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# THE CHAMPION PRESS

FOR PRESSING

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TOTALUUD, OIL FROM FISH,

BENDING OR CURVING IRON. PRESSING WOOD FOR PAPER MANU-

And for Pressing and Compressing Any and Every Material.

FACTURERS,

Farmers, Planters, Manufacturers, Warehousemen, and all persons desirous to Economize Space, want one.

Worked by Hend, Horse, Water, or Steam Power Pressure with three-horse power is TW ENIY-FIVE TONS to the square meh.

The pressore required is easily regulated. It acts promptly, is simple in its construction does not get out of order, and requires less power to accomplish the same resu ts than any other Press. From these facts it is named and claimed

The Champion Press of the World! For the Advantages it Possesses Over

all other Presses. READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Which are from the Highest Authorities, Given for the Value of the Invention, and for the Advancement of Science

in Machinery.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW 1 ORK, September 22, 1896. A. BALDWIN, REQ:

Dear Sir:—Having examined the model of your Cotton Press, I am favorably impressed with the Gesign, as combining great power with the most simple combination of parts, so that there is the least chance for delay caused by breakdowns. Also the mode of applying the power to produce the graduated effect by means of the crown wheel and seriew, is a combination of great simplicity and fine fine mechanical arrangement to produce the result with the least expenditure of power. Hoping you will have success with it, I remain, yours truly, ISAAC V. HOLMES, Constructing Engineer and Superintendent.

PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1886.

A. BALDWIN. ESQ.:
Dear Sir:—We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the gentlemen of the "Novelty iron Works," as regards the simplicity, strength and power of your Cotion Press.

Respectfully and the simplicity of the strength and power of your Cotion Press.

Respectfully yours, A & F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors. WEST POINT FOUNDRY\_ COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y

We have seen Mr Ba dwin's New Patent Press.
We consider it one of the best arranged machines for the purpose, and have little doubt that it will take a leading position in machinery for pressing Cotton and o her materials.

Respec fully yours.

J RUMPF, Constructing Engineer.
PEIER B. LAWSON, Manager.

EAGLE STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

MR. BALDWIN: MR. BALDWIN:

I have examined your Press, and be leve it to be the next I have ever seen, and that it will be generally used by the public, when it is seen. It is wouth has long been wanted—a simple, powerful, and

durable Press.
WILLIAM McKENZIE, Proprietor.

DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 25, 1866. A. Ballowin; Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I have examined your Chamoion Piess, and have no he atlon in saving that it is of great lower, combined with a simplicity of construction unequaled by any machine of its class. The power is without limitation, being capable of exerting, by the arrangement of its parts, to any extent that may be require:

MIERS CORYELL, Proprietor.

GLOBE IRON WORES, NEW YORK, September 27, 1866 A. BALDWIN, Esq:
Dear Sir: — We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combinations. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

Very respectfully yours, M. M. WHIFE & CO., Proprietors. NEW YORK, September 28, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, 1889:

Dear Sir:— We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the king that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and also to your benefit.

MURPHY MCCHROY & WARDEN.

benefit. Respectfully.

MURPHY, MCCURDY & WARDEN,

Constructing Engineers and Manu acturers of Land
and Marine Engines and Botlers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,

NEW YORK, October 10, 1836

CHAMPION PRESS COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I have, at your request, calcu'ated
the power of your Press, and exam'ned its mode of
action. Enclosed picase find drawing showing seven
different positions of the press-follower, and also at
table symptom the force exerted by the machine at different positions of the press-to-lower, and also a table giving the force exerted by the machine at cach of these portions of its stroke. I have con-sidered the force of o e-horse power applied at the crown wheel to be the motive power; and a though the mechanical advantages obtained from the pinion and pulley in the machine I have examined will in-crease its power. I think that the machine proper begins at its crown wheel. In order to find the crease its power, I think that the machine proper begins at its crown wheel. In order to find the power of a Press when driven by a steam engine, you have on y to multiply the figures in the table by the power of the engine. I cannot but add that your Press is an ingenious device, combining an aston ishing power with beautiful simplicity—circumstances which do away with all inshiftes of wear and ropair. When the lower link approaches its lowest point, the mechanical advantage increases. At six inches from the oud of the stroke the pressure from one horse power is 10] tons, and finally, when both links come into the same place, it becomes infinite. There is no limit to the pressure exerted, except that fixed; by the resistance of the machine.

