing ill,
and dispensing equal and exact justice to every
citizen. So shall you vindicate those imperishable
truth to the maintenance of which on the 4th of July, 1776 your representatives in Congress assembled—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris—piedged for themselves and you their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—N. Y. Herald.

Death of a Newly Married Couple on the Same Day.

From the Cleveland Herald, October 15. One week ago yesterday, Rev. Father Butler united in the bonds of wedlock, in St. Stephens (Catholic) Church of Newport, Kentucky, Mr. Tony Laukoff to Miss Agnes Krieff, both of that city. The young and happy couple enjoyed their honoymoon on Friday, Saturday, and Sun-day, determining that on Monday morning they would settle down to a commencement of their new life, with all its business, responsibilities, trials, etc. On Monday morning they rose at an early hour, and robing themselves in their everyday attire, went to breakfast. Each comeveryday attre, went to break ast. Each com-plained of being seriously ill, and neither could eat. The husband was compelled almost im-mediately to retire to bed, and in a few minutes his wife followed him. A physician was sent for, who, upon arriving in the sick chamber, and after examination of the patients, pro-nounced their disease the cholera. Immediate attention was given to them, but during the day they continued to grow worse, and at 4.30 o'clock the husband died. His body was removed to an adjoining room. His wife was also in a collapsed condition, and at 8.30 o'clock she too followed her husband into the dark valley of the shadow of death. The bridegroom and bride were robed in their wedding clothes, and on Tuesday were buried in the same grave.

An Historical Bell on the Stage. A bell which is heard in the first act of Don Juan d'Autriche, now playing at the Theatre Francaise, in Paris, is one of those which, on the 24th of August, 1572, gave the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Being put up for sale during the Revolution, all the bells of St. Germain PAuxerrois were bought by a founder named Flauban, who parted with the smallest of them to the theatre named. It was rung for the first time at the theatre in 1801, at the first performance of Edouard en Ecosse, by Alexander

An Unsuccessful Experiment in French.—A Paris letter-writer says:—"There's a tale of a Turk—an attache—who preferred taking a governess to a tutor to learn French. After six months' study, thinking himself master of the language, he wrote home, "Mossley le minisse, J'e l'honne heure de vou-z-ainforme;" and he was recalled to Constantinople by "Mossieu le

RAILWAYS AND WARFARE.

nited States Military Roads-Report of Brevet Brigadier-General D. C. McCallum, Director and General Manager from 1862 to 1866.

In February, 1862, when General McCallum was appointed by General Order of the War Department Military Director and Superintendent of Railroads in the United States, "with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use all railroads, engines, cars, locomotives, equipments, appendages, and appurtenances that may be required for the transport of troops, arms, ammunition, and military supplies," there were just seven miles of railroad, from Washington to Alexandria, in the possession of the United States Government. Before General McCallum closed his labors he had seized over two thousand miles of track, employed at one time twenty-five thousand men, built twentysix miles of temporary and permanent bridges, laid and relaid six hundred and forty-one miles of track, and di-bursed more than forty-two millions of dollars. On General McCallum's assumption of his duties, Mr. Stanton, with that imperativeness which rendered him so efficient a War Secretary in war times, gave him verbally this Napoleonic order:—"I shall expect you to have on hand, at all times, the necessary men and materials to enable you to comply promptly with any order given—nor must there be any

To comply with these exacting requirements General McCallum organized a transportation cores to control the movements of trains, and maintain the rolling stock, and a construction maintain the rolling stock, and a construction corps to lay, tear up, or repair railroad tracks, build bridges, and burn them if necessary. In the Department of the Mississippi his construction corps, five thousand strong, was organized into six divisions, each a distinct body in itself, provided with all necessary tools, camp equipage, and field transportation, and ready to move anywhere on emergeucy; his transportation corps numbered twelve thousand men. Some of the achievements of General McCallum's de-partment deserve to rank with the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times, The wonderful bridge over the Chattahoochee, seven hundred and eight feet long and ninety two feet high, was built by the construction corps in four and a half days; the bridge over the Potomac creek, at Aquia, four hundred and fourteen feet long and eighty-two feet high, was built ready for trains to pass in forty working

In their leisure time this corps rebuilt the Chattanooga rolling mills, which turned out in a lew months nearly tour thousand tons of raliroad iron for the Government, and were sold at the end of the war for a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. With justifiable pride General McCallum classes the attempt to supply sherman's army of a hundred thousand men, and sixty thousand horses and mules, from a base three hundred and sixty miles distant, over one line of a single track, as one of the boldest ideas of the war. Whole corps, and even armses, were frequently transported hundreds of miles on the mere verbal orders of their commanders. In 1865 the 4th Army Corps were transported from East Teunessee to Nashville, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, with-out delay or difficulty—this herculean task re-

quiring nearly fifteen hundred cars.

