THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 104. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

Governor Swann Disconcerted by One of His Own Men—The Ballot-Boxes Used at the Recent Election the Same as Those Used in 1864—Testimony of the Judges of Election.

BALTIMORE, October 30.—The investigation of charges against the Police Commissioners before Governor Swann, High Executive Court, of irresponsible powers and unlimited jurisdiction, was resumed to-day, when the hearing of testimony for the defense was commenced.

The Governor looked somewhat uneasy as he surveyed the large number of highly respectable witnesses present, prepared to invalidate and flatly contradict the mass of slanderous charges and irrelevant allegations produced by witnesses for the prosecution. As the examination of these witnesses proceeded the effect was quite noticeable. The Governor fairly quailed before it, and really looked, at times, as though he were on trial by the Police Board instead of sitting in judgment on its acts.

The counsel for the Commissioners had wisely summoned several parties who, in times past, had been familiar as participants in managing ward politics, under the reign of Mayor Swann, now Governor. One of these parties, who acted as judge at a recent election, and whose character had been assailed, was brought on the stand. He admitted he had been a little rough in his time; he had served in the army under Burnside and Sheridan, but was honorably discharged. He had never been in the Penitentiary. He claimed that he had always had a good reputation till he joined the Know-Nothing party, during Governor Swann's reign as Mayor of Baltimore, when he became a rowdy.

As he said this, the witness glanced at his Excellency mischievously, remarking that he guessed his Excellency knew him. Here was a scene. Think of our dignified Governor being confronted with one of his old ward-workers during the reign of the Know-Nothings, when his bands of roughs and plugs controlled the elections, and gave their opponents notice to leave the polls by piercing them with awls. Evidently the Governor was disconcerted, and the counsel for the prosecution were glad to let him go with a very brief cross-examination.

George W. Taylor, Secretary to the Police Board since 1864, testified to the close attention of the Commissioners to their duties of office, and swore that the ballot-boxes used at the recent election, about which so much clamor has been raised, were the same as used at every election since 1864; also, that boxes for rejected votes were sent to every precinct. (Specimen of boxes returned by judges with rejected votes was produced); 27 of such boxes were returned with rejected votes.

This testimony was fully corroborated by others, among them that of the janitor of the Board, who has been connected with the force since its organization.

Marshal Carmichael testified to the same facts, and produced the official orders of the Board for control and direction of the police, which were read, showing in a most emphatic manner the solicitude of the Board for the preservation of peace and good order of the city.

Many of the judges of election were present, and testified to the use of rejected boxes, and that the only parties whose votes were rejected were those whose names were not on the registration of 1865.

The appearance of these men, I may add, was also about the best refutation that could be given of the slanderous statements as to their bad character. With a very few exceptions, they were the same men who had served on every election for several years past, and are men of undoubted respectability. Another of the judges, whose character has been assailed, was proved to have been a Judge of Elections when Swann was elected, and while in the army had been promoted from the ranks to Captain, for good conduct. At 3 o'clock a recess was taken till 5 o'clock. It is thought the case will be concluded to-morrow night.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Pennsylvania.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE LATE ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, October 30.—The following gives the official vote for Governor:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, October 30, 1866.—Returns received to-day complete the official vote as follows:—

Geary....................307 274
Clymer...................290,096

Geary's majority.........17,178

The total vote for Governor at the last election was 597,370. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Indiana.

The official vote for Congressmen in Indiana, as copied from the books of the Secretary of State, is as follows:—

