THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 134,

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY. General Sedgwick's Occupation of Matamoras - We Sustains Canales - Esco-

bedo's Attack on the City. BROWNSVILLE, November 30. - American neutraity on the Mexican border has again been sacrificed, but this time, instead of on the side of Juarez and justice, as under gallant but too impetuous Weitzel, it has been protituted to serve a rebel and mutineer, as Servanda Canales, the usurper of Matamoras, is to our Government as much an outlaw as Mejia, the Imperialist. The former lacks the personal claims that en-titled the gentlemanly commander and sober representative of Maximilian to respect and consideration.

The mistake of General Sedgwick, therefore, in interfering in favor of Canales, is both a diplomatic and moral blunder. On Saturday, the 24th instant, Escobedo, with about 2700 men, being expected to attack Matamoras, Canales expressed a desire to surrender the place to General Sedgwick, alleging, as an excuse, that he could not control his command, waich, he said, unless restrained, would resort to pillage. His request and reasons for this baving been stated in writing, General Sedgwick responded by immediately crossing a detachment of the 4th Cavalry of the 19th U.S. Colored Infantry,

the former under Brevet Colonel, McIntyre and the latter under Colonel Perkins. Colonel Perkins, with his colored troops, took station at Santa Cruz, which is at the ferry, and about two miles from the city. McIntyre went into town, and the next Sunday morning published an order assuming command of the surrendered city by virtue of rank; forbidding any but United States soldiers to carry arms; forbidding and the surrendered city by virtue of rank; forbidding and the surrendered city by virtue of rank; forbidding soldiers to carry arms; forbidding soldiers to pass or repass without authority; and requiring foreign citizens to register themselves at their several consulates, and to pass goods, if subject to pass, from headquarters of the American occupation. This order was countermanded and taken down by Colonel Perkins, sustained by General Sedgwick, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, First United States Artillery, soon after succeeded Meintyre in command.

Thus, while the city appeared nominally surrendered to the Americans, not only were Canales' troops permitted to retain their arms, but lett free to occupy in full force the fortitica-tions against which Escobedo was to move. Late on Sunday evening a meeting between Pscobedo and Canales was arranged by Brevet Brigatier-General Sedgwick, to the end of an amicable settlement, which, of course, was im-possible. Escobedo, justly offended at the new attitude of affairs, and the moderate support rendered by Americans to the cause of mutiny, pefusing to accept anything less than unconditional surrender for Canales, at the same time demanding the withdrawal of the U. S. troops except 50 men, to remain for the protection of American interests, which demand was agreed to by General Sedgwick; but he failed to comply

Instead of 50, 300 Americans were retained in the city, for which General Sedgwick's frivalous excuse is that it subsequently appeared that that additional number of Americans were absolutely necessary as a defense against an uprising of the critizens so outraged by such ill-timed intervention. To an American flag of truce sent out on the morning of the attack to inquire what would be the attitude of the assailants towards the Americans, Escobedo returned a curt reply that, as the stipulations had been violated, his own course would be guided by circumstances. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning Escobedo attacked in full force, with

about 2700 infantry and artiflery.

The attack was begun upon the le't, the east or lower side of the city, by Cortinas, who was repulsed; next at Fort Monterey, at the back of the city, on the Monterey road. General Lonneganega assaulted, but his bridge prepared for the trench proving too short, in the delay ensuing the point of attack was reinforced and rescued. The final assault upon the usurper, on e upper or west side of the city, by the Cazabores and two squadrons of cavalry under Colonel Flores, was also successfully repelled by the ill-timed intermeddling of Americans, Ca-nales being enabled to swing his whole force from side to side as needed, without fear of a distracted rear.

The following, from The Ranchero of the 29th is represented to be Escobedo's general order