Nor were the services thus rendered unattended with danger. Guerillas and raiding parties dogged the footsteps of the Construction Corps wherever they went. In the first six months of 1865 one wrecking train picked up and brought into Nashville sixteen wrecked locomotives and nearly three hundred carloads of wheels and bridge iron, the destructive handi work of Rebel raiders. Hood was a thorn in McCallum's side; but the damage he did was repaired with wonderful celerity. In October repaired with wonderful Celerby. In October, 1864, Hood, passing found Sherman's army, tore up thirty-five miles of track and burned four hundred and fifty feet of bridges between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The damage was made good and the fine put in working order again in thirteen days. Between Tunnel Hill and Resaca twenty-five miles of track and two hundred and thirty feet of bridging were reconstructed in seven days and a half.

structed in seven days and a hulf.

General McCallum's report contains many other facts of equal interest with the foregoing Put into a more attractive and connected shape, it would form an important contribution to the history of the Great Rebellion. Were General McCallum an Englishman he would be made a baronet, as Sir Morton Peto was for similar services. Were he a Frenchman, the ribbon of the Legion of Honor would unques-tionably decorate his breast. As a citizen of the great republic, he rests content with a brevet Brigadier-Generalship.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN ST. LOUIS.

A Wood-Turning Factory Blown Up Seventeen Lives Lost.

Sr. Louis, October 17 .- A terrific boiler ex Sr. Louis, October 17.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred this morning, at the wood-turning factory of Van Brock, on Franklin avenue, by which the factory itself and an adjacent two-story dwelling were destroyed. The explosion shook the buildings in the vicinity for the distance of several squares like an earthquake, and the atmosphere was filled with smoke and ashes. Pieces of the rotten, spongy boiler were also thrown to a great distance. Buildings a block off were pierced by tance. Buildings a block off were pierced by the flying fragments, and a car half a block from the explosion was thrown from the track. The scenes that ensued were horrible. Women were rushing frantically about in search of their husbands, sons, and relatives supposed to be Buried in the rains.

The police were active in keeping a rush of pectators back, and the firemen were throwing water upon the flames in the vain hope of saving some of the sufferers, some of whom were being x ricated as fast as the circumstances would allow. Some twenty-two men were at work in the establishment at the time of the explosion. They were all buried in the ruins. The carriage and wagon factory of Mr. Edward Beersch, on the west side, was also blown up. A number of men were at work in it at the time. The proprietor, Mr. Van Brock, escaped, as did also his engineer; though the latter is this evening re-ported in a dying condition. Thirteen bodies in all have been taken from the ruins. In the yard adjoining the premises, about noon, there were four bodies barely recognizable, burnt to cinders. This evening the force is still at work removing rubbish. One woman had a narrow escape, being given up as lost, when frest efforts were made and she was rescued. The fire was extinguished shortly after 2 o'clock, but the firemen continued playing on the rulus long a ter. This is the most appalling calamity of the kind that has ever befallen St. Louis.

Colored Jurymen in Boston.

The Boston Commonwealth says:-"It is an interesting fact, and an evidence of the progress of resting fact, and an evidence of the progress of the age towards equal rights for all, white and black, that in the Superior Court of this county for criminal business there is, this term, one colored juryman, and in the Superior Court for civil business, first session, one, and in the second session of the same court there are two. No objection is made to them; but, on the contrary, it is said they are an improvement on many white persons heretofore drafted for this purpose. This is the first term of these courts where colored men have been put on the juries, although in a recent term of the Supreme Court in a trial for murder, as we have recorded, there in a trial for murder, as we have recorded, there

THE OUEBEC FIRE.

