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FIRST EDITION

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Marriage of the King of Greece to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia-The Royal Bride and Bridegroom - The Marriage Costumes - Scene in the Church-The Religious Ceremony,

St. Petersburg (Oct. 28) Cor. of London Herald. Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Imperial chapel witnessed a nuptial ceremony almost as sumptuous as the marriage of the Cesare witch with the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, which was celebrated in the same place just a year ago. I say almost as sumptious, because the ceremonial observed at the celebration of the ceremony I am about to relate would have been as complete had not the Empress been absent; the etiquette, much more formal and rigorous at the court of St. Petersburg than at any other European court, precludes the presence of the Empress at the celebration of the marriage of members of the Imperial family not being her children; sud the august bride, the Grand Ductiess Olga, is only the nicce of their Imperial Majesnes. However, it was most interesting on many accounts.

First, the august bride and bridegroom are both very young; the bride, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Coastantine and of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, nee Princess of Saxe Alten-burg, was born August 22, 1851, consequently she has scarcely entered her seventeenth year. The bridegroom, George I, King of Greece, was born December 24, 1845, therefore he is not yet twenty two. Very few marriages are recorded where husband and wife do not make up thirtynine years together; and the occurrence is still more striking when the young spouses already wear a royal crown. The nearest instance to it is, I believe, the marriage of her Majesty the Queen with the lamented Prince Albert, who were both twenty-one when they were united. Moreover, the august bridegroom is the second prother to the Cesarevna, who has won all hearts in her adopted country; therefore the Imperial family of Russia is to be united to the royal house of Denmark by another matrimonial bond.

Verily the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Son derburg-Glucksburg, now reigning over the Danes, the Wendes and the Goths, fairly promises to echose the Saxe-Coburg family, who gave so many consorts to queens and royal princesses in Europe. Already the two eldest daughters of King Christian are married to the heirs of two mighty empires, England and Russia; his Majesty's second son was elected King of Greece when only eighteen, and now be marries a prinwhen only eighteen, and now he marries a prin-cess of the House of Romanoff. Lastly, the most interesting leature of the marriage of his Hellenic Majesty with a Russian princess is, in the eyes of the Russians in general, that it is also an indissoluble union between Russia and Greece, whose religion and interests in the East are identical. They think so at least. The are identical. They think so, at least. The history of politics of late years, and especially the recent events that have occurred in Denmark, show that royal alliances have little weight with the fate of countries. But I must

cschew politics and resume my narration.
Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the guns pristling on the fortress announced to the inhabitants of St, Petersburg that the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinova with his Majesty the King of the Greeks would be celebrated during the day. The official programme had stated that the ceremony would take place at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Imperial Chapel of the Win-ter Palace. At half-past seven the gentlemen and ladies having the privilege of entree and ranking after the Chevallers Gardes, had met in the Concert Hall; all the officers of the army and navy in the Nicholas Hall and its ante-chambers; the members of the civil service and of the nobility, with their ladies, in the Heraldic Hail; the Mayor of St. Petersburg and the principa Russian and foreign mercl ants in the Marshal's Hall. At fifteen minutes to eight the members of the Council of the Empira, the Senators, the ladies of the bedchamber, the maids of honor, the mistresses of the households of the grand duchesses, the members of the imperial household, the ambassadors and foreign minis ters, with their wives, the members of the household of the King of the Hellenes, and of Crown Prince of Denmark, the Secretaries of the State, the Aides-de-Camp, General, and Major-Generals of the Emperor and of the Grand Dukes, with their ladies, had occupied in the finpel the places reserved to each of them. gentlemen, in full uniform, occupied the right side of the chapel; the ladies, wearing the national costume, were at the left side. Among the foreign Ministers I neticed Sir Andrew Buchanan, General Clay, the Duke d'Ossuna Baron Talleyrand-Perisord, Count Delaunay (Italy), Prince Reuss, Mirza Abdurrakhim-Khan (Persia), etc. Among the Russian high func-tionaries I will name Prince P. Gayarine, President of the Council of the Empire: Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor of the Empire: General Millouvine, Minister of War; Admiral Grubbe; M. Valouieff, Home Minister; Count Tolstol, Minister of Public Instruction; M. de Rentern, Minister of Finances; General Melin-koff, Minister of the Public Works; Count Strogonoff, Marshal Bariatinsky, Admiral Mens-