General Order for the Night of the 28th of November and the Morning of the 27th —The General in command orders that to-morrow Matamoras be attacked by the forces under his command. For this the following columns will form, to which there will be given suitable positions:—the first column shall attack Fort Freeport, and will be commanded by Colonel Alonzo Flores, and it will be composed of the tattalion of Cazabores and the squadrons of Fernaudez Garcia, and Perez Vildareal. The second column shall attack Fort Monterey. It will be commanded by General Lorenzo Viga, and will be commonded of the Countylia Battalian a company of the Cou posed of the Coabuila Bartalion, a company of the Foreign Legion, and free corps of the frontier. The distance between these columns will be covered by the corps of explorers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruperto Martinez. Gene-ral Sosternes Rocha will have chief com-mand of this line of attack. The re-serve will be formed of one column of infantry and two of cavalry. On their flanks, the first will be composed of the battalion of sappers and miners, first Neuvo Leon, under command of General Albino Espinoza and his subordinates, composed of Altho Esphoza and his subordinates, composed of the bodies which form the Light Cavairy Brigade, under command of their chief, Colonel Adolfo Garza. The artillery will give three pieces for the first column of attack, six for the second, and establish his respective parks in convenient positions. The Train General will stuate himself according to instructions of the Privost. The Tamaulipas Brigade, commanded by General Juan N. Cortinas, will attack the fortifications of the line which to-day covers and comprises from Fort San which to-day covers and comprises from Fort Sar Fernando to the Rio Grande, by the Oriental part Fernando to the Rio Grande, by the Orrental part of the city. The point or points which ought to be attacked is left to his discretion, but on his most strict responsibility he is ordered to commence attack as soon as the line which attacks west of the city opens artillery. He is also ordered, within half an hour of the broken fire, to execute the assault on the fortifications which he attacks. General Cortinus will make a boundary in order to take possession of the enemy's first fortified line quickly, without continuing the attack to the interior of the city, till headquarters give him properior of the city, till headquarters give him proper rior of the city, till headquarters give him proper instructions in order to avoid a meeting of his co uma and the columns of attack. General Cortinas co uma and the columns of attack. General Cortinas will be careful to give quick notice to headquarters as soon as he will have taken possession of the enemy's first fortified line, and hold it at all hazards. The forces which attack the place will have for watchword. 'Oajsca,'' and for the countersign, 'Duraugo,'' and 'hey will carry for distinction a green leaf of any kind of plant. The troops will immediately prepare themselves to march to their respective positions. At the first, order will be given by General Cor-fir as to the Commanding Generals, chief officers, at d soldiers who compose the forces which go to attack Matamoras, that they will be strict and active atlack Matamoras, that they will be strict and active in discharge of duties, which are more important than ever to free themselves. The atoresaid General in command is convinced that each and every one of the cifizets who make up the forces with whose command he is honored, understands very well the object of the affair which to-day is confided to their valor and military skill. It is as important and glorious as if it ixeated of some national independence, which is the principallobject of the endea were of all Maxicans.

We re of all Mexicans.

Headquar.ers, front of Matumoras.

By order of the General in command,

FELIPE BENVOZABEL, Adjulant-General.

Escobedo's loss is rumored to be about 400. His right bower, General Espinosa, lies mortally wounded, shot through both thighs, a prisoner in Matamoras. This galiant young chieftain, a native of San Luis Potosi, already has no less than a dozen sears. General Zenvando Canales, youngest brother of Canales, was killed, and another brother, Tristane, seriously wounded.

The American flag is reported by Brownsville papers of the 29th to be still floating over Mata-moras, supported by a garrison of about fifty seen. Canales, emboldened by success and

backing, still holds out, and, doubtless to the increased irritation of Escobedo, condescends to offer an arrangement for peace. Meanwhile the American commander and usurper in Mexico has an elephant on hand of most egregious proportions. It is fair to state that Brevet Brigadier-General Sedgwick is a young man, and, doubtless unduly influenced by representations from interested parties in Matamoras, has partly himself acted in good faith. Canales' Adjutant-General is a Confederate (Major Foster)—a New Yorker—who is said to have remarked of the American flag raised over Matamoras that he had fled 2000 miles in vain to escape its shadow.

escape its shadow.

Brownsville, November 30.—Tuesday's strugple lasted two hours. A pontoon was laid across the river near the ferry on Sunday, and Colonel Randall, sensible of his ticklish position, had his two batteries drawn up on the American side in readiness to cross. A regiment of volun-teer militia was raised for the delense of Browns-

ville, and was commanded by the notorious filibuster and Confederate, Colonel Ford. It is said that Marshall, the new American agent, successor to Mr. Avery, is now in Brownsville, airaid to return to his office, such is the danger from the loose soldiery of Canales and from citizens curaged at American intervention, who cry on the streets, "Death to the Gringos!" Escobedo, it is understood, as soon as reinforced by Trevino, will renew the attack, probably

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

A Mystery to be Solved - Where are General Sherman and Minister Campbell Going !- Sharman's Inspection of the Island of Cuba-Departure of the Expedition for an Unknown Destination, Etc.

HAVANA, November 23.—Lieutenant-General Sherman returned the night before last from a two days' exploration of the Island of Cuba. Everywhere he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and he came back loaded down with the finest Havana cigars. The Spanish papers here devote several columns daily to a recounting of the marvellous exploits of the "far-famed General Sherman," and devote no small space to a consideration of the antecedents of Minister Plenspotentiary Camobell.

