FIRST EDITION

ADD'TIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Harrible Scene in London-Execution of Two Murderers-A Desperate Struggle for Life on the Scaffold-The Meb at the Old Bailey.

From the London papers of the 16th. London has witnessed two executions to-day, one at Newgate, the other at Horsemonger Laue Jail. At the former place, at 8 o'clock, John Wiggins suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Agnes Oakes, a woman with whom he had cohabited for a few months at his parents' residence at Limekouse. On the merning of the murder the convict ran out into the street with his throat cut, declaring that his

victim bad done it and then killed herself. The crime of Bordier resembled that of Wiggins only in the fact that he, too, slew the woman with whom he cohabited. He, however, had lived on good terms with her for many years. Sictraces reduced him to poverty and to a low state of mind, in which he formed the resolution of murdering all his tamily, and then committing suicide. But after cutting his wife's throat he went no further. He gave himself up to justice, admitted his crime, and wished for death. On Friday he was visited by the sister and niece of the deceased woman, with whom were his three children. The youngest was carried in the arms of the cidest, a girl about eleven years of age; and all were dressed in deep mourning. The interview lasted about twenty minutes, and was of an extremely affecting

The Sheriffs arrived at 8 o'clock. Having assumed their robes, they waited the presence of Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, who shortly afterwards appeared, and informed them that it was time for them to see the prisoner plnioned. Accompanied by the representatives of the press, they proceeded through the passages of the prison leading to the yard, across which the convict had to pass from his cell to the pinloning-room. Directly afterwards the condemned man, Wiggins, was conducted thither by two warders. He took very little notice of the officials, and walked across the open space with a jaunty air and light step. Calcraft was waiting for him in the pinioning-room, and im-mediately the prisoner was brought in he fastened his arms. Wiggins submitted to this without any attempt at resistance. While the executioner was buckling the straps, he complained once or twice that the belt hurt him, and exclaimed, "Oh! don't." Judging by his subsequent conduct, this was probably a mere excuse to get his hands more at liberty. Calcraft said, "Very well: very well," and lastened the straps in the usual manner. During the time this was proceeding, the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Jones, placed himself in front of the prisoner, and called upon him to repent, repeating texts of Scripture respecting the graciousness of God towards the penitent. The prisoner, who was evidently paying little attention to his exhortations, replied once or twice, "Yes; very well—very well." When his arms were pinioned, Mr. Jonas, the Governor, advanced towards him and asked whether he wished to say anything. Wiggins said that he wanted to say a few words, and that he should like to do so on the scaffold. Mr. Jonas told him that this could not be permitted; that even if it were allowed, it would permitted; that even if it were silowed, it would be useless, as the crowd could not hear him; but that he might say anything he wished then. He further informed him that there were reporters of the press present, who would publish any statement he might make. He warned him, however, that the time was brief, and that what he had to say must be short. The prisoner, addressing the reporters, said:—"I am an entirely innocent man of the charge for which the law condemned me. I can assure you, on my dying condemned me. I can assure oath, that I am not guilty. I never did it. I can go with a clear conscience and a clean heart to my Almighty Maker. It was her who cut my throat, and then cut her own. I never lifted hand or finger to her. On my dying oath, that is true." A procession was then marshalled, and proceeded through one or two short passages to the scaffold. The prisoner walked with a firm step, and mounted the platform with a firm step, and mounted the platform with a firm step, and mounted the platform with great determination. As he went up the steps he looked at the top of the beam, and observed where the ring was through which the rope passes. Calcrait, who was close beside him, at once placed the rope over his neck, and then drew the cap over his face. While he was turning it up just over his mouth, the convict company to the convict company to the convict company.

from his grasp. When the executioner put the rope round his neck, the other end fell in front of Wiggins, and within reach of his hands. He Wiggins, and within reach of his hands. clutched this with desperate energy, and hangman found it difficult to wrench it from his gripe. Wiggins was only five feet three nones high, and not more than about eight stone in weight, but he possessed considerable muscle, and it re quired great force to lear the rope from him. When he mounted the drop there was a warder by his side, and Mr. Jonas was standing by the steps. The instant the struggle began the chaplain left his side, and several of the officers sprang up the steps and seized him. They forced the rope out of the culprit's hand, and placed him under the beam. Having lost the rope, Wiggins tried to bend himself double and endeavored to get off the drop to the sta-tionary part of the platform. He kept shouting out, "I am innocent! I am innocent! Don't choke me. Cut off my head. Don't choke me. Oh! oh! I never did it: I am innocent to the last." The united strength of half-a-dozen determined warders kept him sufficiently quiet for Calcraft to fasten his legs and complete his arrangements. This dreadful scene las'ed but a very short time, as neither the executioner nor the warders were disconcerted by his violent conduct. The instant the rope was fastened to the beam, Calcraft descended the ladder, while the officers, standing from off the drop itself, firmly held the condemned man upon it. In an instant after he fell, and death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Jonas, the Governor, thought that the prisoner might make some attempt at resistance, and had taken precautions which soon rendered useless the efforts of the prisoner to free himself. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down.