District.	1864		1866	
	Allen.	Niblack.	De Bruler.	Niblack.
I	12 610	14 720	15,911	17,255
Niblack's majority		2,110	Do.	1 344
	Curry.	Kerr.	Gresham.	Kerr.
II	9,564	11 357	11,678	13,421
Kerr's majority		1 793	Do.	1,743
	Hill.	Harrington.	Hunter.	Harrington.
III	12,017	11,173	13,848	1?,158
Hill's majority		844	Hunter's maj.	690
	Farquhar.	Berry.	Grover.	Holman.
IV	10 015	9,949	11,052	11 921
Farquhar's majority		66	Holman's maj.	869
	Julian	Brown.	Julian.	Bundy.
V	13,426	6,281	12 416	7 188
Julian's majority		7,145	Do.	6,228
	Dumont.	Love.	Coburn.	Lord.
VI	18 886	10 098	16,819	14,245
Dumont's majority		7,988	Coburn's maj.	2 574
	Orth.	Finney.	Orth	Purdue.
VII	13,536	14 349	14,933	1?,728
Orth's majority		1,187	Do.	205
	Colfax.	Turpin.	Colfax.	Turpin.
IX	16,665	15 278	20,221	18 073
Colfax's majority		1,?8?	Do.	2 148
	Defrees	Edgarton.	Williams.	Lowry.
X	14 6?7	14 037	17,414	16 142
Defrees' majority		58?	Williams' maj.	1 272
	Stillwell.	McDowell.	Shanks.	Snow.
XI	15,623	13 383	1?,145	15,288
Stillwell's majority		2 240	Shank's maj.	2,187

SEATS TO BE CONTESTED.

There will be more seats contested in the next than in any previous Congress. The fraud perpetrated by our opponents in this State has made a contest necessary in a number of our Congressmen, not merely to get the proper representation, but that the facts may be developed on which to rest a prosecution of the guilty. There is no question that Andrew Johnson sanctioned the perpetration of these frauds for the purpose of securing the defeat of radical men. Importation was carried on openly and unblushingly, and at least four of his candidates elected by small majorities will be unseated. The districts thus far reported are as follows:—

Pennsylvania, Twelfth District, William Dennison, Democrat, present member, is declared elected by about 700 majority. The fact is notorious that hundreds of Rebels came over from Maryland and Virginia, and voted for him, and his election will be contested, and it is believed successfully, by the Union candidate, James Archbald.

In Ohio, Columbus Delano, the present member, contests the election of George W. Morgan, Democrat, to whom the certificate has been awarded. Morgan's nominal majority is only 248, and it is known that there were many fraudulent votes cast. The Union papers in the District predict that Mr. Delano will be admitted.

In Indiana, W. S. Holman's (Democrat) seat is contested by General Grover, the Union candidate.

A CHOLERA INCIDENT.

A Woman Supposed Dead Comes to Life, and Demands Her Money of a Terrified Husband.

From the St. Louis Times, October 26.

On one of the streets running parallel with Broadway lived a married couple who had not traveled together very smoothly since they had been made one flesh. The husband, though not a bad man, occasionally took a drop too much, and on such occasions happiness was the exception in the household. The wife had $1000 in greenbacks, which she had saved, and always carried with her, and being the master-spirit of the firm, she would not allow it to be encroached upon, but, on the contrary, endeavored to augment it.

The wife took the cholera, and the husband, obtaining a permit, had her sent to the City Hospital. It is not known that he accompanied her thither, though he must have visited her. One morning, the nurse being out of the room for some time, he returned to the bedside of the poor woman, and discovered her, to all appearance, dead. The doctor was notified and made his observation. No pulsation of the heart, no breathing, nothing to dissipate the illusion and assertion that the patient was dead was discovered, and the disciple of Æsculapius pronounced her—dead. She was forthwith disrobed, placed in the rough coffin furnished by the city, and conveyed to the dead house. For hours she lay, apparently a corpse, with all the surroundings of death.

After the shadows of night had closed in, the watchman took a look into the room to see that all was right. From the inside of one of the coffins a perceptible knocking was heard. Superstition seized him; he slammed the door after him, and went to notify other parties of the mysterious rapping, and several accompanied the man to the temporary receptacle of the dead. When the door was opened a sight met the gaze of the party which made the roots of their hair tingle and caused them to feel a weakness about the knees. The "corpse" had raised the lid of the coffin and was sitting bolt upright in it. "Where am I?" says she. The matter was explained to her briefly. Filled with anger, illness having seemingly departed, she let loose the floodgate of her passion at the idea of being inclosed in such a contemptible receptacle. She had $1000 when she went to the hospital, she said, and she demanded to know where it had gone—that amount would have given her decent sepulture.