Generally the tone assumed is favorable to the United States, and tacitly nostile to the Maximilian regime. Sherman speaks in the highest terms of the fertility and rich capacities of Cuban island, and strives vainly to conceal his regret that so productive a country should remain under so arbitrary and retrograde a form of government.

Yesterday Mr. Minor, the American Consul in Havana, paid an official visit to the Susquehanna, and was received with all the honors befitting his position and the popularity he has universally obtained among the American residents. dent's here. Mr. Minor warmly sympathizes with the objects of the expedition, and is in every respect an admirable exponent of American interests in this salient point on the route to

To-day the Susquehanna is busy taking in coal, and to-morrow she starts from Havana. Where will she go? Vera Cruz is the destination commonly spoken of, but Vera Cruz remains in the bands of the French and imperialists, and it is difficult to see how a minister accredited to the republic of Mexico (Mr. Campbell makes a point of that) can effect a landing there, unless under some arrangement with the French Emperor tantamount to an abandonment of Mexico by

the French troops and the Austrian pretender. Tampico is another port suggested. There is no blockade there, and the town, though terribly knocked about, is in the hands of the Libe-Thence General Sherman and Minister Can pbe 1 might probably make their way to Mexico city, the abandoned capital of the Archduke Maximilian, and even it might be to Chinuahua, where President Juarez still holds on. Everything is a mystery at present, and there are but two men connected with the expedition who can solve it. They will not. Formidable is her armament of fourteen large Daklgren guns is, the Susquehanna, a wooden ship, is not adapted for immed ate warfare. What, then, will be done? Che sara sara,N. Y. Herald.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Four Whites Murdered by the Hualapais in Arizona-The Murderers Followed, and the Whole Party, Twenty-one in Number, Killed, Etc.

Washington, December 5.—Special Agent Sendge, under date of La Paz, Arizona, October 16, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, on the 23d of September, a hostile band of Hualapais killed John Kullion, a wagoner, and also four mules which he drove, and that on the 26th of the same month, John Woodward, Judson Baker, and a Mr. Benjamin were killed by Hualapais Indians, while engaged in mining, near Fort Mohnive.

A party of ten citizens from the vicinity of the fort, accompanied by a number of Mohaive Indians, under the command of a captain or chief, named Hamausickahaute, went in pursuit of the Hualapais, whom they overtook, surprised their camp at daylight, and killed the whole party, twenty-one in number, losing but one man. The commanding officer of the fort was with the citizens in the pursuit, and speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and kill of Hamausickahaute and his braves in the affair. The agent says that this band of Huala-pais hate the Mobaives as much as the whites, n account of their refusal to join in a concerted attack on the settlement.

Gold Medal Voted to General George H. Thomas.

On the 2d of November, 1865, the legislative houses of the State of Tennessee voted by joint resolution to present Major-General George H. Thomas with a gold medal, which should serve to remind the gallant soldler that the state of Tennessee was not disposed to forget his noble exertions in her behalf. The medal was gotten up in New York, an I is regarded by the different connoisseurs who have seen it as one of the best artistic and successful medals yet produced. On the face is a capital bas-relief of General Thomas, about which circle, in block letters, the words:—"To Major-eneral George H. Thomas, from the State of Tennessee." The reverse displays the Capitol at Nashville, beneath which, in line, "By joint resolution, adopted November 2, 1865." Half circling the top is the expressive reply of General Thomas to the anxious inquiry whether Chattanooga could be beld:—"I will hold the town till we starve." In size the medal is generous, being nearly three knches in diameter. Its weight is one pound, Tro y weight. It is understood that Governor Brown low will present the medal within a few days.

Important Gold Case .- There is a very important case pending in the Superior Court, Baltimore, Judge Martin presiding, involving the sales of gold placed in brokers' hands for sale, subject to a margin, some points in which have already been decided, which materially affect the mode of transactions heretofore adopted by brokers in their dealings in gold, making them responsible for the price of gold when deposited, or for its return, according to the premium thereon, when demanded from the banker or broker. A large amount of testimony was adduced, through the commission, from bankers and brokers and ex-perts in New York. Altogether, fifty or sixty thousand dollars are involved. Reverdy Johnson, Thomas Alexander, and other distinguished lawyers are engaged in the case. The final decision will be of great interest to bankers and brokers and the financial community.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

The Pursuit by United States Govern-ment Detectives since Octuber Last. A telegram from Washington to the Boston Post gives the following particulars of the capture of Surratt :-