At 7 o'clock the august bride left the palace of her father, the Grand Duke Constantine, for the Winter Palace; her cortege was composed thus; -An equerry on horseback; four outriders; M. Tenyoborsky, Master of the Household of the Grand Duke Constantine, and a Master of Ceremonies, in a gilt carriage and four: their Imperial Highnesses, the Grand Duke Constanting the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinowitch, and the bride, in a gilt carriage and six. The Equerry and the Aid-de Camp in Waiting rode on each side of carriage, which was followed by two pages and two riders; the Mistress of the Court and the Maids of Honor of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duchess Constantine and the august bride; four outriders. At fifteen minutes to 8 the ladies of the beachamber who had suerintended the tollet of the august bride left the apartments of ber Imperiat Highness, and then the Great Master of the Ceremonies came to the King of the Greeks, and led him to the

apartments of the bride. A lew minutes to 8 the imperial procession proceeded from the august bride's apartments to the great chapet of the palace. When it entered the Concert Halta salvo of twenty-one guns was fired from the forcess. The procession entered the chapel in the following order: - The fourners (quartern asters) of the household of the Grand Duke Constantine, of the imperial household, and of the chamber of his Majesty the Emperor, two by two; the Grand Master and the masters of ceremonies; the gentlemen of the bedchamber and the chamberlains, two by two; the secondary members of the bouse-hold, two by two: the court marshals, wearing the insignia of their functions; the high digni-taries of the court, two by two, viz., Counts Fersen and Gondowitch masters of the hounds; Baron de Meyendorff, great equerry, and Prince N. Dolgorouky, cup bearer; the great marshal, Count A. Schouvaloff, and Count Chreptowitch, Great Master of the Court: Count Toletol Count Great Master of the Court; Count Tolstol, Great Master of the Court; and Prince Dolgorouki I. Great Chamberlain; his Majesty the Emperor, fol-lowed by the Minister of the Imperial House-hold, the General Add-de-Camp Count Adlerhold, the General Add-de-Camp, the General Major, and the Aid-de-Camp of the day; his Majesty the King of the Hellenes, George I, with nis august bride, the Grand Duchess Olga Con

stantinovna; their Imperial Highnesses the Cesarewitch, Grand Duke Alexander Alexandro-

witch and the Cesarevas, the Grand Duchess

Maria Peedorovna; his Royal Highness Frede-

rick, Crown Prince of Denmark; their Impecial Highnesses the Grand Dakes Viadimir and Alexis, sons of the Emperor; their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Constant ne and the Grand Duchess Alexandra, parents of the bride; their Imperial Royal High-nesses the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Con-stantine, Dmitry, and Wenceslas Constantinowitch, sons of the Grand Duke Constantine, and brothers to the august bride; their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Nicholas, the father, the Grand Duchess and the Grand Duke Nichoas, the son; their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Nicholas, Eugene, and George, of Leuchtenberg, and the Princesses Romanovsky and Eugenie, of Leuchtenberg; his Imperial Highness the Prince Peter of Oldenburg; his Highness the Duke Charles of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glacksburg, uncle to the King of the Greeks; their Highnesses the Princes Nicholas and Alexander, of Oldenburg; the ladies of the bedchamber, the maids of honor, the mistresses of the households of the Grand Duchesses, the maids of honor of the Empress.

All the persons invited, and who were not in the chapel, entered it after the maids of honor. Eight o'clock struck when the procession came to the church. Under the porch the Emperor, King George, and his bride, and the Imperial family were received by Monsignor Isladore, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the members of the Holy Synod, and the clergy of the Imperial Chapel. The Metropolitan outered the holy water to the august personages.

The religious service then began in that im-ressive manner peculiar to the Greek rite. When the officiating prelate pronounced the words, "O Lord, the King will rejoice in Thy strength," the Emperor led the august bride and bridegroom to the raised seats reserved for them opposite the centre of the ikonostas. In all the Greek churches, built in the form of a cross, the taberaacle, at the eastern end, and in which the priest only can penetrate, is separated by a partition called the ikonostas. In the imperial chapel the ikonostas, with its doors and balvatade. balustrades, is covered with precious metals, which reflected the lights of a thousand wax candles. Meantime the Grand Duke Nicholas, the eldest brother of the bride, and the Prince Bomanovski Leuchtenberg, held up a royal crown over the head of the bride and bride-

The bride wore a dress of magnificent silver cloth, and over it a mantle of crimson veivet ined with ermine,

The bridegroom wore the uniform of a colonel of the Greek army, with the Order of the Re-

Never were a young couple more admired. Prodigally gifted by nature, possessing all accomplishments education can bestow, yet their deportment and manners were so simple and so modest that they enlisted all hearts in their favor.

The emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the other princes stood at the right of the ikonostas, the Grand Duchess Constantine and the other princesses at the left.

After the Evangile the prayers for the Imperial family were read, and the officiating pre-late made the following addition to those prayers:—"The Queen of the Hellenes, Olga Constantinovna, and her husband," The Metropolitan began the office by intraing a psalm, between each verse of which the chorus sung an antiphone,

"Glory to Thee, our God! glory be to Thee!" The authem being finished the Metropolitan said, "George Caratianowitch, hast thou a good and unrestrained will and firm intention to take unto thee to wife this woman Olga Constanti-novna, whom thou seest here before thee?"

King George answered in Greek, "I have,
most reverend sir."

The Metropolitan continued, "Hast thou not promised any other woman?" The bridegroom answered, "I have not pro

Similar questions were then put to the bride, identical responses, and then the deacon asked the Metropolitan to give the benediction, which he pronounced thus: "Blessed be the kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and forever, even unto ages of ages." The deacon then recited the ectinia, "a bidding prayer," in which was introduced the names of the bride and the bridegroom. At the end of the ectinia the Metropoli tan uttered an ascription of praise to the Holy Trinity, and immediately afterwards offered up a prayer very similar to one of those in the English service of matrimony. When the men-tion of the couple being joined together was made, the whole assemblage crossed themselves

devoutly.

After this prayer the deacon approached the Metropolitan with a salver, on which lay two crowns. Taking these in his hands he made the sign of the cross over the head of the bride, saying, "The servant of God, Olga Constant novna, is crowned for the handman of God. George Christianowitch;" and then the benedic tion was given. The prokimenon was then suns to the eighth tone, thus:-"Thou has put crowns of precious stones upon their heads; they asked life of Thee, and Thou gavest them a long life for Thou shalt give them the blessing of eternal life." The reader then read the epistle, taken from the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Afterwards came, with much incense, the reading of the Gospel by the Metropolitan, the passage chosen being from the second chapter of St. John's Cospel, relating to the marriage in Cana. The Gospel having been read, the Metropolitan took the bridegroom and the bride by the hand and turned them round three times -in allusion to the Holy Trinitythe choir singing, "Exult, O Israel, for a virgin hath conceived," etc. Then the marriage was

complete. Two short prayers were afterwards recited, and at the bidding of the Metropolitan the hus-band and wife ki-sed each other three times. The religious service being over, the married couple left their places hand in hand, and went and made their obeisance to the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine, and afterwards to the Grand Duchess Constanting, who kissed them. Having returned to their places the King and Queen of the Hellenes received the congratulations of his Majesty the Emperor, of their august parents, and of each member of the Imperial family. Meantime, the Metro-politan, with the members of the holy synod and the clergy of the Imperial chapel sang the Te Deum; at the same moment the fortgess fired a salvo of one hundred and one guns.
After the Te Deum the members of the holy syned and the clergy offered their felicitations to the Emperer, to the King and Queen of Greece, and to the Grand Duke and Duchess

However, the Greek service was only one part of the religious celebration of the marriage of the august bride and bridegroom. The King o the Greeks being a Lutheran, their union had to be blessed according to the rite of that church. (The Greek constitution enacts that the Queen must belong to the Greek Church, and that the children shall be brought up to the same faith.) Accordingly, an altar had been erected in the Alexander Hall. The masters of ceremonies took their respective places in that half, the members of the Council of the Empire. the diplomatic body, the persons attending the King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the general officers and aids-de-camp waiting on the Emperor and the grand dukes. Then the Emperor led the august bride and bridegroom to the altar, and the marriage was celebrated according to the Lutheran rite, the simplicity of which strikingly contrasted with

the pomp of the Greek Church The service over, the married couple received the congratulations of the Lutheran pastor. From the Alexander Hall the Emperor, the King and the Queen of Greece, and all the other august personages, proceeded in the same order to the Heraldic Hall and the St. George Hall, where a grand ball was given. In the same of the Congratulation of the St. George Hall, where a grand ball was given. In the quadrille d'honneur the Emperor danced

with the Queen of the Hellenes and King George with the Cesarevna. Before the ball was finished, and to fulfil a national custom, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna went to the apartments which had been prepared for the newly married couple in the Hermitage, contiguous to the Winter Palace, there to receive them. Soon after the Minister of the Imperial Household assounced to His Majosty the Emperor that everything was ready for the re-Emperor that everything was ready for the re-ception of the august couple in their provisional apartments. Immediately his Majesty proceeded thither with the King and Queen of the Greeks and the members of the imperial family, preceded by the whole court, and accompanied by the ladies and the maids of honor. All the members of the imperial and grand ducal households and the high dignituries remained in the first room of their Imperial Majesties' spartments. The Emperor, the King and the Queen, and the other members of the imperial family, accompanied by the lady o honor appointed to superintend the toilet of the august bride, proceeded to the private apartments, at the threshold of which the newly married couple were welcomed by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, who presented them with the holy image, the bread, and the salt. According to the religious tradition of the Greek Church, that holy image is a talisman to married people This afternoon the Emperor will give a State banquet in honor of the royal pair. To-morrow morning the King and Queen of the Hellenes will hold a levee in the Winter Palace.

On Thursday they will leave for Altenburg to pay a visit to Duke Joseph, of Saze-Altenburg, lather of the Grand Duchess Constantine. On Saturday next they will set out for Greece, via Trieste.

THE SCAFFOLD.

THE NEGRO MURDERER QUILLER.

The Execution To-Day at Elizabeth, N. J .- The Story of His Career and Crime -His Trial and Confession.

Sylvester Quiller, a negro, charged with the murder of George Firmer, in Westfield town-ship, New Jersey, on the night of the 8th of June of the present year, and at his trial at the Criminal Court at Elizabeth found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the county jail at Elizabeth at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The particulars of the crime are as follows:-During the month of April of the present year the deceased and his wife were obliged to remove to a barn near Quiller's residence, in consequence of some misurderstanding with their lormer landlord. Quiller, appearing to sympathize with Firman's situation, tendered him and his wife spartments in his house until they could find apartments elsewhere. The house contained two rooms, the entrance leading directly into the front room occupied by Quiller, the other room being given up to Firman. About 6 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, June 8, an altercation ensued between the two participants of the contained of th men in regard to Firman occupying the room.

Both had been drinking freely, and, as is usual in all such cases, the men got to quarrelling, and the result was the death of Firman. After hard words had passed between the two Quiller proceeded to remove a portion of de-ceased's furniture from the house, when threats were uttered on both sides; a brother-in-law of the accused then called Quiller aside and told him to let Firman alone, as he would be killed if he did not; Quiller then walked to the resi-dence of a Mr. Hatfield, half a mile distant from the scene of the murder, and asked to borrow a gun, stating that he wished to kill a skunk

He was at first refused, on the ground that he was given to him. He then walked directly back to within about ten feet of the house and called Firman. As the latter opened the door to get out of the house, Quiller raised the gun to his shoulder, and, saying, "Come out of there, you d-d nieger," fired. The contents gun entered the body of deceased near the heart, and literally tore away the lungs and a portion of the heart, crushing the backbone, the gun being heavily loaded with shot. The wound was large enough to admit a closed

After committing the deed Quiller returned the gun to Mr. Hatfield, remarking that he had "killed the skunk, but that it was a two-legged one." He then asked where he could find a squire, as he desired to give himself into cus-tody. He was directed to a justice of the peace, but the story was not believed, and Mr. Hattield paid no further attention to the matter until the truth of the man's statement was too truly cor roporated. Quiller then walked to Plainfield and offered to give himself into custody, but his story was not there believed, and he was allowed to roam according to his pleasure until his arrest by the chief of the Rahway police, Boddwell, by whom he was taken to the Union County Jail at Elizabeth.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the following day (Sunday), when a verdict was rendered "that George Firman came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound, the gun being in the hands of Sylvester Quiller; and that said Sylvester Quiller is guilty of wilful murder."
Justice Stephen Jackson, the Coroner, thereupon committed the accused to the County Jail, there to remain until delivered by due course

Quiller was a lightly built man, of short stature, aged thirty, his face conveying the impression of deep earnestness. He has at various times during his confinement spoken freely of he occurrence, admitting his guilt, but always that he had no intention of killing the deceased When questioned as to his probable fate, he said he thought his punishment would be con-finement in the State Penitentiary for about twenty years. His own statement of the occur-rence is as follows:-

Deceased and wife had been obliged to live in a barn near his house, and feeling a sympafor them, he took them to live with him until such time as they could procure apartments. After they had lived with him a long while, he found out they were not looking for other rooms, and as he would not take any money from them, he felt they were imposing on him, and several times he told them to leave. Firman would insult him, and call him names whenever he could. On the night of the murder they had both been drinking; Firman began the trouble by insulting the using bad language, and he (Quiller) made up his mind he should leave.

Quiller took two of his chairs and put them outside, when Firman said, "Don't touch another article, or I will cut you open." Prisoner's brother-in-law then called him aside, and told him Firman would kill him if he did not leave him alone. He then borrowed a gun, thinking he would scare Firman away. After getting the gun he went to the house and told deceased to ome out. He came to the door and said some thing, when he raised the gun. It went off; but he did not mean to do it. He returned the gun, and tried to give himself up to the esquires; but bey did not believe be had killed any one. On

Sunday following he was arrested. Firman, the deceased, had a bad reputation, being known as a common thief in his neighborhood. He had served several terms in the jail at New Brunswick, and had once made his escape from that place of confinement. He was

about sixty years of age.

The statement of the prisoner varies entirely from the evidence adduced at the trial. This evidence goes to show that the murder of decreased was a cool, premeditated act; that he had fought with decreased on the morning of the murder, and finding he stood no chance with him he resolved upon some plan to revenge with him, he resolved upon some plan to revenge himself upon him. After borrowing the gun he returned to his own house, and in the vilest language defied his opponent to come out upon

the road. The challenge was promptly answered by the appearance of Firman with a large knife in his hand, but he had scarcely left the premises when Quiller raised the gan, and, taking deliberate aim, shot him dead. At the close of the trial at the Criminal County Court, where he was arraigned, on being asked by Judge Depuy if he had anything to say previous to sentence, he replied: -"I admit that George Firman came to his death by

a gun in my hands, but I think it has not been proved that I committed a wilful murder. Several of the witnesses contradicted themselve, and I charge Brown and the two women with having perjured themselves." Judge Depuy then sentenced Quiller to be hanged on Thursday, November 14, between the hours of ten and three o'clock. During the reading of the sentence Quiller preserved a stolid, indifferent mich, seemingly not in the least concerned. Previous to his removal to his

cell Judge Depuy warned the prisoner to base no hopes on a pardon, but to prepare himself for eternity. Quiller had strong hopes of a new At times his grief has been evidently deep, but he has not manifested it by any violent demorstrations. He did not appear to be a man hardened in crime; he had a well-balanced head,

conversed intelligently, and scorned the idea of having committed a deliberate murder, espe-cially in the case of Firman, as he had no motive for the crime, Since the passing of the sentence of death

upon him, Quiller's demonsor has been that of a man who fully appreciated the awful situation in which he is placed. With such as have visited him he has conversed freely upon indif-terent subjects, but appeared rather averse to entering upon a discussion of the deed or of the motives to its commission, which brought such terrible judgment upon him. He has been visited frequently by the Rev. Alfred Chester, a Presbyterian clergyman of Elizabeth, from whose ministrations he seems to have derived much comfort. He expressed a hope for the geodness and mercy of the Saviour, exhibited nuch penitence, and seemed resigned to his

During the day Quiller remained mostly in his cell, apparently brooding over his fate, or counting the mocking hours as they glided rapidly away, bringing him to his awful doom. cometimes he has occupied himself in reading religious books during the morning, and in the sflerncon, before the prisoners are locked up in their cells for the night, he would walk up and down in the corridor, his head drooped and apparently absorbed in deep meditation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William Smith and George Haws pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt to commit a burgiary.

5. P. Shelly testified that several nights ago, while he was lying asleep in the store No. 345 N. Third street, a young man who was there with him roused him, and told him that some one was trying to break open the back window. He immediately opened the core, and there saw the prisoners attempting to pryspen the window. As soon as they saw him they ran away, but were soon captured by a policeman.

William Wilson was charged with assault and battery upon William Moore Mr. Moore testified that he lived in the First Ward and nad resided there three years. On last election day he went to the poil as Front and Moore streets to vote, and the detendant came up to him and pushed him away from the poil, saying he was a "—— Rebel," and could not vote. Mr. Moore asserted that he was as loyal a man as ever breathed the air of American liberty, that he was not in the South during the war, and had no sympathy whatever with the "Johnnies."

The defendant threatened to lick him if he attempted to vote; and not liking the idea of being licked, not by iongue, but by a sort of puglistic process, as he interpreted the gentlemen's remarks, and being very much injured in feeling and put in fear of great bodily harm, he concluded he would be kind to himself by waiving his right of suffrage, and acted accordingly.

The defendant concerning a ball me for his injured itelings in the shape of a 560 note, and also men-

fear of bodily harm, and offered in evidence a letter written by defendant concerning a baim for his injured feelings in the shape of a 50 note, and also mentioned defendant's good character. Jury out, he charles and Mary Dougherty, John Owens, Thomas Burke, and Terrence Cassy were convicted of a charge of rescuing a prisoner, and were recommended to the mercy of the Curt. On the night or the 18 h of October Officer Hurst arrested Samuel McAllister at the corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, in front of Dougherty's tavern. The prisoner asked to see the warrant tor his arrest, and the officer took office to almost one of the corner of Seventeenth and the filter took of the local Owens came up a d wanted to know why the officer didn't produce the warrant. And then Burke and Owens came up a d wanted to know why the officer didn't produce the warrant.

The prisoner attempted to get away, but was caught at Tougherty's door. At the call of Hurst, Officer Quinn came up. They took the prisoner into the tavern, where Mr. and Mrs. D ugherty and Terrence Casty were, and Quinn took charge of the prisoner while Hurst proceeded to exhibit his warrant in satisfaction of the demand of the crowd. The prisoner broke away from Quinn and ras up a pair of stairs. As Hurst started after him, and, the efficier testified, Mrs. Dougherty rushed against him, pushing him over a stove. He recovered his feet, however, and captured the prisoner on the stairway.

The prisoner again forced himself out of the officer's hands, and ras into a back room, Hurst and Quinn started to pursue him, but were prevented by the defendants, who crowded into the doorway, and would not allow them to pass. Consequently, the prisoner escaped.

D. W. Smith (colored) pleaded guillity to a charge

started to pursue him, but were prevented by inc defendants, who crowded into the doorway, and would not allow them to pass. Consequently, the prisoner escaped.

D. W. Smith (colored) pleaded guility to a charge of entering a freight car of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad with intent to sieal.