The attendants were unable to explain the whereabouts of the missing money, and the woman demanded to be restored to herself once more, that she might pursue the thief who had robbed her, and secure to her body, if she were to die, decent burial. The "resurrected" one was helped out of her narrow prison-house, and taken to a more genial chamber. But here another difficulty arose—her clothes had been destroyed. Suitable apparel, however, was furnished, and on finding herself once more of the flesh and blood, she insisted on starting at once in search of her husband, who, she thought—and, perhaps, correctly—was consoling himself with her $1000, and the idea that some other daughter of Eve would console his lonely hours. The surgeon, observing that Madam was comparatively well, and thinking that it might do her more harm to retain her than permit her departure, had the iron gate opened for her exit. Darkness had set in ere she reached her husband's place of domiciliation. She knocked at the door, and her husband opened it.

With eyes fairly starting from their sockets he gazed; words failed him; he was paralyzed with fear at the supposed apparition. At length the wife demanded why he had robbed her, insisting at the same that she was not dead, as he no doubt hoped she was, and she had come home—he would find it harder than that to get rid of her. The husband was too astonished, horrified, to believe his eyes, and he begged the "ghost" to leave; she might have the money, but for God's sake to go away and not destroy him. At this the man, with fear and trembling, handed her the missing money, which she took; but she was not to be driven from her home, and with a push she opened the door and entered the house. She had no sooner done so than her husband, minus coat and hat, rushed out of the back door into the yard, and over the fence, and that is the last that either his wife or his friends have seen of him.

Raid on the Chicago Brothels.

From the Chicago Times, October 26.

The most extensive raid ever made on disorderly houses in Chicago took place last evening. Deputy Superintendent Nelson conducted the raid. One hundred policemen were ordered by the Superintendent to report to the armory at 8 o'clock, there to await orders.

Between eight and nine o'clock the work commenced. The police were divided up into squads; each squad was provided with a temporary captain, and the combined force marched out, each squad taking a different direction. It was but a short time before the armory was crowded with men and women of the lowest and most degraded type. The females, especially, were distinguished for their vulgarity, their profanity, and their complete lack of anything which had the appearance of decency. The most of them were drunk. All were familiar faces to the police, having for months and years been subjected to frequent arrests on account of the vicious habits which have made them what they are. For three hours there was a continuous procession in the direction of the armory, and at eleven o'clock the rooms were so completely jammed that it was found to be inexpedient to continue the work which had been commenced with such remarkable success. The number of women arrested will astonish those who are not familiar with the haunts which abound in the southern division of the city, and which are principally centred on the streets mentioned above. One hundred and fifty courtesans were collected in a single room! and there would certainly have been as many more had it been convenient to find them accommodations in the station house. The sight presented, as these women were huddled together within the limits of a single room, was indeed a sickening one, if viewed morally or even humanely. Nearly all of them were at one time beautiful women, loved and respected.

Besides the women there were something more than one hundred of their male friends and companions arrested. These constituted thieves and loafers—men who are not entitled to the most remote particle of sympathy. There was an occasional rustic among the number, and one or two men whose position in society ought to be a sufficient safeguard against their being found in any such locality.

Some of the excuses given would be refreshingly ludicrous if they were not "played out." An old man claimed that he came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and that he was in search of an erring niece. He was found in a Van Buren street brothel, one of the lowest in the city, and at the time of his arrest his arm was placed affectionately around a paint-bedaubed female's waist. The story about the niece was not for a moment credited, and the grey-headed old reprobate was forced to take his place in the line of march. A lumber inspector, a very decent man, as the word goes, was also found in *fragrante delictu*. The poor fellow shed tears as he was called up to register his name, and would undoubtedly have given a large pile of lumber if he could have been permitted to go home to his wife and family. One villanously appearing rascal had $1000 in his possession. He was undoubtedly a burglar or a thief, and all the facts connected with himself and his money will be thoroughly investigated.

—An Australian colonist has harnessed up a Kangaroo and put him to labor—turning machinery with half-horse power. If he gets lazy, a pin stuck in him makes him jump up.

