VOL. X .-- No 142.

the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

DEAR SIE:-This great enterprise is approach-

ing completion with a rapidity that astonishes

the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be

built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad

with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of

the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably

expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION

BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW

YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY

The western portion of the Line, known as the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest

mines, the most valuable lands along its route

is also built and completed as a first-class Rail.

road in all respects, being constructed directly

by the Company themselves, without the inter-

vention of contractors, and in such a manner

as to insure future stability, economy of opera

tion, and the permanent value of the property.

Experts, recently appointed by the President to

examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the

Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed

to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacra-

mento. The road is being constructed in good fath, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material, or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and

valuable grants from California sources, the

Company have already met the bulk of their

expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources

to enable them to finish their work with the

utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equip-

ment for the five hundred miles now about

completed, as well as the material needful for

two hundred and fifty mile; additional, are all

bought, paid for, and at hand for use. The

speedy completion of their entire line, and its

success as a grand business enterprise, are no

longer matters of hopeful promise, but are

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent, THE GROSS

EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE

UPWARD OF \$1,400,000 IN GOLD, of WHICH

ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT.

This result was from local commercial business

only, at a time when the Company felt com-

pelled to employ their available equipment, to

a large extent, in transporting the vast amount

of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand

men along a line of more than five hundred

miles, and the material required for extending

the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during

the period, to the temporary neglect of the

enormous freighting business seeking transit

At a late date there were no less than seventy-

nine locomotives running on the road, eighty

more on the way, and over twelve hundred

cars, to which the Company are constantly

making large additions, so that by the time the

1mmense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND

FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CON-

TINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL

AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and

the energies of the Company, with their im-

mense facilities, can be devoted to the regular

traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN

UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities

be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN

The current Interest Liabilities upon the

Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred

miles in operation during the above period,

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORT-

GAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress,

and will not equal one-third the cost and value

of the property upon which they constitute the

first lien. The greater part of this toan is already

marketed, and is held as a permanent invest-

of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTE-

The Bonds are of \$1000 each, bear six per cent

interest per annum, payable in the City of New York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged

to the purchaser in currency, and the semi-

annual coupons maturing January ! next will

be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in

purchasing during the present mouth equal to

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually in

transitu at the time of any such advance will be

filled at present price. At this time they pay

more than eight per cent, upon the investment, and

have, from national and State laws, guarantees

superior to any other corporate securities now

We receive all classes of Government bonds

at their full market rates, in exchange for the

Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling

the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT.

PROFIT, and keep the principal of their invest

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt at-

tention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central

c., giving a full account of the organization,

gress, Business, and Prospects of the Enter-

, furnished on application. Bonds sent by

the premium on the back interest.

were less than \$350,800.

REST IN CURRENCY.

ments equally secure.

over the Road.

placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

and specific, and concludes as follows:-

The report of the Special Commission of

FIRST EDITION

PACIFIC BATLROAD BONDS. LYNCH LAW.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year The Seymour Vigilance Commit-COLD OBLICATIONS tee at Work.

Central acific Railroad Co., Particulars of the Hanging of Anderson and the Reno Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon Brothers for Robbery.

The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger gives the following additional particulars of the lawless proceedings enacted there by a vigilance committee on Saturday morning last:—

Whe Regulators. It is estimated that there were from seventyfive to one hundred men in the party, but who
they are is as yet unknown. They came well
armed and equipped for their work, and executed it in less time than a person would imagine it could be done, as they were not over
twenty minutes at the jall. They had five
manilla ropes, each about eight or ten feet
long, with hangman's noose already adjusted
to slip over the necks of their victims. One o
these ropes was left behind, and it is supposed
they intended to hang Clark, who is here on a
change of venue from Washington county, for
the murder of George Telle, but they concluded
not to do so, fearing to remain longer lest the
alarm might be given.

The Wives and Sisters of the Victims. It is estimated that there were from seventy-

The Wives and Sisters of the Victims. The Wives and Sisters of the Victims.

The wives of Frank Reno and Charles Anderson have been temporarily residing in tais city for several weeks. Miss Laura Reno, sister of the deceased, who has shown such devotion to her ill-iated brothers, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, a despatch having been sent to Louisville, where she was attending a Catholic school. As may be supposed, sne, as well as Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson, are in deep distress at the horrible butchery. When taken to view the remains of her three dead brothers, lying in a row, the distress of the sister was a spectacle never to be forgotten. Her cries were piteous and heart-rending. The youngest of the brothers seemed to be the special object of her affection, for as she stooped over the lifeless form she exclaimed, "On! my brother! my baby! my baby brother!"

Mrs. Anderson stated to our reporter that Charles Anderson was in bed with her, his wife, at their residence in Windsor, Canada, on the night of the express robbery at Marshfield. She also states that Frank Reno was boarding at her house, and was there that night. Mrs. S. V. Keno, wife of Frank Reno, asserts that William Reno was at the Rader House in Seymour on the night of the robbery, and that Simeon was at Rockford. The party were no doubt bad men, and had committed crimes against the law, but they were at least entitled to a fair trial.

Frank is the only one of the Renos married. The wives of Frank Reno and Charles Auder-

Frank is the only one of the Renos married. His wife is a daughter of Dr. John L Ford, a well-known citizen and former member of the Legislature from Jackson county. She is represented as a most estimable lady.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner was called and summoned a jury The Coroner was called and summoned a jury to investigate the affair, but we have no idea that any evidence will be elicited to determine who are the guilty parties. The bodies were cut down and laid in the jail hall, where the investigation will be held. The body of Anderson, when cut down, was still warm.

After the inquest the bodies of the Reno brothers will be delivered to their relatives, now in the city, who announce their intention to remove them to Jackson county for interment. The remains of Anderson will most probably be interred here by the authorities.

interred here by the authorities.

Trial and Imprisonment of the Robbers. It may be remembered that Charles Anderson and Frank Reno had their residence at Windsor, Canada. Soon after the Marshfield express robbery an application was made to the Canadian authorities for their surrender under the Extradition treaty, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery. A lengtay examination ensued, and a great many witnesses were examined. One witness swore that he recognized the two men as being conserned in the robbery, but by others they proved that they were at Windsor on the night of the rob-

bery.

The counsel for the prisoners urged that in a case of so much doubt it would be little less than murder to deliver them up, loasmuch as

the mob, which had already hung six men, stood ready to hang Reno and Anderson, should they be delivered up.

This seemed to have weight with the magistrate, when the Adams Express Company pledged themselves, and we have heard gave bond, that they should have a fair and impar-tial trial. Upon a representation of the facts to our Government at Washington, Secretary Seward also gave a solemn pledge that the men should have a fair trial, and if found innocent of this charge they should be returned by the Inited States to their residence in Canada

It was under these circumstances they were brought to Indiana. The crime was committed in Scott county, but on account of the insecurity of the jail at Lexington, they were brought to this city and confined in our county jail, where Simeon and William Reno, arrested on the same charge were already prignance. on the same charge, were already prisoners. We believe that every right-tunking man will say that the bringing of them here was wrong. It was the duty of the United States to see that the pledge made by the Secretary of States to see that the pledge made by the Secretary of State was fulfilled, either by placing a guard of soldiers around our jail, or confining the prisoners in some Government fortress until the time of

ment by the capitalists of this country and It is understood that Reno and Anderson in-Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion tended to apply before Judge Bicknell for a writ of habeas corpus, saying that they could show that they were not concerned in the Marshfield robbery. The so-called Vigilants probably got wind of this, and hence the terrible tragedy of this morning.

Statement of a Witness of the Tragedy. Writing to the Cincinnati Gazette, Henry lark, an eye-witness, says:-

The first persons I saw in jail were two men who had on masks of red flannel, or something of the kind-perhaps red handkerenters. Heard the men talking to Matthews, the guard, apparently endeavoring to force him to point out the cells. Matthews refused to tell them any-thing. Then a voice said something about put-ting a rope round his neck, and the order was given to puli him up. Then heard numbers 24, 11, and 7 distinctly uttered, and they seemed to have released Matthews. No. 24 was Frank Reno's cell. No. 11 was Charles Anderson's, and Simeon and William Reno were in No. 7. Then heard someone say, "Bring a rope," and they went to Frank Reno's cell first. Frank said nothing, and heard the words, "Frank said nothing, and heard the words, "Frank Reno, No. 24." and then, "Pull him out." He resisted some, and cried, "For God's sake, gen-

resisted some, and cried, "For God's sake, gentlemen, what are you going to do?" They told him to dry up, and then tied his hands, and a couple of them grabbed him by the throat, passing him along. As they got to the top of the stairs he clutched at the banisters, but made no noise. He died very hard.

After hanging Frank, they went to No. 7, where Simeon and William Reno were. As they opened the door, some one spoke up and said, "What do you want here?" Then I heard something iall, and afterward heard that one of them had been knocked down by Simeon, who them had been knocked down by Simeon, who had seized the sink lid to defend himself. I then heard the fall of another body as they rushed into the cell. Simeon had been knocked down. Heard him groan. They then took him out, carried him round and hung him. I heard him make no noise.

Then they brought out William, and I saw Then they brought out William, and I saw them put a rope around his neck. An order was given for Nos 3 and 5. Every man seemed to be called by a number instead of by name to go up and catch the rope. William said, "I am innocent, gentlemen; never done the robbing. O Lord! protect my father and sister." Two men pulled him up. William struggled very hard.

When Anderson was taken out of his cell he asked for time to pray, but was told to shut his mouth, and that they did not want anything out of him. They strung him up, but the rope broke. It was tied again, and he was again

Canadian Opinions of the Outrage: From the Ottawa Times, December 14. One can understand the dislike of the fugi-tives—Reno and Anderson—to extradition,

when he reads the despatch from Indianapolis. It appears that some "Vigliance Committe", a common institution among our neighbors, auticipated the action of the court by giving the prisoners the benefit of lynch law. We do not wish to be understood as entertaining any sympathy for scoundrels, even when they meet with very hard lines, but we must say that the sympathy for scoundrels, even when they meet with very hard lines; but we must say that the execution of these men by an extra-judicial decree, no matter what their guilt, is a disgrace to the country in which it took piace. Even if they deserved hanging, surely the form of a trial might first have been accorded them. What a contrast does their case present to that of the convicted murderer of Thomas d'Arcy McGee! Our people may well be congratulated on the spirit of law and order which prevails amongst them; and we well be congratulated on the spirit of law and order which prevails amongst them; and we only hope that in spite of delays which cannot now be prevented, the patient public will have no occasion to lose its faith in the ability of the judicial tribunals of the country to punish every criminal whose crime has fairly been brought to his door. The "Vigilance Committee," with its concomitant of ignet, law, is a burning disgrace to the United States, of which every American ought to feel ashamed, and which the Government of their country should er Lavor to put down at once and forever with a firm hand,

From the Toronto Leader, Dec. 14. One of the strongest arguments, addressed more to the sympathy than to the reason of the Canadian Judges, against the surrender of these persons, was that, if banded over to the Indiana authorities, they would be taken violently out of their hands and suffer the unjust death which the mob had already inflicted on six others who were only suspected—not convicted—of crime. There is a moral obligation which un-derlies all extradition treaties—unanely, that parties accused of crime and surrendered in parties accused of crime and surrendered in good faith by one Government to another shall be tried for the offense, and no other charged against them in the country from which they were removed, and that they shall be secured in the right of a fair trial by a competent tribunal, without molestation either from the officers of the law, on the one hand or private individuals, singly or banded together in a mob, on the other. Our judges believed that that moral obligation would be respected by the authorities into whose custody Reno and Anderson were given, and the Governor-General, before issuing his warrant of ernor-General, before issuing his warrant of extradition, was assured, we believe, that all requisite precautions would be taken to guard the prisoners against illegal violence, and to ensure them an impartial trial. The result, we regret to say goes to justify the apprehensions of the prisoners' counsel, Mr. O'Connor, and to snow that the assurances which were given as to the safety of the prisoners were idie, if not altogether insincere. A terrible mob has wreaked its vengeance upon the unhappy men. and whether they were guilty or innocent they have suffered a punishment far in excess of what was due to the crime of which they stood what was due to the crime of which they stood charged. As far as we in this country are concerned, the effects of such inhuman conduct must be to make us doubly careful in all cases of extradition. We surrender alleged criminals in order that they may be tried; but if, instead of trial, it is butchery that meets them when they cross the border, we will soon have to consider whether the eyis of the law under which they are given up do not cutweigh the good it was intended to confer. We have heretofore made the surrender simply upon prima facie evidence of guilt; but occurrences such as that at New Albany admonish us that something more will in future be reus that something more will in future be required. No man can be safe in this country however innocent, if he is liable at any moment to be expressed to the lander marries of a many to be exposed to the tender mercies of a mob upon the pien that he is guilty of an offense for which he ought to be tried in the United States, but which may rest, after all only upon evidence trumped up to obtain possession of his

- A REBUTTAL.

Judge Peckham Replies to Henry Ward

It will be remembered that some Sundays since Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon in which he uttered these words:-

"The last refuge of justice is in our courts; and yet, so corrupt are our courts become, that the name of Judge stinks! There is nothing that excites my indignation more. There is no treachery that is so base. There is nothing that I forgive myself for so unwillingly as for meeting a corrupt Judge and not frowning upon him-yea, and striking him!

To this denunciation Judge Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, replies:-

"To the contrary of all this, sir, I assert, and without lear of contradiction, that the Judges of this State, as a class, are men of as high character, of as sterling integrity, of as unble-mished honor, as any that ever adorned the Bench of any country. I assert that they are entitled to and receive the most absolute confidence and respect of the people. That nowhere in the world is justice more readily or more certainly obtained. That to the courts of no country do suitors submit their cases with more confidence of a patient hearing and an honest, impartial decision, than to those you have made the subject of such extravagant denunciation.

nunciation.

"Further than this, sir, I am very greatly at a loss to understand the motive of your attack. Do you really wish it to be blown abroad that the Judges of this State are proverbially corrupt? Do you think you serve your country corrupt? Do you think you serve your country by holding it up to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world? Can it be that your aim was to excite a healthy public opinion by stating a palpable untruth, in representing the whole judicial body as corrupt and deprayed to the last degree?—that you hoped to excite a higher standard of truth and honor among the 'honest' Judges by including them in a class denounced as the vicest of mankind—whose very name 'stinks?' Or can it be that you desired, by the very universality of your charge, that it should fall harmless to you and the

I can conceive, sir, of none of these, unless the last, being the motive of that sermon.
"But if I were told that the sermon was preached by a man animated by an absorbing passion for notoriety, whose ambition was for the sensatical, who fully appreciated the vulgar passion for calumny, who reveiled in the easy task of violent and general vituperation. and turned coldly away from the earnest work of specific charges against specific individuals, sustained by cogent evidence, I could understand what had been its motive, why it had been preached and published.
"Your eminent character and high public position forbid me to attribute in this case such motives as these. They must at the same time

excuse my inability to ascribe any others. Your obedient servant,

"WHEELER H. PECKHAM."

THE COLE TRIAL. The Conduct of Senator Cole.

The Albany Argus of Saturday last says:-Senator Cole, of California, who has been in his city for several weeks past, in attendance on the trial of his brother, General George . Cole, left last evening for Washington. He has shown great devotion to his brother since his arrest, furnishing at his own expense the ablest counsel that could be secured to aid in his defense. We presume that the two trials have cost Senator Cole at least \$50,000. Messrs. Parker, Brady, Hadley, and Mitchell were engaged for the defense on the first trial, and in addition to all these on the last trial. addition to all these, on the last trial, Mr. Beach, of Troy. It is stated that Mr. Brady was paid \$5000 for his services alone, on the last trial, and the other eminent counsel must have received sums scarcely less. In addition to this, large sums were expended in obtaining witnesses from distant portions of the country.

It is not surprising that, aside from the strong feelings of fraternal affection which he has conspicuously and creditably displayed on these triais, Senator Coleshould have been extremely anxious that the late trial of the case would be the last. He is, however, abundantly able to meet these heavy drafts upon the purse, having accumulated a fortune in California estimated at one million of dollars. We understand that it is his desire to take General Cole with him to California, where he will place him in business, and enable him to start in the world anew. It may be added that the Senator not merely sympathized with but fully justified the conduct of his brother in killing Mr. Hiscock, declaring the homicide to be sanctioned by the "laws of human nature."

-News from poor Carlotta is that she is getting better, sings and paints, and meditates writing a history of the restoration of the Mexican empire.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Report from the Secretary of War-Analysis of the Expenses of the Last Three Years.

The following complete and careful analysis

The following complete and careful analysis of the current military expenditures for the past three years has been elicited from the Secretary of War by an inquiry of the Ways and Means Committee, and was laid before the House yesterday:—

The Secretary of War, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, dated July 13, 1868, has the honor to report:—

First. That the amount disbursed by the Pay Department for military service since the 30th of June, 1865, and up to the 30th June, 1868, including pay proper, commutation and other

.\$111.700.990-67 Which will be slightly increased by returns of paymasters at distant stations not received in time to be included in this report. The reports of paymasters being rendered bi-monthly instead of quarterly, it has not been found practicable to state the amounts disbursed in each particular representation. uarter as requested. Second. The disbursements of the Subsistence

Second quarter..... Third quarter Fourth quarter.... In 1867—First quarter... Second quarter..... Third quarter..... 4,725 615 49

Fourth quarter..... In 1868—First quarter..... Second quarter 2,637,418 86 Of this amount there was expended \$1,865,869 19 or subsistence of Indians... 4,157,320-62

1.006.218 87 Total 87,725,503 25
Leaving as the amount expended for subsistpee of the army and commutation during the
ime designated, \$18,993 865 81.
Third, The expenditures of the Quartermaser's Department during the

In 1866-First quarter..... 4 994 906 25 4 957,457 53 Third quarter 1,195 255 75 Fourth quarter..... In 1868—First quarter, partial..... 687,009 52 221 56

Second quarter, returns not re-.. \$126,891,017 71 To which add purchases and ex-penditures exhibited by ac-counts not yet examined and

gregate 112,579,079 65 Of this expenditure some portion is for indebtedness incurred during the Rebellion, which it is not possible to separate within any reasonable time. Fourth, The expenditures of the Medical

316,440 24 100,677 07 98,885 91 393,242 68 ****** First quarter..... Second quarter..... 198,315.47 Fifth. The expenditures by the Adjutant-General during the same period were;-In 1865—Third quarter. Fourth quarter.

In 1866-First quarter..... 95,569 04 194,493 90 Fourth quarter .. 1867—First quarter..... Second quarter..... Third quarter..... Fourth quarter...... 1868—First quarter..... 47,492 99 22,188 28 Second quarter..... ..\$1,047,748 95 From which deduct amount in hands 33,918 89 of disbursing officers July 1, 1868....

This statement includes a small amount of 470,825-17 In 1867-First quarter Second quarter.....

Third quarter..... ourth quarter..... 425 938 11 In 1868-First quarter... Second quarter Total86,533,769 08 Seventh. The expenses of the Ordnance | Bu-

eau during the same period were:-n 1865—Third quarter..... Fourth quarter In 1866-First quarter .. Second quarter...... Third quarter,.... Fourth quarter..... In 1867-First quarter. Second quarter..... Third quarter..... Fourth quarter......In 1868—First quarter.....

Second quarter.....

\$11,813,020 78 The foregoing statement of ordnance expenses is an approximate estimate only ascertained by deducting from the total expenditure in each quarter the probable amount disbursed on ac-count of war liabilities. The current expendi-fures were for armament of fortifications, casting guns, manufacture, repair, alteration, and preservation of small arms, and generally all other ordnance expenses.

346,163 38

Eighth. From preceding statements it will be seen that the military expenditures from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1863, a period of three years, were about \$295,000,000, of which it is believed, as near as can be ascertained without long and tedious investigation, nearly \$100,000,000 were on account of liabilities incurred during the Rebe lion, leaving \$195,000,000 as the outlay for current expenses during the time named, an average of \$65,000,000 per annum. J. M. Schoffeld, Secretary of War. War Department, Dec. 12, 1868.

Pedestrianism -- A Philadelphian Be-hind-hand.

Yesterday a running match for \$1000 a sid came off on the Fashion Cohrse, L. I., between Poke Perry, of Philadelphia, and Wesley Cozad, of Iowa, who recently defeated E. D. Davis in a race of one hundred and twenty five yards for a stake of \$4500 and the championship of America. The present match was made immediately after Cozad defeated Davis, a well-known ately after Cozad defeated Davis, a well-known trainer of trotting horses, backing Perry for \$1000, to beat the Western pedestrian in a sprint race of seventy yards. About three hundred persons were present to witness the race, on which the betting was \$100 to \$50 on Cozad. A good start was effected, but the Western man soon showed in front, and won the race easily by three feet. Time, 7/4 seconds.—N. Y. Times of this morning.

-Baron Rothschild left money enough to boy all New York city at its assessed value.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Europe-The Trouble Between the Turks and Greeks -Dissensions in Italy-The Prussian Fortresses.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

FROM EUROPE

The Trouble Between Turkey and

By Atlantic Cable. London, Dec. 16 .- Accounts from various quarters indicate that war in the East is imminent. Greece has rejected the ultimatem of the sultan, and it is said that the Turkish Ambassador has already left Athens, and that a frigate has gone to Constantinople to bring away the

Greek Ambassador at that point. It is reported that the representatives of France and England at Vienna have been finstructed to represent to the Austrian Government the dangers that may result to the peace of Europe from its attitude in the Eastern question. The recall of the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been the result of their representations.

The Condemned in Italy – Dissensions Among the Pontifical Troops.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16 .- At a popular meeting held here it was resolved to send deputations to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies with peti, tions requesting the intervention of the Italian Government to save the lives of Agano and Luzzi, who are condemned to death in Rome.

Great animosity exists in Rome between the native and foreign born troops in the Pontideal service. Two more trials are to take place next week, and both defendants will probably be sentenced to death.

The Prussian Fortresses. Sondenburg, Dec. 16 .- Orders have been re-

ceived from the Prussiau Government for the completion of permanent fortifications at Souderburg and Duppell. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Dec. 16-A. M .- The money market

is active. Consols for money, 921; for account, 921@924. The stock market is heavy. United States Five-twenties, 744. Eric 274; Illinois Central, 964. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16-A. M.-Cotton is firmer

but not higher; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

London, Dec. 16-A. M.-Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and to arrive. Calcutta Lunseed, 57s. 6d. Tailow firmer but not aigaer. This Atternoon's Quotations.

London, Dec. 16—P. M.—Consels for account, 924 The stock market is quiet. Eric, 274. Liverpool. Dec. 16—P. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Cheese, 68c. Bacon firmer at 53s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. Spirits, 7d. London, Dec. 16-P M.-Tallow, 49s. 9d. HAVRE, Dec. 16-P. P.-Cotton heavy on the

spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 1241.; to arrive at 120f.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.

Whe Workingmen of Baltimore, of all classes, held a large meeting

at the Front Street Theatre last night, where speeches were made and resolutions passed, etc., in favor of self-protection and the eight-hour system.

The Murder Trial

of M. C. Namara, for killing his wife, continues to attract much attention in the Criminal Court.

Generals O. and Charles Howard, of the Freedmen's Bareau, had an interesting

conference and meeting here yesterday with the leading members of the Methodist Church favoring the education of the colored race, Several speeches were made.

Ship News.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Arrived, steamship Pal-myra, from Liverpool. She reports, December 9, in lat. 48 36, long. 43 5, saw the British steamer Columbia, from New York, of and for Glasgow, with the loss of her screw. She required no assistance, and would proceed to Queenstown under sail.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 1775. Reading, 97; Cantou Co., 48; Erle, 3975. Cleveland and Toledo, 1275; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. 1105; Michigan Central, 195, Michigan Southern, 864; New York Central, 1855; Linnols Central, 143; Ontoberland preferred, 375; Virginia 68, 57; Missouri 68, 895; Hudson Biver, 127, 5-208, 1862, 1105; do, 1864, 1075; do, 1864, 1075; do, 1865, 1075; do, new, 1105; 10-408, 1055; Gold, 13514, Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 10915.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M. Clev. and Toledo R. 1020

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Mail Stolen and Letters Plundered of Their Contents. Correspondence from Waterbury (Conn.) yes

terday states:—
Considerable excliement was occasioned in this busy town on Saturday, by the discovery that the mails from the Post Office at this place had been robbed of about a bushel of letters, some of them with quite valuable inclosures. The envelopes and debris were found in a water closet near the Post Office. The letters which could be declarated were all directed ters which could be deciphered were all directed to parties out of the city, and it is probable that the entire mail was outward bound. One draft for \$1000 was found, also others for smaller amounts, and how much money was taken it is impossible to say. This is quite an extensive manufacturing town, and the malls are almost daily laden with valuable enclosures. A special agent of the Post Office Department was sent for, who, on his arrival, proceeded to investi-gate the circumstances attending the robbery, gate the circumstances attending the robbery, and soon after the junior cierk, named Byer, was arrested. The postmaster, Dr. John J. Jaques, after a thorough investigation of the circumstances implicating Byer, declared that there was not the least reason for holding him longer, and he was therefore promptly discharged. The postmaster and his son, a lad of about fifteen years, and the chief cierk, are, with the junior clerk, the only persons who have had access to the post office. The postmaster and others are satisfied of the entire integrity of the chief cierk, and the junior clerk has been shown to be innocent. The question now is, who is the guilty party? The special agent having this section in charge will be here to-morrow, and he will probably take control of the office, and investigate the affair more thoroughly.

SECOND EDITION | Singular Case of Suspended Animation. From the Danville (Ind.) Commercial.

From the Danville (Ind.) Commercial,

A friend, whose reliability is undoubted, relates to us the following most wonderful expurence, the particulars of which he learned while on a recent visit to Plainfield, India in:

Twe young ladies, daughters of a Haptist clergyman of that place, were walking in the words a lew days since, when one of them handed to her sister a wresth of autumn leaves such had been forming, saking her to keep it for her when she was dead, saying that she had had a dream in which she was told that she should soon die, but would come to life again after eight days. Her sister simply ridiculed the idea, and thought no more of the matter. But on the next day the one who had the dream was taken seriously lil, and on the following day died, or appeared to die. Numerous physicians from the vicinity and from Indianapolis had been to see the supposed corpse, who, at the time our informant (who also saw her) left, had been in an inanimate state for nine days, and most of the physicians pronounced her dead. But, although she had been kept in a warm room during all this time, no sign of mortification had shown itself. Her friends had not ceased to use restoratives and to rub her limbs, the muscles of which were still pliable and warm. If life is extinct, it seems to us that mortification must have compared, and the fact that it has not done so favors the hope that the patient is in a prolonged trance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Dec. 16 1865.

Wednesday, Dec. 16 1865. §
There is no change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. Number one business paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks continue to discount most of the paper offered by their castomers. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices generally were steady. enerally were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 1052

was bid for 10-40s; 1144 for 6s of 18s1; 1102 for '62 5-20s; 107 for '64 5-20s; 1072 for '65 5-20s; 1104 for July '65 5-20s; and 1104 for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 1004, and old do. at 97.