Yours, etc , E. A. FUERTER, C. E., Examining Engineer to Croton Aqueduct Depart Drawings on Exhibit on at No. 594 Broadway.

TPE PRICES OF PRESSES RANGE FROM \$300 TO \$5000' The Scientific and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

H. T. HELMBOLD, President Champion Press Company, No. 494 BROADWAY, New York, To whom all orders should be addressed.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LETTER FROM MR. BROWNING. Examination of the Powers of the Several Branches of the Government-Representation in the South, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23 .- The follow. ing important letter from Hon. O.H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, will appear in the National Intelligencer to-morrow. It was written to some of his former constituents, and on being submitted to the President, he fully approved it, and desired it to be made public. with the understanding that it fully represented his present position:-

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LETTER.

Washington, October 13.—To Colonel W. H. Benneson and Major H. V. Sullivan, Quincy, Ill.—Gentlemen:—It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and visit Illinois and meet my old friends and neighbors, and talk to them face to face upon the great questions now before the country. But it is not practi-cable for me to do so. My public duties forbid it. Our Government is worth preserving. No people were ever blessed with one better worth pcopie were ever blessed with one better worth it. But it is not certain that we will save it. There are now two tendencies in public affairs, both of which are fraught with danger. One is to a centralized power in the General Government; the other an absorption by the Legislative Department of many of the powers and prerogatives of the Executive and the Judiciary. The safety of a free Government is in keeping the power near the people. This was well understood by the statesmen who formed the original thirteen States, and united them and their people in one Federal Government. They gave to the Government only such powers as were necessary for the welfare of the whole people of the United States, reserving all other powers to the States respectively and to their people, and in framing State Constitutions and laws they placed as much power as was compatible with the general welfare of the State in the government of counties, townships, and lesser municipalities. To guard still further against abuse, or too great concentration of power they distributed the functions of Govern-ment, State, and Federal, in separate bodies of magistracy.
The natural tendency of power is to strengthen

its hands and entarge its sphere of action, and if the Federal Government absorb great powers heretofore reserved to the States, or if one department usurps important functions of the others, the structure of our complex system will be radically changed, and our free Govern-ment will descend into despotism. The Legisla-tive is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroschments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended. It has heretofore exercised more influence than is compatible with safety and entire freedom over both the Executive and

It has sometimes impressed a pernicious in-fluence upon judicial action, and where it has failed to accomplish that, in advance of judg-ments has subsequently overruled and annulled them. And without at all impugning the motives of legislators, I may venture to say that if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution they would greatly abridge, if they did not altogether annihilate, the power of appointment to and removal from office now confided to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power. This is a degree through the veto power. This is a danger always present when the Executive and the Legislative departments are in antagonism, and to manifest itself, no matter what party may be in power. Safety is to be found only in holding each department firmly and closely within