FIFTEEN NEW STATES

General Sherman's Mission to Mexico—General Sheridan's Letter on Mexican Affairs—Official News from the Juarez Government, Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—General Sherman had another interview with the President to-day, after the session of the Cabinet, at which he accepted the military diplomatic mission to Mexico, which I stated yesterday had been tendered to him. He will, therefore, leave for Ohio to-morrow, and, after arranging some private affairs, he will leave for Mexico probably within ten days, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, Minister to that republic. The Administration is gratified at the prompt action of General Sherman, and the hope is confidently entertained that the presence of an officer of such rank and distinction will be a sufficient indication of the earnestness of this Government in the measures it is taking to aid the restoration of the republic, and that it will render the actual presence of United States troops on Mexican soil unnecessary. General Sherman's precise mission is both military and diplomatic.

He goes to sustain Minister Campbell in all the diplomatic relations which may be re-established, and empowered also with full discretion as to the use of military power in any emergency requiring it. The very important nature of this work is thus apparent, and the President is anxious that it not only shall be in safe and able hands, but that our representatives shall reach the scene of action as soon as possible. The name of General Grant was at first suggested as the proper person for this position of military envoy, but as he cannot well be spared from the pressing duties consequent upon the reorganization of the army, General Sherman was selected, he having declined the tender of the War Department, which was made by the President. When the change does occur in the latter Department, it is altogether probable that General Grant will assume its duties.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Legation received to-day official despatches, dated Chihuahua the 1st inst., containing the following information:—

President Juarez issued a decree on the 28th ult., repealing the decree dated Monterey, August 11, 1864, in which certain inducements were offered to foreigners who would emigrate to Mexico to join the Mexican army. Now the Mexican Government reserves to itself the right of fixing the terms on which it will accept the services of foreigners in every case, according to circumstances.

The official paper of the Mexican Government published General Martinez's report of the several successes obtained by the Liberal forces in the State of Sonora during the month of August last.

A communication from General Lozada is also published, showing that this General, who had at the beginning joined the French and Maximilian, is thoroughly disgusted with them, and has made up his mind to desert their cause. He advises his countrymen who have taken sides with the invaders to abandon that cause. This is a very great blow to Maximilian, as General Lozada was one of the main supporters of the Empire, and a man of much influence in his district.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LATE LETTER ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Administration does not entirely approve the vigorous language of General Sheridan's order so far as it applies to Maximilian and his French relations. Thus far all the intercourse with France on this subject has been of the most amicable nature, and there is neither intention nor desire to interrupt it at the present moment. Everything promises to be accomplished without any bad feeling whatever unless it be on the part of those bandits whom General Sheridan very properly styles "buccaneers." The reports of General Sheridan being relieved are coined and set afloat from New Orleans, in the interest of enemies of the Government, and for the purpose of injuring the *status* of that officer.

GENERAL ORTEGA AND THE MEXICAN CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Mexican consul at New Orleans had applied to General Sheridan for permission for General Ortega to pass to Mexico.

The Mexican Consul sent to-day a despatch to Minister Romero denying that charge. As General Ortega intends to issue a *pronunciamento* against the Mexican Government, he cannot have the support of the Mexican officials.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Letter from President Johnson.

Mayor Hoffman has received the following letter from the President of the United States:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1866.—SIR:—I have received your communication of the 26th instant, together with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the city of New York, and approved by yourself, asking the interposition of the United States to secure the pardon and release of Robert Bloss Lynch and other citizens of the United States, now confined in Canada.

"In reply, I transmit for your information a copy of communications addressed by the Department of State, on the 27th instant, to the British Minister at Washington, and to the Consul of the United States at Toronto, Canada. These prompt proceedings will convince you of the deep interest felt by the Government of the United States in the cases of those citizens, and of its determination to take all steps that may be necessary and proper for the protection of all its citizens, wheresoever they may be.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"To the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the city of New York."

Post Office Envelopes.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October, 1866.—Letter size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at $32·80 per thousand (being $2·80 exclusive of postage), and in proportion for less quantities. The better quality at $34 80 per thousand is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and if desired, will be ruled for the address, without additional charge. Upon all letters and official size envelopes there will be printed, across the end, without additional charge, the names, business, and post office address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of the stamped envelopes are:—First, cheapness; second, security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed or lost; third, where a request is endorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer free of postage. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, will be funded in stamps, as provided in section 189, Postal Regulations. By order of the Postmaster-General.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

HEAVY ROBBERY FROM A BROKER.