The continually paraded allegation of Mr. Boutwell that the Governmental authorities pave been supine in the matter of apprehending John H. Surratt, calls out a semi-official state-ment from the Ministers of War and State. The truth of the matter is, that the arrest of Surratt, as recently telegraphed, is due solely to the efforts and actual pursuit of the detectives of the War Department. This detective system of the War Department had reached great perfection prior to the close of the Rebellion, and it seems to have been a power with which Stanton

was loth to part.
At all events, nearly the whole force, consisting of upwards of two hundred men, under pay in this immediate locality, have been retained in the service of the department during the past year, only being required to keep thoroughly posted upon the antecedents of any individuals who made their advent into the capital without any apparent call. The same surveillance was also directed to Government clerks and army men of every degree, particular attention being given to the attaches of the Paymaster's Department, Meanwhile the real endeavor of the organization has been to secure the person of John H. Surratt, and through the co-operation of the State Department his whereabouts was first unde known to the Government early in O tober last, when it was discovered almost beyoud doubt that Surratt was serving in the Papal ouaves in Rome.

With no more delay than transpired in getting instructions from Washington, with enlarged and positive authority to effect the capture, the first apprehension of Surratt occurred under the auspices of our own detectives about three weeks ago. His subsequent escape into Italy, with whom we have but a modified extradtion treaty, made his recapture doubtful until he sealed his own doom by continuing his flight into Egypt, with which Government we have a full treaty of extradition. I am authorized to say that the Government has been cognizant of every step of this chase after the last of the conspirators, and that its own detectives of the War Department force have connucted it to the successful end. Admiral Goldsborough has been telegraphed to bring the captured and his captors to this country without delay. So talls Mr. Boutwell's indictment of the Government in the matter of the capture of John H. Surratt.

Important to Brokers-Counterfeit Cou-

pons.
A counterfeiting scheme, which was to have got rid of a large number of gold coupons of '81. due January 1, 1867, was discovered yesterday, under the following circumstances:—A boy offered about \$1200 worth at the office of a broker in Wall street. The clerk to whom they were presented suspected them to be counterfeits, which, upon inquiry, they turned out to be. On questioning the lad, it was found that he was employed by a person who had that day opened an office, and who had given the boy the

opened an onice, and who had given all of the commission.

An inspector went with the lad, but found the office empty. It is supposed that the boy's absence a armed his employer, and led to his decampment. The boy is able to describe and swear to the detaulter; it may, therefore, be hoped that he will soon be brought to justice. The coupons may be detected by the size of the figures by which they are numbered, as these exceed those on the genuine by nearly one quarter of their size.

The following are the words on one side of

the coupons:-"Ac's of July 17 and August 5, 1861 The United States of America will pay to bearer fifteen dollars for six months' interest due 1st January, 1867, upon bond No 785, for \$500. L. E. Chittenden, Register United States Treasury.

According to the boy's statement, he got employment from the broker yesterday morning, through the following advertisement in this

WANTED-A boy for a broker's office. Call at No. 49 Exchange place, room 18, at 10 o'clock A.M. After agreeing with the broker as to terms the boy was sent to announce to the janitor of the building that "the room would be accepted," thus indicating that the occupation of the room was contingent upon obtaining the services of

When the boy returned he found two men in the room. He was then sent to Jersey City for a letter. He found, of course, no letter in Jersey City, and when he returned an hour or two had passed. Then there were three men in the room in Exchange place,—N. Y. Herald.

A Petition for a Provisional Government Addressed to Congress-An Invitation to Mr. Greeley to Visit New Orleans -General Sheridan Gone to the Rio

NEW OBLEANS, December 5 .- A petition has this evening been sent to Congress, praying for a Provisional Government, and the immediate appointment of a Provisional Governor, Among the signers are Governor Wells, Colonel Warmouth, Judges Hyman, Howell, and Taliaferro, of the Supreme Court, and Judges Summould Du Flanter, and Cyntil, of the District Court of the State, and many of the prominent citizens and capitalists.

and capitalisis.

It having been observed in the Northern press that Mr. Greeley was about to sojourn for a few weeks in the West, an invitation from the leading citizens of the State has been extended to him to continue his journey to the South and West. All classes of people are in friendly intercourse and consultation upon the affairs of the nation, and although a radical of the strictest sect, Mr. Greeley is highly esteemed by many of the leading Democrats of the South. General Sheridan and staff have gone to the

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, December 5—The Board of State Canvassers have declared the result of the late election as follows:—

GOVERNOR.