menced a desperate struggle to free himself

Last night the unbappy man slept comparatively well. He rose early, and was attended by the chaplain. He ate a good breakfast, and conducted himself with much spirit. No satisactory remarks can be made respecting his

frame of mind.

The mob which crowded the Old Balley and its approaches behaved on the whole better than such crowds usually do. There was some hoot-ing and groaning when the struggle took place. Whether this was a demonstration against a sup-posed want of "manliness"—the term in favor with the mob-orotherwise was not very clear. When the struggle had ceased, the crowd dis-

Bordier was executed at 10 o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd, many of whom had

itnessed the revolting scene at the Old Bailey.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA. Anxiety at Pekin-An Imperial Edict from the Emperor-No Quarter by the Rebels.

Great anxiety is said to be felt at Pekin by the Chinese Government, owing to the presence of the rebels in Shantung and Honan, and the fol-lowing Imperial edict has appeared in the Pekin

"Last year, when the Nien-fei rebels forced their way from Ho-nan into Mu-peh, we repeatedly ordered Li-Hung-chang and Tseng-Kuo-chaun, with the Hsiang and Hwai regiments, and the whole available force of the province of Hu-peh, to attack them with vigor, and we were in expectation of hearing that they had been annihilated on the spot, and their re-

bellious spirit quelled forever. The banditti however, penetraring as far as Hwang-toa and Suitano, in Ho-nan, and the districts of Nan-yang and Hambo. In Hit-pah, ran riot in every direction, and though we have received frequent reports of victories gained over them, yet they have day after day falled to produce any beneficial results. In the finh moon of the present year (June, 1867), the provincial authorities of Shang-tung and Ho-nan reported that the rebois, entering Ho-nan in a vast horde, passed by the towns of Ye hien Rising-cheng, Henchow and Lap-k'ao, invaded Shang-tung, and bore straight through Show-chang district by way of Chun-chu to the Grand Canai, They have now a second time forced their way into the country about Tai-ning and Ning-yang, and are gradually nearing the rapital of the province (Chi-nan-too). But what effectual resistance have they encountered? The high civil officia's in the different provinces, and those in command of the troops are always talking of the preparations they are maxing to withstand and crush the rob-ers, but what is the disgusting reality? When the rebes approach these officers form no properly defined plan of resistance, and when they retire they consider they have achieved their object, if they can only get them out of their own jurisdictions, and in the meantime the Treasury is drained, and the people oppressed without end. When will the bands of these Neu-Ri, now in the very heart of the kingdom, be subdued? We have aiready handed over to the Board Ting Fao-chen, that he may receive the severest punishment that the law silows for his recent loss of the river wall, and have erdered the execution in the presence of the whole army of Chu-wannel the officer in command of the garrison. We now command that Teng Kuc-chang down of Hu-nard, his punishment be before all other adjudged by the board, that all may know the lightness of the sentence hereby awarded.

"We also command Li Hung-chang atrictly to in quire into and report to the throne the manes of the several offi

VIRGINIA.

Reply of General Schofield to Gilmer's Protest-Several White Citizens Ordered to Leave Richmond-Hunnicutt's House Guarded by Armed Negroes.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—From Richmond to-night I learn that the following reply was received this afternoon by John H. Gilmer in reply to his protest to General Schoneld:—

reply to his protest to General Schofield:—

"Mr. J. H. GILMER, Elchmond:—

"Sir:—I am directed by the Commanding-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th inst. referring to the late elections in the city of Richmond, and to say in reply that the charge of official miscenduct preferred by you against the superintendent of election will be duly investigated as soon as you will file proper specifications in support of the charge. The question you raise as to the legality of the election will be referred to the Convention, which will, on the proper occasion, judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Several citizens of that city have to-day re-

Several citizens of that city have to-day reseveral citizens of that city have to-day re-ceived letters from the negro Vigilance Com-mittee ordering them to leave the city within ninety-eight hours, because they have spoken disrespectfully of Hunnicutt and his party. Hunnicutt has kept an armed negro guard in front of his office for the past three nights. They have refused to allow citizens to pass on the sidewalk.

the sidewalk. I learn that the charge against Lieutenant Colonel Thomas B. Rose will be "conduct unbe-coming an officer and a gentleman" in the late

Rumor has it that the solution of General Schofield's action in the election is to be found in the fact that he is a candidate for United States Senator from Virginia.—N. Y. Heraid.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Delegates to the Conventions-Result of the Elections in the South as Far as Heard From.

Rad. Con. s. Whites, Whites, Whole No. Blacks. Virginia. Louisiana Elections Ordered. Georgia..... Mississippi. October 29, 30, and 31 November 5 Arkansas. Florida.... November 9

No election has been ordered as yet in Texas MEXICO.

Rumor that all Treaties with European Powers are to Abrogated.

A Washington despatch says the Government has received information that the President of Mexico will declare all treaties existing between that country and the European powers engaged or indirectly favoring, the pretensions of Maximilian, abrogated, and no longer binding upon the people of Mexico; as, under the stipulations of some of these treaties, the revenues of Mexico were pledged for the payment of claims to a large amount. It is apprehended here that the abrogation of these treaties will nvolve another war, and it is urged that the United States should at once enter into negotiations with Juarez to secure a renewal of the treaty of 1859, and assume a quasi protectorate, to the extent at least of all American interests in that country. It is rumored that a distinguished ex-Minister will soon be sent out as special Commissioner to Mexico to look after our interests in this respect.

The Delaware Railroad Accident.

Further details confirm the general correctness of the statement we published on Saturday of the terrible accident on the Junction and Breakwater Road, on Friday evening. It is said the train was running very rapidly at the time of the accident. The reason the rails fell was that the front stancheon holding the rails gave way.

William Fisher (colored), the man who was instantly killed, was thrown up into the air, and came down head toremost on a cross-tie, knocking his brains out. James Burton (white), who had both legs out off, and James Potter colored), who was cut in the head and back died next morning. Chase Fisher (colored), who had his leg broken, and Isaac Turner (white) who had his leg broken and was severely cut, it is feated are mortally wounded. William McColley is dangerously wounded about the neck and back. Abram Hays (colored) had his shoulder dislocated. William Still (white) was severely wounded in the head and chest. Morgan Brush (colored), his burt, James Flamming and Brush (colored). gan Brush (colored), hip hurt; James Flemming (colored), slight wound; — Russell (white). left leg hurt. In addition to these there were

three laborers (white), whose names we could not learn, severely but not dangerously wounded. There are, of course, many rumors afteat, as-cribing the accident to this and that, so we shall await the Coroner's inquest with some in-

terest.- Wilmington Commercial, 28th. Death of Frank Dowling.

Mr. Frank Dowling, editor of Bell's Life in condon, died on the 10th of this mouth, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Bell's Mr. George Vincent Dowling, was the founder of the paper, and nearly all his family have been connected with the profession of journalism. As editor of Bell's Life he had much to do with the Sayres and Heenan fight, and by his advice, after the disturbance at Farnbogh, that the fight terminated in a draw, and both men received a champion belt. As a jour-nalist, he was always most impartial in his sporting decisions.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Important Advices by Cable and Steamer.

THE ITALO-ROMAN WAR.

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

ROME.

Pontifical Pastoral to the Catholic Bishops-Conflict Between the Gartbaidians and Papal Police-Fifteen Revolutionists Killed.

Roses, Oct. 26 .- The Pope, in a letter to the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world. says that the patrimony of the Church has been assailed by revolutionists, and asks them to order prayers in all the churches for the Holy Sec. The police on Friday, in searching a house, met with resistance. They attacked the house with bayonets, killed fifteen Garibaldians, and took thirty-six prisoners. A quantity of arms and bombs was also captured.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

The Pope's Plea to the Monarchs—Paper Defense of the Holy Father. FLORENCE, Oct. 15 .- The Unita Cattolica, the

richards, Oct. 16.—The United Catedrica, the chief organ of the ultramontante party in Italy, states that the Holy See is about to announce, officially and diplomatically, to the European powers, the following facts:—

1. That while all the provinces of the State are enjoying the most perfect peace and tranquility, armed bands, proceeding from the frontier of the territory occupied by the Florage ther of the territory occupied by the Florence Government, have entered these provinces to excite discord and rebellion against the legiti-mate Government, and to commit acts of crimi-

nal brigandage.

2. That the inhabitants of the districts suddenly invaded by these binds, instead of responding to such excitations and adhering to the revolt introduced among them, have remained loyal to the Holy Father, manifesting their abhorrence of such felentous acts. 3. That the bands have been formed in Tus-

cany and the provinces usurped from the Holy See, and that in broad day, under the eyes of the Italian governmental authorities, who have granted passports, although it was notorious that these travellers intended to invade the

Pontifical States.

