If he had consulted his health, he would have sent an excuse. He preferred, however, to bring his own excuse in the shape of an undinished performance. One year ago, he said, when he told an audience in that hall that the South meant to accomplish by diplomacy what she had failed to do by arms, and that the executive was not a power to be consilicated. was not a power to be conciliated, but an enemy to be watched, there were as many there who was not a power to be conclinated, but an enemy to be watched, there were as many there who thought him unduly suspicious as there were few now to deny it. The great weakness of democratic government, he continued, was that the masses are impatient to succeed, and it was the duty of all leaders to engrati into the body politic the virtue of its opponents. He said that one year ngo he expressed it as his belief that Jefferson Davis never meant to rebel, never intended to fight the fiag or to desert Washington; that the fatal mistake of the Southern movement was that it lost the sure, anchored element of neutrality. Fifty years hence he believed the evidence would be ample that that was true. They meant that the North should be rebels while they held the Government. The great danger of the present day was the same as during the war, when the power of the South was a bugbear. There was no thought outside the national lines to be feared like the cowardly unreadiness of the Northern masses to accept their proper stand. As long ago as last June the South planned, with the aid of the Executive, to place herself just where the retreat from Washington failed to place her in 1861. She has not given in the intention yet. Fifty years hence he be-

herself just where the retreat from Washington failed to place her in 1861. She has not given up the intention yet. Fifty years hence he believed there would be no doubt of that. Mr. Johnson may surrender a point, but the great purpose behind him lives; and what had the North with which to meet it? It was said the unanimity displayed in the resent elections was an evidence of their power to oppose the danger—the unanimity, also, of the leading Republicans of the day, who to a man are pledging themselves as thoroughly convinced of the necessity of impartial suffrage. All those men were speaking in favor of impartial suffrage, but why, he asked, did they not enact their belief into a faith? The remedy for that was to send those back to Congress, and tell them to enact their belief into a statute. He would say to the New York Tribune, the National Republican Committee, and Congress itself:—Go publican Committee, and Congress itself:—Go back and sit down in the House of Representa-tives, and govern the republic; and for the first act in that Government, impeach the President. (Prolonged applause.) He would have the House of Representatives impeach the President, place the President of the Senate in his office, and then the people would run the machine. (Ape.) The greatest trouble of our Govern ment was that no private man of the republic can have his policy unchanged for four years. In this connection he stated that Henry Wilson said he knew in January last that the President

meant to betray them. If he knew it, said Mr. Phillips, why did he allow the storm to beat upon a few men, who were standing on the outposts and proclaiming what he already knew? That was not service of the republic. A great fault in the past had been the foolish fear of etting the pecple know the real facts. He believed the people could govern themselves. The reconstruction which he wanted to have was to begin immediately. It would begin when it was safe for a Massachusetts man to walk the streets of New Orleans. They might ill the House of Representatives with men take yould not commence. He would have the south and Southwest made like the victorious orth. Speaking of the Constitutional amend-ent, he denounced the insertion of the word 'males" as a libel on the nineteenth entury. The desertion of the negro nade it not only an unjust, but infa-nous proposition. He asked whose fault it was that there had been such bloodshed and perse-

ion in the streets of Memphis and New Or us. He asserted that the policy of the Presit bad something to do with it. But that was ot all. It was General Grant. (Applause and sied on this continent, he said, was by Ulysses

Grant. If they had conquered, why were
to the streets of New Orleans safe? If
he President would not let General Grant rotect life and liberty there, then General Grant should resign. Henry Wilson knew the President was false and hid it. General Grant knew the South was not safe, and allowed it to be. If, said Mr. Phillips. neral Grant does not mean to make the So ade for a Northern man, he is not fit to hold his cc. If he has not the means to do so, then he ould ask for them, and if the President did not rmit him to do it, then he should immed ately sign his position as General. It he does not int to do his duty, then denounce him as a

itor. What is the use of our national flag if it ans nothing except in the streets of Boston; i does not mean protection of Northern life and orthern capital in the South? His theory, Mr. a deserter. The legislative power is the only ower telt. Our James II has abdicated, and Parament rules the nation. He wanted Congress to nmence its next session as a perpetual one Syery moment that it was not in session the both was ruling the Government; and he would have the next Congress enact that they hould reassemble in March, 1867, and be them-elves the Government. In conclusion, he sid:—Five years ago, we had a man in the White House who called himself a "public invariance." white House who called nimself a public onctionary," who has been engaged in the last ear in explaining to the world why his treason and not succeed. Do your duty. We have got traitor in theiwhite House who calls himself 'an humble individual." Do your duty, and he will be explaining for years hence why he did

an humble individual. Bo your why he did Gambling.—A match at baccaret recently took ace at Baden, between an English duke and lussian prince, both good players, and enor-fally rich. The former is said to have left off ser of 880,000 francs.

