

VOL. VI .-- No 126.

& CURIOUS SCENE IN ROME

French Soldiers Crying "Down with the Popel"

A letter from a non-commissioned officer of the Roman Legion at Viterbo, dated November 1, and published in the Opinion Automate, con-

1, and published in the Opinion Nationale, con-tains the following extraordinary narrative:— "This morning our flag, which had been pro-mised us ever since we left Antibes, was given to us. It is yellow and white, and when the General said, "Swear to serve it with fidelity, and ery sitogether, "Long Live the Holy Father!" only the officers responded. And when they had finished their cry, "The church forever! Long live the Pope!" all the men of the legion, and myself with them, should:—"France tor even Long live the Emperor!" If you had seen how the Pontifical General looked; he was turious. A sergeant and ten men then adturious. A sergeant and ten men then ad-vanced towards him and said:-'General, we are in Italy to tulul a different mission from that which you assign to us. You force us to go to mass under penalty of imprisonment. That is not the way things are managed in France. Also, in the name of the whole Roman Legion (except the officers), we do not wish for your fag. We only know one, and that belongs to France. Let that be given to us, and we shall be proud of it, and we will display it every-where with delight and confidence; for it is everywhere loved, and yours is not. General, yeu shall judge for yourself that it is preferred to yours.' Then he drew a small tri color from his pocket and showed it to the men. Every one shouted, "Long live the Emperer! France for ever !"

"It was curious, I assure you; but no one aughed, for every one feared that something was going to diappen. In fact, when the General mounted his horse to march at the head of the legion, he had handed the flag to the standardbearer, but he no sconer let go than some one fired at it, and the officer who held it was wounded. The General then said he was going to write to France, to know what punish-ment to inflict on us. Then the legion became excited, they all broke their ranks, surrounded the General, and shouted, 'Down with the Pope!' It was considered necessary to esta-blish posts of security in the streets. The idea occurred to somebody of sending the gen-darmeric after us; when the men of the legion saw that, they turned against them, and at this moment-4 o'clock in the afternoon-there are twenty-two gendarmes killed and a great many wounded. Efforts were made to get the men to their barracks, but they would not march. I believe it is all over with the legion: since we have arrived in Italy ten or fifteen men have descried every day. They pass the frontier, and give themselves to Garibaldi. You may expect to see us again soon, for as matters stand I do not reckon upon more than three months before the legion will be dissolved.'

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

M. Erdan, correspondent of the Paris Temps at Florence, confirms the report that an arrangement is contemplated by which the various powers are to guarantee to the Pope a small portion of the territory which he still retains. He says:--''A great many people are convinced, and the Roman (revolutionary) Committee and the Italian Government among others, that the only practical settlement of the difficulty is to leave the Pope the absolute sovereignty over the Leoline City and a strip of terratory, excluding Civita Vecchia, but includ-ing the port of Palo. According to this plan, all that part of Rome on the left bank of the Tibe: and the Trastevere, as far as the gate of Porto Santo Spirito, would become exclusively Italian. The Leoline City is walled in, and the Pope could thus teel himself at home."

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

Completion of the Lake Tunnel for Sup-

icago with Pure W

ELICTION INTELLIGENCE. New York. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The vote in the city on the proposition to hold a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State was:-For the Convention, 35,055; against the Convention, 46,193.

Iowa. We are indebted to the Hon. James Wright, Secretary of State of Iowa, for a copy of the official vote for Secretary of State and Members of Congress. The figures slightly differ from those published a few days ago, and are as fol-

lows:--For Secretary of State - Edward Wright (Rep.), 91,227; S. G. Van Anda (Dem.), 55,815; Wright's majority, 36,412. As several bundred votes east for E. D. Wright, though unques-tionably intended for Edward Wright, were thrown out by the State canvassers, Wright' majority does not represent the full Republican maiority on the State ticket. Stiles, the Re-publican candidate for Sources Court Banatics lows: publican candidate for Supreme Court Reporter, had a majority of \$7,886. The vote for Members of Congress was as fol-

lows:-

Dis. Elected. Maj. Dis. Elected. Maj. I. J. P. Wilson. Pep., 5851 IV. W. Loughridge, B., 4940 11. Hiram Price, Rep. 7037 V. G. M. Dodge, Kep., 4398 111. W.B. Allison, Rep. 5062 VI. A. W. Hubbard, B., 5972 Massachusetts.