Several More Bodies Recovered from the Ruins-Subscriptions for the Sufferers, TORONTO, October 17 .- The conflagration of

Sunday at Quebec seems to be the only subject taiked of throughout the province. Several more bodies have been found beneath the ruins, and several persons are still missing, who, it is feared, have been killed by the falling of ratters while attempting to remove their property.

At a meeting at the City Hall last evening, in

Quebec, a very stormy discussion ensued in regard to the political and religious faith of the sufferers; but through the influence of several influential gentlemen present quietness was restored, and subscription lists were handed around by the members of the Relief Committee, when \$18,000 was immediately explorated.

when \$18,000 was immediately collected.

The metancholy loss of life and suffering of these poor houseless creatures throws a dark gloom over the whole country. The ruins are visited by thousands, while here and there can be seen men, women, and children groping their way through the rubbish of their former homes, and in other directions can be seen working parties in the melancholy duty of hunting for the bodies of their missing friends. Several women, it is rumored, have died from exposure; and, unless immediate relief is furnished (it is eared hundreds of women and children wil

The committee are doing everything in their power to provide food, clothing, and shelter for the needy. The ladies of Quebec are organizing sanitary societies to prepare clothing, and attend to the sick in the hospital, while others contribute from their private stores provisions for the sufferers. One charitable gentleman is supporting fifteen families at his own expense, and another sent this morning eight cart loads of cooked provisions. The draymen of the city have placed their horses and carts at the dis-posal of the Relief Committee, for the purpose of hauling provisions or removing furniture saved from the ruins to a place of safety. Sheds are springing up among the ruins as fast as lumber can be hauled.

A man named Defoid, aged seventy years, the dthis morning from injuries received on Sunday.

A soup house was opened last night at the Jacques Cartier Market, and over ten thousand people have been furnished with soup. An appeal is to be made to the people of Eng-land and France for aid to build up the city, and a committee has been appointed for this pur

It is feared that if the Board of Health do not take proper precautions to prevent the spread of disease among the poor that one half of them will be subjects for the hospital before many

Mr. Mills, of the English Episcopal Cathedral, is organizing a company of singers, to give a concert in Quebec, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the sufferers.

The following is the amount of subscriptions

The following is the amount of subscriptions received:—The Gov.-General, \$200; the Mayor, \$200; the Archbishop of Quebec, \$1000; the Seminary of Quebec, \$2000; the Cure of Quebec, \$1000; the Cure of St. Koch, \$100; Ross & Co., \$1000; Thompson & Co., \$500; Thos. McGreevy, \$500; Tetu & Gorneau, \$1000; Hamel & Feeres, \$400; Glover & Fory, \$100; J. Lemisureur, \$100; the Recorder, \$40; J. W. Henry, \$200; Rev. A. Racine, \$40; C. Delagrave, \$40; Rev. W. Cosgrain, \$40; Patrick Vallee, \$100; Daniel Cary, \$20; R. Dobsell & Co., \$500; B. Bennett, \$500; James Gibb, \$400; Behan & Bros., \$50; M. D. Robitaille, \$50; D. W. Campbell, \$50; James Shaw, \$100; L. Fleet, \$100; L. Tetu, \$100; J. Thibadeau, \$600; A. Tessler, \$200; L. Fleet, \$r., \$200; M. Baby, \$200; J. Renaud, \$100.

The following insurance companies intend to remove from Quebec if immediate steps are not

remove from Quebec if immediate steps are not taken to put the fire and water departments on a more satisfactory footing:—The London and Lancashire, Queen, Royal, Liverpool and Lon-don, North British, Lancashire, Imperial, and West of England.

The weather continues fine during the day, but is very cold at night.

THE MAINE SUICIDE MYSTERY. Discovery of the Skeleton of the Missing

Girl. We find the following sad story in the Lewiston (Me.) Journal:-It will be remembered that on May 23d last

Miss Greene, aged twenty-two years, daughter of Jonas Greene, of Peru, Oxford county, mysteriously left school at Kent's Hill, came to Auburn, where she stopped a few hours at the Elm House, and left in the mid-afternoon, apparently in tears.