4. That the Italian troops have given free passage to many of these bands who have invaded the Pontifical territory from various points of the Tuscan and Orvietan frontier.

5. That these same troops have received the bands of invaders when, beaten, and dispersed by the Pontifical forces, they have recrossed the frontier.

"On these grounds," concludes the Unita Cattoica, "the Government of the Holy See will declare itself to be the victim of a fresh attempt on the part of the Florence Government, which, notwithstanding the September Convention, has permitted an invasion of the territory which it solemnly undertook to guard."

GARIBALDI'S ESCAPE. The Flight from Caprera-Reception of

the General on Board the Mail Steamer. FLORENCE, Oct. 12.—Within the last three days the Riforma and other democratic papers have published somewhat exaggerated accounts of the circumstances attending the prevention of Garibaldi's attempt to reach the mainland on the 2d instant. These journals stated that the commander of the Italian war vessel Sesia fired two shots upon the boat which was conreying Garibaldi to the mail steamer bound for Leghorn, and these shots were followed by a volley of musketry from the Sesia. Garibaldi, it was also added, asked the commander of the Sesia if the firing had been directed against him, and was answered in the affirmative.

The ministerial Gazetta di Firenze of to-day

gives the following as an authentic version of this affair: About 6 P. M. (and not in the morning) on the 2d instant, the commander of the Sesia observed a boat, which appeared to have left the Island of Caprera, and appeared to be making for Maddalena, through the strait of Bocche di Bonifacio. The Sesia immediately proceeded in this direction, but could not come up with the bost on account of the numerous reefs in the strait. The commander therefore ordered two blank shots to and subsequently several musket shots blank cartridges, in order to obtain attention from the boat, this procedure not only being justified by the naval regulations, but a duty incumbent

upon the commanders of vessels.

As the boat did not obey the signal, and would shortly have got out of sight among the rocks, the commander of the Sesis fired a ball in such a direction as to strike the sea at a considerable distance from the boat, solely with the object of compelling obedience to his signals. The boat was found to be the large lannch of General Garlbaldi, who was himself on board, ac-companied by a few other persons. His tra-velling trunks were also in the boat. To the General's question whether these shots were intended to call him back, the commander could only reply in the affirmative.

We are informed that the commander treated the illustrious General with every consideration. Upon asking if he was under arrest, the comnander replied that he did not arrest him, but that he must prevent him from leaving Caprera He begged him, therefore, to consider himself as his passenger, and placed the Sesia entirely

FRENCH INTERVENTION. Opinion of the Italian Press.

FLORENCE, Oct. 16 .- The Provincial journals concur in censuring the language of the French journals La France and La Patrie. The Opinione, of Florence, again urges Government to take measures to prevent any intervention.

The Perseveranza lusists upon the immediate occupation of the Poutsical States by the Italian troops, declaring that every delay is dangerous to the monarchy and to the institutions of the country.

The entire Italian press is unanimous in calling for the occupation of the Papal territory.
It is stated that owing to the personal interposition of the King, a reconciliation has been effected between Signor Ratazzi and the Marquis Pecoli and General Cialdini. His Majesty brought these gentlemen together for this purpose at the Pitti Palace, and had the satisfaction of seeing his good offices attended with complete success.

THE MANIFESTOES. Proclamation of the National Commit-

tee to the Romans.

Romans:—The National Junta having been dis-solved and Italy freed from the responsibility of a generous initiative, the problem of the Roman ques-tion is placed upon its true ground. The National Committee, which in this question has always pre-served its real character, is now again called upon by the heads of sections to resume the direction of affairs. Patriotism and boundless reliance upon your support encourages us to undertake this c arge without heai-tation.

Romans!—If Italy his fulfilled its painful duty of repressing generous initiative, it is now for us to perform our duty to the utmost. Rome belongs to the Romans, and all Europe acknowledges the right of the Romans to obtain satisfaction for their legitimate aspirations and wants. A Convection which we did not sign compelled us to make a painful essay. We accepted the task. The trial has been decisive, and has proved the theocratical power to be incompabled with civilization and incapable of geverning. It must therefore resign itself to fall. Romans!—When we xposed the vices and the great abuses of sacceddal government, the Roman court replied by the doctrine of immobility, which it supported by the brute force of its mercensries. If, therefore, our recognized right is not a bitter mockery, if hitherto every effort to ameliorate our condition has proved fruttless, can we be wrong in having recourse to the last extremity? The church will justify the exergy of our reso, ves.