$40,000 in Gold and Gold Checks Absconded with—Particulars of the Affair—The Detectives after the Defaulter, Etc.

For some time past the city has not been excited over a heavy robbery, and the detectives have been compelled to employ their time with small cases. Yesterday, however, the monotony was broken by the announcement that C. C. Parks, broker, at 34 New street, had been robbed of $40,000 in gold certificates.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, Mr. Parks sent George Calvert, the alleged absconder, to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co., bankers, of No. 48 Exchange place, with an order for $40,000 in gold certificates. As the distance was not a very great one from Mr. Parks' office, after waiting for the space of about fifteen minutes, Calvert not returning, a young man was despatched to ascertain the cause of the delay. On reaching Messrs. Unger & Co.'s place the messenger was informed that Calvert had been there and drawn the gold certificates, each of them bearing the denomination of $5000. On returning with this answer to Mr. Parks, that gentleman, doubtless supposing that Calvert had gone off elsewhere, but would soon return, delayed making any further inquiry for about half an hour.

At the expiration of that time he became alarmed, and suspicious that Calvert had yielded to temptation. A clerk was, therefore, sent to the Sub-Treasury, where he was informed that two of the certificates, amounting to $10,000 in gold, has been cashed a short time previous. Upon comparing the numbers furnished to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co., it was discovered that certificates Nos. 21,997 and 21,105, of letter A, were the ones that had been cashed. Further information was obtained that Calvert had been seen to enter the Sub-Treasury building by the Wall street entrance, and to leave it through the door fronting on Pine street. Beyond this nothing could be learned of his whereabouts, and although unwilling to believe that Calvert had acted dishonestly, Mr. Parks was compelled to act upon the overwhelming evidence of guilt that had been placed before him.

THE SUPPOSED THIEF.

The following description of Calvert has been obtained at the office of Mr. Parks:—He is between twenty-five and twenty-eight years of age, small piercing eyes, large front teeth, and a Celtic looking face. His beard and hair are of a light brown color; the beard grows over a great portion of his face and throat; speaks with a slight Irish accent. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he wore a coat of Scottish cloth of a light brown, and pants and vest of a lighter color. He formerly resided at No. 86 Clinton place, and has a brother residing at Springfield, Mass. His occupation, as stated by Mr. Parks, was that of a "gold runner" for delivering gold checks. In this capacity he had been employed by Mr. Parks, at various times, since last year. Until yesterday he had always been regarded as honest and trustworthy.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The following are the numbers of the certificates drawn from Messrs. Unger & Co.; payment of them has been stopped at the Sub-Treasury, except those already cashed:—Nos. 22,000, 21,459 C, 21,756 D, 20,654 B, 21,654 D, 21,556 D, 21,424 D, 21,997 A, 21,105 A.

DETECTIVES ON THE TRACK.

Information of the supposed robbery was promptly sent to Police Headquarters, and Inspector Carpenter immediately detailed several detectives to hunt up Calvert. Telegrams describing the alleged thief, and stating the robbery committed, have also been sent to all parts of the country. It is, however, the opinion of many that Calvert has not left the city, but is secreted somewhere in New York. Handbills notifying the public that payment of the gold certificates had been stopped, and giving their numbers, were extensively circulated yesterday.—*New York Herald.*

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.

Wholesale Registration of Rebels—Strong Resolutions Against the President from a Religious Body.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Careful estimates by experienced radicals give the following majorities:—First District, radical majority, 1000; Second, 5000; Fourth, 4000; Fifth, 2000; Seventh, 5000; Eighth, 1000; Third District, Conservative majority, 500; Sixth, 1000—leaving the Ninth District doubtful. The Rebels have been registered by wholesale in Calloway, Rome, Randolph, Adrian, Pike, Howard, and elsewhere. There is disaffection in the city of St. Joseph, which may cost us the county ticket.