She was next and last seen in a drug store in

this city, where she purchased two-and-a-half ounces of corrosive sublimate—a quantity suffi-cient to desiroy many lives. It was believe i that the unfortunate girl committed suicide, and deligent search was made for her body in the woods in this vicinity, and in the canal and aujoming towns. All efforts to discover her mains were, however, futile, and the agonized ends of the missing girl gave up all hope of er seeing her alive, and nearly all hope of er discovering her remains. Saturday morning, as C. Lewis and his brother

were hunting at White Oak Hill, East Auburn, they accidentally stumbled upon the remains of human body, in an advanced state of decom osition. There is no doubt it is the body of the

The head was supported on the right arm, the legs were drawn up slightly, and all the flesh had disappeared, leaving a mere skeleton in clothes. A black straw hat was lying near, having probably been blown from the head, now a fleshless skull, whose light hair was streaming hither and thither over it in the

The body was clothed with a cotton dress with a blue woollen border, a hoop skirt and cotton skirt, shoes and stockings. It was without drawers. Over her shoulders a checkered hawl was hugged tightly, and held around her throat, as though shrinking from the cold, and endeavoring to protect herself from it. The water-proof cloak was stretched on the rock near by, which, it is believed, hall been blown by the wind from her shoulders. The shoes and tockings were in perfect preservation. Near by was a reticule, in which were found a memo randum book, penholder and pen, an emoty inkstand, hair brush, nail brush, two soiled ocket handkerchiefs, a pair of new gloves, and

brown veil. Dr. Harris was summoned before the remains were touched, and gave his opinion that the de-ceased probably survived from three to six hours after taking poison, the probability that she died by poison being increased by the accidental discovery of an apothecary's circular near by, in which it is likely the poison had been wrapped. Dr. Harris thinks that the position of the body indicates that the deceased died without great suffering, as it was found in

the most easy and natural, or reclining posture. From the memorandum book and all other a ticles in her possession, she had apparently removed all positive testimony as to her iden-tity. Several leaves were torn from the memorandum. Evidently they may have borne a name she wished to conceal. Her desire to des roy her very name, was indicated by the let-ters she addressed to her school class, in which he begged her classmates to torget her.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists.

CHICAGO, October 17 .- Senators Trumbuli and Wade, Congressmen Buckland, of Ohio, and Alley, of Massachusetts, and a large party of the Pacific Railroad excursionists, prominent rail-way men, and others, who left New York on the Silver Palace line of cars on Monday evening last, arrived here to-day.

THIRD EDITION

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, October 18 .- The steamer James S. Greene, from Georgetown, S. C., arrived this morning. She reports having seen a large brig ashore twelve miles south of Feminck's Island. The sea was breaking over her.

On the 17th she saw a schooner ashore six miles north of Barnegat. She also saw the steamer Empire, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, ashore on Sandy Hook. She tried to pull her off, but the hawser broke. She will probably be got off on the next tide.

On the 16th the steamer Monticello, from Savannah and Boston, put into the Delaware Breakwaier, short of coal.

The steamship William Penn, from London, reports on the 16th, during a heavy gale, having passeds a barque-rigged steamship, lying to She had a red funnel. She also passed a quan tity of deal and wreck matter floating.

SANDY HOOK, October 18 .- The propeller Em pire, Captain Price, from Wilmington, N. C., is ashore on the outside of the Hook, opposite Station-house No. 1. She is hogged, and has three feet of water. Her cargo of rosin is strewn all along the beach. She went ashore last night.

The Billiard Championship of Massachu-

Bosron, October 18 .- A game of billiards [for 1500 points up was played last night between E. Daniels and William A. Tobin. The latter won, taking the purse, gold cue, and winning the championship of Massachusetts.

The National Finances. Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury report their total destruction of mutilated currency to date at \$1,212,092. The receipts from internal revenue sources exclusively, up to this date, amount to over \$115,500,000, which is in excess of \$1,000,000 per diem from the beginning of the present fiscal year, namely, the 1st of July. It is believed that the income from this source will reach to nearly the same figures as those of last reach to nearly the same figures as those of last year, which will be largely in excess of the amount estimated and required, leaving a heavy surplus to be appropriated to the liquidation of the national debt.

Movements of General Sherman-Indian Declaration of War.