Romans!—The provinces are stready in revolt, and the insurrection will shortly be universal. We must associate ourselves with this movement. We must second it with all our energies, since the triumph of the Pontifical Zouaves are now shedding in the provinces, serve still further to inflame our souls. Romans, the moment of the final struggle approaches, For our country's aske let us all unite and each obey the orders that will be issued from the Central Committee. Recoilect that discipline is strength. Any partial, ill-directed or inopportune movement may be fatal to us. Piace reliance, Romans, in this Committee, which has already given you proof of strength, of prudence and dirmness of purpose. Now that the moment for energied resolutions has arrived, it will not fall in its duty. Let us courasceously support each other and act with discipline, and the cause of civilization must triumph.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Estion must triumph. THE HOMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Rome, Oct. 8, 1857. Garibaldi to the Romans.

The Italian papers publish the following prodamation which Garicaldi has addressed to the

Notwithstanding timid counsels and insolent threats, you have spontaneously cut short delay, and while I write the heroic cry of your deliverance echoes from the forests of the Sabina to the heights of the Gianicolo, You are accomplishing with just impatience your duty; Italy, I am convinced, will fulfil hers. Between Rome and me there has long been a solemn compact, and at all cost I will maintain my promise and will be with you. But to yanguish I am superfluous. The dauntless survivors of Vascello and San Panorazio, the tried veterans of the national battles, are fighting in your ranks, and their names carry with them victory. I do not refuse the glorious mandate of directing you, but until I come I yield to your desire and that of all my friends, and transfer the direction of the enterprise into the hands of my son Menotti, certain that he will conquer with you or die at his post. On my arrival let there remain merely the opprobrious recollection of the execrable tyranny which has oppressed you.

October 5, 1867.

Manifesto of the Florence Revolutionists. Notwithstanding timid counsels and

Manifesto of the Florence Revolutionists. The Florence Central Committee, established n aid of the Roman insurrection, have issued

he following address:-

in aid of the Roman-insurrection, have issued the following address:—

ITALIANS!—You have responded and will continue to respond to our appeal, which was none other than a cry from the soul, revealing a duty. The feeling which animated us was shared by all. For us sons and soldiers of the people, members of a Parliament which has declared Rome to be the capital of Italy, conscious that that vote expressed the will of the nation, the invitation was simple, as it should be. Fighting and death were going on; the Sep' ember convention was aiready broken in blood; the time for argument was at an end. What, then, remained? To aid those who are burying the temporal power of the Popes so that it may no longer taint the air.

Now we declare that the die cast by the insurgents has been taken up; by Italy, and Italy, under pain of death, must speedly fuilit ine duty enjoined unon her by so many centuries of misfortune by all her thinkers, by all her mariyrs. In order that the plebiscitum may not be a vain thing, that the reasons and pretexts for squandering may cease, that administrative annerchy may perish, that reaction may be driven from its haunt and that conscience may again be held sacred to the world. Italians, to Rome! What money—what blood will ever bear more fruitful result than this! Show that the cry of Garibaid is the voice of the national conscience. He is a prisoner in his islandary in the same of the same of the property defining the object of the battle, and we desire that the Pope may remain Pope for those who believe in him. Rapidity of action is also necessary. And will not Italy speedily furnish every means? Men who know how to die abound among us. But that is not sufficient; material resources are required in order that there may not be a vain hecatomb of so many precious lives, that the love of country may not be punished by hunger and absundonment, and that the sick and wounded may be properly tended.

THE COMMITTEE,

News by the Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Oct 28 .- Advices from Porto Rico to

the 16th instant, state that a severe hurricane was experienced there on the 13th. A number of coasting vessels were lost, and others seriously damaged, and the rivers overflowed their banks, causing inundations at various points and considerable damage to property.

Intelligence from Jamaica states that instructions have been received from England against the line of steamers proposed to be established between Jamaica and New Orleans. The Governor, at the request of a number of Southerners, who wish to see the line established, will write to England, to see if they cannot obtain a reversal of the decision.

Advices from St. Thomas say the steamship Red Gauntlet, which lately arrived there, with a number of Southern emigrants on board, has been sold.

The ship Palmos, with war material for Chili,

has again been embargoed. The brig Sara Newman, with a doubtful cargo

from the United States, is also at St. Thomas, and possibly may be embargoed. The latest advices from Hayti state that Sal-

nave had issued a proclamation announcing his success in the recent fighting there. In St. Domingo a money crisis prevails, and commerce was prostrate. The Government is

without means. Sugar very dull, with no sales. Lard 164c. in tierces, and 18fc. in 25 lb. tierces. Exchange on London, 154@151 premium; on New York

at short sight, for currency is 25 per cent. discount. Sailed-steamer Juniata, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; steamer Hyperion, for Balti-

more; steamers Nouvelle and Penelope, for New York. Heavy rains prevailed here yesterday, and arrivals from sea report a huricane and severe

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

rain storm.