Rouben E. Fenton. 368,315 | John T. Hoffman. 352,526

Majority for Fenton, 13,789.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

S. L. Woodford. ... 356 970 | Robert H. Pruyn 351,947

Majority for Woodford, 16 923.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen T. Hayt. .. 367,194 | W. W. Wright. .. 351,043

Majority for Payt, 15.551.

STATE PERSON INSPECTOR.
John Hammond...357,345 | F B. Galiagher...350,972
Majority for Hammond, 16 373.

CONVENTION.

For a Convention. .852,854 | Ag't Convention 256,864

Majority for a Convention, 96,490.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Scoretary of State.

Markets by Telegraph.

To the New York Associated Press. NEW YORK, December 6 .- Cotton quiet but firm, NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton quiet but firm, a: 382@381c. F.our dull and uschanged; sales of 70000 barrols. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 14 000 bushels. Corn dull; sales of 18,000 bushels western \$1.15. Outs heavy. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter quiet. Whisky dull and unchanged. Butter quiet. Whisky dull and unchanged. Butter quiet. Whisky dull and unchanged. Butter quiet. Baltimore, December 6.—Grain is steady, with light receipts. Flour inactive; Chicago brands very heavy. Cloverseed steady. Flaxseed. \$3 10. Provisions drooping. Mess Pork, \$22@22.50; Cut Meats neglected and nominal. Groceries decling in sympathy with gold. Whisky dull

AUGUSTA, Gr., December 6.—Cotton is firm and in fair demand. 380 bales of strict middlings sold at \$2c.

SAVANNAH, December 6 —Cotton is quiet, with few sales; middlings at 32c. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6 —Cotton is steady and in fair demand; \$80 bales of middlings sold at 32@32jc.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Signor Vegezzi Declines the Roman Mission.

Mr. Fox Inspecting the British Navy Yard

The London "Times" on the Message and the "Alabama" Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

The Mission to Rome. FLORENCE, December 5.-Signor Vegezzi has declined the mission to Rome, and a deputation will be sent in his place.

Assistant Secretary Fox in England. London, December 5 .- Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, Mr. Fox, is visiting the British navy yards. He is received everywhere with a great deal of courtesy, and afforded every reasonable facility to compare English navyyard management with that of the United States. The London "Times" on the "Alabama" Claims.

The Lordon Times in an editorial of this morning fully agrees with the policy of the President of the United States, as set forth in his annual Message to Congress. It frankly declares that the Alabama case ought to be settled promptly and amicably. It expresses deep regret that the whole matter was not compromised, and thus disposed of at a much earlier date than the present.

Hanover. HANOVER, December 5,-The ex-King of Hanover, by the advice of the English Government, has released his officials from their oath of allegiance.

By the U. S. and European News Association,

Southampton, December 5 — Evening.—The steamship Sazonia, from New York, arrived here this P. M., and lett for Hamburg, after having landed her English mails and passengers. Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, December 5, Evening.—The Cotton Market is steady. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales Middling

Lplands at 14d. Liverpool, December 5, Evening.—The Breadstuffs Markets remain without change. Liverpool, December 5—Evening.—The Provision Market is dull and declining. Tallow is inactive. Petroleum.—The closing quotations are 5s. to day at 88) for money.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER. OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

The Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

To the New York Associated Press.

Halifax, December 6.-The steamship Asia, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived here last night. She brings dates up to the 24th and 25th. Eighteen of her passengers are or Halifax and sixty-five for Boston.

Our British Relations.

The Paris correspondent of the London orning Post writes as foilows:-According to rench despatches, the time is rapidly approachg when the relations of Great Britain with the nited States will be more than difficult. Tms must be known to her Majesty's Cabinet, if not

Ireland and the Fenians. The police at Cork seized a case on board

steamer from Liverpool, which was found to contain fifty new rifles, with bayonets attached and bullet-moulds, etc. A man named Tracy, in the employ of the firm to whom the case was dressed, was arrested. The naval authorities at Queenstown seized a

coal-laden schooner from Cardif, on suspicion that arms were concealed among the cargo. She was searched, but it is reported that no Numerous arrivals from America at Queens-

own attracted considerable attention. At Limerick on the 23d ten men were arrested. and a large quantity of bullets were seized. A man named John McPherson McGulvauy,

prosed to be an American Feuian agent, was rested in Dublin on the 23d, immediately after ashing an American draft for £950 on the Hiber-Lian Bank. A revolver was found on him, but

Mr. W. Dugar, an extensive Irish contractor, had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The estimate of his Habilities ran as igh as one million sterling. It is reported that assets are so favorable that the estate might av twenty shillings to the pound sterling. The Dublin police are all armed with sixhambered revolvers.