The official returns of the full vote in all the towns in the State have been received. They toot up as follows:-Alexander H. Bullock. 91.880

Theodore H. Sweetzer	Ferrare and the second			6.671
Scattering				100
Governor Bullock				
The remainder of the same majority.	the State	ticket	bas a	bout

The President and the Chief Justice-Opinions and Intentions of Hon. Thad-

deus Stevens.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 23.-In my letter pub-lished on Monday last, I stated that the interview between Chiel Justice Chase and the Presi-dent, on the previous Thursday evening, had, in the opinion of the best informed upon current political events, relation to the condition of the Federal Courts at the South. 1 find that this was strictly correct.

I have since learned that at another interview, held on Friday evening, at which several mem-bers of the Cabinet were present, the subject of the condition of the South was freely canvassed. and that the Chtef Justice recommended, as an alternative for the Constitutional Amendment as it now stands, which he tayored, the substi-tution of "impartial" suffrage in place of the second and third sections, the latter of which particularly constituting an irreconcitable objec-tion on the part of the ten unrepresented States. The President, however, expressed no opinion at the meeting, although be invited a free inter-change of views by all present. It is now unquestionable that he stands precisely as he stood last winter.

Since the arrival of Thad. Stevens at the seat of government, increased interest in political affairs has been excited. 1 do not think any great importance is properly to be attached to bis personal wishes and intentions. If, however, the action of Congress is to be controlled by his dictation, then indeed there will be stirring times this session.

I understand he sneers at any "bargain," as he called the conference between the President and Mr. Chase, in which the South is to be a party; denounces "universal amnesty," though coupled with "universal" suffrage, and deems the action of the Southern States altogether unnecessary to make valid the Constitutional amendment. I also learn he has prepared a bill, the purpose and operation of which are to render null all the appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor Leaves Vera Cruz.

[From the United States and European Associated Press-Office, Room 26 Merchants' Exchange.] NEW ORLEANS, November 24 .- Maximilian has taken the decisive step of abdication. The rupture between himself and the French Government being complete, he has left Mexico in the hands of Bazaine and Castelnan, the latter of whom is understood to have full authority from Napoleon to supersede the Marshal himself, if necessary. The late Emperor left Vera Cruz on Thursday, and may be expected at Havana, on his way to Europe, on Monday or Tuesday next. The consternation of the Mexicans at finding the question of their future remitted absolutely to negotiations between France and the United States is general, and confined to no party. I have the best authority for stating that all the preparations for embarking the French troops have been summarily suspended.

EARLIER REPORTS FROM MEXICO.

The Abdication of Maximilian to Take Place at Once.

WASBINGTON, November 25 .- Additional and important developments regarding Mexican affairs show that the French legation here has received information of Maximilian's intended immediate abdication of the throne of Mexico. Before General Dix sailed on Saturday, a special messenger from the State Department placed in his hands important despatches.

Reported Change in the French Programme.

WASHINGTON, November 25 .- About the middle of October, the French Minister of State addressed this Government, proposing a change in the programme agreed on in June last, between the American Minister and Drouyn de Lhuys, for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico. Instead of removing them in detachments, commencing in November and ending within six months, it was proposed that they should all be removed in one body on or about the 1st of January. This Government replied through Minister Bigelow that it adhered to the original understanding made in June, and hoped that there would be no delay in the sailing of the first detachment during the present month.

On Monday last the Marquis de Monthoion communicated to Mr. Seward a despatch from his Government, intimating that Napoleon de sired more time for a general evacuation, proposing to defer it four months. The President, after due consultation with the Cabinet,

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The Methodist Episcopal Conference. FORTRESS MONROE, November 25 .- The Methodist Episcopal Conference was opened this morning, at Norfolk, with the usual religious exercises, Bishop Pearce in the Chair. Over a hundred and twenty members were present, nd a fashionable audience througed the church

during the entire proceedings. The unfinished business being called up, Bishop Early took the Chair. Dr. Leroy M. Lee. of Norfolk, moved that the question of the change of the name of the Church-during the

discussion of which yesterday the Conference adjourned-be laid on the table, which was adopted. The question of sending a committee to

attend the Baltimore Conference, for the pur-pose of forming a new Conference out of the territory occupied by the Virginia and Baltimore Conterences respectively, was then taken up and adopted. Bishop Early appointed the following ministers of the Conference on that committee:-D. E. Edwards, J. C. Granberry, J. W. Langhorne, W. W. Bennet, and W. D. Powyle Rowzie.

The attention of the Conference was afterwords occupied in the transaction of unim-portant business, which having been concluded, hev. W. A. Smith moved to take up the subject previously laid on the table, the change of the name of the Church, recommended by the General Conference at its last session in New Or-leans, from the Methodist Episcopal Church south to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The motion was adopted, and a lengthy and ani-n ared discussion ensued, many of the promi-nent members of the Conference strendously opposing any change to be made, and others as prenuously favoring the proposed measure. Dr. W. A. Smith, a member of the General Conterence when the separation took place, now he had been a member of the Convention which in 1844 inaugurated the measures out of which grew the regular organization, called the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and that he was a dist spiscopal Church South; and that he was a member of that large committee, consisting of thirty-two members, who reported upon the name for adoption by the Church. Unim-pertant as a name may be, it had received a due share of the attention of the Conference; but that he then opposed it, because it seemed to him as violating the idom of our language and been and therefore attention of the conference.

inlegal, and, therefore, altogether wronz. They were never intended to be a sectional Church, and the idea entertained by many of the mem-bers of the Conference, that the word South was appended to distinguish them particularly as a Church, was pernicious and fulse. The same idea had been advanced at the Gene-

ral Conference in 1844; but it was entirely ex-ploded. Slavery was but the occasion, and not the cause of the separation. The occasion has been put away, but the cause still remains intact, and must so remain until the Church ceases to be a political organization. Rev. George W. Langhorn approved of the

change, and was unwilling to give up the name, associated as it is with the recollections of those who 'sleep the sleep of death;'--the living, some of them in the present Conference, who helped to baptize the church names, he said, that shall live as long as the true patriotism of Chris tianity survives.

Dr. Leroy M. Lee, Pastor of the Granby Street Church, Norfolk, arose and bitterly opposed the change recommended by the last General Con-ference. In the course of his remarks he entered into a lengthy recapitulation of the doings of the General Conference of 1844, the action of the mother Church, and spoke of the impossi-hity of the course of the ling North

b lity of their ever affiliating with their Northn brethren. He said the term South was affixed to the name of the Church simply to define that they represented Methodism south of their line, while

The New Susquehanns Bridge.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—A number of in-vited gnests, including the members of the City Council, left here this morning in a special train for Susquehanna river, to be present at the formal opening of the new railroad bridge of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

From Havana.

NEW YORE, November 26,—A letter from Havana says that the United States irigate Sus-quehanna would leave for Mexico, with General Sherman and Minister Campbell, on the 23d inst. The quarantine on vessels from New Orleans has been removed.

THE FREEDMEN.

Judicial Decision in Virginia-A White Man Cau Rightfully Shoot a Negro. WASHINGTON, November 25.—An ex-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has just returned to this city from a trip through the northern part of Virginia, reports that the mountainous region, including the towns of Lynchburg. Lexington, Stanton, etc., is bitterly hostile to the black man and the white Unionist. The latter are slowly selling out their real estate. latter are slowly selling out their real estate, and moving northward. It is with the utmost difficulty, and in spite of bitter opposition from the prople of that section of the country, that colored schools are established there. The following judicial decision, just given in Lexing-ton, reveals the feeling of even the best class of

the whites towards the negroes:— A tew days since, a respectable black man walking home ward just at dark, saw a young man, who turned out to be one of the students of General Lee's College, talking with a colored girl. Thinking he probably meant to accomplish her ruin, the black man stood still a moment to watch. The student, noticing that he scopped, ordered him to move on. The negro remaining quiet, the student, with a threat, renewed his order, to which the black man replied that he bad a right to stand on the sidewalk. The student rushed into a building close by where some othis classmates roomed close by, where some of his classmates roomed, and demanded a pistol.

When summoned to give their evidence at the trial, the students testified that they asked him what he wanted a pistol for, and he replied, "To shoot a negro with who insulted me." They advised him to take a club and knock him down; but on his refusal to take the club, one of them handed him a revolver. He immediately returned to the street; but the negro hal gone. Ascertaining the direction from the girl, he went after him, shot him through, and then

The negro died before morning, but lived long enough to testify against his murderer. On the trial the pistol was produced, and all the ta is proved. The judge, after hearing all the testimony, including the statement of the student bimself, decided that the laws of Virginia have always recognized the difference tween the white man and the black; that a white man may protect himself from negro in-sults; that though the deed was clearly proved, it was the result of the insult; and that, there-tor , he should discharge the defendant from custody.

The effect of this decision is to justify shooting a negro in cold blood who endeavors to save any of the females of his race from injury or

RELIGIOUS.

Admission of Negroes to Privileges in the Church-Important Debate in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 25.—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, now sitting at Memphis, they had a lengthy and im-portant debate on Friday, as to the future status of the colored race in their ecclesiastical sec ions. The discussion showed a healthy and encourag-ing progress, and elicited remarks from some of acked of Fanenil Hall and Plymouth Church. For instance, the Rev. Dr. Atkins, in moving ar amendment to the resolution, contended that there was nothing in Scripture or the standard of the Churcu to prohibit colored persons from holding the office of Deacon, Presiding Elder, or Minister of God. and that in their church sessions and assemblies they are entitled to a treatment of perfect equality. He contended that it was by the Gospel that caste and prejudice would be broken down, and that anything that stood in the way of the Gospel should be destroyed. Others contended that innovations would surely result in miscegenation and negro equality. The general tenor of debate, however, showed natural progress in the right direction.

t mker 28, about 10 o'clock, while an extra assum-ment of the Second Ward was being neld at Federal-street and Moyamensing ayarme, James Falby, the defendant, came out of his house with a gou and fited into the crows standing on the southeast corner, the shots taking effect in Shaffer's r git eye, and in Anderson's right eye, ruining it entirely, and in his right hand. The two injured men testified that they were shot without provocation, and another witness testified that he saw Falby shoot the gun. Four or five wit nesses for the Commonwealth came on the stand one after another, such one showing the effects of the two at the assessment by a wounded eye, head, or arm.

the row at the assessment by a wonneed upe, near, or arm. The defense was that on that occasion Falby was pursued to his house by a mob. He took in o me house a number of men for whose blood the rioters were thirsting. The mob came into the house, demanded the surrender or the numster, and threat-ened to burn the house. The house was stacked in the front, in the rear, and on both sides, thus leav-ing but a poor opportunity for escape to the unfortp-nate men inside.

ing but a poor opportunity for escape to the unfortu-nate men inside. Then, when there was danger of the house being burned, and when the life of himself his own family, and his friends demanded it, he took his gun, went to the door and fired. That he fired only once, and that went directly into the mob, who were at that particular time attacking his home, and from whom a whole volley of shots was fired into the house; and therefore, if Shafer and Ander-son were shot, they must have been with the attack ing party, and were shot because they were there. That Falby shot under the protection of the law, and that he shot at no particular person, but at the entire meb. On trial.

and that he shot at no particular person, but at the entire mob. On trial. District Court-Judge Stroud. - Joseph A. Speel vs. T. Eliwood Zell. An action to recover for book binding. Delense that books were to have been uruished for the holidays, and were not. Ver-dict for plaintif, \$397.72. Ezra E Wairayen vs. Bolton Winpenney. Ver-dict by agreement for plaintif, \$806'44. James Creighton vs. James Ladley. An action on a bond. On trial.

a bond. On trial. District Court—Jodge Sharswood—John Boon va. Frederick Flurer and Christian Flurer, his[wife An action of ejeciment to recover posses-sion of premises bought by plaintiffs at a Sheriff's sale, as the property of Frederick Fleurer. His wife claims to be the owner of the property, and denies any title in her husband. On trial.

any title in her husband. On trial. United States District Court-Judge Cad-wallader. – Patrick Raflerty was put on trial, charged with resculug property from the custody of the United States Marshal. Certain whisky stills and hogsheads of mo asses, for making whisky stills and hogsheads of mo asses, for making whisky from, were taken possession of by the United States autho-ritues at Holmesburg and an officer put in charge of them. It is alleged that at night the accused, with some others, came with a wagon and took the pro-perty from the control of the officer. The defense allege that the accused was at Friteenth and Ship-pen streets, playing cards, thi I o'clock in the morn-ing. On tmal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday, November 26, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-ing, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. Olo 5-20s sold at 108. 112; was bid for 65 of 1881; and 104)@1061 for June and August 7.30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1021.

Telegrams from Frankfort, via London, under date of yesterday, report a slight depression in the market for United States Five-twenty bonds-the nominal rates being 751@754. Railroad shares continue the most active on

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 564@57, an advance of §; Pennsylvania Railroad at 544, an advance of §; Catawissa preferred at 289, a slight advance; and Philadelphua and Erie at 312, an advance of §; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norris-town; 584 for Minchill; 35 for North Pennsyl-vania; 664 for Lehigh Valley; and 48 for Northern Central. In City Passenger, Bailroad abares there was

In City Passenger Bailroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 75 for West Philaselphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 314 for Germantown.

Celebration on Tuesday, Etc.

Curraço, November 24 .- The glad news has been made public to-day of the virtual completion of the Lake Tunnel for supplying Chicago with pure water. The workmen are within thirteen inches of reaching the lake end of the tunnel, and the City Inspector, at four o'clock this morning, bored an auger hole through to the other side, clearly showing that what was supposed to be an operation of great delicacy, of making the two ends meet, has been accomplished with beautiful scientific exactness.

under The City Engineer, Mr. Cheesebro, whose eye the work has progressed, calculated that the two ends would meet within a foot. The result shows a variation of eighteen inches out of line, and a quarter inch out of dead level. The excavation of the remaining thirteen inches he made on Monday next, and on Tuesday will the subterranean blessing will be welcomed with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, a general celebration, and libations other than Lake Tunnel water.

The work was commenced at the shore end on March 17, 1864, and at the crib end December 22. 1866. The contractors, Duil & George, of Har-risburg, Pa., agreed to finish their work in November, 1866, and have fulfilled their contract to the letter. The entire cost of the tunnel proper will be about \$600,000.

It will take several months to introduce the water all over the city, as there is much work to be done on the shore in the erection of towers and buildings, stationing engines, and arranging pipes; but the great scientide teat is accomsfied, and Chicago henceforth will drink pure water.

The Concentration of Troops on the Canadian Frontier.

The continued arrival of troops on the Canadian frontier is a matter which excites some speculation here at the present time. These movements on the part of the Provincial Gov-These ernment have hitherto received but little attention, in view of the threatening attitude of the Penians, but the impression seems to be gaining ground that the concentration of troops along the northern border may have a significance apart from the ostensible object of securing Canadian soil against Fenian invasion. Individuals here who lay claim to a good deal of diplo maric sagacity, believe they can detect in the telegram to the Governor-General of Canada from the British Colonial Office, suggesting that, in view of the possibility of trouble arising at no distant day in the United States, incessant vigilance on the part of the Canadian authorities indispensable-a foreshadowing of another

it is supposed that the prospect of difficulty between the United States and France, in rela tion to the Mexican question, may have been recognized by the British Government previous to the transmission of the above-mentioned des-patch to the Governor-General of Canada, and that the word "in" of this telegram was employed as being a much better one, diplomatically con-sidered, than the word "with." That these pre-cantionary measures proceed from other rea-sons than the bare possibility of trouble arising in the United States, those who have weighed the matter very shrewdly suspect; and, a sup-port of this conjecture, it is urged that during the late Rebellion, when trouble did exist in this country, it was not deemed necessary by the British Government that a strong force. should be kept on the southern frontier of Canada, Taking these instructions to the Governor-General of Canada, together with the presept complications in our relations with France the impression here appears to be that the course of England in this case is not so in-genuous but that it will bear a sinister construction .- N. Y. Herald.

Vesuving.--Vesuvins, which has for the last month been throwing up sheets of flame and smoke, has now subsided into a state which the Indian papers describe as "a dormast tran-quillity." quillity,

John H. Surratt and the Conspiracy Against the Government. From the Boston Advertiser, November 24.

A despatch by the cable informs us that the presence of John H. Surratt, under an assumed ame, in the Papal army-which has been more than hinted at in several recent speeches by Mr. Boutwell-has been definitely ascertained, and that a formal demand for his extradition was a few days ago by the American Minister that the criminal was arrested, but alterwards broke from his guards, leaped down a precipice and escaped.

If ever American hands again hold control of the life of John H. Surratt, we trust that the case may be more skilfully managed than at the trial of his fellow-assassins. He stands as the which, though it was formed and culminated within the last two years, though six or seven of its members have been arraigned and convicted though the most acute legal minds have been employed to sift it to the boltom, is to-day wrapped in as dense and unfathomable mystery as covers any similar plot in the dimness of the middle ages.

The extent of the general ignorance about it ay well be gauged by the fact that of the two well-known gentlemen who were put in charge f the case by the Government, and studied it long and closely, one still declares that Jeffer-son Davis was the chief conspirator, while the other stakes his reputation on the shocking and incredible accusation that the present President of the United States was an accomplice in the plot. All the facts in the case are known to John Surratt, and 10 no other man who can be named; and with his person in our possession, the nation could well afford to offer him his ife, his liberty, or any other price which might he sufficient to secure it, to obtain from his lips the information which will shad the light of day upon the most difficult as well as the most interesting criminal mystery of our time.

Hitherto the policy of those entrusted with the matter has been to disdain all information in elucidation of the problem from those who alone were able to give it; and Mrs. Surratt and the rest lie in the endless silence of the grave, while our records are defaced by the testimony of facile perjurers like Montgomery and Conover. While John Surratt survives, there is yet a hance to repair the evil which, if he dies with his lips scaled, may be wretrievable.

A BROOKLYN SENSATION.

Melancholy Occurrence-A Man Stabs His Wife and Cuts His Own Throat.

A very melancholy affair, which came very near proving fatal to the life of two persons, took place in South Brooklyn last Saturday afternoon. The circumstances, as near as can be ascertained, may be stated in brief as fol-lows:-Mr. James H. McGill, residing at No. 82 Carroll street, near Columbia, has for some time past been, it is supposed, laboring under a tem-porary aberration of mind, through which, however, until Saturday morning, no violence was exhibited by him.

exhibited by him. On the afternoon of that day his manner is alleged to have been very singular and wild, when, without provocation, it is stated ne seized a knife and inflicted three stabs on his wife, Mrs. McGill, before she could excape from him. The unfortunate lady ran out in the street, though wounded, and procured assistance from some of the neighbors, who, upon entering the house, found that McGill, in his frenzy, had drawn a razor across his own frenzy, had drawn a razor across his own throat, in the attempt to take his life, inflicting threat, in the attempt to take his life, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Survi-cal ad was immediately procured, and the wound of both parties were properly dressed. McGill was conveyed to the City Hospital for further treatment. His wife's injuries are con-sidered dangerous. Mr. McGill is a gentleman who heretoisre has been highly respected in the community, and this unfortunate act on his part is rearctice by his unmercus circle of ac-quaintances in brooklyn.-N. Y. Herald.

directed Mr. Seward to reply to the French Minister that the Government saw no good reason for accepting any change, but insisting, on the contrary, on the terms communicated by Mr. Bigelow on June 6 last being fully carried out.

The terms were proposed wholly by the French Minister at that time, and were accepted without modification by the Government. This conclusion was communicated to the Marquis de Montholon. The Government has unofficial information that a part of the detachment of French troops did sail from Western Mexico about the 1st of November. The above, derived from responsible sources, after careful inquiry, will be found to be correct.

SHERMAN'S MISSION.

A despatch received from New Orleans says a steamer has sailed with telegraphic despatcnes from the Government for delivery to General Sherman and Minister Campbell, at Tampica or Vera Cruz. They probably contain the information of Napoleon's new proposition.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Another Protest from Ortega-Carvajal Denies any Complicity with Him-Rumored Capture of Matamoras by Cortinas.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.-General Ortega and suite still remain at Brazos. They have made another protest against the action of the authorities in denying them communication with their friends, and on account of the quar-ters, rations, and general treatment accorded them. They will be kept there until the arrival of the Mexican steamer, when they will either return to New Orleans or be brought to Brownsville, where quarters have been already pre-pared for them. General Sedgwick is doing all he can to make them comfortable.

Carvajal remains at histranche in Edinburgh. indignantly denies having any complicity with Ortega or his party. The cholera was racing in and about Mata-

moras, although the health of the troops was good. The body of General Tapla, who died of that disease on the 9th, was interred on the 10th,

with military honors, at Monterey. The gunboat *Chinaca* will, doubtless, be turned over to Escobedo, who now commands in iront of Matamoras, conjoinly with Lopez ga.

A rumor prevails on the streets of New Orleans to night that Cortinas had captured the city of A good deal of Brazos Island is under water.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Suit Against Judge Bond - Loss of the Steamer "Kingfisher," Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, November 26 .- The new Police Commissioners and Sheriff Thompson are about instituting a suit against Judge Bond and others for false imprisonment.

Late accounts from Havana announce the total loss of the steamer Kingfisher, which sailed on the 10th instant from Baltimore for Havana, with a large cargo, all of which is lost with the vessel. The passengers and crew were all saved. The steamer was owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Arrival of the Steamer "City of Cork." NEW. YORK, November 26.-The steamer City of Cork arrived at this port this morning.

Northern Methodism represented Methodism north of that line; that they were no more sectional than the North, and that there was nothing political in the word South. He coutended that a charge of the name now would be a concession of the principles of the glorious platform upon which they planted themselves in 1844. He did not want the everlasting brawlers from abroad amongst them, but would like to have started a missionary society to send the gospel among such men in the North; for they needed it. He continued in this spirit for some time, and humorously asked the members of the Conference if they wished to go where the prople talked through their nostrils, and said

eow" for cow. He was succeeded by Rev. John D. Blackwell, ho spoke in favor of the change of name d was followed by he Rev. Samuel T. Moore-an and Rev. John E. Edwards, the former opposing, and the latter strongly advocating, the ange. Other members arose and discussed e question, during the height of which the nference adjourned without voting. It will

taken up on Monday and finally settled. Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 24. - The hooner E. J. Paimer, from Tark's Island, with a cargo of salt, arrived here to-day, and sailed to night for Baltimore. She left Turk's Island on the 10th instant. The schooner Hound, Captain Williams, put in there on the 9th, from Londen, 38 days, bound

to Trinidad, short of water and provision The barque Irguerion sailed on the 10th for Boston, with a eargo of salt. The brig Ida, for New York, will be ready to

sail in a few days. The schooner E. Baxter will sail soon for New York. Arrived at Noriolk yesterday-Brig Dirigo, from New York; British brig Neville, from Phila-

delphia; schooner Emma Jane, from Georgewn. Three large whales were again observed in

the harbor to-day.

Base Ball. FORTRESS MONROE, November 24.-A match game of base ball was played in the Fort to-day, between the Fortress Monroe Base Ball Club, mposed of officers of the garrison, and the Old Point Club. The latter club lost the game by nine runs. Mr. W. H. Bennet, of the Union hub, of Richmond, was the umpire.

The Latest Financial News.

(By the United States Associated Press, Room No. 26 Merchants' Exchange]

NEW YORK, November 26-Noon.-The following ate the latest quotations;-

was private, but it seems now conceded that no special session will occur until after the next regular session, which commences on January 10, and lasts only eighty days. Some difference of sentiment exists as to the wisdom of this action.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton quiet at 34c. for midelings. Flour dull, and 10.216c. lower; 4000 barrels sold. State, \$8.211.50; Ohio, \$10.40 at 18:40; Western, \$8.212.25; southern, \$11.50.216.25, whoat cull, and has decined 12.2c. Corn dull and nominal, at \$1.25.21.27. Oats quiet. Beef quiet Fork dull; Mess is unchanged. Whisky dull. Lard dull.

dull. BALTIMORE, November 28.—Flour is very dull; Chicago extra. \$11 25@11.76; superfice, \$10 50@11. Grain unsettled; new Corn, 95c @\$1; red wheat, \$2 96 Outs, 55c @56c. Ryc. \$1.20. Coffee steady. Bugar dull. Provisions very dulland nominal. Con Meats and Lard heavy. Whisky dull, Western in head, \$2 35@2 36.

The Immoralities of the Stage in the Philadelphia Pulpit.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25 .- The Rev. T. Witt Talmage, one of the most distinguished clergymen of this city, and rector of one of its largest churches, preached to-night to an immense congregation upon the "Iniquities of the Ace.

In the course of his remarks he condemned in no measured terms the play of The Black Crook recently produced in New York, and declared its oduction here as an outrage upon the community, and prayed God for deliverance. was ashamed, and Gomorrah was confused. He descanted upon the immorality of the management in producing a play calculated to corrup morals of a whole community. He honored the one or two newspapers in New York that did not advertise the play, and thought their example worthy of imitation. The sermon was one of eries, and produced a marked sensation. - New York Herald.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Au Ex-United States Marshal a Defaulter-Indicted and Escaped from Custody.

LIMITAR, N. M., November 7.-Abraham Cut-late United States Marshal for the Territory New Mexico, who, it will be recollected, was heavy in the way of confiscations as to extend operations into the State of Texas, under an uned jurisdiction of a plastic court, failed to over the proceeds of his sales, and was inted for emoezzlement, and was in custody of Marshal. He effected his escape and has yet been retaken. Cutler once figured concoupuly in Kan-as, and it is thought will deavor to make his way there.

The sales reported amount to \$51,000, and, so r, the United States has not been the recipient a farthing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. n the case of the Commonwealth vs. Washington isamilton, charged with assault and battery with in-eut to ki'l Lieutenant Joseph C. Fuller, in which he jury were out at the adjourning of the Court on Friday, a verdict of guilty of assault and battery

Friday, a verdict of rulity of assault and Dattery was rendered this morning. The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Albert-son, James Henry, and William P. Barnet, charged with keeping gambling houses—those of Albertson, No. 781 Sansom street and No. 418 Walnut street— buving been called for trial this morning, counsel for the detense filed a demurrer, stating the defi-ciencies of the bills of indictment, pra-ing judgment and discharge. The matter, requiring argument, was continued over.

ciencies of the bills of indictment, praing judgment and discharge. The matter, requiring argument, was continued over. Henry Thomas was convicted of a charge of obtaining money under talse pretenses. He went around the city with a sheet of paper with a great many names on it, and asked money for the Lincoln Hose Company. It was proven that he was not a member of that Company, and that he was not commissioned by that Company to raise any sub-scription whatever. cription whatever.

THE SECOND WARD ASSESSMENT AFFAIR. James Fally was charged with as ault and battery with intent to hill John Shaffor, assault and battery upon Charles E. Auderson, with intent to maim, and with riot. The pros cution alleged that on the night of Sep-

Bank shares were firmly held, Mechanics sold a 32: 105 was bid for Sixth National; 1454 for Philadelphia; 131 tor Farmers and Mechanics': 95 for Northern Liberties: 95 for Ken-sington: 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics' 100 for Tradesmen's; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 343 for pre-ferred do.; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; 56; for Delaware Division, and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1384; 11 A. M., 139: 12 M., 1394: 1 P. M., 1394. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

\$10.000 E	TS 5-20s 65 Its108	200 sh Read lots. s60	562
\$1000	do July.108	100 sh do b30	
15sh R	ead 564	100 sh do	
200 sh	dolots. 561	10 sh Mech Bag	
100 sb	do8ds 56?	17] sh C & A scrip	
100 sh	do b80 56?	100 on Penn R	64
100 sh	dob30 56	δ sh do	
100 sh	do b10 56	200 sh Cata pllots	

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messra. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 139 (139], Silver às and ås, 134; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 154; do., July, 1864, 143; do., August, 1864, 144; do., October, 1864, 134; do., December, 1864, 124; do., May, 1865, 11; do., December, 1864, 104; do. Sentember, 1865, 54; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 91; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, November 26 -The dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market, noted for many days past, still continues, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few bundred barrels at \$8@8 50 D barrel for superfine : \$9@10 for extras; \$11.50@12 50 for Northwestern extrajiamily ; [812 75@14.50 for Pennsylvania and Western do. do , and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Hye Flour is selling

brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7.25@7.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are bominal. The demand for Wheat continues limited, and prices are lower. Sales of 1500 bushels good Penn-sylvaria red at \$2.70, and 1500 bushels Southern at \$2.10.28 15; white ranges from \$8.30.28.35 In the absence of sales we quote Rye at \$1.35 for Western" and \$1.40 for Pennsylvanis. Corn was in better re-quest, and prices advanced \$2.5c, the bashel. Sales of 5000 bushels o'd vellow at \$1.17@1.20 'Oats are dull, with small sales at 60c, perbusae, for Southern duil, with small sales at 60c. perbusae, for Southern and Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

A small lot of prime new Cloverseed sold at \$9.50

p 64 lbs Whisky is selling in a small way at \$2 36 32-37 per gallon for Pennsylvania, and \$2-48 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

MONDAY, November 26 - The Cattle Market was very duli this week, and prices were fully 1 cent & pound lower; about 2500 head arrived, and sold at from 15@15je, for extra; 13@14c. for fair to good; and 10@12c. P pound for common, as to quality The following are the particulars of the sales :--

The following are the particulars of the sales :-55 head Owen Smith, Kentucky, 12@15. 75 "A. Christy & Brother, Kentucky, 14@16j. 50 "A. Komerly, Western, 12@15. 126 "Jones McClese, Chester county, 14@16j. 126 "James McClese, Chester county, 14@16j. 126 "James McClese, Chester county, 14@16j. 127 "Lithnaway. Chester county, 14@16j. 128 "James McFillen, Western, 7@8, gross. 122 "James McFillen, Western, 7@8, gross. 124 "Utiman & Bochman, Western, 7@8, gross. 125 "Mooney & Smith. Western 12@16j. 126 "Mooney & Smith. Western 12@16j. 127 "H. Chais, Penney Vanis, 12@16j. 128 "Hope & Co., Chester county, 12@15j. 129 "B. Hood, Chester county, 12@15j. 132 "B. Hood, Chester county, 12@15j. 136 "MacArdie, & Co., Western, 5@8j, gross. Cows were in fair demand 250 head sold at \$50e60 for opringers, and \$70@110 \$ head for cow and calf. Sheep were dall and lower. 12,000 head sold at court 20 mond gross as to conduct.

and calf. Sheep were dull and lower. 12,000 head sold at 5@6/o 27 pound, gross, as to condition. Have were also dull and lower. 3300 head sold at \$2@10 \$7 190 pounds, nett.

The Maryland Legislature. BALTIMOBE, November 25 .- A committee of the members of the Legislature waited on Governor Swann last night. The conference