It the proposed amendments of the Constitution be adopted, new and enormous power will be claimed and exercised by Congress, as warranted by such amendments, and the whole atructure of our Government will perhaps gradually but yet surely be revolutionized. And so with the Judiciary. If the proposed amend-ments be adopted, they may and certainly will be used substantially to annihilate the judiciaries. The first section of the proposed article contains, among others, the following provision:-Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Why insert such a provision in the Federal Constitution? It already contains the following:- "No person shall be deprived of

life, liberty, or property without due process of This is identically the same, except that it is a restraint upon the powers of the General Government alone, and has no reference or appli tion to State Governments. And most of the State Constitutions, I believe all of them, contain a similar provision as a limitation upon the powers of the States respectively. Now, when in the Federal Constitution there is this guar intee against arbitrary and oppressive invasions of the rights of the citizen by Federal authority, and a similar guarantee in the State Constitutions against like oppressive action by the State Gov-ernments, why insert in the Federal Constitu-tion a new provision, which has no reference to the powers of the General Government, and imposes no restraints upon it, but is simply repetition of a limitation upon the powers of State Governments which is already present in the State Constitutions? The object and purpose are manifest. It is to subordinate State judiciaries in all things to Federal super vision and control; to totally annihilate independence and sovereignty of State judi-ciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely do-mestic and local concern. If the State mestic and local concern. If the State judiciaries are subordinated, all the departments of the State Governments will abordinated; for all the State laws, let them relate to what department of Government they may, or to what domestic or local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation, and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme, and will override the decisions of the State Courts and leave them utterly powerless.

The Federal judiciary has jurisdiction of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of this new provision, if adopted, every matter of judiinsignificant, may be drawn into the vortex of the Federal judiciary. In a controversy between two neighbors about the ownership of a pig, the unsuccessful party may allege that the State tribunals have deprived him of his pro-perty without due process of law, and take the case before the Federal tribunals for revision. So if a man be indicted for larceny or other crime, convicted and sentenced upon allegation to deprivation of liberty, with due process of to deprivation of liberty, with due process of law, we may bring the case before the Federal rribunals for revision and reversal. So, too, if a murderer be arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be huns, he may claim the protection of the new Constitutional provision, allege that a State is about to deprive him of lite without due process of law, and arrest all further proceedings until the Federal Government shall have inquired whether a State has a right to nunish its own citizens for an infraction of its punish its own citizens for an infraction of its own laws, and have granted permission to the State tribunals to proceed. Under such a sys-tem the liberties of the people could not long be maintained. As already remarked, free governments can be preserved only by keep-ing the power near the people, to be ex-ercised through local agencies. Under this

Federal Government; and as party conflicts in-tensified and party victories alternated, the power would be more and more inexorably used by the dominant party to punish its enemies, reward its friends, and strengthen and perpetuate its hold upon the power and patronage of the Government. Be assured, if this new provision be engrafted in the Constitution, it will, in time, change the entire structure and texture of our Government, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the Revolution. It is impossible to maintain our wise and

by our patriotic sires of the Revolution.

It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres. They are of primary and vital importance. The States may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or the Federal Government. The Union and the Federal Government cannot exist without the States, and they must be States of equality—equal in dignity, equal in rights, equal in power, equal in the control, absolute and unconditional, of all things pertaining to their internal and local all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interests. Another blow which the proposed amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded, is in the change of the basis of representation. This would be of

very permelous effect. Aggregate population is the true basis of representation. No matter how the elective franchise be dis-posed of, whether exercised by a few or many, all classes of the community are represented. The interests of all classes of people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all, perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so as largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefiting all, or to injure and oppress one class without to a greater or less extent in-

juring and oppressing alt. There are always, even in this country where the right of suffrage is most widely extended, large numbers who do not vote at all, whose mterests, nevertheless, are cared for, and whose numbers, being computed in the apportionment of representation, widen the foundations of the representative assemblies. Such are all persons under twenty-one years of age, females of all ages, and unnaturalized foreigners. Why are they not permitted to vote? And, not being permitted, why are they counted in fixing the ratio of representation? They are not allowed to vote, because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in political economy and governmental affairs to be entrusted with the elective franchise. They are computed in fixing the ratio because they are part of the same community with those who do vote, having interests in common with them, and their influence ought to be felt in shaping the laws by which their rights of life theory and properties to rights of life, liberty, and property are to be determined; and although they do not vote, their influence is felt and their interests are cared for, precisely because they are counted in cared for, precisely because they are counted in fixing the relative weight of the communities to which they belong in the legislative assemblies, although their voices are not directly heard in determining who shall represent them. It is not true, as is constantly alleged, that the relative strength of the States which were in rebellion will be increased by the results of the war if they are now allowed representation in the national councils. The present ratio of representation is adjusted by the census of 1860, and cannot be changed until after the census of 1870. Till that time, therefore, the census of 1870. Till that time, therefore, the relative strength of the several States of our country must remain precisely as it was under