It is rumored that numerous arrests will be ade at once. The Jamaica Revolt.

Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., baving published L'eutenant Brand, who presided over the Ja-maica court-martial, denouacing him (Mr. Buxton) for his strictures on the proceedings in lamsica, the Admiralty have ordered that copies of the letters be sent to Commodore McClintock in Jamaica, with instructions that if Lieutenant Brand is unable to deny the authenticity of the

letters, he is to be superseded and sent

land, as having been guilty of conduct inconsisnt with the character of an officer and gen The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that of the vessels which will sail next month to bring home the troops, twelve are steam transports, and eight are frigates

turned into temporary transports.

The London Times has no doubt but that
Maximilian has abdicated, and looks forward to intervention by the Government at Washington as the next step; that intervention will be popul lar instead of unpopular, and cheap instead of costly; that the Americans will enter the country as friends; they will destroy its enemies, and thus render civilization possible, and transform

that community into a civilized State.

They will have this advantage also, that they will seem less like invaders than their predeces-sors. This will preserve the name and form of

a Mexican republic, and probably leave native Mexicans as its ostensible rulers. The weekly returns of the Bank of France

show an increase in the cash on hand of fourteen million francs.

The Patrie says that the visit of the Empress Eugenie is by no means given over.

Italy. Earl Russell was among the distinguished English diplomats at present in Italy. He is shortly expected at Florence.

Prussia. It is reported that a meeting of the North German Parliament has been fixed for February 1, and that the Governments allied with Prussia have been notified of the Set.

A bill has been introduced into the Chamber

of Deputies regulating the Austrian and Prussian

Marine k. 'saster.

The crew of the abandaned brig E. M. Dyer was taken off the wreck y the brig Mey, off Cape Hatteras, which vesse reached England and landed the second mate and two colored seamen, the only survivors of the crew, the others having died, having been ten days without food before reserved.

food before rescued. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY " LIVERPOOL, November 24.—The Brokers' Circulars reports sales of cotton for the week ending Friday at 65,000 bales. The market has been firm, and generally unchanged. Of the above sale speculators took 7000 bales and exporters 15 000 bales. The sales yesterday reached 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Speculators and exporters took 6000 bales of yesterday's sales.

The following are the authorized quotations:—

Fair.

Alidd ines

Retainer for goods and yarns being very dult and nominal.

Richardson, Spence & Co, and the usual authorities quote Flour quiet and steady. Wheat buoyant at 13s 3d.@13. 9d \$\precedot\) cental for winter red. Western and Southern Corn advanced is and still tending upwards; mixed Western 40s. \$\precedot\) quarter.

Bigland, Athaya & Co., and others, report beef easier. Fork flat. Bacon quiet, and steady. Lard dult, and declined 6d. Butter firm. Tailo v quiet. Ashes quiet at 35@44s for pots and pearls. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet, and steady. Rice active, but stock scarce; prices advanced 6@8d. There is a large speculative inquiry.

Linseed firmer, and advanced 1s. Linseed cakes advancing. Cod oil; no sales.

Linseed oil steady, at 40@46s. Rosin steady, at 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 40@41s. Petroleum duil, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, November 24 —Breadstuffs still advancing Fiour, 64@68 for Winter red. Sugar firm. Coffee firm Rice firmer, and advanced 64. Teadull, at 11 for common Congou. Iron dull, at £5 5s. ©5 10s. for rails, and £5 3s. 9d. for bars Linseed advancing. Lit seed cikes buoyan', and advanced 5s; sales at £11 10s @11 15s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 48s. for American. Petroleum inactive, at 1s 6d. Linseed Oil steady, at 33s. ©38s. 3d. Sperm Oil nominal, at 26s. Italiow dull, at 44s.

The builton in the Bank of England has decreased £608 500.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, November 16, Ocean S. ed., at Leghorn; November 21, Bazaar, at Sche'dt; November 20, Ironsides and Esther Sydenham, at Antwerp; November 22 Etain, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—November 21 Everilla and Celestine, at Antwerp.

FROM BALTIMORE TO DAY.