TOPEKA, Kansas, October 17 .- Lieutenant-General Sherman passed here to-day en route for St. Louis, on his return from Elisworth and Fort Morgan. The Indians have declared war and are near to Fort Garland, New Mexico, in

Kansas State Capitol Building. TOPERA, Kansas, October 17.—The corner-stone of the capitol building of the State of Kansas was laid in this city to-day by the

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Official returns from 64 counties in this State place Geary's majority at 17,151. The two counties unofficially reported are Butler and Forest, both of which are small and decidedly Republican. The official figures, therefore, will not reduce the Union majority in the State

below 17,000. The official returns in the Thirteenth Con gressional District show a majority of 1278 for the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the radical candidate.

Geary.		Clymer	
Allegheny	7676	Adams	21
At mstrong	680	Bedford	22
Beaver		Berks	6167
Blair	752	Bucks	594
Bradford	4043	Cambria	652
*Butler	400	Carbon	488
Cameron	71	Centre	461
Chester	2279	Clarion	1087
Crawlord	1745	Clearfield	118
Dauphin	1491	Clinton	598
De aware	1885	Columbia	1618
Erie	2286	Cumberland	580
*Forest	20	Elk	540
Franklin	198	Fayette	792
Funtingdon	1009	Fullon	280
Indiane	2849	Fulton	1586
Jefferson	108	Greene	298
I ancaster	6002	Juniata	1572
Lawrence	2150	Lehigh	
Labanon		Luzerne	8706
Lebanon	167	Lycoming	577
McKean	684	Miffin	110
Mercer	86	Monroe	1991
Perry	\$388	Montgomery	1056
Philade phia		Montour	391
Potter	1808	Northampton	3011
Somerset	486	Northumberland	46
Snyder	1477	Pike	724
Susquehanna		Schuyikill	172
T 0ga	204	Su hvan	32
Up ob	704	Wayne	52
Vengngo		Westmoreland	1057
Warren		Wyoming	91
Washington	200	York	2884

Geary's majority. . 17151

The Constitutional Amendment.

There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the people of the South to accept the Constitutional amendment, and thus do away with the presext afforded to the radicals for hosti e legislation towards them on the ground of their alleged intractability. The Charlotteville (Virginia) Chronicle says:— "The Southern people want rest. To secure it, they would accept the Constitutional amendment. Gusrantee them rest, and every State will ratify the amendment." The Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard calls upon the South "to take this amendment to avoid further and greater evils," while the Charlotte (North Carolina) Democrat prefers the adoption of the proposed amendment to the "abolishment of our State governments," "enforced negro suf-trage," and "confiscation." The Newbern Times ells the people that they should now hasten to adopt the Congressional plan, and thus secure immediate tranquillity, and admission into the Union. The Charleston (S. C.) News is now convinced that there is no other course open to the Southern people, while the Savannah (Ga.) hepublican points to the amendment as he Northern ultimatum, and adds nothing more will be required of them. New Orleans *Picayune* is now presenting to its readers, from day to day, "practical reflections upon the amendment," wherein the measure is shown to be not so unjust and unreasonable as many are disposed to think it. Within a brief time the Richmond and. in fact, nearly all the Southern journals, have exhibited a very pereptible change in tone.

France in Depressed Spirits.

France in Depressed Spirits.

In France they are expecting the end of the world. Even the skeptics (according to the Paris correspondent of the London Mar) are beginning to talk in a religious strain of "signs and tokens;" but their newly found religion takes a very gloomy color. The continual rain, the extraordinary character of the late events in Germany, the disturbed condition of the continent, apparently pointing to further convulsions, the cholers, and the precarious state of the Emperor's health, all contribute to the general depression, and induce some people to suppose that the end of things is approaching.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.— The case of the Commonwealth vs. Cahili was called for trial. Mrs. Hyan, who was subpectaged in this case, but neglected to make her appearance, was fined \$10 for contempt of Court. Mr. Mooney suf-fered a like penalty for a like neglect. Both de-linquents will remain in limbo until the fines are paid.

linquents will remain in limbo until the fines are paid.

Cohill, the defendant, is charged with the larseny of a trunk which was left in charge of Hillman's Baggage Express, to be delivered to Mr. Cleaver, at No. 1028 Popiar street. The driver of the wagon, near midnight, stopped at a tavern to ask directions, when a man by the name of Mooney caimed the trunk as his, stating that he had made a mistake in giving the number of the house. He claimed to have lost the check but pave the number of it, receiving the trunk, and signing the receipt with the name of Mr. Palmer, which was marked on the trunk. Cahill, the defendant, was in the room at the time. Two days afterwards the trunk was takenjto No. 1028 Poplar street, and when examined by an officer \$128 were iound to have been abstracted.