After the census of 1870 the positive and re lative strength of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College will both be diminished, even if the non-voting black popution be included in the basis. In 1860 threefifths of all the black pupulation of the Southern States were counted. The census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting black popula-tion to be less than three-fifths of 1860. Nor is it true that a vote in the South will outweigh a vote in the North if the non-voting negro popu lation le included in the basis of representa tion. If the proposed amendment be adopted, all the non-voting black population of the South will be excluded, while all the non-voting unnaturalized totelgu population of the North will be counted. The great preponderance of unnaturalized and consequently non-voting foreigners, is in Northern and Northwestern States. They and their families number hun-dreds of thousands, perhaps millions, and yet they are all counted in fixing the rate of sentation. This is right. I do not object to it They are a part of the community. They help to make up the strength and productive wealth of the State, and ought to be computed in fixing its political power. But if it is right to count a non-voting population in one State it is equally right to count it in another; and if counting in one and not in the other, it gives the one an advantage over the other incompatible with the equality of the States, and of a dangerous and revolutionary tendency; while the unnaturalized, non-voting population of one section of the country will be constantly in-creasing, the non-voting black population of the other section, by obvious causes not now necessary to be mentioned, will be constantly decreasing. It would be better for all parties and interests, and far more hopeful for the per-petuity of our Government, if something like an equilibrium of strength between the differ ent sections of the country could be maintained. The third section of the propose amendments disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the affairs of the State and Federal Governments. The entire control of the Governments of those States will be placed in hands of a meagre minority of at all qualited for such cont control and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes. No such sweep ing and indiscriminate proscription is remem-bered since the days of Philip II of Spain. It is not to be expected that in this age and country and with our race, a majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws by which their lives, liberties, and property are to be judged, without the constant presence and pressure of a force a lequate to coerce obedience. The adoption of this a nend-ment will involve the necessity of maintaining an army to enforce it, which of itself would be dangerous to liberty, and add greatly to burdens of taxation already grievous. I can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our lathers gave us. It is in my judgment, the mest perfect political proection of human wisdom and parriotism. three-quarters of a century it secured us unex-ampled prosperity, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous Rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have bardly known that we had a Government. When we did know it we knew it only by its benedicence, and it has shown itself as strong as beneficent, capable of successful re-sistance of the fercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to make upon a Government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power, and lifted us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained? We have tried the old Constitution and by

tion and know its capabilities. We have not tried the new, as proposed, but can readily see

new system State and local authority would not at once disappear. For some time they would contest jurisdiction with the Federal Government; but the inevitable and constantly increasing tendency would be for the control of domestic affair, to steal away from the people, the States, and local municipal bodies, and centralize and concentrate in the hands of the Federal Government; and as narty conflicts in. of great questions of state. Passion and preindice should never lay rude hands upon fundamental and organic faws. In a day they may
do nischief which years of repentant patriotic
labor will not repair. In a day they may open
a Pandora's box which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut. manship of a century may not be able to shut.

I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional amendments. They are really not the issues presented to and considered by the people. They have not been calmiy and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The people have had their fears alarmed, and their passions and prejudices aroused, and perhaps never formed under more delusive ideas as to the character of the issues before the country. The people have been assured that President Johnson is a traitor and a usurper. He has usurped no power; when the a usurper. He has usurped no power; when the insurrectionary Governments were overthrown and expelled the States were left with Constitu tions, which, according to the most solemn sanc-tions of the Federal Constitution, had been declared republican in form, and under which those States had, for many years, maintained

their place as constituent members of the Union, but they had no organizations under their Constitutions,
The President, therefore, deeming it what was his imperative duty, as Commander in-Chief, to do, and what he would have been most culpable for not doing, prevented anatchy by appointing temporary Provisional Governors, under whose advice the people brought the regular governments into operation under the Constitutions. This was a thing with which Congress had nothing to do. It was a matter purely of military cognizance. The public enemy had just been expelled by military force, and it was the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to see to it that anarchy and confusion did not ensue, and that the machinery of the legitimate Government was again put in operation for the preservation of order and the protection of life and liberty and property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President, too, as the executive head of the nation, to see to it that the national laws were executed, and that the relations between the States and the Federal Government

Had the President consented to join Congress in forcing negro suffrage on the South, all would have been fair and smooth, and instead of being denounced as a fiend he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unreientingly assail him. Those who are sincerely desirous of seeing a pacification of the country, and a restoration of the integrity of the Union, ought to be assured of the purely patriotic and sincere intentions of the President when they remember that he is, in good faith, carrying forward the policy inaugurated faith, carrying forward the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and that the only two men who went into the Administration with Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of his first term, the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and the only two who were trusted and confided in by him through his entire official career and to the end of his life, who stood by, encouraged and sustained him when the storm and tempest of rebellion were beating the storm and tempest of rebellion were beating most fiercely upon him, and the ship of state was tossing upon the waves of a turbulent sea with broken masts and shattered sails, and who knew his most secret thoughts as to the best measures to be adopted to bring her into port, are standing by President Johnson with a courage and heroism equally sublime, and cheering him on in his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends. They were vilited and denounced then, and by the same men are vilited and denounced now. They did not quall before the storm that beat upon them then; they do not quail better the tempest that rages around them now. Mr. Lincoln was heroic then, and Mr. Johnson is heroic now.

I am sure no man can be sincerer in his pur poses to preserve the Constitution and save the country than he is. No man can be actuated by a purer patriotism, or be more averse to usurpation of power. He has not violated the Constitution in the past. He intends no infraction of it in the future, but he does intend a firm and faithful performance of all the trusts which that sacred instrument has devolved upon him. With every disposition to be charitable towards those who differ with me in opinion, it is difficult to believe them sincere in arging the President with intention of violently forcing Rebels into Congress, and giving them the control of the Government. What act has he ever done that gives the slightest sanc-tion to such a energe? Not one can be specified. He has neither transcended his own powers, nor invaded those of the co-ordinate departments, and the only pretext for the charge is not what he has done, but what he has said, in declaring again and again his conviction that it was the duty of Congress to obey a plain constitutional provision, and each House for itself to judge of the elections. returns, and qualifications of each individual presenting himself as a member. Our country is in peril, in very great peril, not from a public enemy, but from the violence of our own passions. Safety is to be found only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws. As long as they are obeyed, no evil can come upon us. We are in danger only when we attempt something they do not sanction. I trust it will be the pride and glory of the friends of the Administration, in the threatening contest through which we are passing, to to do no act not fully warranted by the Constitutiog and laws. Ours is a republican Government, where the majority has a right to rule. Minorities cannot, without subverting the Goveroment, and when, according to the forms prescribed, the will of the majority is expressed the Constitution or the law, it is the duty of all to submit to it until it can be fairly and conscientiously changed. Such I know to be the President's intentions, and such I know he wishes to be the rule of conduct for his friends

No man has a profounder reverence for the Constitution than he, and his purpose as the Executive head of the nation to maintain it as it is, until it be changed in the form prescribed by it, is firm and immutable. He is not brave enough wilfully to violate it; he is brave enough to uphold and defend it in all that his duty requires. In conclusion, let me beseech you, calmly and dispassionately, but earnestly d firmly, to do your duty to your country in this trying hour, and stand by our glorious