The Prize Fight Between Kelly and Parkinson-A Change of Location-Movements of General Grant. (SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

The arrangements for the prize fight between Kelly and Parkinson, which was to take place in Virginia this morning, a short distance from here, were altered last pight, and the principals and their friends, numbering about twenty-five. took the evening mail boat for Aquia creek, and the fight will take place in that vicinity. Several reporters accompanied the party, and evening papers here have made arrangements to telegraph particulars from Aquia creek.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at I P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1112; do. 1862, 1121@112]; do., 1864, 1994@ General Grant and wife arrived this morning from West Point. -Stephen Massett, self-styled Jeems Pipes, one of the great American humorists, is in San Francisco, en route to Japan.

-Mr. Charles Kean slowly recovers his strength. He is now located at Salt Hill, near

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Pierce and Brewster.—The contested election case came up this morning.

Judge Pierce having to attend to jury trials in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the other Judges, counsel, and spectators then repaired to the court room at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, to hear the argument why certain specifications should not be stricken out. The following were the grounds urged upon the part of the respondents, to strike out the specifications from 3 to 14.—

I. Because said specifications assume that this Court is authorized to deprive the qualified electors in the said divisions of their right to have their voies counted in the general return, because at the misson-duct of the officers in said divisions, which said misconduct is not alleged to have been procured or promoted by said electors.

II. Because said specifications are vague and indefinite in this—that it cannot be ascertained therefrom what number (if any) of illegal votes were cast in said divisions, and for whom.

III. Because said specifications, in alleging illegal votes to have been cast in said division, do not specify in what respect they were illegal, so that the same cas be accurately inquired into, but can only be sustained by such evidence as would be equivalent to holding an election by this Court.

IV. Because said specifications do not set forth the names of the persons by whom said illegal votes were cast, for the number thereof.

V. Because the jurisdiction of this court, under the act of July 2d, 183, apén complaints, is confined to an inquiry. "upon the movits thereof," and that these specifications do not allege t at the return made by said office a were untrue in point of fact, nor that their alleged misconduct changed the result.

VI. Because an inquiry, upon the complaint of an undue election and laise return, must be confined to the ascertainment of the person who had a majority of the legal votes poiled for said office, and that no poil can be excluded from a general return, unless it be The Contested Election Case.

Fifer was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a cloth sack.

Joseph Johnson, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of ciothing belonging to Joseph Boyd. The defendant was employed at the same establishment that Boyd was, and, having the liberty of the place, readily found an opportunity to steal a pair of pants that Boyd had hung up. He was arrested with the pants on his person.

John Murray was charged with the larceny, from the person of Sarah Petit, of a pocket-book containing the person of Sarah Petit, of a pocket-book containing on the wharf at the Navy Yard, waiting for a boat to take her to the ship Potomac, the defendant was seen standing very, near her, using his arms and hands in a suspicious manner, and was seen to leave her and go away. The observer of his movements then approached her and said she had lost her pocket-book, and upon looking into her pocket she found it was a few days.

in a suspicious manner, and was seen to leave her and go away. The observer of his movements then approached her and said she had lost her pocket-book, and upon looking into her pocket she found it was true. Upon these facts the defendant was a few days afterwards arrested, and to-day tried. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—Smith & Fagely vs. Catherine Drexel et al., Executors. An action for damages for injury sustained by an alieged breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff, \$131-96.

Edmund Randall, late trading as Handall & Co., to use, vs. The Reliance Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Bharswood.—Charles F. Simpson vs. Terrance McDonnell. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant. Orlando A. Minord vs. Charles F. Parrot. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, \$270-59.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Francis McIwain vs. Sheldrake & Brady. An action for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the goods were of an interior quality, and not such as were contracted for. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCVIT COURT—Judge Grier.—In the case of Chase et al. vs. Laubenstein et al., before reported, the jury could not agree and were discharged from further consideration of the case.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing; 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; and 100½ for July 7-30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100½; and old do. at 98.

Railroad abaves as we have a set of the set

Bailroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Resding sold largely at 48, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51\$\frac{1}{2}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; 122 was hid for Camfor Norristown; 20 for and Amboy; 64 Catawissa preferred; 24 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 424 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 77 was bid for Second and Third; 104 for Hestonville; 304 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 247 was bid for North America; 100 for Northern Liberties; 1104 for Kensington; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufac-turers'; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 231@244, closing at the former rate, a decline of 12. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for Lehigh Navigation; 90 for Morris Canal preferred; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142; 11 A. M., 14½; 12 M., 142; 1 P. M., 142, a decline of 2 on the closing price last evening. -The New York Herald this morning savas-

"Money was in abandant supply to stock houses at 6@7 per cent., and the amount offer-ing on Government securities at the lower rate more than fully equal to the deman t. Notwithstanding the increased case, however the banks are very cautious in granting dis-counts; but what little they take passes at seven per cent., while outside the rate is still 1@3 per cent. higher for the best grade of names.

"The statement of the associated banks for the week ending on the 26th instant, shows an increase of \$2,036,111 in legal-tender notes, and a decrease in each of the other items, viz.: loans, \$743,193; in specie, \$115,846; in circulation, \$98,370; and in net deposits, \$374,247. These figures reflect an easier condition of monetary affairs, and afford some hope of relief from the stringency which has prevailed for the last two months in the discount line,"

-The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:-"The demand for money continues active, and the market is virtually closed to outside borrowers, the banks being indisposed to loan money except to their depositors, and to them only on undoubted security. They are also fortifying themselves to meet the demand from the pork packing interest, which is now making arrangements for money with which to prosecute the season's business. In our market first-class paper is taken at 8@9 per cent. from depositors, and good names at 12 per cent., but the security must be ample to obtain money at all. Ex-change is in good demand, and firm under a limited supply at par buying and 50c. premium

-The N. Y. Tribune this morning *ays:-"Money on call is 7 \$\overline{\pi}\$ cent., with occasional transactions at less. Commercial paper is bard to move. The rate for best is \$\overline{\pi}\$010, but 'areproof' can be had at 12 % cent.

"Exchange is firmer, and quoted as follows:— London, 60 days, 109@1094; sight, 1094@1094; Paris, 5·184@5·174; do. short, 5·174@5·164; Antwerp, 5·214@5·20; Swiss, 5·214@5·20; Hamburg 354@354; Amsterdam, 404@41; Frankfort, 404@ 401; Bremen, 784@784; Berlin, 714@714." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Debaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

| Fig. |

109‡; do., 1865, 109‡@109‡; do., 1865, new, 106‡@ 107‡; do., 1867, new, 106‡@107‡; do. 5s, 10-49s, 100‡@100¢; do., 7:30s, June, 104‡@105; do., July, 104‡@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; August, 1864, 11940; do., October, 1884,

119.40@119\$; do. December, 1864, 118[@1194; do., May, 1865, 117;@117\$; do., August, 1865, 1164@116\$; do., September, 1865, 1164@116; do. October, 1865, 115]@115\$. Gold, 1414@142\$. Silver, 1354@137.

Silver, 1354@137.

—Mesers, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 38 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
C. S. 6s, 1881, 1114@1112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1124@1124; do., 1864, 109@1092; do., 1865, 1094@1092; do. July, 1865, 1064@1072; do. July, 1867, 1064@1072; do. July, 1867, 1064@1072; do. July, 1867, 1064@1072; do. July, 1867, 1064@1072; Compound interest Notes, December, 1844, 1182; May, 1865, 1172; August, 1865, 1162; September, 1865, 1162; October, 1865, 1164. Gold, 1865, 115#; October, 1865, 1154.

141160142. -Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 60 of 1881, 1114@1111; old 5-20s, 1124@1122; new 5-20s, 1864, 109@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., July, 1064@1074; do., 1867, 1064@1074; 10-40s, 1004@1004; 7:30s, June, 1044@1054; do., July, 1044@1054; Gold, 1414@1424.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 29 .- There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but the market is less active; 200 barrels good extra sold for shipment at \$9:50; about 500 barrels were taken for home consumps tion at \$7:50@8:50 for superfine; \$8:50@8:50 for extras; \$11@11 50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the latter rate for choice, and \$13@14.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Fionr is selling at \$8.75@9.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The receipts and stocks of Wheat are light, and the demand for prime lots is fair, at yesterday's quotations; sales of red at \$2.40@2.65. Rye is rather lower; sales of Southern at \$1.80, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.70. Corn is in good request, and lower; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.42@143, and \$5000 bushels Western mixed on secret terms; we quote at \$1.41@142. Oats are dull, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, and 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at \$6.4 % ton, a decline.

Seeds—A lot of Cloverseed sold at \$8.50 % 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.50, Flax-seed sells at \$2.50@2.55.