Fat Offices.—The net revenue of the Bishopric f London in the year 1865 was £20,067; of the lean and Chapter of St. Paul's, £10,870; of the lean and Chapter of Westminster, £28,739. High Prices.—A herd of blooded cattle was ecently sold in England for \$10,000, an average \$330 per head. The English papers say here prices were unusually high.

hsus of Paris.—According to the census re-ently taken of Paris, the population of the city, clusive of foreigners traveiling, is 1,700,000. ath of a Hungarian Poet.—The Hungarian and philologist Cznezor recently died at st h, of cholera,

set the matter in its clearest light. On the 6th and 7th inst., I learned that the subject of the extent of the powers and dates of the President under the Constitution, in relation to the exclusion of the Southern members of Congress, and in relation to the legal and constitutional status ot the present Congress, was occupying a great deal of the President's attention. On the 8th and 9th I sought more definite information on this subject from two gentlemen to whom I have been in the babit o going when I wish to verify any doubtful point, or to get a tangled piece of news unravelled. They are men whose friendship I have proved and tried, and which I value; and I have found in my intercourse with them that they are not only truthful and reli-able, but that they have a remarkable faculty of being able to get at the truth of almost any alleged matter of Washington news, of detecting errors, and of distinguishing mere rumors from actual matters of fact.

From one of these gentlemen I learned that the President, in quite a recent conversation with an intimate iriend, had dwelt at some length upon this subject, and had recurred to what he had said in his speeches and messages upon it, and had remarked that he had said nothing hastily or unconsidered, and that what he had said he would stand by, and that what-ever might be his duty he would not shrink from performing it; but that he would take no step in the matter without consulting the At-

torney-General, and (I think it was adued) that he intended to do so. From the other I learned that a paper had been seen in the Attorney-General's office, with the printed heading "Executive Mansion," containing a series of questions in relation to the actual status under the Constitution of the present Congress and the nature and extent of the powers and duties of the President under the Constitution, both as regards the present Congress and the right of the Southern States to

representation. With these facts clearly impressed upon my mind, and believing them to be true, I returned home, thought over the matter, and wrote out the questions. The data which I had before me were ample. The words of the questions had not been turnished to me. But I had before me the subjects to which they related, and the alleged tact that they had covered the whole ground in relating to the subject. relation to that subject. It is true the questions might have been written by some one ele, might have been in the Attorney-General's office by accident, might never have been seen either by the President or the Attorney-General. But the natural inference was that the questions had been officially sent to the Attorney-General; and, with that idea impressed upon my mind as a wrote out th

I saw nothing inconsistent in these questions with the uniform utterances of the President. It seemed to me perfectly natural that the President should seek counsel of his constitutional legal adviser on so gray a subject, especially when the leading radicals were boldly proclaiing their intention to depose and imprison him.
The questions at issue between the President
and Congress are not question of policy or expediency, but questions of constitutional law. The Attorney-General is the proper person to investigate these questions, and the "questions" which I wrote amount simply to a statement that the President has consulted his constitutional legal adviser in regard to the extent of as powers and duties under the Constitution. They do not in the least imply any revolutionary intention on the part of the President, for the tions will show that, hard as the necessity may appear to him, the President must continue to recognize the present Congress, and must leave the question of the admission of the Southern

members for them to decide.

I sent the questions, not to the Ledger, but to a valued friend of mine in another city. I did not write them for the Ledger, but for one of my own friends. I sent it to him simply as a matter f important news which I believed to be true The Ledger virtually says, and has made the oublic believe, that they received the despatch rom Washington, which is not the fact.