There is no safety for us but in this. Do your duty faithfully and trust to God for results, and reverently implore Him to save us from the madness and infatuation which threaten us with eli-destruction, and with the loss of the last hope for the perpetuity of free governments. Your friend and fellow citizen.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 24 .- Arrived, brig Muccovado, 19 days from Demarara for Baltimore, with sugar. She reports having passed yesterday, fifteen miles no theast of False Cape, North Cavolina, a hermaphrodite bris, sunk in siteen fathoms of water, with her masts all

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York, October 24.—Cotton dull at 32@42c. for middlings. Flour has advanced 15@25c. for State; sales of 16.500 bbls. at \$8.90@12.75 for State; \$11.30@14.25 for Onio. \$12.50@17 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 2@3c; sales of 16.000 bushets at \$2.35 for Chicaso Spring and \$3.10@3 12 for State. Corn advanced 1@2c. for white; sales of \$30,000 bush at \$1.12@1.14. Pork heavy at \$23.75 for moss. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, October 24.

Proposed Change in the Mode of Appointments. It is understood that when Congress meets an effort will be made to check the President in the matter of appointments. The commencement will be made in the Treasury branch of the public service, the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Customs Department of the Treasury. It will be done in a strictly constitutional manner. The second clause of the second section of the Constitution provides, that "the Congress

may, by law, vest the appointment of such

inferior officers as they think proper in the

President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

Under this authority Congress will enact a law designating the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs as heads of departments, and providing that they shall be appointed by Judge Chase, of the Sapreme Court. The appointment of subordinate officers in these departments will be placed in the head appointed by Judge Chase. This will secure the offices to the Republicans, and will make the departments more efficient, as the chief will have the appointing and removing power, and be held responsible for the good or ill-management of his department. As it is now, the plainest rules of business are violated in the practice of the Treasury Department, whose appointees, though nomistally responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury, are appointed by the President. The Secretary is expected to manage his department properly, but one of the first requisites to enable him to do so is out of his power, i. e., to appoint and remove his own officers. It is probable that the new principle may be applied to the Post Office Department,

### The Atlantic Coast Squadron.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., October 22 .- The United States double-ender Tacony, Commander W. G. Temple, and the flagship of the Atlantic Coast Squadron (commanded by Commodore Joseph Lanman), arrived in the harbor yesterday morning from Charleston, S. C. The Tacony has been stationed at Charleston, and has just completed an inspection trip of all the vessels comprising the squadron of which she is the flagship.

Among the vessels visited were the following sunboats:-Chicopee, stationed at Charleston; Conemaugh, at Wilmington, N. C.; Agawam, at Beaufort, N. C.; and the Yantic, stationed in Hampton Roads.

Orders have recently been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, by which the heretofore distinct naval squadrons stationed on our coast, the Atlantic Coast Squadron and the North Atlantic Coast Squadron, will be consolidated and known as the North Atlantic Squadron, omprising a formidable fleet of twenty vessels.

Commodore Josepa Lanman arrived on the Tacony, and on the first of next month, the time designated for the consolidation to take place. he will transfer his squadron to Rear-Admiral Palmer. The stations of the vessels comprising the North Atlantic Squadron will be from Nova Scotia to Cape Florida, and will include the West Indies.

The following are the vessels comprising the Atlantic Coast Squadron:-Flagship Tacony, Chicopee, Agawam, Conemaugh, Lenapee, Yantic, and the steam-tug Daffodil. The North Atlantic Squadron :- Rhode Island,

Mouongahela, Mackinaw, Bienville, De Soto, Florida, and Winooski.