Councils Petitioning Congress-Schemes of the Politicians, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH] BALTIMORE, December 6 .- A resolution was offered in the First Branch of our City Councils last evening, to the effect that a committee from both branches be appointed to prepare an address to the National Congress setting, forth our grievances in consequence of Governor Swann's illiberal construction and interpretation of Maryland's laws, and to make a formal demand for the protection of the loyal people of Maryland. It is supposed this will be offset by the incoming Legislature at Annasolis, by annulling the city charter of Baltimore, or

From Ottawa.

setting aside the recent municipal election, and ousting all the present city officials, from Mayor

To the New York Associated Press. OTTAWA, December 6. - The Ridean Canal is now closed for the season. The scheme for the construction of the Murray Canal is again revived. The engineer is now surveying the locality between Presque Isle Harbor and the Bay of Quint. Ottawa Snow-Shoe Club was organized

last night. The Ottawa garrison battery, being raised to its new strength, is made efficient.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reception of Admiral Palmer-Governor Perry on the Constitutional Amend-ment.

By the New York Associated Press. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6. — Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, had a reception this morning by the Mayor

and military authorities.
Governor Perry publishes another letter against the Constitutional amendment, advocaring a general convention of all the States.

Child-Murder at Wheeling.

Ly the United States Associated Press.
WHEELING, W. Va., December 6. - A desperate tragedy was enacted at Packer's Hotel, last evening. A married woman, named Nugent, from Marietta, Obio, murdered her little girl, three years of age, and afterwards attempted to mmit sulcide by taking oplum. The cause of the deed is supposed to be mestic troubles.

Ship News.

Tithe New York Associated Press.

AVANNAH, December 6.—Cleared—The ship Tromas Freeman, for Liverpool; the brig Mark, by Boston; the schooner H. Keene, for New York; the steamer Fannie, for Baltimore; and William Tibbets, for Boston, Arrived-The harles Poole, from Boston.

to the New York Associated Press. MILLEDGEVILLE, Gs., December 6.—The House has passed bills granting State aid to the Muscogee and Air Line Railroad; also resolu-tions of thanks to the citizens of Kentucky for their donation of corn to the poor.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Brewster

His Honor, Judge Peirce, heid the three first days
of this term. This morning, his Honor Judge
Brewster took the bench and held Court during

The dock is still very crowded, and the prison cases are taking up all the time.

HEAVY LARCENY.

William Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of railroad iron valued at \$1330. John Wilson pleaded gulity to a charge of the larceny of a biantet, valued at \$2.50, the property of Philip Rock. Sentenced to County Prison for two months.

Samuel Test was acquitted of a charge of the lar-Samuel Feat was acquitted of a charge of the lar-ceny of two tons of railroad fron, valued at \$150, the property of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The iron was missed, and found at Smith's Island in a boat. This defendant was seen leaving the island for this city. There was no evi-dence identifying the iron, and none whatever con-necting this man with the theft, LARCENY OF EGGS.

William Smith, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of eggs valued at two dollars, the property of John Newlan. Newlan, a Jersey tarmer, left his market eggs on the wharf, and black William appropriated to his own use about five dozen. County Prison, two months.

MARKET PIRATE. Daniel Reliew was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a pocket book and seventy-five dollars, the property of John Entwise. Riley went to Mr. Entwise's meat stall at the market, and asked to look at some meat. While Mr. Entwise was showing the meat, Riley esped the pocket-book, snatched it up and ran away. Sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED. J. Craham was convicted of a charge of as ault and battery upon Officer Newman. The officer went up to this man to arrest him for disorderly conduct, and before he had put his hand on him, Graham turned round and commence of a fierce assult upon the officer. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

Wilham Wetmire pleaded guilty to a charge of the Hardeny of an overcoat to onging to James Millard. He stole the coat and soid it to a second-hand clothing dealer, with whom it was found. Sentenced to the County Prison for six mon hs.

to the County Prison for six mon hs.

A VERY LOW TREFT.

William Hoskins, alias McCabe, was convicted of a charge of the larceny or sik dress, handkerchiefs, and other articles of a lady's wardrobe, and a value, together valued at a large sum of money, the property of persons unknown. One might rath March, a lady and gentlemen arrived in this city from Washington. They were after than the other passengers in etting off the train. As they came from the car, this defendant asked them if they would have a hack.

The gentleman said they would. The man politely offered to lake the lady's value to the back, and she gave it to him. The man went away with the value, and the lady and gentleman tood waiting for his return. But the man did not come back, and complaint was made to the detectives. Search was made, and some of the clothes were traced to pawnbrokers, and in this way the defendant was found. The stolen goods were recovered, and restored to the lady at Washington. Sentenced to County Prison for two years.

Frank Clinton, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a tow-line, valued at \$20, the property of persons unknown. Sentenced to the County Prison for three months.

A POOR CHANCE.