The Ledger says the verdict of the public will be against me. I do not think it will be now. Truth has but one voice, and the public can generally tell when they hear it. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY M. FLINT. Washington, October 17, 1866.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the result of the late election for members of Congress, as published in the Little Rock Gazette:-FIRST DISTRICT.—William Byers, 10.703 votes; P. Van Patton, 3322 votes; T. M. Jacks, 462 votes; with 50 scattering votes, among others one for General Hindman

SECOND DISTRICT.—A. W. Hobson, 5861 votes; J. H. Askew, 4222 votes; J. R. Fellows, 235 votes; D. H. C. Moore, 438 votes; 93 scattering. Third District.—A. B. Greenwood, 7183 votes; J. M. Johnson, 3618 votes; J. E. Bennett, 786 votes; H. B. Stuart, 241 votes; with 65 votes scat-

Co onel J. M. Johnson in the Third, and Dr. T. M. Jacks in the First District, were the only Union candidates in the held.

The whole State, according to the statistics, poiled 86,278 votes.

The Canvassing Committee of the Legislature has presented the following report on the vote cast at the late election:-FOR GOVERNOR.-Whole number of votes 45.412. Necessary for a choice, 22,707. Paul Dillingham has 34,117. Cherles M. Davenport has 11,392. Scattering, 3. Majerity for Paul

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. - Whole number of votes, 45,039. Necessary for a choice, 22,706. Abraham B. Gardner has 33,919. D. C. Linsley has 11,120. Majority for A. B. Gardner, 22,799.

Good Appetites.—The Cologne Gazette says, on the authority of a citizen of Wurzburg, on whom several soldiers were quartered during the last war, that the following was the average amount consumed at dinner by a Bavarian soldier:—Two plates of soup, four shoes of beef, with potato salad, two and a half cutlets, two plates of same breed and beer.

of game, bread and beer. Harrison as "Faust."-Mr. W. Harrison will appear as Faust, in a new drama of that title, to be produced at Drury Lane. This will be Mr. Harrison's debut as an actor. Mr. Phelps will be the "Mephistopheles" to Mr. Harrison's

Frank Ferras, alias Francisco Ferrero, but usually called Ferris, will positively be hanged to-morrow in the yard of the Tombs prison. Mr. William F. Kintzing, bis counsel, has been to Albany, where he made such efforts as duty seemed to require for the prisoner; but Gover-nor Fenton declined to interfere. We give the following account of the murderer, with the circumstances which preceded his crime:

PACTS PRECEDING THE MURDER. Mary Ferras, the wife of the prisoner, a hardworking, industrious woman, with three children, occupied the top floor of a teaement house at No. 31 James street, in the Fourth Ward, in the summer of 1864. The prisoner was a man of very intemperate habits, and very brutal in his treatment of his tensile. treatment of his family. A few months before the murder Ferras made an assault upon his wife with an axe, from the effects of which she nearly lost her life. She recovered; but being in constant fear, she had her husband arrested by advice of her friends, for having attempted to kill her. He was convicted and sent to Biackwell's Island.

THE CRIME CONTEMPLATED.

After his release, which was a day or two sefore the 9th of September, 1864, when this murder took place, he went in search of his wife, and found her home still at No. 31 James street, but she was not there, being employed for the day elsewhere. He left, and went around to a number of places at which his wife used to work, in order to find her. At several of these places, after being told that she was not there, Eerras fell down upon his knees, according to the testimony subsequently taken, and looking upward, swore by the Virgin Mary "that he would kill his wife Mary, before 3 o'clock that night-no funning.'

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MURDER.

After this, and before evening, he returned to the rooms of his wife, in James street, and taking a large knife, sharpened it on the curbstone in front of the house. Mrs. Ferras had not reached home, and he went away. At about 7 o'clock she came from her work, and the inmates of the house informed her that Ferras was out of prison, repeating the threats he had made. She was much frightened, and by advice she went to her room, took her bed, and brought it down into a friend's room on the second floor. She then gave her three little children, the youngest a babe, their supper, and put them to bed.

About 8 o'clock Ferras returned to the house. Finding his wife at home, he procured a large hatchet or axe, and going to her room broke open the door with the axe. Finding she was not there, he began to chop up the furniture. Mrs. Ferras, hearing the noise, and desiring to save her goods, took a candle, and went up

MRS, FERRAS KULLED.

The door w. heard to shut; a few words passed, and Mis. Ferras, putting her head out of the window, screamed "Murder!" "Watch!" the window, screamed "Murder!" "Watch!" This call brought a police officer from the street. He ran to Ferras' room, in company with the inmates of the house. The door was closed and barred by means of an iron rod inside Ferras opened the deor, after the officer had threatened to break it down. Mrs. Ferras was found lying dead upon the floor, her skull cut open with an axe, and her brains scattered about. The axe lay by her side covered with blood, and there was also a large knile which had been used upon her head; other wounds were found upon her body. Ferras had on no clothing but his drawers and shirt. These were bloody. He was asked why he had killed his wife, to which he made no reply.

He was taken into custody, and committed to answer the charge. He had kept his oath; his wife was dead before 9 o'clock.

THE DEFENSE AND THE VERDICT. The defense on the trial in the Court of Gene ral Sessions, as set up by William F. Kintzing, Jr., his counsel upon the trial, A. Oakey Hall B. C. Hutchings, and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr. appearing tor the people, was insanity. The evidence, however, falled to support it. The District Attorney called as witnesses Drs. Simmons and Hodgman, who swore the prisoner was perfectly sane; they had been in daily contact with him ever since his incarceration, and never noticed any evidence of insanity, He had been used in the prison as a tier boy.

The jury, after a short deliberation, convicted
Ferras of murder. His counsel could not struggle successfully against the facts. Ferras was sentenced by Recorder Hoffman to be executed upon the 14th of April tollowing. Mr. Kintzing obtained a writ of error and stay of execution from the Appellate Court; but upon review both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction, serving, however, as a restate to the prisoner of sixteen months. Whereupon Ferras was resentenced to be hanged the 17th of August. In consequence of the efforts of his counsel, the Governor reprieved Ferras until the 19th of October.— N. Y. Evening Post, 18th.

INTERVIEW WITH HIS CHILDREN.

At the request of the prisoner, Sheriff Kelly sent for his three children yesterday afternoon. One, a boy, "Billy," almost eleven years of age, and the second, a girl, Mary Ann, aged about eight years, are his step-children, and are under the charge of the brothers and sisters in the the charge of the brothers and sisters in the Catholic Reformatory. His own child, a boy, "Joey," is a bright little fellow, five years of age. The three children were brought to the Tombs last evening about 8 o'clock, and were confronted with the condemned man, who was mostly smoking a gight seated near, the store quietly smoking a cigar, seated near the stove in the hall-way on the ground floor. The step-children were the first to arrive. As they entered he rose burriedly and advanced to-wards them with open arms, and kneeling down on the floor before them, covered their faces with his kisses, muttering, as the tears rolled down his cheeks, 'My poor Billy, my poor Mary Ann." Looking quickly about him, he noticed that his own child was not present, and then stood upright, a look of anguish passand the stood upright and the stood uprigh ing across his countenance. "Oh, you are not going to keep that dear child away, are you? I must see him." The little tellow soon entered, and the father was on his knees in an instant, hugging the child in his arms, calling him by various terms of endearment. He then sat down various terms of endearment. He then sat the and taking him upon his knee, gazed at him and taking him upon his knee, gazed at him and taking him upon his knee, gazed at him fondly. "Don't you know me, my sweet little boy?" he exclaimed. The child turned up its beseeching blue eyes to the eager face of the unfortunate man, and smiled—such a smile as only children can, and only a father knows the sweetness. Again and again was the little fellow drawn to the father's heart, while the poor man now wept with sorrow at the pros-

Speech of wenderly phillips

The Impeachment of President
Johnson Advocated.

"Druid" Owns Up, but Belleves the Forgery to be True—The Despatch Did Not
Come from Washington, but was Seat
from New York—The Proyectors of the
Chedger" would have Rado Heaps of
Money if the Statement had been True.

I am anxious to aford to the public every explanation in my power tha relation the deep the
Chedger" would have landed Heaps of
Money if the Statement had been True.

I am anxious to aford to the public every explanation in my power tha relation to the despatch from Washington, but from New York. It charges me
the boile truth. It studiously conceasis the fact
that it did not receive the despatch from Washing wiften the Questions without
have may reliable data before me. And it
level explicitly out of sight the fact that on the
strength of the despatch from Washing without
having any reliable data before me. And it
level explicitly out of sight the fact that on the
stength of the despatch from Washing without
having any reliable data before me. And it
level explored to the company and ardent spirits.