The case is still on trial, when Mr. Cahill's connection with the affair will be developed.

United States Circuit Court Judge Cadwalader.—Proctor vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company. Fatent case. This was a suit for infringement on Proctor's patent car for pole attachment to passenger cars. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1000.

The case of Dike vs. Shenk et al. (before reported)

\$1000.

The case of Dike vs. Shenk et al. (before reported) is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—
Thistle vs. Black. An action on a breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1.

Burns vs. Graham. An action to recover possession of a house. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, !

Thursday, October 18, 1866. The Stock Market was more active this morn-

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without material change, Government bonds were in fair demand. Old 5-20s sold at 1134, a slight advance; 6s of 1881 at 1125; 7°30s at 1054@106, for June and July; and 10-40s at 99\$. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 90\$. In Railroad shares there was more doing, Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 564@57\$, closing at the latter rate, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Catawissa preferred at 30@30\$, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Philadelphia and Eric at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; and Reading at 57\$; a slight decline. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ for Little Schuylkil; 57 for Minehili; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46\frac{1}{2}\$ for Northern Central. do.; and 46# for Northern Central.

City Passenger Ballroad shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 214; change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 214; Chesnut and Walnut at 545; and Hestonville at 154@152; 884 was bid for Second and Third; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, Mechanics' sold at 334; 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 103 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 564 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 33 for Manufactarers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.!

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 284 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 364 for preferred do., 123 for Morris Canal preferred, 14 for Susquebanna Canal, and 57 for Delaware Division.

Delaware Division. Delaware Division.

The Money Market is more active. Loans on call are offered at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per aunum.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 148\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1 A. M., 148\(\frac{1}{2}\): 1 P. M., 148\(\frac{1}{2}\).

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

Money is worked irregular and deaver. Some

"Money is quoted irregular and dearer. Some of the largest lending-houses put up their loans to brokers to 6 per cent., and obtained it readily, and for all new business brokers are ready to pay 5@6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 5, and good at 5 @ 6. Long bills are sold at 7 per cent., and upon some of the best railway shares 7 per cent. is paid. The demand for currency for the West continues, and there is no surplus of currency

of any kind in the street.
"Freights are firm. The engagements to Liverpool per steamer are 50 hhds. tobacco at 22s. 6d. To London—10,000 bushels barley at 5d.; 700 bushels corn at 5\dd.; and, per steamer, 50 hhds. tobacco on private terms. To Bremen—1300 hhds. tobacco at 15s."

-Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co.'s circular says: "During the latter part of last week the London market for American securities was very inactive, owing to the break in telegraphic communication with America. For the last

three days, however, there has been a very large business transacted. United States Five-twenty bonds, on higher exchange, have de-clined during the week nearly \$2." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1484 Change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148½ (@148½; Silver às and ås. 141; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do. August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 9½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 8½.

-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. 68, 1881, coupon, 1121@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1131@114‡; do., 1864, 1101@1101; do., 1865, 1102@110½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 994@99½; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@106; do., 3d series, 1052@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1131@114.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, October 18 .- The Flour Market is very firm, and prices of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat are steadily tending upwards, but there is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly and only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 900 bbls., principally North-western extra family, at \$12 50 @13.50, the latter for choice, including 200 bbls. Ohio do. at \$14; superfine at \$7.75@8 75; old stock and fresh ground extras at \$9@12; and fancy brands at \$15@16.50, according to quality. Rye Fiour is scarce and commands 87

p bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and the only sales reported are a few hundred bush at \$2.90.85 15 for fair Pennsylvania and choice Southern red; white may be quoted at \$3.10 (2.8 25 Bye, if here, wou'd readily command \$1.25 (2.1 28 p) bush. for Southern and Western; and \$1.20 for Pennsylvania. Corn comes in slowly, and yellow commands \$1.12 p) bush. One car load of Western mixed sold at \$1.18. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 1200 bush, new Southern at 59c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

(Joverseed is selling at \$7.28 \$7.64 lbs., for new; 350 bush. Timothy sold at \$3.02.5 Flaxseed is dull; we quote at \$3.20.3 25.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania barrels were made at \$2.41, and Ohio at \$2.48 (2.2 44.) D bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing.