FIRST EDITION

THEVICTORY

Latest Details of Tuesday's Election.

Nothing Taken from the Fullness of the Triumph.

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

THE ELECTIONS.

The Latest Advices.

The Kew York Tribune this morning claims 214 electeral votes for Grant and concedes 79 to Saymour, o clasing Oregon in the latter category, but still regarding it as dubtous. When we correct the blunder, still persisted in by the Tribune, o giving Louisiana only 6 votes when she has 7. Seymour's total reaches 80. The Tribune's list of Congressmen elect, corrected from yesterday, and for the first time a ided up in the summars, gives 139 to the Personal in the summary, gives 139 to the Republicans and 81 to the Demograts. These figures will be increased to 145 and 83 by the elections yet to be held in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and

The New York World of this morning makes the sollowing estimate of the popular vote in the States which participated in the Presiden-tial contest of 1864:—

3808-Seymour...... 1 811 751 4,777,852 18)4—McClellan......Lincoln.....

Increase in 1868,.... The Times claims only 201 electoral votes for Gran; gives Seymour 85, including Alabama; and regards Arkansas and Oregon, with 8 votes,

as still doubtful.

We see no good reason, however, for not claiming the three States last named for Grant, making his vote 217, and Seymour's 77, as given m our table yesterday.

New York: The Trilune gives Seymour New York by 7374. but shows conclusively that there is a Bepublican majority of 2 in the State Senate and 20 in the Assembly, thus ensuring the electon of a sound Republican to the United States fente in the place of sena or Morean. The Tribine claces Heffman's majority in Brooklyn at 14,476, which is 3163 above that of Seymour. The Word claims a majority in the State of 11 132 for Seymour, and 30,513 for Hodmann, which are extravagant enough.

New Jersey. The World claims a majority in this State of 2733 for Seymour, and 3694 for Randolph, and reckles-ly cuts down Congressman Hul's major-ity in the Fourth district to 89.

Massachusetts.

The majority of Grant in Boston is 3098, and that of Claston, for Governor, 1956. The World concedes a majority in the State of 70 653 for Grant and of 61,317 for Clastin. Bullock's majo rity for Governor last year was only 27,946. Connecticut.

Grant's majority in this State will be fally 3000, but the New Haven Pauadium concedes onty 2912.

Rhode Island.

Pennsylvania. By filling up the blanks in our Pennsylvania table of yesterday with estimated majorities, the Tribune makes out for Grant a majority of 23 539 in the Stare, which is certainly below the mark. Grant's majority will be at least 25,000. Iowa.

The Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee claims 55,000 tor Grant, and a majority of over 30,000 for equal saffrage.

Ohio. The latest returns do not materially affect the estimates of Grant's majority in this State heretolore published. It will be not far from 45,000. Illinois.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, Nov. 6 - Grant's majority in Cook county is 8853 against 4476 for Lincoln in 1861. Ilhpois and I wa are striving for the Republican Committees in both States will exceed 100,000, and lows seems to be a little atend.

Georgia. The official count has been received from twenty countles in Georgia. Tacy give 9853 majority for Seymour. Seymour's majority in the State is estimated at 25,000.

A later despatch says:-Returns from fortyfive count es show a Democratic majority of 24,000, with eighty-seven counties to hear from. The Democrats claim the State by over 40,000 majority.

Minnesota. Sr. PAUL, Nov. 5.—The split in the Republican party has resulted in the defeat of Donnelly, and the election of Wilson, Democrat. to Congress. The State gives 12,000 Republican majority, and negro suffrage is carried by 6000

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph CHICAGO, Nov. 6 .- While Donnelly is probably defeated for Congress in the St. Paul District of Minnesots, the Legislature elect is largely composed of his triends, and it is thought that he will be chosen United States Senator in place of

BUTLER.

A Radical Crit'cism on his Election The Springfield (Mass.) Republican ways:-This victory of Butter's, brilliant as it will appear to him, has cost him a deal more than e money ne bas paid our. He has gained his election, but has lost his prestige. The thouse nds of his majority will not make up for the serious and determined hostility of the myriads of good Republicus all over the country was c me out against him, and the still larger number who supported him with a reservation and under protest. He will go into the next Co gress-nav, in o the next session-with the e-riginty that Grant and his advisors, and all the better leaders of the party, have lost the little confidence they ever had in him. His success at the poils will increase rather than lessen their distrust of him. He will find it arder than ever to carry a measure in Congress -tar harder, nay, impossible, to smaggle through netitions claims in the committee room, and enrich his friends with the public plunder. In Massachuseits he will be formidable, because has got his foot on the necks of the political leders, but that will not last long; while outside the State be will be powerless until he repais his Democratic friends who gave him such a heavy vote by joining their party and making open war upon Grant—as he is likely to do at the first opportunity.

Feelings of the Opposition. The Boston Advertiser gives expression to the chagrin of the anti-Butler party as follows: G neral Butler has gained an apparent advan-tage over all opposition, the machinery which worked so well in the caucuses carrying him safely through the election. The result is dis-graceful and deplorable, both because it conunit to be trusted, and because it reveals such widespread servility to caucus dictation put forth in its worst possible form. If those who

have, aided this result are satisfied with their "aploit and their prize, those who resisted in the name of good fath and public decency per-taints ought not to complain. The advantage gamed by this denance of the sense of Republic cans throughout the country is apparent only; the real success is with those who, with nothing to gain personally, and in the face of an overwhelming public opinion, were willing to stand by their principles if only to protest against the outrage that was done to them. General Butler brought in'o the canvass a style unknown to the present generation in Massa-chusetts, the nancers of the plantation and the morals of the police court, the effect of which is doubtless as surprising to him as it will be to the country at large. But great as his in me diate success has been here, it will, in the face of the courageous protest made avaiust him, give him little prestige before a tribupal where such agencies are estimated at their proper value, and where, as he has already learned by an experience which would have been numinating to any other man, personal triumphs are less easily won.

EARTHQUAKES.

Full Farticulars of the Commotion on the Pacific Coast in October-The

Damaging Effects. Full particulars of the earthquake which occurred in California on the 21-t ultimo argiven by the San Franci-co Buvetin, from which

we call the following details:—

At 65 minutes before 8 o'clock this morning
Sau Francisco was visited by the severest earth
quake shock it has ever yet known. The
general direction of the shock was northerly
and southerly, though some local descriptions give a rotary motion. The movement was part of a general disturbance which wastelt through out the State, and which has caused more alarm and injury than ever before known in California. The shock lasted forty-two seconds - a long time tor such a terrible phenomenon—and gathered violence as it continued until near the end. It was accompanied by the usual rombling and grating sound, to which was added the loud ratiling of window frames, shattering of glass, banging of doors, and the crash of objects falling from shelves and mantels.

The first impulse with nearly everybody was to rush into the streets, which were instantly filled all over the city with excited crowds, including some who had not yet completed their tollets or had rushed tumultuously from bed. Several light shocks were felt subsequently, which increased the apprehensions of the multitude, and kept the streets filled as places of sa ety. Thomas Tennent, who kept a very cool watch of the phenomena, and who is our authority for the time and duration of the first shock, says the oscillation was from southeast to northwest

nearly.

The time of the second shock was 9.23 o'clock: duration five seconds; direction the same as before. Lighter and briefer tremors occurred at intervals of about half an hour notil fifteen minutes past 12. The more pronounced of these caused fresh stampedes to the street of those who were attempting to conduct business or trying to work. The initial shock was most severely fell along the eastern aide of the city, and within the limits of the made land between Monigomery street and the water. On the solid land, outside of the thickly-built business portion of the city, no serious damage was done to

any well constructed house. Some window panes were cracked or broken, some chimneys twisted or overthrown, some cornices and firewalls crambled, and consider abte plaster split. Mantel ornaments and shelved crockery were thrown down and broken, all over the city. Some top heavy articles of furniture, like corner etageres loaded with books, were thrown over. Tanks and dishes containing water or other liquits slopped their contents. Clocks stopped running. Door bells rang. Imperfectly secuted doors and window blinds opened. Tall structures, lkc steeples and towers, were seen to sway slightly, and the motion of the earth under the feet was unpleasantly plain to persons out of doors and not leaning against any superstruc-ture. Horses started and snorted, exhibiting every sign of fear, and in some cases dashing off iur,ously with their riders or attached vehicles. Dogs crouched trembling and whining, and in the suburbs fowls flew to the trees uttering notes of alarm. The paute among women and children was for a lew minutes excessive, and their cries and tears were very moving. But it was not long before a majority of the inhabitants of the city were walking or riding about curiously inspecting the effects of the shock upon the houses. It was a relief to all to discover that the solid portions of the town site escaped with very little damage, and especially that the loss of life had been much exaggerated, though the cases in watch life was lost are numerous and sad enough.

Own g to the excitement business was gonerally interrupted, and to some extent suspended. The repeated tremors, which have continued up to the hour of going to press (three o'clock), made most folks nervous and indusposed to shopping, figuring, or writing. The overshrow of articles and the dirt made by fallen plaster caused a confusion that would alone have prevented the regular transaction of business. several newspaper offices matter in type for the press was rather summarily "distributed," and the cases were more or less deranged. The work of the day has been to "put things to rights," make basty repairs, take account of damage, and exchange experiences.

CHINA.

Affairs in the Kingdom of the Celestials. Hong Kong advices are received to the 14th ultin.o.

An American Arrested for Murder.

John Henry Shatswell, first officer of the American ship Scoloo, was arrested on the 18th of last month on a charge of murder. It appeared in evidence that the men forward were in the habit of inducing Chinamen to come off in sanpaus in order to buy rum of them, and of course, sailor fashion, to get drunk and become useless. Shatswell ordered a man torward, and told him to let him know if any sanpan came slong-ide with rum. A boat soon came slongside, ant in answer to the The first officer, on being the affirmative. informed of this, came forward, and, picking up a heavy stone, dropped it quietly into the boat. The stone struck the Chinawan on the head, who sell right overboard and went down right under the bottom of the ship without a struggle. Shatswell was ar-rested and stated in detense that there had oven a great deal of rum on board of the ship lately, and the men were quite disorderly in conse-quence. He said his intention was to smash he bottom of the boat, and thus catch the binamen and put them in charge of the police. He had attempted to catch some of them two or three times by giving chase in one of the ship's boats, but had never been able to succeed. At the inquest a verdict of while murder was found against the mate and second mate. When brought before the court Shatswell was held to answer in the sum of £400 bad, and the second ma'e was discharged. The trial most probably come on towards the end o

The English Bombard a Town. Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the Eng-

lish gunboat Bustard, recently fired upon the town of Choo-chi, on the river Han. The Choochi men, it seems, fired on and plandered : lead of provisions intended for the Bustard. He represented the matter to the Total who refused to make the required reparation on the score of alleged mability, when L'eutenaut Johnson took the matter in hand himself and bombarded the town. Several people were killed and a great deal of property destroyed. I rather imagine that Lieuten int Johnson has got himself into a scrape for this action, as certainly, before taking such summary measures, after representing the matter to the Total and failing to receive satisfaction, he should, in

Terrible Mutiny on Board of a Coolie Emigrant Ship.

A short time ago I gave you an account of a coolie muticy ou board the ship Therese from Macao, but I give you now the details of a still more revolting traceoy. Another vessel with her cargo of human fle-h has come to grief. The particulars of this terrible affair are, I think, without parallel, but I doubt very much whether we shall ever learn the actual truth of the matter. The following are the facts as far as we can a certain:—

On the 24th o April last the Italian barque (?) Providenza, 564 tons register, command d by Captain Na tini, arrived here from Callso with a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. Remedios & Co., and in due time went over to Macao to take her cargo of cool es for Callan. The captain had his wife and two little children on board, and everything having been duly prepared, the ve-sel left Micro on the 234 of July with 340 cooles on board. The work as tar as regard, the barrac ons was un shed, and the agent in Callab was advi-ed of the departure of the ship. The next intell gence that comes to hand takes all by surprise; the danger of the trade is well known, but nevertnetess toe news of any accident to a coolie ship is siways a sbock. We bear that the vessel which lers Macao with a European captain and clew and 380 cooles on board, arrived in Hakodali on the 19th of August with only forty-two Chinese alive on board. The vessel is dismasted, and when examined by the proper authorities she is in such a condition that even her na ionality can-not be discovered. Spots of blood are plentiful, not only in the cabin but all over the vessel. The coolies on board produced contracts dated June, 1867, or about the time the Providence went to Ca'lao la-t year, and they say that they have been out six months. Of course they must account for the absence of the commander and crew of the ve sel. They say that the captain and his men "left the stip in a gale of wind and took everything with then." The idea naturally is that there has been a mutiny, during which the captain, his wife, his children, and the crow have all been merci lessly slaughtered and cast into the sea. The vessel has evidently been in a gale of wind after the cap ain was killed, for her masts are gone, no doubt from ignorance on the part of the unhappy creatures confined on board. Such is the end of a coolie ship's voyage. The Japanese authorities in Hakodadi are going to keep the ship until something is known, for the destruction is so great that not even a paper remains on board to show from whence the vesser came her name, or anything else. The Italian Consu in Macao has, however, received such informa-tion as leads him to think that there is no doubt that the ill-fated ship is the Providenza.

OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral of the Late Judge Betts. The funeral of the late Samuel R. Betts, who for more than forty years had filled the important posit on of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, took place yesterday at noon. About 10 o'clock A. M. the remains of the lamented decrased were conveyed by train from New Haven. Coun.. where he died, and brought to Woodlawn Cemetery, Westchester county, N. Y., and there interred in the family burial place The coffin, which was in every was suitable to the exalted rank of the deceased Judge, was I wered into the grave in the presence of sorrowing relatives, who have lost a smeere and noble hearted trend. There were also present members of the New York bar, to whom Judge Betts had become endeared by his

urbanity and kindness, and the independence of whose profession he had done so much to uphoid and maintain.

Several officials of the United States courts attended to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased, whose kindly voice will never again be heard in those hatts of justice which have become identified, as it were, with the greatness of his legal talent, the vigor of his intellect, and the depth of his acquirements. Had the day been finer (rain having continued to fall during the coremony) the obsequies would have been more largely attended; but as it was the gathering at the interment of this illustrious man, whose life must be regarded as having been deeply interwoven with the history of the country, included a representation of the bench, the bar, and the general public, who evinced the regret they so deeply feel at the loss of so good and so great a man. Edmund Birke said that he would rather sieep on the southern side of a little country church yard than in the tomb the Capulets. His wish has been almost gratified. Indeed, it is generally the wish of great nen to be buried in a simple manuer, and the friends of the departed Judge bave not omitted to follow the good example. His grave is on the slope of a hill, shado wed by two tall trees; the rain has mixed with its freshly dug clay: the storms of winter will beat over it loog and drearily; but they cannot obscure the light that has survived the tomb; they cannot blot no control-the spirit lives though the body

CRIMES OF WOMEN.

Criminal Statistics in England and Wates.
The criminal statistics of England and Wales for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1887, show that 3867 women were committed for trial charged with indictable offenses, and 15,549 men

-one woman to every four men. In England

and Wales 139 persons were committed for trial for murder in the year, and as many as 53, cousiderably more than a third, were women. Seven women were sentenced to death in the year-four servants) a charwo nan, a needlewoman, and a factory worker-all for the murder of their offspring. No woman was executed in the year; the capital sentences were all com-muted to penal servitude. Eleven women were committed for trial for attempts to murder, 55 for wounding with intent to maim, 29 for manslaughter, 18 for arson, 112 for burgiary and breaking into snops, 36 for robbery, 2731 for larceny, 287 of these last being servants; 208

women were committed for trial for trand, 10 for perjury, 35 for keeping disorderly houses. Women seem to have their luck before the law: 72 per cent, of the men apprehended for indictable offenses were committed for trial, but only 58 per cent. of the women; 73 per cent. of nien proceeded against summarily were convicted, but only 61 per cent. of the women. For the returns relating to the less serious offenses distroguish between men and women in the convictions; of the 335,359 persons summarily convicted be ore magistrates in England and Wales in the year, 55,163, nearly a sixtu, were temales; 15,217 were convicted of drunkenness, one woman for every tour men so conwomen were for assaults; 185 of them aggravated assaults on women or children; 7172 were for stealing. 5223 women were convicted as prestitutes, 26 as incorrigible rosues, 51 for crucity to autmats, 439 for unlawful pledging, 158 for deserting or neglecting to support children.

570 for using short weights and measures. The returns of sentences and punishments in the year unfortunately do not distinguish between men and women, but the prison returns show that 35,084 females were sent to county and borough prisons in the year, many of them more than once, and therefore counting more than once, 14 348 were there in that year not for the next time; 2565 had been there above ten times. The return shows, in the case o females, 44.8 per cent. recommitments; in the case of males only 36.2 per cent., and the result was that the remale commitments were more than a fourth of the whole number. 20.087 of the women in county and borough prisons were under sentence of hard labor, but one-fourth of tnese sentences were not carried into effect. The daily average number of women in county

accordance with her Majesty's orders in council, have referred the matter to Pekin. The even has caused quite an excitement, and the matter is discussed pro and con with considerable spirit. detention in prisons for criminal lunaties. The number of women out of prison returned by the rolice as belonging to the crimical classes in England and Wales in 1867 is 47,393—a number 478 fewer than in the preceding year; 5445 were known thieves, 655 receivers of stolen goods, 5753 suspected persons, 3921 vagrants and

tramps, 25 619 prostitutes,
Othe whole number of 96,932 females approhended for indictable offenses or proceeded against summarily, as many as 55,657 were not known to the police as bad characters.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Action of the New York Union League Last Evening.

The Union League of New York held a special meeting last evening, to take action in reference to the alleged frauds in the election for Governor in that city. Mr. John Jay, the Pres dent, occupied the chair. On cathing the meeting to order, the President congratulated the League on the majority obtained under the banner of Grant and Colfax.

New York stands recorded not for faith and treedom, but for a platform of acarchy, new rebellion, and national repudiation. The Mayor of our city is supposed to have been elected by the sovereign will of the people. To the fair and honest nection of the people we as acod citizens, che-rfully sabmit, but circumstauces seem to represent that the constitutional will of the people has been subverted by an organized scheme whereby thousands of flegal votes were cast. These principles and oractices will prove as dangerous to the people of the State as to those of the city. If we are satisfied that our suspicion is correct, we must decide what is to be done with regard to it. The result of your deliberations will be looked for with

interest. The question is, what is to be done? Horace Greeley said—The election which has just passed shows singular results. Except throughout this city and some portions of the South, where there were enormous frauds, there was an increased vote for Grant and Col'ax. In the cities, save New Orleans, where the citizens were expelled, the results have been unparal-leled. San Francisco and Boston both gave an increased vote over the last election. So does concernate, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Chicago. The only marked exception is the city of New York and the surrounding districts. We have redeened Buffalo. So with Rochester, which was lost last spring. So with a majority of the cities. Here we see a great exception. In New Jersey, on the west, we had Hudson county against us. Ou the north, the village of Westchester. On the east, Brooklyn. Here was a largely increased proportionate as well as absolute vote. There as nothing like this in any part of the Union, In New York and her suburbs resul a stand out in plaring contrast with the other places. In the South probably half of the great portion of the residue were kept back from the polis by the bowle-kutfe and pistol pointed at the loyal and Republican voters. This antegonism argues a corresponding cause. No such results are procured without reason. We owe the privary disaster to the corrupt influences controlling our

disaster to the corrupt influences controlling our last Legislature.

I would rather be ruled by despotism than by a cabal elected to office by fraudulent votes, tous keeping up a form of a government in an unprincipled oligarchy. We must make head against this corruption; they have stolen this State. We may not oust them frem power. Seventy-five years ago a Governor was to stet on the people of this State by burning the votes of several counties. The people punished this iniquity the very minute they had an opportunity. If we take the first opportunity and raise a barrier agaist further frauds, we can render them impossible if we do our duty now. Mr. them impossible it we do our duty now. Mr. Greeley offered the following resolutions, which

Greeley offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved. That in the deliberate judgment of this Club a large n alority of the legal votes of this State votes on Treaday has that Ulyases S. Grant should be next President and Schupper Obifax next vice-President of the United States, and that John A. Gri wold should be next Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the vote of the mejority has been overrored and subverted by wholesate france, whereof the issue of counterfeit natural zation certificates, the registration of aliena and non residents astegal voters, and the polling of ten thousands of filegal votes by repeater, are incidents.

Resolved That we request John A. Griswo'd and his associates on the Resolved. That we request John A. Griswo'd and his associates on the Resolved. That we request John A. Griswo'd and his associates on the Resolved. That a committee of seven be appointed to take the earlies of the condensative of elections and of popular right, in case facus and be developed which justify such a step

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to take the earlies in respect thereto, with authority to institute at the content and resolved they with

vestigate in respect thereto, with authority to insti-tute at dp. of ecute any measures connected therewith which shall be deemed proper or expedient, and with suthority to solicit subscriptions for the purpose above indicated.

VOUDOOISM.

Evidences of Witchcraft, as Seen by Democratic Reporter. The Meridian (Ga.) Mercury gives the following:-We heard of a case recently at Marion, which

strongly illustrates the negro's natural tendency A negro by the name of Clay came to Marion

something more than a year ago from Indiana, where he had lived during and previous to the war as a freeman, in the full enlyment of all the educational privileges the negro worshipping people of that State were disposed to youch afe. He set up a negro school, and very soon became a great light among his race as a teacher of the young in the "rud meuts" and of the old in the knowledge of their political and social rights. We do not know, but suppose that he has beet operating under the auspices of Northern edu cational societies for the enlightenment of the poor negro in the South, and was deemed emi nently fit for the noble task.

Of late, Clay has tallen into bad health, and firmly believes that he has been conjured by old Frank Clinton, with whom he has been board-ing. By his witchery and devilish arts, he betteves that old Frank has filled him chock full or lizards, bugs, and vermin. He sent for a 'doctor," who has a great reputation for exorcising devils; and breaking the "spell," of sorcerers. (This great doctor lives in Meridan, but we never heard of him before.) Clay save that he is improving under his treatment. has got rid of three great bess bugs-he big black bug, consilerably bigger than a June bug, that invad s one's chamber of a summer night, to buzz and thump around the room. The doctor laid him on his back, and working legs up and down like a pump, succeeded, so Clay avers, in pumping a peck of wood lice out of him. The lizards are as yet beyon doctor's art to cart out; and Clay firmly be he is full of them. The way he says Frank filled him with lizards was this:—He caught a water hzard out of a spring, cut its head off and put it tuto a bottle of water, and as opportunity offered, gave it to bim to drink, and thus

Charged his corpus with the tormenting reptiles.

The negroes about Marion believe in Clay's having been "tricked" by old Frank. As a proof of it Frank was recently tried before the church, and smoog the specifications was gravely alleged the charge of conjuring Clay. He was convicted, and not only expelled from the church, but a committee waited upon bim and ordered him to leave in twenty four hours, upon pain of death. Frank did not leave, but it is believed was in mo. tal terror. The Sherts yesterday, for the first time, he put himself in the way of that officer, who housed him in the jail, where, for the present, the old conjurer is safe from the dread intent.

A Candidate for Death.

The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in a French paper:—"A man much discouraged, and who wishes to end his life, is desirons of meeting with an English gentleman, who will promise to settle 10,000 francs upon his children. He will then place himself entirely of the disposal of the gentleman, to ight all his duels, mount the summit of a glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon. Address M. A. D., post restante, Paris,"

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Slight Shocks of Earthquake on the Pacific Coast-The Hindman Murder-Blair Hears the Returns.

Financial and Commercial

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Slight Shocks of Earthquake.

San Francisco, Nov. 5 .- Slight earthquakes have been an almost daily occurrence here since October 21. Last night at 9 o'clock there was a sharp shock, lasting twelve seconds, which created considerable alarm among the people, though it caused no damage to property.

The Election.

In this city the vote cast reached 25,700, the largest ever polied. The Democratic majority is 1313. The defeated Republican municipal officers intend to contest the election. The Central Committee profess to have proof that over two thousand illegal votes were cast,

The election of members of the Legislature in British Columbia was held yesterday. The Confederation candidates were successful in every district heard from. The vote was unusually large, the franchise having been extended to foreigners who had been residents for thise months.

The Kentuck Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$20 per share for October.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Hindman Assassination-"We Accept the Situation '-An Era of Good Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

St. Louis, Nov. 6. - A son of General Hudman was in the city to-day. It is stated on reliable authority that the General was assassinated by his brother-in-law just after he (Hindman) had nied a petition for a divorce fro n his wife.

The great majority of the Democrats of this city accept the situation, and are rising from the recent defeat with remarkably good grace. It is proposed by leading members of the radical and Democratic clubs engaged in the recent campaign to have a grand union ball in a few days, and thus inaugurate an era of good feeling. The only gains made by the Democrats in this county are one member of Congress and one Representative in the Legislature.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONION, Nov. 6—A. M.—Consols, 91 [@94] for money and 94] for account: United States Five-twenties easier at 73]. Eric Railroad, 27];

Illinois Central, 97.

Liverpool, Nov. 6-A. M.—Cotton steady; the sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales, bales of the week 121,000 bales, of which 27,000 were for export and 26,000 for speculation. Socks, 426,000 bales, or which 48,000 are S.ocks, 426,000 bales, or which 48,000 are American. The latter is nearly 50,000 more London, Nov. 6—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. a 61s.; O.1 Cake, £12 a £12 5s. for Western in bags; Linseed O.1, £29 5s.

PARIS Nov. 6 .- The decrease or ballion in the Bank of France is 14.600,000 trancs.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 6-P. M .- United States Fivetwentes quiet.

Liverpool, Nov. 6 - P. M. - Co'ton firm.
Laid, 66s. Torpentine, 26s. Total stock of coston at sea board to Liverpool 284,000 bales,

of which 35,000 bales are American. LONDON, Nov. 6-P. M.-Turpentine, 27s. Spirits of Petroleum, 10s. HAVEE, Nov. 6-P. M .- Cotton quiet and

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6-2:30 P. M .- United States Five-twenties declined to 78;. Liverpool, Nov. 6-2-30 P. M.—Cotton firm. The market at Manchester for yarns and faories

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn firm. Cats, 3s. 8d. Red wheat weak at 9s. 9d. Provisions un-

Blair, Jr., Hears of the Returns-A Rebel General's Wife - Republican Demonstration. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.-General F. P. Blair, Jr., was in this city yesterday. He left, after reading the election returns, for Salcy Land via the Union Pacific Railroad.

A woman named Mrs. Frazer arrived in Alton last night from Springfield, and put up at the Alton House. This morning she was found dead in her bed. The immediate cause of her death was evidently convulsions. She represented herself in Springfield to be the wife of a Rebel General Frazer, of Louisiana, who is now in The Republicans had a torchlight procession

last night, in honor of their victory. It was the grandest affair ever witnessed here with regard to length and di-play. The streets were crowded. many houses were illuminated, fireworks set off all directions, and unbounded enthusiasm was manifested. Markets by Telegroph.

PAN PRANCISCO Nov. 5.—Flour firm at \$5.75@6.75 Wheat, go-d shipping, \$1.75; 20.6 0 sacks good snip-ping, to arrive, soid at \$1.70 | 1 egal tenders, 75.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868. There is no favorable change to notice in the

Money Market, and we can scarcely furnish quotations for outside operations, which range from 10@12 per cent. on good dellaterals. There was not much disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled

at d lower. Governments declined 4@1 per cent, 1112 was hid for 6s of 1881; 1034 for 10-404; 1054 for 62 5-20s: 1042 for 64 5-20s; 1042 for 65, 5-20s; and 1062 for 67 5-20s. City loans were lower. The new issue sold at 102@1024.

Railroad shares were unsettled. Reading sold at 46±@48, the latter rate b. 30, closing at 47. a slight decline on the closing price of last evenicg; Catawissa preferred at 282, a slight decline: Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, a slight decline; Norristown at 67, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54, a decline of 1; and Minchill at 53, no change; 1274 was bid for Camden and Am-boy; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 9 for Catawissa

boy; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 9 for Catawissa common; and 244 for Philadelphia and Eric.
In City Passenger Railroad snares there was nothing doing. 35 was bid for Fitth and Sixth; 164 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesaut and Walbut, and 11 for Hestonville.
Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.
Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27@274; 192 was bid for Schuylkill

Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal pre-ferred: 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 31 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street

\$100 City 60, New 101	HO ah	Read 46%
\$1:00 do. New10256	80	do
\$2800 do. New. Is, 10236	10	do
\$1000 N Pa 101108	1:0	do C. 48 &
1000 do 8	200	do is. ntv. 475
\$2000 Pa H 2 m 68 ls. 9s	160	doba∈_ 47
100 sh Len Nav 530. 27 M	AQ.	do 46%
200 do 2 c_ 27	47	dotrf. 47
100 do	100	do
200 do	200	do 46 81
2:0 sh Cata Prila. 28%	110	do 16%
8 0 40	100	do b30, 4d
100 do 28%	1.0	dob n. 47%
lo ah Penna R bala	100	do 615, 47%
0 0 dod b. 58	*100	do b8. 473
100 do	2.0	do
2 sh Leh V R 51	101	do 463
4 BD Norrist'D b7	101	do
2 sn Minehill 25wn, 58	1.0	do

by Narr & Ladner, No 30 South Third Street:

10 00 A. M. 1321 10 58 A. M. 1321

10 20 1324 11 42 1325 31 ... 1324 11 45 ... 1324 45 ... 1324 11 46 ... 1324 —Messrs, De Haven & Bronner, No. 40 South

-Mesers. De Haven & Bro ner. No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 20112; do. 1862, 1053 2,1064; do. 1864, 1044 20 105; do., 1865, 1044 21054; do. 1365, new, 1064 20 1071; do., 1867, new, 1074 2108, do., 1868, 1084 20108;; do., 5s, 10-40s, 103 2,1034. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 1324 201334. Silver, 1284 2130. Silver, 1284@130

Silver, 1284@130.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881. 1114 bid: old 5-20s, do., 1054@106; new 5-20s, 1864, 1944@105; do., 186*, 1944@105; 5-20s, July. 1865, 1964@107; do., 1867, 1074@1074; do. 1868, 10842 1984; 19-40*, 1934@1934. Gold. 1324.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 O'clock:— No. 36 South Third Street, 'coort the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 O'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 111½ at 12½; U. S. 6.20s, 1862, 105½@106½ do. 1864, 104½@105½; do., 1865, 104½@105½; do. July, 1865, 107½@108½; do. July, 1867, 107½@108½; 1868, 108½@108½; lo-40s, 103½@108½; Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·26. Gold, 132½@132½

The coal touring ou the Canal of the Schuyl-kill Navigation Company for the week ending Nov. 5, inst., inclusive, was......33 490 lb tons. Corresponding week last year..... 29 072 14 Increase for the week 4,418 01

For the season to Nov. 5, 1848......842,964 08 For the season to Nov. 5, 1867......889 526 07 Decrease for the season..... 46,561.10

New York Stock Quotations-1 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD — First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now hearly compieted, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, psyable in January and July.

Information, etc., to the had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Taird Street.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Nov. 6.-There is no change worthy

of special note to record in the Flour market, The demand is still confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 bbls. including superfine, at \$5 75@6 50, extras at \$6 75 @7, spring wheat extra family at \$7@9, winter wheat do. do. at \$8 50@10 75, and fancy brands at \$11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8@8 25 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is quiet, but prices are steady; sales of red at \$1 85@2 10, and amber at \$2 10@2 14 Rye sells at \$1 50@1*55 per bu-hel; 1000 bushels Western sold at the former rate. Corn is without improvement; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1 20@1*22 and Western mixed at \$117@1*19. Oats are not so strong; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 65@70 cents. Barley is dull, with small sales of New York York State at \$19@2*10. Matt. transit. York State at \$1 90@2-10. Mait is selling at \$2 30@2 40. Steds —Cloverseed is steady at \$7@7 75 per 61

lbs. Timothy is nominal at \$3.23 i5. Finzseed is wanted by the crusbers at \$2.67/20 263.

Bark has declined; sales of 50 nhds. No. 1 Que citron at about \$43. Tanners' ranges from \$18 to 21 per cord. Whisky is firmer; sales at \$1.16@1.18 per gallon,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 6.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Bemaine, Cain, Cork or Faimouth for orders,
Chas C. Van Horn

Echr Mary Louise, Hamilton, Portland, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland,

Schr P. L. Smith, Bunker, Bellast, Me., Merchant & Co. Schr Agate Nangler, Provincetown. Sinniokson & Co. Schr Grace Wattson, Pickerson, Norwark, Wannemacher, Maxheid & Co. Schr J. H. Moure, Nickerson. Beston, & Go. Schr S. A. Bulce, Yates, Salem, Biakisten, Graeff & Schr Village Queen, Tillettson, Providence. do. Schr Paul & Thumpson, G. direy, Boston, Weld, Nagle Bohr Open Sea, Coombs, Roston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Decora. Carli, Bridgeton.
Schr L K. Cogsweit Sweet. Ipawich.
Schr George H. Bent, ruith. Commercial Point.
St'r Millyllie. Renear, Millyllie, Whitail, Tatum &Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Agate, Nauger, from Province-town.
Schr Agate, Nauger, from Province-town.
Schr George H Beat Emith from General Haven.
Schr George H Beat Emith from Boston,
Schr L K Cogwell S veet, from pawich,
Schr Open Sea Coomba, from Camben.
Schr Open Sea Coomba, from Camben.
Schr S A Boice, Yates from Salem.
Schr Wilsag Queen, Tillottann from Providence,
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, I day from Leips
slc, Lei, with grain to Joe. E Paimer.

Correspondence of the Philodelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Nov. 4-6 P. M.—Brig city is and sohr
Leura Bridgman from Philadelphia for Boston, went
to sea this morning Ba-que Fiora, for London, and
brig Waverly. for Odessa, both from Philadelphia are
at the Breakwater; the Waverly had her foreyard
broken and is being supplied with a new one,
Wind SW.

JOSECH LAFSTRA.

MEMORANDA.
Brig Adaline Richardson, Wright, hence, at Beston year-riday.

Brig Cottle bence for Boston, was spoken 4th inst, by a rew York pilot boat.

Schr Elicuse, Auttor, necce at Apponaug 4th inst.

Schr M beinhart, Hand, hence, at Salem ist inst.

Echrs Wm. Allee, Gract: H A. Rogers. Frunders; and A. T. Shingle, Jones, hence, at Washington, D. C., 3d inst. C. 3d list

Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell hence at Newport 2d Inst.

Schr An Eliza, Caswell hence, at Washington,
D. C. 4th inst.

Schr L. P. Pharo, Collins, hence, at Washington,
D. C. 4th inst.

Schr ida L. Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Portland 3d inst.

Schr Farregut, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Calais I at uit.

Schr J. L. Leach, Wade, was at Fernandina soth uit.

Schr Union Flag, Maioney, for hitadelphia, cleared
at Wilmington, N. G. 32 inst. with imober.

The Willeughby Spit Lightboat was replaced 4th
Inst., and new shows two lights, as per chart.

ENT FRANCISCO. Nov. b.—Arrived. ship Theresa, from Bamburg: ship angelo Maria Reckmas, from Bordeaux. The ship fallie Brown from New York, arrived at Purtland, Oregon. Nov. 2 Cleared, ship Ontario, for New York. Balled, ships Reptune, for Liverpool. and Achievement, for Oork. (By Allantic Coole.)
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—Arrived, steamship Russis, last evening.