In St. Louis everything harmonizes. The joint debate between John Hogan and General Pile opened last night. Hogan was completely floored on his own record. Pile is gaining strength daily. The Conservatives are using desperate means to retain the Irish vote, which is threatening to leave them. They have issued orders signed by Hogan and Postmaster Fox, and others for a sympathizing meeting to protest against the hanging of McMahon and Lynch. Colonel McClury has driven General Thomas L. Price home in the Fifth District. Price has quit speaking.

General Hancock has sent officers to investigate the charges made against the conservative regulations in the Southwest, and also in Platte county, Missouri.

The Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church, just adjourned, passed resolutions approving the action of Congress, and endorsing the amendment to the Constitution. They also deprecate the conduct of the President in his late journey, and that of the local officers who received him, as calculated to introduce intemperate habits into the land, to demoralize the youth, promote dissipation, and encourage intemperance. The German Southern Synod of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri assembles here to-morrow. It is expected that they will pass similar resolutions.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Report that a Large Force of Liberals Have Proclaimed for Ortega, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Ortega leaves for Brownsville, Texas, this evening by the steamer *St. Marys*, where it is positively asserted he will be interrupted by General Sedgwick.

Ortega has reliable intelligence through two officers who arrived from the Mexican interior to-day, that on the 2d a large Liberal force, under Colonel Garrechote, at Tuxpam, revolted and proclaimed for Ortega. They gave their officer and his staff a pass out of their line, and Colonel Mascarenas is now in command and receiving constant requisitions from Juarez's forces, who are aware of the early return of Ortega. It is believed that the Liberal General Paron has gone to attack Tuxpam.

LIEUTENANT BRAINE.

He is Indicted for Murder and Piracy on the High Seas.

Lieutenant Braine, who claims to have held a commission in the ex-Confederate navy, and who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* during the late Rebellion, was brought up in the United States Court before Commissioner Jones, yesterday morning, for a final hearing. The United States District Attorney stated that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against the accused for murder and piracy on the high seas. Braine will be tried in the United States Circuit Court at its next session.—*Brooklyn Eagle of last evening.*

—The men in Bavaria are great smokers. They lay a lighted cigar beside their plates at the breakfast table, and take a puff between mouthfuls.

THIRD EDITION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

A Large Fire at Aspinwall.

Steamer "Independencia" Blown Up.

Peruvian Presidential Election.

Another Great Battle on the River Plate.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall October 23, arrived here to-day. She has $1,250,000 in treasure. Since the change of rulers, affairs are progressing peaceably on the Isthmus. Captain Tuthill, Harbor Master at Aspinwall, died on the 15th inst. He was a native of Utica, New York. The French war steamer *Talisman* arrived at Panama from Mexico on the 14th inst., with a large number of sick and disabled soldiers. Some of them were placed in the foreign hospital there, and the *Talisman* sailed again for Mexico.

A serious conflagration occurred at Aspinwall, October 19, destroying the United States Hotel and adjoining buildings. The flames were arrested at the Howard House, through the exertions of Commodore Boggs and the men of the United States ship-of-war *De Soto*. Messrs. Field & Alcazar are the principal sufferers. The river steamer *Independencia*, bound up the Magdalena river, had exploded, with a number of passengers on board. No particulars of the disaster had been received. The Central American States are all at peace.

The Government of Honduras has decided to remain neutral in case the war between Spain and Peru and Chili is continued. This action is regarded as important, as it favors the allies by keeping open the ports of Omoa and Trujillo on the Atlantic for privateering purposes, thus enabling them to prey on Spanish commerce. Peru is engrossed with the Presidential election, and it was thought the present dictator, Prado, would be elected. Another conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Lima. Advices from Buenos Ayres to October 8, and Rosaro October 11, state that another desperate battle had taken place between the Brazillians and Paraguayans, and though the allies claim a victory, no details are given.

The Fenians.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The National Irish Executive Committee of Irish citizens, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions tendering thanks to the President of the United States and Secretary Seward for their prompt, enlightened, and humane action in behalf of the American citizens who have been unjustly convicted and cruelly sentenced by the judicial authorities at Toronto, for alleged complicity in the Fenian invasion of that province, and inviting a public meeting on Saturday of both native and adopted citizens, to give expression to their sentiments on the questions involved.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Settlement of a Railroad Suit.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The suit in the Superior Court of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, to recover damages for a violation of contract, was yesterday dismissed, the parties having amicably adjusted all the matters in dispute.

Sheep for Virginia.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Yesterday a drove of 1000 sheep passed along Boundary street north to the Chain Bridge, and crossed into Virginia. They were driven from the West, and will be sold in Virginia for the purpose of stocking the farms of those who were deprived of their stock during the war of the Rebellion.

Ship News.

PORTLAND, October 31.—The fishing schooner *Princess*, of Cape Elizabeth, is ashore in Fisherman's Bay, and will probably be a total loss. A schooner is ashore on Hog Island.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan Going to Texas—Rebuilding the Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—General Sheridan will leave to-day for the Texas frontier, ostensibly for the purpose of driving back the Indians; but the stand taken in his recent letter in regard to Mexican affairs may have prompted him to visit that portion of the frontier where there are likely to be found customers which may prove quite as troublesome as the wilder natives of the forest.

The Board of Levee Commissioners have issued proposals to build one million two hundred thousand feet of levee.

VERMONT.

The House Passes the Constitutional Amendment.

MONTPELIER, October 30.—A vote was taken in the House to-day upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It stood:—Yeas, 199; nays, 11.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Newton Champion was called up this morning for trial. He is charged with the killing of Mary Kearney, on the 10th of August, the facts of which are familiar to our readers.

The prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The counsel for the prisoner asked for a postponement on account of the absence of Dr. Gunnell, who is attached to the Mediterranean squadron, a material witness, and would testify as to the insanity of the prisoner. The Court would not grant it, and the trial was begun.

The venire was exhausted, and the Sheriff and his wheel were brought, from which 125 names were to be drawn. There having been but seven jurors placed in the box, accordingly the case was not begun this morning.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Anthony Remuert vs. George Kurtz. A feigned issue to recover certain trappings, insignia, etc., of the Order of Knights Templar. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Annie Rhoads, widow of William T. Rhoads, deceased, vs. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of plaintiff's husband, who was run over at Washington avenue and Seventeenth street by a locomotive of defendants. Jury out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, October 31, 1866. }

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; about 2500 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32@32¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57¼, a decline of ¼; Northern Central at 50, an advance of ½; Little Schuylkill at 35, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28⅛@28⅜, an advance of ⅛; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 66½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20¾; Chesnut and Walnut at 55; and Hestonville at 14½@14⅝, a slight advance. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 30 for Green and Coates; and 14 for Lombard and South.

Government bonds were firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 111¼, and 6s of 1881 at 113¾; 100 was bid for 10-40s; 114 for old 5-20s; and 105⅞@106⅛ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment; but we hear of no sales. 110 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 152 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59 for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 90 for Western; 33½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 123; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 36@36¼, a decline of ¼; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 58½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 146; 12 M., 145⅞; 1 P. M., 146⅜.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in good supply at 5 per cent. to brokers, and round sums are left on call at 3@4 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 5@6 for short dates. Long paper can be had at legal rates and over, but is not in favor. The trade report of the city is not satisfactory so far as dry goods and general merchandise are concerned, and October is said to be worse for business than the corresponding month for a long period. The reports from the manufacturers of New England are of the same character. Railroad people report less traffic on the roads, but the published reports thus far do not confirm their statements."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market is decidedly easy, and loans are made freely to first-class houses at four per cent., and in exceptional cases on Government securities at 3@3½, while the exceptions to speculative and weak houses at 5 are becoming less numerous. The banks exhibit more willingness to extend their loans than they did last week, owing to their confidence in prolonged ease having been strengthened by favorable reports from both Western and Southern sections of the country, a moderately quick return flow of currency from the former being regarded as inevitable, while the latter is not likely to absorb much more than it already possesses in the movement of the cotton crop. The Eastern cities, without exception, report the supply of money in excess of the demand."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading..s5.. 58 | 100 sh Reading...2d. 58

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 102¼	40 sh Lehigh Nav.. 58⅜
$17000 U S 6s 81.reg 113¾	4 sh Morris Cl pf..123
$35000 5-20s 65cpJuly.108⅛	100 sh Sch N pf...s30 36
$20000 do.....lots.108⅜	100 sh do......... 36¼
$5000 US 5-20s 65. ..111¼	20 sh C & A scripts 47
$1000 do.......c..111¼	100 sh Ph & E....s30 32¼
$5000 do...........111¼	100 sh do.......s30 32¼
$1500 City 6s,n lots.. 101¼	300 sh do ls s30wn 32¼
$2000 do...........101¼	500 sh do s30wn.. 32
$600 do.... lots.101¼	100 sh do..... b60 32¼
$900 do.new.lots101¼	700 sh do ...lots. 32
$1000 do....mun 101¼	500 sh do.....b30 32¼
$5000 Alleg Co 5s... 76	100 sh Cata pf...b80 28⅞
$5000 Leh 6s. 84 93	100 sh do......s66 28¾
$5000 Susq Cn bds. 68	300 sh St Nich Cl. s60 2
$2500 N Pa 6s....... 93	200 sh do......2 1-16
$500 W Ches 7s.... 98½	200 sh McClintock... ⅞
$500 do.......... 98½	100 sh 13th & 15th... 20¾
145 sh Pa R....lots.. 57¼	30 sh Ches & Wal .. 55
100 sh do....s5wn 57¼	400 sh Hest R ...lts 14½
100 sh N Central..b5 50	100 sh do......b60 14⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146@146½; Silver ⅛s and ¼s, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 11¼; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—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, 113¾@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅞@105⅞; do., 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes December, 1864, 13¾@14.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, October 31.—The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, and there is quite an active demand from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants; but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The sales reach 1200 bbls., including 500 bbls. Northwestern extra family, at $13@14; 100 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do., at $14@15; 250 bbls. fancy Western, at $16 50; 200 bbls superfine at $8@8·75; and 100 bbls. old stock and fresh ground extras at $11@12. Rye Flour is in good demand, and 25c. per barrel higher. Sales of 200 bbls. at $7 75@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Supplies of Wheat continue to come forward slowly, and the article is in steady request at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 600 bushels choice Southern red at $3 25; 500 bushels Amber at $3 25; and 3500 bushels No. 2 Spring on secret terms. White ranges from $3 35@3 40. Rye commands $1 45 for Western, and $1 50 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1 35, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1 30. Oats are in steady demand, and 2c. ℔ bushel higher. Sales of 2000 bushels Southern at 66@68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is dull; but prices are steady at $35 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Cloverseed is in firm request, and small sales were made at $8@9 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25@3 62, and Flaxseed from $3 15@3 20.

In Whisky but little doing. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 40@2 42, and Ohio at $2 43½@2 44.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Mr. James A. Freeman's sale of real estate took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

75 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	No bid.
Building Lot Fifty-second and Walnut streets	$175 00
No. 762 S. Front street—A three-story brick dwelling and lot, 13 by 70 feet. $11 25 ground rent	1950 00
No. 420 S. Eleventh street—A three-story dwelling, 18 by 82 feet. Clear. $6000 bid	Not sold.
No. 315 S. Seventh street—A three-story dwelling 15 feet 11 inches front by 63 feet deep.	3450 00
No. 725 Vine street, 19 by 107 feet. Clear	10 350.00
No. 1637 N. Thirteenth street—A three-story dwelling, 16 by 116 feet. $106 ground rent	1,325 00
Building Lots, Eleventh, Deocca, Dauphin, and Nevada streets, each	37 00
Dwellings, Sixth and Master streets—Four three story brick dwellings, Nos 1417, 1419, 1441, and 1423 N Sixth street, above Master, each 18 by 90 feet. Clear. For each $2000 bid	Not sold.
Nos. 223 and 225 N. Sixteenth street—Frame and brick house and lot 60 by 120 feet to Garden street. $75 ground rent	$5,?25 00
Garden street—A frame house and lot Garden street, below Vine, 20 by 57 feet, $20 ground rent	1,600 00