Whisky—Nothing doing. \$11.50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 29.—Stocks dull. Chicage and Rock Inland, 85; Reading, 96; Canton Company, 44; Eric. 72%; Cleveland and Toledo, 104%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 31; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 113; Hinols Central, 12; Comberland preferred, 22; Missouri 63, 919; Hudson River, 127; United States Five-twentles, 1862, 1125; do. 1864, 1094; do. 1865, 1099; Ten-forries, 1095; Seven-thirties, 1005, Sterling Exchange, 1097; Money, 667 per cent, Gold, 142.

New York, Oct. 29.—Cotton dull at 200 Flour quiet, 2000 barrels, sold; State, 2878; do 175; Ohio, 216 2860, 13760; Western, \$8 65@12750; Southern, \$10706, 214 60; Callfornia, \$11736, 21250; Wheat quiet; 7000 bushels sold; Spring, \$2.22. Corn dull, Oats firm, Beet quiet, Pork firm, new mess \$21.20, Lard dull at 12@13%c. Whisky quiet.

-Emerson is writing an article on "The Aspects of Culture" for the January Atlantie. -Miss Braddon's novels have brought her \$150,000. They have caused her a pleasant 'sensation' as well as her readers.

-Ross Browne's "Land of Thor" and Dr. Hoppin's "Old England" have been re-published in England, and are well received.

—The total value of the porgy fishery in Maine this year is only \$2,400,000, an amount very much below that of last year. -The engagement between the King of Bavaria and the Duchess Sophia has been

broken off. -Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, has a lyceum lecture on "The Steps of Pro-

-The mother-in-law of Chief Justice Chase. who died at Narragansett, R. I., last week, had been an invalid for years.

-The Rev. John Cumming, the English preacher of the Second Advent of Christ, is busy upon "The Signs of the Last Times." -Mr. George Catlin is about to publish 'My Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes."

-Professor Veitch, of the University of Glasgow, is busy upon a "Memoir of Sir William Hamilton." -E. E. Williamson, removed deputy-collec-

tor of revenue in Massachusetts, beguiles his retirement by the composition of a lecture on "Cromwell." -The Countess Brownlow is about to publish "Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian," the reminiscences in question extending from 1802 to 1815.

-Mr. Thomas Speight, author of "Brought to Light," and other novels, will shortly publish a work of fletion, entitled "Foolish Mar-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......OCTOBER 29.

Schr J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Charleston, J. C. Scott & Sons. Schr A. Thomas, Taylor, Watchaprague, F. Lucas, St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruon,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Civile, Dow, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren, Greeg & Morris.

Schr Decora, Clark, 3 days from New York, with mode, to captain.

mdse. to captain.
Schr J. C. Patterson. Corson. from Boston.
Schr I. C. Patterson. Corson. from Boston.
Schr I. Bland Home. Carver. 4 days from Vinal
Baven. with stone to captain.
Schr A. J. Bussell. Hodge. 4 days from Portland,
with stone to captain.
Steamer Diamond State. Taibot, 13 hours from Baltimore. with mose. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer R. Willing. Cundiff. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves. Jr.

Ship Autocrat, Burwell, hence for San Francisco, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 15th Inst.
Ship Arbutus, Knowlton, hence, at Liverpool 15th Bhip Arbutus, Khowkton, hence, at Inverpool 15th inst.
Ship Burman, Davison, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 13th inst.
Barque Brabo, Hayden, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, salled from North Foreiand 15th linst.
Brig La Criolla, Jordan, hence, at Nassau 14th inst.
Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 25th inst.
Brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 15th inst.
Bchr F. Newell, Whittimore, hence, at Boston 27th instant. Instant.
Schr Champion, Clark, from Calais for Philadelphia at Newport 28th inst.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th inst.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, hence, at Providence 27th instant. stant. Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Newport Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Newport 25th inst.
Schr Flight, Stone, for Philadelphia, salled from Noriolk 24th inst.
Schr Jense Hart. Schraumen, hence for Salisbury, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst. and salled next day.
Schr Jense Hart. 2d. Pearson, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 25d inst., and salled again 25th.
Schra E. Magee Jonathan May, Anthea Godfrey, E. Schra E. Magee Jonathan May, Anthea Godfrey, E. Schra Edisoit, and J. B. Myers, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schra Blamond State, Connelly: J. H. Galfagher, (Salisgher; and Reading R. R. 24, Bourke, hence, at Schra Blatte, Carter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Basgor 25th inst.
Schr Hattle, Carter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Basgor 25th inst.
Schr Emma, Penton, hence for Georgetown, S. C., Stray and Charleston 25th inst, in distress.
Sieaming America, Munday, from Nacsau, N. P., with steamship Albambra in tow, arrived off the bar below New Orleans yesterday.