The following is a list of the officers of the Tacony:-Commodore Joseph Lanman, commanding squadrou; Commander, W. G. Temple: Lieutenant-Commander, Edwin M. Sheopard; Passed Assistant Paymaster, John H. Stevenson; Master, C. F. R. Wappenbause; Acting Ensigns, Norman McCloud, Hugh Jones; Mates, E. H. Richardson, W. H. Hoydle; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Edward Kershner; First Assistant

Engineer, Edward Clark; Commodore's Clerk,

W. D. A. Pierce; Paymaster's Clerk, N. H. Steary.

The Tacony spoke the United States doubleender Lenapee, Commodore Thomas W. Phelps, going to Charleston, and the schooner Sarah Ellen (before reported in distress), off Beaufort bar, N. C., and towed her into that harbor; and also saw yesterday morning a schooner dismasted, with a jury-mast rigged, making good way to Hampton Roads for a harbor. More than fifteen dismasted vessels had arrived at Charleston before she left, from the effects of the late storms.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 24 .- Among the vessels which were detained in this harbor for weeks past, in consequence of the equinoctial gales, and have sailed, are the schooners L. Burley and Williams, from Philadelphia for Washington.

The steamer Hi Livingston, from New York, for Savannah, Ga., put into Noriolk to-day,

The Trouble in Baltimore - Affairs in Louisiana - Our Mexican Relations. BALTIMORE, October 24 .- The special corres-

pondent of the Baltimere Sun says: - The proclamation of Governor Swann is fully approved by the President, and should it be necessary for him to call for aid in maintaining peace and order and enforcing his legal authority, it will be promptly furnished.

In the case of the threatened resistance in Louisiana by the "Boys in Grey" to the authority of the Governor of the State in the removal the Sheriffs, the same course will be pursued, but it is hoped that in both cases the necessity may not arise.

same correspondent also says, in regard to Mexican affairs, that our Government has refused to grant the extension of time to the french Government for the removal of troops, and insists that it shall commence at once, and proceed as rapidly as possible. In view of the anarchy prevalent in Mexico our Government will be prepared to protect the Juarez Government, and finally to establish it. In consideration of this Lower Cultionus and the northern tion of this, Lower Cultiornia and the northern part of Sinslos and Ch hushus are to be ceded to the United States. No agreement has been made by our Government to guarantee the French claims against Mexico, but should it appear expedient, it will not hesitate to do so.

The entorcement of the Monroe doctrine and the establishment of a stable republican government in Mexico are considered of paramount importance. The matter has been fully dis-cussed in the Cabinet and ananimously agreed

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Court of Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer—Judges Alison and Peases—Inc case called up this morning was that of I homes Medvey, who is charged with silling Thomas Judge, on the 25th of August, 1856. An application was made by his counsel for a continuance, but the Court thought there was not sufficient ground therefor, and it was not granted. The case was opened on behalf of the Commonwealth by Thomas B Dwight, E-q, who stated the facts he expected to prove to the jury.

Dr. Shapleigh, surgeon to the Coroner, sworn—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of Thomas Judge, on the afternoon of Soptember 4, at No. 2035 Market street; there was a slight wound beneath the lower rib, two inches below the left of the stime; also another two inches below the left of the stime; also another two inches below the left of the stime; also another two inches below the left of the stime; also another two inches below the left and between the sixth and seventh ribs, there was another wound; the instrument had entered the cavity of the chest. the surface of the lung, the lung itself, and the sack which contains the heart, were in a state of inflammation; the cavity of the chest on the left side was filed with a bloody fluid. The deceased came to his death from a hemorrhage and inflammation caused by the last wound; the lips of the wound were in a state of ulcora ion.

Cross-examined—The deceased was my husband was protty stont, and of a middling size; he was prought to the house on the Stith of August, on a side.

Henry Weich sworn—The deceased was my husband was pretty stont, and of a middling size; he was brought to the house on the Stith of August, on a side.

Henry Weich sworn—Treside at Phrity-third and Chesnut, street; knew I homas McVey by sight; how ledge, beyond any doubt he came to his death from the cause mentioned in the direct examination.

Mrs. Judge sworn—The deceased was my husband was pretty stont, and of a middling size; he was brought to the house of the sight of husbands was no

very bad.

The District Attorney requested the witness to rub up his memory, which he did, with the follow-

rub up his memory, which he did, with the following result:—

I think I heard Judge say McVev was biting him, but where I cannot say. When Judge was carried into the house he was laid on a settee. I examined him, and found a cut on his left breast. I saw, blood on him, and went after the doctor as quick as possible. When McVey called Judge out of my house there was nothing the matter with him, as far as I could judge.

I did not see the cutting, and could not swear who did it; there was a crowd of men there at the time.

William Donnagy sworn—I saw both the fights, but didn't know either of the parties engaged; I saw a man who looked like McVey with one side of his face covered with blood.

Donnagy was the last of the Commonwealth switnesses.

saw a man who looked like file very with one side of his face covered with blood.

Donnagy was the last of the Commonwealth switnesses.

At this stage of the proceedings, counsel for the defense inquired if the Court thought there had been evidence sufficient submitted by the Commonwealth to go to the jury. There had been without a doubt a wound inflicted upon the deceased, but no one saw the defendant inflict it, or even have a weapon in his possession. The Court decided to have the case proceeded with.

The defense was opened by John J. Ridgway, who was associated with Mr. O'Byrne.

Joseph Maguire sworn—I saw the difficulty; there were a great many people in the street at the time, and about these part es while they were quarelling; Ifdid not see a kinfe in the possession of McVey; I saw him for some time after the quarrel; Judge was lying in the street, with McVey on top of him, the first I saw of them; I rushed through the crowd which was around them, and took hold of Judge, and took him away; he told me not to tear his shirt; I said I would not; I told him to go home; he said he would when he got his hat; I then went to my own house, a few doors above; when I got there I turned are und to see if the parties had left; I saw a large crowd at the door of Welch's; I saw Judge coming out from the crowd on the pavement; there were a dozen or two there; I saw Welch there; McVey was standing in the middle of the pavement; they got hold of each other and they both went down, with Judge uppermost; their iriends were all around them in a circle; I had McVey in view all the time of the second sturgie; I didn't see him use a kniie; he never drew one nor in any way used the inheritance is excellent for peace and quietness.

Cross examined—When I returned to the house after parting them, McVey was looking for his hat; he stood before Weich's door, and said he would not go until he got if; in the second fight they were in the putter when separated; they rolled into it; part of the time one was on top and part the other; I

District Court-Judge Sharswood. - George W. Thompson vs. J. Atlee White. An action to recover the difference in price at which 400 shares of the Junction Oil Company was bought for defendant, and the price it brought when sold at defendant's risk. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—
Dryfoss vs. Hammerschiag. An action on a book account for goods sold and delivered Jury out.

Leedom vs. Hijson An action to recover for lumber sold by plaintiff to defendant. On trial.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Wednesday, October 24, 1866. The Stock Market continues mactive, but prices are without any material change. Government bonds there was very little doing. 110½ was bid for new 5-20s; 114½ for old do.; 113 for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; and 105½@106½ for June and August 7'30s. City loans were in demand at an advance. The new issue sold at 101@101½, an advance of ½, and old do. at 97½, an advance of ½.

advance of 4.

Railroad shares were dull, Camden and Amboy sold at 1294, no change; Reading at 58 @584, no change; Lehigh Valley at 674, an ad-

(258), no change; Leuigh Valley at 674, an advance of §; and Pennsylvania Rullroad at 576, no change; 36 was bid for Little Schuykill; 60 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred 40.; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; 57 for Philadelphia at Baltimore; and 47 for Northern Central. City Passenger-Railroad snares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21; change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21; and Germantown at 29; 884 was bid for Second and Third; 72 for West Philadelphia; 16 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 11 for Lombard and South.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 87000 Elmira Railroad 7-