New York, October 9.—Frank Ferris, or Ferras, the wife murderer, was executed in the
Tomba Jail-yard this morning, about 11
level explored the company and ardent spirits.

New York, October 9.—Frank Ferris, or Feryou know that had it not been for her your
what she did." As the children "good-byepaper, engaged in gold operations by which,
had the news proved true, as I believed it to be
true, he would have been largery benefited.

A simple statement of the facts will, perhaps,
set the matter in its cleared light. On the dish
and Tth inst., I learned that the subcritors of the
mad Tth inst., I learned that the sheak
from Wash Septence of Mr. Phillips was the
aligned the province of the matter in its cleared light. On the
file child, who returned the child the child the work
of you then the sheak of the child, who returned the child the whole
true of the child, who returned the child the whole
the child, who returned the of their lather, though the boy "Billy" showed a sullenness that be okened a recollection o the manner in which he was deprived of his mother. As the children left they were each embraced in turn by Ferras, who said as they left:- "God bless you, my dear pets; God bles

A STRANGE REQUEST-THE GALLOWS.

About 11 o'clock last night, shortly after his children had gone, Ferras asked permission to see the gallows upen which he was to be hung. The request startled the keepers, but it was granted. As he stood looking at the cross-beam he puffed away at his cigar to a nonchalant manner, and asked Mr. Finley, the night keeper, who stood at his side, "Where is the rope?" Having been shown the hole through which it was to pass, he turned on his heel and said quietly, "Well, that's all I want to see." He then walked around the yard, looking up carelessly at the moon and stars, smoking the meanwhile. He was then conducted into the building. This unnatural conduct of Ferras surprised even his keepers, who are used to scenes that make other About 11 o'clock last night, shortly after his keepers, who are used to scenes that make other people's blood chill with terror. In fact, Finley, who has witnessed nineteen executions during his stewardship at the Tombs, says Ferras is the first condemned man he ever saw willing to gaze first condemned man he ever saw willing to gaze upon his own gallows through mere curios.ty, I'p to 11 o'clock the prisoner, although expressing himself resigned to the will of heaven, and willing to die, showed none of those signs which one would expect to find in a man who had seen the sun set for the last time of his hife. He seems foreign to all sense of terror, and to say that he fully realized last night the terrible event of the morrow would be far from the truth. A more stolid indifference was never shown by any man who was ever prepared for shown by any man who was ever prepared for the death of a felon in this city. The prisoner is well guarded, Deputy Sheriffs George Coffin, Thomas Smith, James Egan, and George G. Cadmus being in constant attendance on the culprit.—New York World to-day.

The Execution of the Would-be Mur-derer of the Russian Emperor.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 15th, ult., in the Nord, gives some interesting details of the execution of Karakozow: I have this instant returned from the execution of the would-be regicide. A notice in the papers yesterday informed the public that the execution weeld take place this morning at 7 o'clock, in the great square of Smolensk, at the end of Vas-iii Octoo. I was there at half-past 6 o'clock. There was already a crowd of perhaps more than 56,000. Many carriages were standing in the neighboring streets. In the middle of the in the neighboring streets. In the middle of the square a gallows was erected, and not far from it a pillory, with a platform at about the height of a man. At a lew minutes before 7 the cart arrived, escorted by a picket of cavalry, with the condemned seated on a raised bench, so that every one could see him. He was dressed in black, and had his back to the horses. On his breast was a label with the words "Karakozow regicide." His arms were tied behind his back, and he was livid. Getting out of the cart he stumbled, but the executioners' assistants sustained him. After a few steps he seemed to recover himself, and walked firmly to the pillory. The crowd was attentive and silent. I heard some peasants and workmen say:—"The wretch has deserved it. May God parlon him, but he ought to die." A Secretary of the Senate, in tuli uniform, approached the condemned and read the sentence in a distinct and audible voice Karakozow listened attentively, his head was at first bent down to the left in a listening attitude, and then fell over to the right as if he hardly sustain it. When the reading of the sentence was concluded, a priest advanced to the crimical with a crucifix in his hands. Karako ow kissed the cross very devoutly, fell down on bis knees, and received the benediction of the

He then bowed to the people in every dire tion. Several voices were heard to say, 'May God pardon him!' The two executioners then bandaged his eyes and covered him with shroud, which they had some little difficulty in putting on. He was then conducted from the pillery to the gallows. The cord was placed cound his neck, and at a signal from the head of the police he was launched into eternity. His death was instantaneous. At 7½ the body was taken down and placed in a black coffin. The crowd dispersed, calm, silent, and reflecting.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners. EALTIMORE, October 19. -Governor Swann has summoned the Police Commissioners to answer the charges made against them by the committee appointed by the conservatives of this city. The notices were served last night, requiring their presence at Annapolis on Monday next.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 19.-The steamer Commoner, which satled on the 11th instant from Charleston, bound to New York, put into Norfolk yesterday short of coal. She was four days north of Hatieras, and experienced a succession of heavy northeast gales. On Teesday she spoke the schooner B. M. Hawkins, from New York for

New York, Oct. 19th. - Gold is quoted to-day,

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Cotton Market is duli at 40@42c for midd ings. Flour has advanced 5@10c for State; sales of 18 500 barrels at 88 25@12 10 for State; \$10 60@18 60 for Ohio; \$8 25@11 40 for Western; and \$12 6 50 for Southern. Wheat is 1@2c better; the sales are small. Corn is 10 Letter; 80,600 bush, so d at 90@101. Whisky steady.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Editor of the "Salt Lake Vidette" Beaten by Mormons, and Ordered to Leave the City-Indian Outrages, Etc. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 18.—The Denver News publishes the following extract from a private letter to Captain Cochran:—

We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the Salt Lake Union Vidette, was taken by the Mormons on the night of the 3d inst., and severely beaten, and given six hours to leave the city, and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weswith him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave, and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms. From the frequent occurrence of outrages by the Mormons on the Gentiles, serious trouble may be looked for.

Letters from Puebia to Denver apply for arms and ammunition for protection against the Ute Indians, who are reported to have killed fifteen persons and made prisoners of one family. persons and made prisoners of one family.

MARYLAND CAMP-MEETING OUTRAGE. I

Report of the Freedmen's Bureau Investigating Committee.

BALTIMORE, October 18 .- The Freedmen's Bureau has concluded its investigation of the outrage on the camp-meeting at Shipley's Woods, and the following is the result:-

BUREAU OF REIUGSES, FREEDMEN, ETC., HEADQUARTEES ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BALTIMORE, Maryland, October 13, 1866.—To Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, Washington—General:—In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to men's Bureau, Washington—General:—In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to report that I have carefully examined into the cause and origin of the riot which occurred on the night of the 30th of August 1856, at a campmeeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Slipley's Woods, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. More than forty witnesses have been examined at this office, including prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, many of the tent-holders and many of the colored people themselves, as well as strangers accidently present. By the evidence it appears that for a long series of years the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in the habit of holding camp meetings on the ground named above, at which it was the universal custom for colored people to attend; that on this occasion the colored people were present as usual, and had their camping ground assigned to them by proper officers appointed for the purpose of selecting a camping ground for both white and colored persons; that the campmeeting was more than usually quiet and orderly until the last night of the meeting; that the meeting on the night of the 30th of August as once of more than usually quiet and that the meeting on the night of the 30th of Au gust was one of more than usual solemnity and impressiveness, and that the riot was instigated by a number of white men making an attack upon colored people while in the act of prayer, evidently with the view of involving the whites engaged in camp-meeting in a riot. This fact is shown from the white rioters always retreatis snown from the white rioters always retreating within the circle of the white people's tents when pursued by the negroes, and also by threats against the white ministers. It is shown conclusively by the evidence that the negroes acted only in self-defense, and left the ground entirely when advised to do so by the white preachers, thus leaving their tents and goods to be destored and hypered by the destored and approach the self-defense. to be destroyed and burned by white rioters. From a careful reading of the whole testimony it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the the riot was-first, an attack upon the colored people, and second, a deliberate attempt to break up the camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of the alleged anti-slavery sentiments of its ministers and

members.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. Gregory,
Evt. Major-Gen Vols., Assist. Commissioner.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Rail Torn Up and a Train Thrown From the Track-One Person Killed and Several Wounded-Reward for the Murderers.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 18.—Yesterday morning, about half-past 2 o'clock, as the Express train for New York, on the Atlantic and Great Western Rulroai, was passing a curve three and a half miles the other side of Union, about 33 miles from Meadville, it ran off the track and plunged down an embankment 30 feet high. The engine, baggage car, two passenger cars, and two sleeping coaches went down, and were bad'y damaced. A number of persons were hurt. Mr. C. F. Matchews, of Elmira, N. Y., was instantly killed, his skull being crushed in. Mr. A. D. White, the conductor, of Meadville,