Issue Chance, colored was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a tow-line, valued at \$20, the property of persons unknown. Sentenced to the

A FOOR CHANCE.

Isaac Chance, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of three yards of cloth, valued at \$15, the p operty of George Woodman. The goods were mired and found in Chance's house. Seatenced to County Prison for one year.

Enced to County Prison for one year.

BLACKLEGGERY.

Luke Sullivan (colored), was convicted of a charge of the larceny of goods valued at \$36, the property of Christian Romaine. Luke, with another man, went to Romaine's cloth store, and while Luke engaged Romaine in conversation, his iriend picked up the goods and ran. Luke picked out a so, but his tongue was better than his logs, while his dark companion's legs were better than his tongue, for Luke was caught and the other escaped. Sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

NOT EXACTLY A LAMB.

to one year in the County Pr.son.

NOT EXACTLY A LAMB.

Louis Reyber was charged with burg'ary in breaking into the Eighth Saptist Churca. He went into the church with another man, and took up the carpet. This defendent took the carpet to one side of the church. The other man locked the door and went away, and left this man inside with the carpet. In this fix he was detected by the sex on. As this was done in the day time, the jury rendered a verdict of sullty of larceny only. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

Charles Senier was convicted of the charge of the larceny of clothing valued at \$30, the property of Samuel Tobias. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

County Prison.

Jacob Bender was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Catharine hender, his wife, Bender got on a ferocious bender, and went home and gave Catharine a most unmerciful thraching.

Fined S1 and costs, and ordered to enter security to seen the research.

to keep the peace.
William Smith was convicted of a charge of the farceny of a purse contaming Ses, and a watch and chain, belonging to Anna Church'll. Mrs. Churchill let this man into her store one Sunday afternoon, and when he was left alone, he stole these articles

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, December 6, 1866.
The Stock Market opened very duil this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1865 5-20s sold at 109, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; \$113\frac{1}{4}\$ was bid for 6s of 1881; \$100\frac{1}{2}\$ for 10-40s; and \$105\frac{1}{2}\$ for June and August 7:30s. State and City Loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 5; and new City 6s at 99 @994, interest off. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 55%, a slight advance; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54%, no change; 130% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 34 for Little Schuylkill; 60

Eimira common; 42 for preferred do.; 284 for Catawissa preferred; 58½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31‡ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central. Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 55; 139 was bid for First National; 115 tor Third National; 149 for Pulladelphia; 134 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 96 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Gitard; 90 for Western; 100 for Manufacturers': 100 for Tradesmen's: 65 for City: 45 for

for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 674 for Lehigh Valley; 284 for

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139½.

—The New York *Heraid* this morning says:— "The Money Market was easy at the banks to-day at 6@7 per cent., the higher rate being the one generally asked; but first-class houses supplied themselves at the lower one, while there were exceptions on Government securities

Consolidation; 60 for Union; and 125 for Central

"The discount line is dull, and first-class commercial paper passes at 61@7 per cent. The return flow of currency from the West and the interior generally is becoming gradually more active; but as a considerable portion of the lunds thus received are in National bank notes, the full extent of the drain will not be

indicated in the next bank statement, "The payment of \$15,950,000 of interest on the seven-thirty loan will commence on the 15th inst., and this will contribute materially to a well volume of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks. Lenders almost without exception express confidence in prolouged monetary ease, at hough efforts will doubtless be made by them to keep the rate for call loans at 6@7 per cent." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, December 6.—The Flour Market is firm, notwithstanding the decline in the premium on gold, and with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, holders are confident of maintaining present prices. About 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at \$11@12.50, the latter rate for choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$12@1850; extras at \$9@10.75; superfine at \$5@8.50; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. Rev Flour is quiet, but prices are steady at \$7.22.@7.50 & barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing

at \$7.25@7 50 \$\psi\$ bariel. In Corn Meal nothing doing

The Wheat Market is simost at a stand, and in the at sence of sales, to any extent, we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2 00@2 55; Sonthern do at \$2 90@8 10; and white at \$8 20@8 30 Rve may be quoted at \$1.35 for Western; and \$1.40 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at vesterday's figures; sales or old yellow at \$1.12@1.14; and new do. at \$9.0@81. Oats are quiet, with sales of 1.00 bushels Pennsylvania at 57c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

A small lot of old Cloverseed sold at \$10 \$\psi\$ 64 lbs.;
400 bush. Timothy were taken at \$3.25@3 65; Flax-seed sells at \$3.20

Whisky is selling in a small way at \$2.36@2 57 for Pennsylvania, and \$2.48 for Ohio.