Raitrond shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48½@48½, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening, and Catawissa preferred at 30, an advance of ½. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira commen; 42½ for Elmira preferred; and 25 for Philadelphys and Erro terred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Brie.

City Passenger Railway snares were dall. C5 was bid for Tenth and Seventh; 23 for Spruce and Pings 24 for Grard College; 29 for Germantown; and 34 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 315, no change; 123 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Girard; 57 for Penu Town-ship; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City: 66 for Commonwealth; 684 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National. In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 20, no change; 28; was bid for Lebigh Navigation; and 71 for Morris Canal preferred.

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

10.00 A. M. 10.11 ... 1351 10:40 A. M. 1351 10:55 11 20

7.64

1354 11:40 -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the tollowing No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—United States 6s, 1881, 1144 21144; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1103 21104; do., 1864, 1063 21074; do., 1865, 1073 2108; do. July, 1865, 110 21104; do. July, 1867, 110 21104; 1868, 1103 21104; 10-408, 1054 21053. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Cond. 1354 21354.

Gold. 1354@1354.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144 @1144; do. 1862, 1104@1104; do. 1864, 1064@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1084, 1064@1104; do., 1867, new, 110 @1104; do., 1868, 1104 @1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@1055. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354.

Silver, 1304@1324.

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144@1141; old 5-20s, do., 1101@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@107#: do., 1865, 107#@108; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110#@110#; do., 1867, 110#@110#; do., 1868, 1104@ 1104; 10-40s, 105 @1058. Gold. 1355.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—Bark-In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$12-50 Seeds-Cloverseed ranges from \$6.50@7.50 bush. or old and prime new crop. Timothy is without improvement. Fiaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2.58\&2.60.

The Flour Market presents no new feature, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine; \$6@6.75 for extras; \$7 25@8 25 for Wheat extra family; \$9@10 75 for winter Wheat do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$7.75.

to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$7.75. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are light; and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1.90@ 2.05; and some amber at \$2.10@2.15. Rye is steady at \$1.60 % bush. for Western. Corn is bardly so strong. Sales of old yellow at \$1.18@ 1.20; 2000 bushels old Western mixed at \$1.12; 4000 bushels new yellow at 90c.@\$1; and some new white at 90@05c. Oats are in good request. new white at 90@95c. Oats are in good request, with sales of 5000 bushels Western at 75@78c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK. Dec. 16—Arrived ateamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 16.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. & Co. Brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkle, Laguayra, John Dallett

& Co. Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, Mobile, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.—not as before. Schr Tsylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Cardenas, Geo, C. Carson & Co. Schr J. V. Weilington, Chipman, Boston, L. Auden-Bohr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawauda, Jennings, 70 hours from
Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and
Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passangers—Mr. Owen
Ciarke and wife, Mr. J. O. Richoltz and wife, Mr. L.
McMullen, J. D. Khis, J. O'Nelli, Off the Brandywine Light, passed barque Desiah, from Troon,
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from New Haven,
Schr American Eagls, Shaw, from Providence.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Holl Exchange,
Lewes, Del., Dec. 14-6 P. M.—Barque i homas Dallett, from Rio de Janeiro for New York, arrived at the Breakwater this afternoon, short of provisions, and with some damage to spers and sails; also at Breakwater-Schrs Union Flag. from Philadelphia for Charleston: S. H. Falconer and J. Vanghan, both from New York for Virginia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th Inst.

Barque Mary E. Thompsou, hence for Boston, with 500 tons of coal, struck on Dead Man's Island, beat over and went ashore at Harbor Cove Cape Island, N. J. She was full of water, was stripped, and is a total loss. She was 16 years old.

Behr Remedy, from Hailfax, N. S., for Philadelphia, put back to Hailfax atter being out 11 days, having had very beavy gales.

Schr W. O. Irish Rathbun, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 9th 10st.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Wave, Ryan, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Pacific Railroad. NO. 5 RASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, DE HAVEN & BRO.,

rn express at our cost,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA: