# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A STREET FRACAS.—John G. Trout is the driver of an express wagon, and was arrested, together with John W. Gibbs, under the following circumstances. Gibbs struck Trout's horse with an umbrella, when Trout struck Gibbs' frontispiece with his fist. A "Charley" came along, and seeing a muss rushed in, and the trio took a promenade to the office of Alderman Jones. After Trout and Gibbs had been properly introduced to the Alderman the latter conceived the idea of holding Trout to bail for assault and battery and Gibbs for cruelty to dumb animals, and it was accordingly done.

PASSING A BOGUS CHECK.—A man named James Barrett was arrested yesterday, by Officer Palmer, of the Fifteenth district, for passing a bogus check. It appears that Barrett went to Mr. McCullough, the Treasurer of the Media Railroad Company, and asked him to cash a check for $60, as it was after bank hours and he wanted the money. Mr. McCullough accommodated him, but on presenting the check at the bank it was found to be worthless. Alderman Ramsdell held him to bail.

LITHOGRAPHIC.—Messrs. Read & Fisher have published recently a fine large lithographic print of the officers connected with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The portraits are natural, neatly arranged, and well executed, and the print will be greatly appreciated by all who have a personal and business acquaintance with the officers.

WATCH-BOX ON FIRE.—This morning, about three o'clock, the watch-box of the Reading Railroad, at the corner of Richmond street, took fire from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The watchman went out and left the lamp burning, and when he returned the box was on fire. Damage trifling.

A THIEF ARRESTED.—A man named Cassius Klatt was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of $100 worth of clothing, the property of George J. Goldey. Klatt was searched, and a bundle of skeleton keys was found on his person. Alderman Jones held him in $800 bail.

THE STAR OF THE UNION.—Upon application at the office of the general agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, we could obtain no particulars additional to those that were published this morning relative to the loss of the steamship Star of the Union.

LARCENY.—Yesterday evening a man named George Smith was arrested, at Tenth and Market streets, for the larceny of some shovels and pickaxes, the property of James Gill. He was held by Alderman Kimball in $600 bail.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning the residence of Mr. Hubbard, at Twelfth and Thompson streets, was robbed of a quantity of silver spoons and other articles. The robber escaped with his plunder.

FOND OF DUCKS.—Yesterday afternoon Edward Emory went into a restaurant on Dock street, and stole four pair of ducks. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who committed him to prison.

## *OLIVE LOGAN.*

**Her Experience with a Boston Audience.**

Miss Olive Logan addresses the following letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*:—

Sir:—Some of the newspapers are making such a pother over my late experience with a Boston audience, that it may be worth while to give in print my views on this subject.

I was engaged by the Lecture Committee of the Bay State Course in Boston, on the strength of my successes in New York and Washington, in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. I supposed the gentlemen who engaged me knew the character of my lecture. They had ample opportunity for learning it, at least, before the evening of its delivery, for, as I had other business in Boston, I was there two days beforehand, and talked freely on the subject of theatres to the two leading members of the Committee—on of whom called on me, by the way, *at a theatre* where I was occupied with the manager. These gentlemen, knowing me to be a partisan of the theatre, a former actress myself, with a play at that moment under full headway at the Boston Museum, nevertheless gave me no intimation that I would be expected to denounce the stage. I need not say that, if they had, I should have prepared myself.

But what was my astonishment, on going upon the stage at Music Hall, to find an audience composed principally of people whose puritanic prejudices were traced in their faces with the pencil of the Master—palpably people without culture, with no taste for art, no liking for it, and who esteemed one branch of it—the dramatic—as a branch of the house of Beelzebub & Co. I say I read this in the faces of the people all about me. That I did not read falsely was quickly shown. While I was dropping from my lips the frothy pleasantries which lie at the beginning of "Stage Struck," I saw half-a-dozen men spring up with holy horror in their faces, which no words can express—clutch their meek wives frantically by the arm, and drag them out of my presence, as if I had been the embodiment of all the witchcraft for which their ancestors had in vain murdered old women for so many years. I confess that I was affected by this. I had been so accustomed to seeing good breeding in audiences, that the conduct of these persons almost threw me off my guard. What! Men get up and turn their backs on me!—with faces pale with consternation!—and drag their companions out of my presence, as if they feared I should corrupt their morals beyond cure! What did it mean? Was I a sort of intellectual Banshee? Where was I? Was I dreaming? Was this a nightmare?

No; I was wide awake. But I stood for the first time before an audience such as I had never addressed before, and, please God, never will again. For a moment I seriously debated whether I should not quietly turn my back on these people, and refuse to speak further. But I saw, standing up, all about the hall (for it was densely crowded), a class of people such as I am accustomed to seeing in the best seats at my lectures—a class such as go to hear Miss Kellogg sing—and for their sake I continued my "performance."

But, alas! this was my Bull Run. I had triumphed on many a field before, and I have faith to believe I may know a Gettysburg yet. But this time I was vanquished.

*I lost my art.*

If I am not an artist I am nothing. "Stage Struck," inartistically delivered, is bathos. Lecture committees, please take notice. I have yet to face a good many New England audiences. We shall see what we shall see.

I am, sir, most faithfully yours,

OLIVE LOGAN.

New York Authors' Union, No. 294 Pearl street, November 16, 1868.

## *A MOCK DUEL.*

**Six Shooters and Six Cork Bullets.**

*From the Virginia State Journal of Nov. 11.*

A sham duel was fought a day or two since on a desolate island in the James, which we think might as well have been dispensed with. Practical jokes are generally very unpleasant things, to at least one of the parties, and we have known them to terminate in a very disagreeable manner for both. A couple of workmen employed in a machine shop in the city, and one of whom is Irish by birth, had a quarrel, in which third parties interfered, declaring it must be settled by the code.

They insisted upon the Celtic gentleman blowing out the brains of his antagonist with sundry pieces of lead, known as bullets, to the number of six, from an instrument known as a six-shooter. A plot was then formed, with the connivance of the other party, that the duel should be a sham encounter—that cork pellets should be substituted for leaden bullets—but the other was to continue in total ignorance of the harmless nature of the encounter. At the appointed hour both parties came to time with their friends, and the principals were placed in position twenty paces apart. Our Irish friend showed true Celtic courage, but thought they were most too close together for comfortable shooting. The word was given, "Are you ready?" "Fire—and advance; one—two—three." Between "one" and "two" both pistols were discharged, and the parties advanced. At the second shot a pellet from the pistol of the duped duellist struck his better informed antagonist on the forehead, making a very black mark. He fell to the ground as if slain; and the other, thinking he had done for him, was about to take to his heels, when he was stopped and informed of the true nature of the affair. He might have got angry, but was so glad to think he was not a "murderer" that he made friends and took no notice of the trick played upon him. It is a dangerous game practised extensively in the Western States in this manner.

## *NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDY.*

**Arrest of Paul M. Brenan, Charged with Murder.**

Paul M. Brenan, a doctor, who has figured conspicuously in Philadelphia as a dealer in quack medicines, and whose sudden disappearance was greatly marvelled at some time since, is heard from in the Northeast. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 17th inst. says:—

Dr. Paul M. Brenan, a physician whose glowing advertisements, wide-spread reports of wondrous cures, and astonishing success in obtaining practice, have made him notable in this city for some weeks past, was suddenly called for yesterday morning by officers from New Haven, which city he had left only the previous night. They came armed with serious charges for his consideration, and though they were without the authority of a requisition, Brenan thought the matter worthy of his immediate attention, and departed in their company at noon. He is accused of outraging an estimable young woman of New Haven, by the abuse of the physician's opportunity. The story is briefly thus:—One Dr. Hebbard arrived in New Haven, last winter, and with the assistance of Brenan (a partnership, by the way, rather abruptly dissolved for some reason), began courses of lectures on special diseases, one of them being to women alone. These lectures Miss Mary Ann Sheehann, then about 22 years old, employed in the boot and shoe factory of Joyce, Stevens & Treadway, attended; and suffering from severe neuralgia, especially in the head and face, she afterwards consulted Dr. Hebbard for its cure. The second time she called—some time in March—she was met by Dr. Brenan, who told her that Hebbard was engaged, and requested her to repeat her visit in the evening. In the evening she accordingly returned, when Brenan asked her into a room, and, saying that Hebbard was busy—he was in fact lecturing—proposed to treat her case himself, promising her instant relief. He prepared a potion, which she swallowed, and then was dimly conscious of the passing of his hands before her face. She alleged that while she was under the influence of the drug he outraged her person. As her reason and self-control returned, she threatened him with exposure. He glossed all over, warned her that no one would believe her; that the tale would injure her good name, which might otherwise remain unblemished, while she could do him no harm at all. She, either frightened into silence, or believing his assurances that no further ill result would follow, and that publicity would be at once needless and futile, obeyed his advice, and kept utterly secret the whole transaction. She continued at her daily work, unsuspecting the true state of the case, and even the first pains of labor attacked her while at her sewing machine in the shop. Dr. Paul C. Skiff, a homœopathic physician, was called upon to attend her, who immediately pronounced her at the very point of confinement. Three weeks ago to-day, after fearful agony, she was delivered of a boy. Before Dr. Skiff would attend her case, he insisted on a full disclosure of facts, which she reluctantly gave him as above. This statement she adhered to to her dying moments, repeating it to her uncle, who took it from her lips, and yet postponed getting it into the form of an affidavit until she was too weak. Broken hearted at her irretrievable disgrace, as her friends assert, she did not rally. She died at 10 o'clock Sunday night. Monday morning's result we have mentioned. Dr. Brenan at once set at work to find his friends, and succeeded in obtaining $10,000 bail, with Charles Bradley, of the Florence House, and W. Goodyear, a broker of East Haven, as his bondsmen. He was released at 9 o'clock, and will receive his examination in the City Court to-day. He treats the accusation with a careless contempt, denies all knowledge of the girl, declares that he never saw her, and that this is a trumped-up affair to injure his business and his good fame, which it will inevitably do. He anticipates an easy release, and the chances are that he will get it. The weakness of the case, in a legal point of view, hardly needs pointing out. The young woman's long silence, the very character of the story, and the lack of legal attestation from her, will probably be fatal to it. The character of the young woman's posthumous representatives is excellent. Dr. Paul C. Skiff, as a physician and as a citizen, has a high reputation. Mr. John McCarthy, her uncle, is a man of good standing, honorable and gentlemanly in mien. Miss Sheehan also appears to share the public esteem, as an intelligent and worthy girl, of very prepossessing appearance; though there are not wanting reports of many imprudences on her part, not to give them a harsher name. Dr. Paul M. Brenan, the alleged culprit, is everywhere and always a noticeable man. More than six feet high, magnificently built, with abundant dark hair, worn long, heavy moustache and imperial, he always dresses in a style as remarkable as his physique, in the best of cloth, with ruffles, diamonds, and other showy garniture.

## *HALLECK.*

**The General to Retire.**

A Washington letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says:—

General Halleck, a Major-General in the United States Army (a fact not generally known), will probably get a chance during Grant's administration to resign his sword, and lay aside his Jomini. A puffy and ballish instance of how much a man may not know by reading military books, he was one of the premature favorites of the early part of the war, and when the galaxy of really grand Field Marshals caught up to him they found him entrenched as the ranking Major-General. It was as if Napoleon should storm the bridge of Lodi, and find an old codger crawling out of a bookcase at the other end, in a General's uniform, saying, "I was here already!" Public justice and military indignation, directed against this exalted "Jack Bunsby" and his Jomini, will come to a climax very soon by Grant ordering Halleck into the field. Halleck is exceedingly rich, and says that if ordered away from San Francisco he will resign. Let the order be speedy, then, as the twisting of the neck of the fatted calf. Otherwise, we must have painted on our battle flags, among the victories—"Miles' Surrender," "The Seven Days' Retreat," "Annieram Evaded," and "Mine Hill Unfought." These were the Eastern victories of General Halleck. He always reminded me of an old woman with a recipe book, cooking campaigns with his Jomini; parboiling patience according to Jomini. Where Jomini ceased, Halleck failed to begin, and so glided, mellow as a frosted persimmon, into the choice and approved fruit of generalship.

## *CUBA.*

**Captain-General Lersundi on State Affairs.**

The Spanish Consul in New York received the following despatch yesterday from Captain-General Lersundi:—

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—To the Spanish Consul, New York:—Puerto Principe has presented an infinite number of persons of wealth and of the most advanced opinions, protesting against the disorders at Bayamo and the manifestations which characterize them. They also assert their constant adhesion to Spain, and offer to assist the authorities in quelling the disturbances, confident that the Supreme Government will make to these provinces the concessions to which they may have a right. The insurrection is breaking up (*en gran decadencia.*) You may make any convenient public or private use of this telegram. LERSUNDI.

New York, 17th November, 1868.

J. M. DE SATRUSTEGUN, Spanish Consul.

**Theatrical Suits.**

The evidence of the defense in the case of Pauline Bertholletagainst Manager Bateman, in the Marine Court, N.Y., was concluded yesterday. Mr. Bateman denies any assault on the plaintiff, and says he only called a policeman to remove the plaintiff. Judge Gross reserved his decision.

**The Weather.**

CONCORD Nov. 18.—There is good sleighing here, and it is still snowing.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

### Secretary Seward Denies Reports Relative to the Alabama Claims—His Matrimonial Engagements Broken Off.

### Minister Washburne's Conduct in Paraguay—No Official Information Received by the Govment of Lopez' Cruelty.

**The San Juan Canard.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Seward's attention having been called to the recent despatch from this city to the New York *Post*, stating that the British Government had conceded a point at issue with the United States relative to the island of San Juan, by agreeing to withdraw her joint occupancy thereof, he pronounces the entire despatch a fabrication. The telegram appearing in that paper from the same source relative to Reverdy Johnson and the settlement of the Alabama claims is also pronounced by the Secretary to be devoid of truth.

**Hon. E. B. Washburne**

called upon Secretary Seward to-day, to ascertain the truth of the statements which have recently appeared in public prints relative to the conduct of his brother C. A. Washburn, Minister to Paraguay. The State Department, up to this time, has no official information on the subject, and is not advised of the torturing or imprisonment by General Lopez of any Americans. The attention of Secretary Seward has been directed to what has appeared in certain papers concerning Minister Washburn's conduct, but he does not credit it.

It is understood that that much talked of

**Matrimonial Match**

between Secretary Seward and a certain young lady of this city has been broken off at the urgent request of the Secretary's friends. Possibly it might have come to something had the young lady's friends kept quiet about it.

**General Thomas Reports to General Grant—History of the K. K. K.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—General George H. Thomas has made his annual report to General Grant regarding affairs in the Department of the Cumberland. It opens with the disposition of the troops, and an account of assistance rendered to Governor Boreman of West Virginia in preventing trouble at Philippi. The condition of the troops in the Department has greatly improved in all respects. The General thinks that sutlers should be allowed at all military posts. The duties of the troops are about the same as last year, and the necessity for them is the same. The state of society in those regions where the law has been held in contempt, and where life has been insecure, has not at all improved, and in some sections it is much worse. Good crops and increased prosperity seem to have encouraged a more active exhibition of the spirit of lawlessness. The report contains a very exhaustive history of the operations of the Ku-Klux Klan from their first appearance in Giles county, Tenn. It details first the reports which were sent to Washington, and allowed by the President to be published—a publication which had a damaging effect upon Union men in the South. The General severely censures those Northern men in Nashville who joined with the Rebels in denying the existence of the Klan. He styles them a few amiable persons of Northern birth, who were living in Nashville under the protection of a well-organized police force. The various acts of the force in helping Governor Brownlow to preserve the peace are given in a very interesting form. These movements and their cause help to complete the history of the Ku-Klux Klan. The difficulties arising from resistance to revenue officers have given considerable employment to the troops. Formidable difficulty exists throughout the Department in obtaining justice for Unionists even in the United States Courts. The number of troops in the Department has at no time been so great as was required to preserve the peace. In one case the General ordered the arrest of an ex-Rebel soldier for violating his parole by assaulting a Union man. His trial by military commission was ordered; but the case was referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, and that official held that the prisoner had violated no military law. After that, the report continues, no further attempt was made to afford protection to Union citizens by enforcing obligations of paroles, as the latter seemed of little value except to the paroled. The General does not mince his language in speaking of the delay of several of the railroads in his department in paying their debt. He thinks that they do this in hope that their claims for use during the war may yet be allowed. He recommends that they be compelled to pay up promptly. It is mortifying, he says, to acknowledge that the State and local laws, and the more powerful force of public opinion, do not protect citizens of the Department from violence. Indeed, crime is committed because public opinion favors it. A criminal who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if a man is only suspected of crime who is inimical to the community, he is likely to be hanged to the nearest tree or shot down at his own door.

**The Cole-Hiscock Trial.**

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The jury in the Cole case was completed yesterday, but this morning one of the jurors, Samuel Trull, of Cohoes, after having been accepted and sworn in, was challenged for favor, and after examination it being ascertained that he had formed and expressed an opinion, was discharged. Twenty-five talesman have just been summoned.

**European Commercial Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Nov. 18—P. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 30; United States Five-twenties, 71¼.

HAVRE, Nov. 18—P. M.—Cotton is dull at 121f. for low middlings afloat.

**Professor Goldwin Smith.**

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Professor Goldwin Smith delivered the first of his course of lectures on English History before the Cornell University last night. He announces his intention of residing at the University and continuing his course of lectures through the entire College year.

**Failure of a Bank Agent.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 18.—Samuel J. Scovel, banker, and agent of St. Pieres' Bank, has suspended and assigned all his property. The bank is said to be secured, and it is supposed that the other creditors will realize fifty cents on the dollar.

**New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 119¾ | Chi. and N.W. com. | 83¾ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 49¾ | Chic. and N. W. prf. | 84½ |
| Phil. and Rea. R. | 97½ | Chi. and R. I. R. | 105½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 88¼ | Pits. F. W. and Chi. | 107¾ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 84½ | Gold | 134⅝ |

Market steady.

# FOURTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

### The First Military District—Report of Major-General Stoneman, Commander.

### Fears of Another Flood in Baltimore—Movements of Pirate Semmes.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

**Preparatory Orders**

have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to appoint Admiral Wm. Radford, now in command of the Washington Navy Yard, to the command of the European squadron. The Franklin will return to the squadron with Rear Admiral Radford, and will be the flag-ship.

**The First Military District.**

Brevet Major-General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, has made his report to the General-in-Chief. The system inaugurated and the policy pursued by General Schofield having, by long experience, been found complete and satisfactory, the one was adopted and the other followed with such modification in the details as circumstances arising from time to time seemed to demand. The fourteenth article of the Constitution was thought by some to vacate every office in the State filled by persons who came within its provisions. He says his predecessor had made five hundred and thirty-two appointments, very many of them minor positions, to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal, and in doing so had very nearly exhausted the available material at his disposal. But one vacancy on the Bench had occurred, and to fill this it had been deemed necessary to resort to the officers of the army to find a person fit for this important and responsible position.

This incident is cited to show the evident impossibility of carrying on the government of the State upon the assumption that the thousands of officers in the district, embracing State officers, judges, sheriffs, commissioners, Commonwealth's attorneys, magistrates, etc., not to speak of the large number of town and municipal officers, such as mayors, councilmen, aldermen, constables, overseers of the poor, and others, should suddenly cease in the performance of their functions, with no possibility of filling their places under the provisions of the reconstruction laws.

In some instances it has been found absolutely impossible to find any person upon whom an appointment could be conferred, and the difficulty has been overcome by devolving the performance of the duties upon persons who were not opposed to reconstruction nor disloyal to the Government of the United States. General Stoneman recommends the repeal of the 9th section of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. While seeking for some remedy for the evils which it was feared with reason might ensue, the question substantially settled itself, and very possible this result was promoted by this opportune absence from the State. Immediately subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and things moved on as before under the provisions and requirements of the Reconstruction laws, then and now in full operation. Since August the forces in that district have been reduced by sending a squadron of cavalry to the Plains, the battery of artillery to Washington, the 29th Infantry to Tennessee, and the companies which remain have been greatly depleted by reason of a number of men discharged on account of the expiration of their term of service.

A large number will be discharged during the next three months, and, consequently, by the 1st of January next the whole number in the district will be much below one thousand in the aggregate. Among the more important questions that have presented themselves for consideration is the Methodist Church contest. After a careful investigation and an able opinion thereon by Judge Advocate Colonel H. B. Barrham, it has been deemed advisable not as yet to make an order thereon.

The investigation shows that it embraces many delicate questions of law, both statute and ecclesiastical, and it is one, General Stoneman says, that can only be settled by a decision of the highest civil tribunal or by legislative enactments. Special cases, as they have arisen, have been settled upon the principle of recognizing the claims of both contestants, and giving each the right of occupying on alternate weeks

Arrangements have been made with most of the railroad companies, advantageous to them as well as to the State, by which it is hoped they will be able to pay up, in a reasonable time, their dues to the treasury. These arrangements contemplate that one-third will be paid in currency, the other two-thirds in State bonds. The appointment of proxies and directors for the State, the apportionment of taxes, and extension of the stay law, are not yet determined, and are questions for further consideration.

The report contains the correspondence between R. O. Ould, Marmaduke Johnson, Thomas J. Evans, the Committee of the State Central Constitutional Committee appointed to confer with General Stoneman in reference to holding an election for Presidential electors. General Stoneman in reply asks whether they can cite him any law authorizing him, as military commander, to order or authorize such an election; and says:—If district commanders cannot prohibit according to law they cannot permit it in the sense of the order, or authorize or give official sanction.

Without in any manner expressing any opinion upon the propriety, the right, or the duty of the people of Virginia, or any portion of them, at this time to peaceably meet and ballot for any persons as elected for President and Vice-President, he suggested the inquiry whether or not the intimation of such a course of procedure, calculated to excite and disturb the public mind, would be wise or prudent.

My duties, he said, are plain and marked out by law, and confined to protecting all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and obey the orders of my properly constituted superiors.

A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for, and is understood to have been granted, the object being to test the legality of the action of the district commander in regard to the 14th article, constitutional amendment. What the result will be remains to be determined.

The affairs connected with the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in Virginia, have been managed with ability and discretion, reflecting great credit upon the able and upright Adjutant-General, O. Brown. His subordinates have, as far as General Stoneman is informed, performed their thankless duties to the general satisfaction of those concerned, and have sought, as far as in their power, to see justice was done, and the rights of the negro protected.

In doing this they had on the one hand ignorance and on the other prejudice to contend against and overcome. Instances, though rare, had been brought to his attention, where violence had been used towards them, but those cases were confined to individuals, and were not chargeable to communities.

The cruelty practised towards the negroes which had been reported to the Bureau agents had been in all instances investigated by the military commanders, and the civil authorities have been required to see that justice was administered.

As the law now stands, and in accordance with its requirements, the functions of the Bureau will cease on January 1, 1869. In consideration of the unreconstructed condition of this State, with no Legislature to make laws or regulations, or appropriations of money, with an exhausted treasury and an apathetic people, its further continuance, in some modified form, becomes an important matter, worthy the early attention of Congress. The officers, both civil and military, have in general performed their duties with a willingness worthy of commendation; and to this, together with the respect for law and justice manifested by the people, white and black, is due the quiet and good order that reign throughout the Commonwealth.

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

**The Rain**

continued to fall in torrents until 2 o'clock this morning, with a strong easterly wind. There was much alarm about midnight in the neighborhood of Jones' Falls. Apprehending another overflow, the people arose from their beds, and remained up a good part of the night, to be in readiness to remove, as reports were circulated of a heavy rain and flood in the country, the streams swollen, etc.

**The Falls**

rose considerably, but there was no damage, and the water kept within the embankments.

**Alexander Fulton,**

who was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Maryland and Delaware and the District of Columbia, was a former Associated Press telegraph agent here, and an attache of the Baltimore *American*. It is a good appointment. He is a thorough Republican.

**The Lady Killed**

at the Relay House by being run over by the cars yesterday was Mrs. Starkwether, of Michigan.

The Rebel pirate,

**Admiral Semmes,**

is now sojourning in Baltimore.

The weather is clear and delightful.

**Supervisor Appointed.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—George B. Williams has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Indiana.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 104¼; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co., 46; Erie, 48; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¼; New York Central, 148¾; Illinois Central, 143¾; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 85¾; Hudson River, 123; 5-20s, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 106¼; do. 1865, 107¼; do., new, 109¾; 10-40s, 103; gold, 134⅝; Money, 6@7 per cent.; Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton steady; sales of 1200 bales at 24¾. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 8400 barrels. State at $5 60@7 75; Ohio at $6 70@9; Western at $5 60@9; Southern at $7 60@13 25; California at $6 75@18 25. Wheat dull and quotations are nominal. Corn easier; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 13@1 15. Oats quiet at 70c. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork $28 75; quotations are nominal. Lard quiet; steam, 16¾@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet and steady at 24c. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and advanced 7@10c. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c.; yellow, $1 05@1 08. Oats dull at 90c. Rye dull and nominal. Cloverseed firm, and stock scarce; sales at $7 25@7 50; fancy held at $8 75. Pork firm at $28; bacon active; rib sides, 18@18½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 17¼@18c.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 18**

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

| BETWEEN BOARDS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $7000 Leh 6s, gold 1 | 98 | 100 sh Read R. b10 | 49 |
| 200 sh Leh V R. b5 | 55 | 100 do b10 | 48⅞ |
| 100 sh New Creek | ½ | 100 do c | 48⅞ |
| 200 sh Big Mt. | 6⅝ | 200 do | 48¾ |
| 200 sh Shamok C. b60 | 7½ | 100 do s10w | 48 81 |
| 100 sh Read R. b10 | 48¾ | | |
| SECOND BOARD. | | | |
| $6000 City 6s, New b5 | 105 | 200 sh Reading | 48⅞ |
| 300 sh Leh Nav. | 23 | 200 do b5 | 48⅞ |
| 32 sh Leh V R. b5 | 55 | 100 do s10 | 48⅞ |
| 26 sh Penna R. | 53⅝ | 100 do | 48⅞ |
| 200 sh Fulton Coal b5 | 6¼ | | |

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1038 CHESNUT Street

PARLOR CROQUET,
A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.
A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwssm No. 912 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper
Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Are now opening a collection of
Novelties, Gems' and Artistic Goods,
Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention.
Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.
New Designs in Gold Jewelry.
PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.
Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.
VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN
REAL BRONZE.
SPECIAL DESIGNS IN
STERLING SILVER GOODS.
Best Qualities and Newest Styles in
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES
An unrivalled display of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,
Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.
Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country, are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in
Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 16wsm $12 25

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Resignation of the Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury—The Reason.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Resignation Accepted.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, who has been on leave of absence for three months, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary, and it has been accepted.

**The Joint Committee on Retrenchment,** of which Senator Edmunds is Chairman, has resumed its sittings here, and will at once commence an investigation of the affairs of Clark's Bureau, which, it is said, are not in the best condition. While Mr. Clark remained at the head of the Bureau the committee refused to investigate, because they could not do so without his interference. This had, no doubt, something to do with his resignation. Some rich developments are expected through the labors of the committee.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**Tranquillity in Spain—The English Elections—Great Liberal Majority.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Moniteur* says that despatches received from all parts of Spain announce entire tranquillity.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Times* of this morning, in a long editorial article on the elections, claims that the Liberal majority thus far is 120. The new voters adhere to the teachings of the Constitution, but not as read by Disraeli. They have agreed to redress all wrongs, and to reject change for the simple sake of change. The result of the elections thus far justify the reform act, as an improvement in legislative machinery, and discredit the prediction that it would enthrone the mob, and encourage the dreams of the wild democracy.

## *FROM BOSTON.*

**Another Ocean Calamity.**

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The steamer Providence from New York for Bristol, last night collided with a schooner, and had her port rail, fore and aft, and wheel badly stove. The steamer put about in an unsuccessful search for the schooner, which, it is feared, sunk with all on board.

**Women's Rights Convention.**

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Convention on the subject of Women's Rights assembled at the Horticultural Hall to-day, and was quite fully attended. The Rev. James Freeman presided, and made the opening address, setting forth the objects of the meeting; the primary one being the right of suffrage, which the speaker strongly advocated. The Convention has sixteen Vice-Presidents, including six women.

**From Lawrence, Mass.**

LAWRENCE, MASS., Nov. 18.—A fire last night destroyed two wooden buildings on the north side of Canal street, near Union, involving a loss of about $3000.

**The Official Vote of Vermont.**

MONTPELIER, Nov. 18.—The official vote of Vermont is as follows:—Grant, 44,167; Seymour, 12,045; Republican majority, 32,122.

**New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 121 | Chi. & N.W. R. prf. | 85¼ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 53 | Chi. and R. I. R. | 105½ |
| Ph. and Res. R. | 97¾ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 108 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 88¾ | Gold | 134½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 84⅝ | | |
| Chi. & N.W. R. com. | 84 | | |

Market strong.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principles act upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure. Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this act, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of

These great remedies are sold by all druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's *Great Family Medicine Store*, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., *one of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge.* This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age; and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

*Send for a Circular.* Address all communications "*L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D., No. 232 N. Second street Philadelphia, Pa.*" 11 14 3t