Mrs. Bell, residing near Cincinnati, Ohio, who was on her wedding tour, was slightly injured, and one man belonging in Jamestown, N. Y. had his arm broken and was injured about the herd and throat. The other injuries were all alight. An operator and a telegraph repairer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who were upon the train, immediately cut the wire and sent a despatch to M adville; upon the reand sent a despatch to M adville; cent of which a locomotive was sent to the spot, having on board General D. McLaren, Superintendent of the road, and Dr. John F. Ray, surgeon. The wounded were all cared for and part of them sent to Corry, about twelve miles distant. The rest were brought to Mead-ville. General McLaren made an examination of the track where the accident occurred, and found that the rail had been removed from the track upon the inside of the curve, the remova of which had caused the accident.

The rail was found near the middle of the track, not battered in the least, while all its neighbors showed signs of thumping and bang-ing from the cat-wheels. The spikes which had fastened the removed rail were missing. Every insication proved that the accident wa the result of malice on the part of some persons unknown. The Company are determined to thoroughly investigate the matter, and have offered a reward of \$2000 for the apprehension of the scoundrel, besides employing a detective to ferret out all of the circumstances of the case. Mr. Matthews was the first passenger ever killed on the Atlantic and Great Western Road. His body was taken in charge by th Freemasons of this city, he being a membe of the fraternity, and kept in their hall till the news could be sent to his relatives. A nephea arrived in town last night, and took his re-mains to Elmira to.day. A coroner's inquest upon his body returned a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Alison, P. J. be Court was occupied to-day in the disposition of descrition cases.

Cay vs Shorry. Mrs. Sherry stated that she had four children, the eldest thirteen years of ave, and the coungest eight years old. She said that her husband left her about seven years ago. He once came back to her, and remained with her about three weeks only. She is all that she had no one but her self to depend upon, and that she could not possion support herself and four children with her needle

Ler husband has lately been conductor on a street

lier husband has lately been conductor on a street car receiving \$2.25 per day. He is also a carponter by trads. He stated that he had at different times given his wise money; that since he left she would have him arrested, and thrown out of every situation he had been able to get. The Court, after hearing the statements of to he husband and wife, coild uded to make an order of \$6 per week for the surjout of the wire and children.

City vs. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson stated that she had feen marred to her present husband about fifteen or sixteen years; that she had four culdren, the closet thirteen years of age and four culdren, the closet thirteen years of age and the youngest one and a half years of age. She said that he had frequently come nome intoxicated and had at such times treated her in a most shameful manner. She said he had not supported her for Jeseven years, and had on several eccasions taken as as her wearing apparel. He is a laborer, and gets \$2.25 per day. Jackson stated that he had often see her sufficient sums or money for herself and faithin, amounting altogether to \$1500.

The Court continued the matter fill next Saturday. City vs. Mitched. The wife stated that she had been marred eight years; that he had often abused, and had even struck her; that he treated her so ladly that she was compelled to leave him; she had two children to support. Upon being questioned by the Court, be he parties expressed their willingness to live together, and were accordingly allowed to go home toge her.

City vs. Smith. This case was heard some time ago, and an order for \$4 per week has made. Smith is led to comply with this order, and was again brought in to-day. The wife stated that he found he could not possibly pay this much; but the Court he should do so.

City vs. Walker. Mrs. Walker stated that she

city ve, Walker. Mrs. Walker

had been married two and a balf years, and had no c ildren; that her husband had left her several times, and had waile with her treated her very badly. He is by trade an engineer on the river, and rever was so of \$56 per month. Wa ker's witnesses testified that he was always a very kind husband, and that he had done all he possibly could or her upport, but that the trouble was caused by t parents-in-law.

For the present the Court made an order of \$5 per week.

For the present the Court made an order of so per week.

Ity vs. Jordan The wife in this case said that a chad been married '2 years and had no children; that her husband left her some two years ago, and has not, for a year and more, done anything for her survor. He is an undertaker by trade, and makes \$15 per week.

The bushand said that the improper conduct of his wife compelled him to leave her.

The Court made an order of \$5.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow .-Samuel Evana vs. Max. Cross. An action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff, \$87-20.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, October 19, 1866. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing. Old 5-20s soid at 1145@115, an advance of 14; and 7-30s at 1655@106, for June and July; 993 was bid for 10-40s; and 1125 for 6s of 1881. City loans continue in lair demand; the new issue sold at 100, an advance of 4.

tinue in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100, an advance of ‡.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 31½@ 31½, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Ruilroad at 57½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32½@32½, an advance of ½; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 58 for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46½ for Northern Central.

do.; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair den and. Hestonville sold at 15½, a slight advance; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 11 for Lombard and South. Back shares continue in good request for investment at full prices. Geniral National sold at 130; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134; 230 was bid for North America; 150 for Philadelphia.

at 130; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134; 230 was bid for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics', 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 72 for Bank of Commerce; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 28, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Susquebanna at 14\$\frac{14}{2}\$\text{15}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 36\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 149; 11 A. M., 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13 M., 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 15 M., 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 16 M., 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 17 M., 148\$\(\frac{1}{2}\); 18 M., 148\$\(

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

-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, 113½@113½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 115@115½; do., 1864, 110½@111½; do., 1865, 108½@108½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@107; do., 2d series, 106@106½; do., 3d series, 106@106½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1131@1144.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Mesers, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148½ @140; Silver & and & 141: Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do. August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do. December, 1864, 15½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9. October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, October 19 .- The receipts and stocks of Flour continue extremely small, and prices, particularly of toe better grades of spring and winter Wheat. have a decided upward tendency. About 1000 bbls. were taken by the home consumers at \$7.75@8.75 for superfine, \$9@12 for old stock and fresh ground extras, \$12 50@13 75 for North western extra family,

tras, \$12 50@12 75 for Northwestern extra family, the latter rate an advance of 25c. P bbi; Pennsylvania and Ohio do do. at \$13 50@14 50, and taney brands at \$15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7 P bbi. 1200 bbls. Brandy wine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained, but the offerings are very small. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2 90@3 lo, and a car load of fair white at \$3.12. Rye is in good request, with sales of 2600 but he's Western on private terms, and 700 bushels at \$1.30. Corn is moderately active at fair prices. Sa ea of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.10@1.12, and 6000 bushels Western mixed, to arrive, affoat, at \$1.08@1.02. Oats are scarce, and held firmly, sales of new Southern at 59@50 cents.

No sales of Barley or Mait were reported.

Waisky is quict, with small sales of Pennsplvania at \$2.41, and Ohio at \$2.43@2.44

-The Colonial Government of South Australia is endeavoring to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant. For this purpose the sum of £50 has been spent in the purchase of tea trees in China. Some of these will be planted in the Colonial botanical gardens belonging to the Government, and the rest distributed amongst the settlers. It is thought that this attempt will be successful, more particularly as there are a great number of Chinese settlers in Australin who are perfectly acquainted with the manner of cultivating the ten trees.

—A strange accident occurred a short time since at Dudley Ca-tle, England. A young man named Alfred Spiller, aged rineteen, whilst returning to Birmingham with his father and brother, stopped a moment before the shaft of an old mine in order to light his pipe. The moment he lighted a lucifer match a loud detonsilon was heard, the shaft of the mine was
filled with rubbish, and the young man disappeared. After a long search the body of the
unfortuna'e youth was discovered, horribly mutilated, lat the bottom of the mine.

-The Siecle states that the following curious phenomenon lately occurred at St. Dents:—The seine having inundated all the meadows near the river, the gudgeons, who are very fond of insects, invaded by thousands the grass, which was under water, to feed upon them. The sub-siding of the water having taken place sud-denly. the greater portion of the finny tribe were left high and dry, and became the prey of the country people, who, armed with shovels, buckets, etc., soon transferred them to the fry-

ing-pan. -Mr. Algernon Swinburne is not only going to publish a satire on his critics in defe his last book, but proposes also to sue his publisher for damages in withdrawing the work