Pairick McMenamin was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of several pairs of pauts, and a pocketbook, belonging to 'Margaret Dougherty. Mrs. Dougherty, a seamstress, testified that she went to bed one might about 11½ o'clock, leaving several pairs of pants, belonging to customers, on the floor, and when she got up the next morning, the pants and a pocket-book had been stolen.

In a suspected the defendant and a man named Mike Smith. When she spoke to the defendant about them he said be knew nothing of it, but he would see Mike smith and recover the pants if he had them. Soon afterwards Smith sent back one pair of pants, But he could never be caught, and while there was vidence of the defendant's intimacy with a thick, there was none of his complicity in the theft.

John Messily was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Hose Mesly. Mrs. Mes y having a home, and making a respectable living, about five months ago married the prisoner. A short time ago she received intelligence of the fact that Mesly had a wife living is England, and when she asked him if it was true, he acknowledged that it was. She then began to search for means to get a letter to Meally's wife, and when he discovered this he gave her a most fearful bealing.

George Williams, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothers, Mr. Jacobs allowed him to try on a suit, and while he was expressing his great admiration at the excellent fit, the defendant's companion knocked him down and the two ran away. But the defendant was soon brought back to him with the same clothes on him.

DISTIFICT COURT—Jadse Hare.—The Vulvan Oil and Mining Companov vs. Henry Simons and William of the courter of the courter of the courter of the courter of

the same clothes on him.

DISTFICT COURT—Judge Hare.—The Vulvan Gil and Mining Company vs. Henry Simons and William H. Weeks. This is an action to recover \$V_{1,000}\$ under the following allegations:—In the winter of 1834-5, the defendants organized the above-named company to operate on certain lands in this State, and in West Virginia. These lands, the detendants stated, were to be purchased of the original owers at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1000, and this sum was given to the defendants by the Company to purchase them with. This land belonged to the defendant. Simons, and had been purchased by him before the forming of the Company, at a sum not exceeding \$15 00, and perhaps not more than \$11,000. The defendants, therefore in reality, paid not more then \$15 000 for the land, and appropriated the balance to themselves. On trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 14.—Fotton quiet at '8½c. for miedling Uplands. Flourifrom 10e2nc. hisher: sales of 18,400 barrels—State, \$8.306310-50; Ohio, \$9.906315; Western, \$8.206,1270; Southern. \$1095@14.75; California, 12% 12% Southern. \$1095@14.75; California, 12% (31.35. Oats firm; 3000 bush sold; Western, 78c. Barley decilning. Beef quiet. Pork duil; new moss \$20.75 @20.50. Lard quiet at 12% @13%c. Whisky quiet.

New York, Nov. 14.—Stocks strong. Ublesse and Rock Island, 95%; Reading, 57%, Camon Co., 44%; Erie, 72%; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 58; Michigan Scuthern, 80%; New York Cettral, 114%; Itlinois Control, 123%; Cumberland preferred, 28; Missouri 68, 4%; Hudson River, 20%; Five-twenties, 1861, 105%; do. 1863, 105%; Ten-forties, 1025; Seventhrities, 105%; Sterling, 109%. Money, 7 per cent, Gold, 140%.

LEGISLATIVE INDUSTRY .- The English House of Commons is not a lazy body, at all events. Its average time of sitting during the last session was over eight hours, two hours of the time being after midnight. English legisla-tors eat late dinners, and do the best part of their work afterwards.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Removal of the French Import Tax on Grain.

The European Markets To-Day.

A Shower of Meteors at Detroit.

Dtc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Removal of Tax on Grain. Paris, Nov. 14 .- The French tax imposed on grain in foreign vessels has been removed. Arrival of the Atlantic.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14 .- The steamer Atlantic, from New York on the 30th ult., arrived last

Noon Report of Markets. LONDON, Nov. 14-Noon .- Consols for money, 41: United States Five-twentles, 704: Erie Railroad, 474; Illinois Central, 844.

Laverroot, Nov. 14-Noon,-Cotton opened dull and with a declining tendency. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The quotations are unaltered.

Breadstuffs are quiet, and Produce and Provisions unchanged from the closing sales of yes-

THE METEORS.

Grand Display at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Nov. 14 .- Professor Watson, of the Michigan University, reports, notwithstanding the light of the full moon and the smoky state of the atmosphere, a fine display of meteors was observed here this morning. The maximum occurred at 4 o'clock, at which time we counted them at the rate of 1500 per hour. The number actually visible was very much greater, and we had slimpses of large numbers whose light teebly prevailed over that of the full moon. The radiant point was found to be situated in right ascension one hundred and forty-nine degrees and declination twenty-two degrees

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12 .- An affray or curred in Norfolk last night about 12 o'clock, between a couple of marines from the United States frigate St. Lawrence, in which one of them, named Alexander Carter, was stabbed in the neck with a knife in the hands of Henry Warren, and instantly killed. It appears that in old grudge existed between the parties, and both were very drunk. As they were passing along Wide Water street they had some words Warren pulled out an old pocket-knife which had but one blade about three inche ong, and stuck Carter in the right side of the nick, killing him almost instantly. The murderer, together with one or two other who were with him at the time of the occur rence, have been arrested.

A marine survey was neld to-day in Norfolk on the yacht Nautilus, which encountered severe gale on her passage from New York a short time since. She will require a new mass and rigging, and may need some caulking, and

Will repair in Norfolk.

General H. S. Burton, colonel of the 8th U. S. Artillery, and for a long time commander of the fortress, arrived here a lew days since from Columbia, S. C. (his present headquarters), on a visit to the fort. It is understood that he is on a tour of inspection, and will visit the diffe rent posts at which the several companies of his regiment are stationed. He leaves to night

for Richmond, The brigs Thomas Walters, with stores for Guadaloupe, and Josie A. Deveraux, for Charleston, sailed this morning. A severe westerly gale sprung up last night and still continues blowing hard. The weather

is quite cool, the thermometer standing at 40 deg. Fire in Cincinnati-Loss, \$30,000. CINCINATI, Nov. 14.-A destructive fire oc-curred at the corner of John and Oliver streets last night. A bedstead factory and several small buildings adjoining were consumed. The

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

total loss will probably reach \$30,000,

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,) Thursday, Nov. 14, 1867. The Money Market remains quite stringent

and 64@7 are the current rates for call loans on Government and mixed collaterals. The gene ral markets wear an exceedingly dull aspect and buyers of merchandisc are experiencing the full benefit of the "holding off" policy so rigidly adhered to, since the skrinkage of values has made further progress in quite a long list of commodules. The approaching session of Congress is a source of considerable disquietude in mercantile cir cles, as it is thought to be not an improbable thing that some legislation will be inaugurated compelling a material reduction in the volume of currency and a resumption of specie pay ments. Hence, buyers of merchandise are not disposed to anticipate their wants, and capitalists continue to exercise extreme caution in putting out loans. On this account, it may be assumed that there will be no material improve ment in trade, however prices may rule, until a ter the first of January, or until such time as a fixed financial policy, indispensably necessary to the prosperous condition of commerce, shall

The closing figures for Government loans to day were:- U. S. 6s, 1881, 112;@113; old 5-20: 108;@108; new 5-20s, of 1864, 105;@1865; new 5-20s of 1865, 1061@106h; 5-20s of July, 1073@ 108; 5-20s of 1867, 1071@108; 10-40s, 102@1024; June and July 7-50s, 1051@1054.

In State loans the only sale was of the second series at 1053. City loans were steady, with

sales of the new issue at 1013.

There was considerable activity in Railroad shares, and a general upward movement in prices. Reading Railroad sold up to 48.56, an advance of i; Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Eria Railroad both advanced i; 1244 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 56 for Minehill Railroad; 31 for Catawissa Railroad preierred; 32 for North Pennsylvania Rail

Lehigh Navigation continued to fluctuate wildly, and sold at from 28 to 281, closing at 284; Schuylkili Navigation preferred was nomi-

nal at 20.

In Bank shares and Passenger Railroad securities there were no quotable changes.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1404; Il A. M.,

1384; 12 M., 1404; 1 P. M., 1404, an advance of a on the closing price last evening.

-The following is the correspondence, before referred to, which has passed between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the principal holders of the stock of the New York Central Railway Company, from which it is to be inferred that the contemplated change in its management will be made at the next annual election in De-

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1807.—C. Vanderbullt, Esq.:—I Dear bit—The undersigned, stockholders of the New York Central Railread Company, are satisfied that a charge of the administration of the company and a thorough reformation in the management of its affairs would result in larger dividends to the stock-holders, and greatly promote the laterest of the public: they therefore request that you will receive their proxites for the coming election and select such a Board of D rectors as shall seem to you to be entitled to their confidence. They hope that such an organization will be effected as shall secure to the company the aid of your great and acknowledged abilities.

Yours respectfully.

EDWARD CUNARD, JOHN J. ASTOR. JR. BENKARD & HUTTON, JOHN STEWARD.

And others, representing over thirteen millions of stock.

And others, representing over thirties million atock.

New York, Nov. 13, 1867.—Messrs, Edward Conard, John J. Astor, Jr., Benkard & Huton, John steward, and others, representing over \$18,000,000 of stock:—Gentlement—Your letter is received. I will accept the proxies of such of the stockholders of the New York Central Rallroad Company as may see fit to transmit them to me, and will vote upon them as Lahali vote my own stock.

With my thanks for the confidence you have so kindly tendered, I am, yours respectfully.

U. VANDERBILT.

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1122 @1134; do. 1862, 1084@1084; do., 1864, 1054@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1085; do., 1865, new, 1074@1085; do., 1867, new, 1074@1085; do., 1865, new, 1074@1085; do., 1867, new, 1074@1085; do., 1864, 1054@1054; do., 3uly, 1054@1052; do., 7:30s, June, 1054@1052; do., July, 1054@1052; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 119:40@20; do. December, 1864, 119:40; do., May, 1865, 1174@1174; do., August, 1865, 1164@1164; do., October, 1865, 1154@1164; do., October, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1865, 1154@1164; do., October, 1865, 1154@1165; do., October, 1865, 1154@1166; do., October, 1865, I164@1166; do.,

Silver, 134½@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Golda 140½@140½; C. S. 6s, 1881, 112½@113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108½@106½; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 106½@106½; do. July, 1865, 107½@108; do., July, 1867, 107½@108; 5s, 10-40s, 102½@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864; 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; Sepstember, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governs.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1134; old 5-20s, 1084@1083; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1052; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do., July, 1074@108; do., 1867, 1074@108; 10-40s, 1024@1052; 7-30s, June, 1054@1052; do., July, 1054@1054.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.-The Flour Market 18 quiet, and prices are steady within the range of yesterday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 8@900 bbls, at \$7 50@8 50 for superfine. \$8-50@9-50 for extras, \$10@11 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@1275 for Pennsylvania and choice Ohio do., and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.50 to \$9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has improved, and The demand for Wheat has improved, and prices are 5c. % bushel higher; sales of 2000 bush hair and prime red at \$2.40 2.55. Rye rangal from \$1.55@160 for Pennsylvania. Corn: is less active; sales of 1500 bushels yellow delivered if the Elevator at \$1.35, 1000 bushels Westers mixed at \$1.36, and 1000 bushels new at \$1. Oat without change; sales or 2000 bushels. remain without change; sales or 2000 bushes Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. Beeds—Clover is in fair request at \$6.75@7-8714 © 64 lbs., an advance. Timothy ranges from \$2.40 up to \$2.65. Flaxseed seils at \$2.45@2.50. Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quereitron at \$54@55 % ton. Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page; PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......NOVEMBER 12: STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELES

Schr Dauntlens, Coombs, Mayagues, J. B. Heyl & Co. Schr Dauntlens, Coombs, Mayagues, J. B. Heyl & Co. Schr Florence, Bradley, Havre-de-Grace, Moore & Wheatley, Boardman, Billard, Hartford, Rathburg, Schr Wm. Boardman, Billard, Hartford, Rathburg, Stearns & Co. Schr S. N. Smith, Matthews, New Haven, Wannel macher & Co.

Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, Norwalk, Rommel & Hunter. Hunter. Schr Reading RR, No. 47, Reed, Bridgeport, S. Ed Griscom. Sur Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruckij Sur Chamberiain, Lousan, Baltimore, R. Joses.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Florence, Bradley, 3 days from Seaford, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Ross, from Georgetown.

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed. from New Haven.

Schr G. Waison. Nickerson, from Norwaik.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mase, to J. D. Ruoft.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Lewes, Del., Nov. 12—s P. M.—Ships Thos. Hard
ward and L. Skoifield, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, and schr Zeyla. for Port Spain, went to see as
noon to day; two barques also passed out.
Pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, from Philadelphia,
arrived at the Breakwater to day, and reports the
brig Charles Albert, from Philadelphia for Gibraltan
ashore on Ben Davis' oyster beds.
The wind has been blowing bard all day from NWI
Brig Carl Ludwig remains at the Breakwater.
JOSEPH LAFETRA:

MEMORANDA Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Barque Thos. Whitney, Westerdyke, for Philadel;
phia next day, at Nevassa 24th nit.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, hence, at Pernambucq Hill oll.

Brig A. F. Larrabee. Carlisle, for Philadelphia, rediturned to Salem lith iont.

Brig Circaesian, Bunker, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole min inst.

Echr Mary Ella. Tapley, hence, at Portsmonth lith Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence for Pawincket, at Pro-vidence 12th inst. Schr Sliver Magnet, Watson, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst. Schr J. I. Worthington, Brown, hence, at Salem 12th Schr Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 12th inst.
Schra E, W. Pratt and S A. Hammond, hence for Schra E, W. Pratt and S A. Hammond, hence for Schra E, W. Fratt and S A. Hammond, hence for Boaton, salled trom Frovidence lith less from Providence lith less from Boaton for Philips Hehr Jonathan May Neal, from Boaton for Philips delphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.—Arrived, steamship Arago, from Hayre.
Steamship Denmark, from Liverpool.
Steamship Eagle, from Hayana,

DOMESTIO PORTS.

NEW YORK NOV. IR—Arrived, steamship Mondingsonery, Lyon, Iroin Savannah,
Steamship San Salvador, from Savannah,
Eteamship Albemarie, Boarne, Irom Richmond,