THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI -- No 11.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

GENERAL GRANT.

Preparations for the Incangural of the President Elect - Who will Participate.

The N. Y. Herald, in its Washington correspondence of yesterday, says:-Several meeting of persons interested in the proper observance of the ceremonies (other than official) usually connected with the inauguration of President and Vice-President of the United States have been held in this city. The committee controling the movement con-sists of the following gentlement-senator E. D. Fate of the following gentlement --Senator E. D. Morgan, chairman of the Union Republican Congressional Committee; Hon. R. C. Scaenes, chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee; General J. R. Hawley, president of the fate Chicago Convention; Governor William Chaffin, president of the National Republi-can Committee; William E. Chandler, secre-tary of the same; General H. A. Barnam, chairman of the National Soldiers' and Saitors' Committee: General N. P. Chipman, storetary of the same; Mayor Bowen of Wash-ington; A. S. colomons and W. S. Huntington, representing the citizens of Washington; William A. Cook, President of the Republican Assocra-tion of the District of Columbia; Judge J M. Edmords, President of the National Union Edmonds, President of the National Union League; 1 ieutenant-Jeneral Sherman and Major General Hunter, representing the army of the United States; Vice-Admiral Potter and Rear-Admiral Bailey, representing the navy; G. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; G. T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; Edward Clark, archiect of the Capitof; Ben Perley Poore, Pre-sdent of the Washington Correspondents; Club; John W. Forney, representing the press; Mayor Weich, of Georgetown, and H. D. Cooke. Representing the citizens of Georgetown. The ollowing compose the Executive Committee:-**B.** C. Schenck, E. D. Morgan, S. J. Bowen, N. P. Chipman, Ben Perley Poore, T. L. Tullock, A. S. Solomons, W. S. Huatington, and E. Clark, The foregoing constitute a general committee for the management of the mangaral proces-sion and reception and the unofficial ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. It is expected that the u-c of the rotunda of the Capitol, the old Hall of Representatives, the Senate and House corridors and Senate reception-room, and to much of the basement as may be required by the caterer, will be permitted to be used, a concurrent resolution to that effect having passed in the House to-day. tickets of admission have been fixed at ten dollars for one gentleman and two ladies, with two dollars for each add tional lady. Complimentary tick-ets to the festivities are to be issued only to the President and Vice-President elect and their families, and they will be the guests of the occa iamilies, and they will be the guests of the occa-rion. The use of wines or liquors is prohibited, and the entertainment will be conducted on temperance principles. The surplus fands which may be realized will be donated to the Na ional Lincoln Monument A-sociation. Brevet Major-General Alexander S. Webb has been appointed Grand Marshal. He is a grand-son of Colonel Samuel R. Webb, who was Grand Marshal at the first inauguration of Pre-ascent Washington. swent Washington.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The following is the concurrent resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Covode, chairman of the Committee on

Public Buildings and Grounds, and passed: --Reso ved, the Senate concurring, That so such of the Capitol as is hereinatter mentioned be granted to the Committee of Comptrollers in which to conduct the inaugoral proceedings, other than the official, of President and Vice President, on the 4th of March next, to wit:-The rotunda, the old Hall of Representatives, the Senate corridors, and the Senate public reception room, the passage leading thence to the rotunda and old Hall, and so much of the asement not used for committees as may be

FIRST EDITION position of the chamber on the bottom. If the chamber rests on a flat surface, the maximum depth will be reached. The steam engines used to turn the drills, as before stated. eng nes used to tarn the drills, as before stated, are inclosed in the chamber. They are con-structed to give the drill a speed of from 300 to 500 revolutions per minute. When the drill has been sunk to its extreme depth, by an auto-matic movement its motion is reversed; it is withorawn from the rock, and the chamber is ready to be litted and dropped over another place. When a number of holes have been made, divers descend and charge the cavities made, divers de cend and charge the cavities with hitroglycerine, or other exclosive com-pounds. After the blasts have been fired the tragments will be removed by Morris & Cimmings' patent grappling machine. The appro-priation, under which the present work is being carried on 1- only \$85,000, having been cut down from \$400,000 to that amount by our economi cal Representatives at Washington.

EXPATRIATION.

Sad Experiences of Southern Colonists in Brazil. From the Mobile Tribune. We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Mr. James J. Selby, an in ethgent Mobile youth. who bes just retorned from Brazel, who her he went in 1867. Mr. Selby landed first at Rio, and took passage from there for Para in the Gov ernment steamer for the purpose of joining the colonists who went from Moore under the guidance of Major Hast ngs, and had settled some distance up the Amazoa. The Brazilian Covernment had pledged itself to transport emigrants from this country to any part of israzil where they might wish to settle. The experience of Mr. Scipy of the manner in which that pledge was kept was anything but gravifying. After great trouble and numerous delays be secured a ticket and went on board the steamer. During the passage, that lasted twenty cays, he was night and day in the open air, and afforded no shelter from sun or rain. He was furnished two meals a day offarina, which were serven in a have basin set out upon the deck for the accommodation of the deck passengers en masse. There were about one hundred and drty of these negroes, Indians and half-breeds-the very soum of creation-lousy and filthy, all fed together, helping themselves by the handful at a time. The passage from Para to the Hasings colony, occupying three days, was of the same place. So much for the transportation. The colonists who went out with Hastings were promised supplies for six months, or money with which to purchase supplies where they might deem proper. How that promise was kept may te appreciated from the following:- The official charged with furnishing the settlers with sup-plies is named Plato. He is Vice President of the province of Para and proprietor of a harem which turns him out annually a fair crop of built-breed Indian and negro offspring. With the money that Pinto had received from the Government for the purpose designated, he established a store on the bank of the river, diled it with the cheapest groceries be could obtain, and forced the settlers to buy from him at the highest cash price, or starve. The settlement is distant from the river about eight miles: a sandy desert without shade intervening; and once there the settlers had to tradge under a tropical sun, bearing on their backs the poor but cosily processes supplied by the enterpri-ing Puto, Deficate women from Alabama had often to per orm that learful task. The land in the Hastings settlement, and the Valley of the Amazon generally, is inferior in quality to that of our country, and whatever is planted is speedily devoured by the myriads of insects that swarm in those tropical regions. And not only do these pests attack vegetable life, but man and beast as well. An insect called by sailors "the jigger" lies in wait at every turn ready to make lodgment in the foot of the pedestrian, and form a colony of young "jiggers" in the flesh. The feet of dogs are so infested by these insects that the animals never get fatter than an ordinary lathe. Scorpions, centipedes, taran-tulas, ants an inch and a half long, and who e bite is like the combined sting of a doz n bald faced hornets, ticks as large as a man's thumb nail, that go through human flesh like the mole through freshly spaded earth, are some among many of the Amazonian plessings that endow a man with the power of despising such trifles as the clouds of mosquitoes and sauddies that prevail there. Comparatively speaking, the vampire is the mosquito of the Amazon Valley. Whether the vampire is really a blood-aucker is a question that has given rise to some disouta-tion among naturalists. We remember reading, several years ago, a magazine article, whose object was to delend the great South American bat against the serious charge, that was sene-rally believed to be founded in fact. Mr. Selby sets the matter at rest. He has killed vampires in the act of sucking his own blood. Horses in the Amazon valley suffer greatly from these blood-sucking bats, and have to be kept well protected from them at night. Of the families that went out with Hastings only four remain at the settlement, the rest having gone to Para as a first step towards getting back home. Those that remain are the following:-Vaughn, Mendephali, Steel, and Emett. The health of the country is about on a par with our swamp lands. While the Hastings colony had been reduced to a remnant, all the American colonies have been uticrly broken up; the colonists coming in as best they could to the nearest seaports, generally in an absolutely destitute condition. The result of the Brazil 'lever," sad as it has provel to those who yielded to its attack, will stand as a warning to the Southern people against the hasty abandonment of their native land. Even the greatest curse that can fall upon us from the foul womb of radical hate-the curse of mongrelisni-cannot be avoided by going to Brazil or any other South American country. in all of them the nasty fruit has ripened, and pollutes earth and air with its sickening odors.

stood that a wile, twenty-eight years old, was in this country, at liberty to travel where sh-pleased, if her husband did not object; but it seems that in this case a fifty dollar fee to a police officer and a telegraphic despatch was finded on the start of the second did not object. sofficient authority to stop a laivin a public conveyance and to compel her to retrace her

MISSISSIPPI.

Intimidating Colored Voters-Recou-struction in the State.

Mr. A. G. Brown, formerly a prominent member of Congress irom Mississippi, has written a letter to the Jackson (Miss.) Courton, which he endeavors to show from personal observation that no hing like intimidation was attempted against colored voters at the receat cirction in that State, or more especially at the election at Crystal Springs, in Coplan couoty—"unless it be assumed." says Mr. Brown. 'that refusing to give employment is intumidation." After using much twardle in a vain attempt to justify a refusal to give employment to worths men because of their partisan semiments, Mr. Brown returns to the subject of reconstruction, which he discusses in a vem of common sense which is quite retreshing to read. He says :--

I do not know many of the leading men in Congress. The lew that I do know well, I am sati-fied, will do us justice if our case is fairly laid before them. Among them are Wilson of Massachusetts, Wede, Trumbull, and Chaudler of the Senate, and Bingham of the House. Our people have been made to believe that these gentlemen are our enemies, and that they are porsoing us in a malignant spirit, through a mere love of vengeance. I know them well, and I do not concur in that opinion. They know that we fought them like men. Convince them that when we laid down our arms we did so in good faith; that when we contessed our defeat we acknowledged the permanent over-throw of slavery and of the right of sece sion, and that we are now sincerely desirous of resuming our position in the Federal Union, not to disturb i's harmony, but to contribute all our energies, mental and physical, to its lasting prosperity. Do this, and the Republican leaders I have named, and doubless many others, will be as early to receive us as we are to be received. But I am a-ked, how are we to convince them I answer, by acknowledging our own weakness and the power of the Government; by a strict compliance with the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress. That is all, We shall have it to do. Then why not do it without so much mouthing and hesitation? Do we not perceive that it is this very mouthing and hesi-tion that keep alive the suspicion that we are not loyal? And this renders our situation more critical, not to say day by day more despera c. I am willing to have it known at Washington, as it is at home, that 1 opposed the ratification of the Constitution submitted at the June election, not because it conformed to the "Congressional plan," but, distinctly, because it and not. Whenever a constitution is submitted in strict Whenever a constitution is submitted in strict conformity to that or any similar "plan" that Congress may propose, I will alvocate its ratification. For be it known, that I acknow-ledge the power and the right of Congress, speaking for the conqueror, to dictate terms to conquered. It in doing this it violates the Federal Constitution, our appeal is to the Supreme Court. If it violates the laws of humanity, our appeal is to the judgment of the world. Beyond these appeals, we are absolutely without a remedy. We tried the bullet and lost -we tried the ballot and lost again. I export

put upon her husband, the father reoresenting im in much darker colors than the wite. By what authority the father clarmed to preven his daughter relicibility her husband, or how a Penesylvania police officer could connel a fad-charged with no crime to return after having travelled ten or twelve miles on her way toon Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and could bing har und arned in the law. It is generally under-stood that a wite, tweuty-eight years old, was was only second to that of our national exist-ence, and a severe reboke was administered to the agitators of both parties, who contrive to jeopardize the national bosor and the national faith; and finally we were asked, having elected faith; and finally we were asked, having elected Grant, to bend all our energies towards the re-cenening of our beloved Union, making it one in fact as well as one in name. It speaks volumes for the citizens of the United States

resident at Hankow, that living as they do the very heart of Cathay, away from home and home influences, they should so realify grasp the great issues of the day, and vote so intelligently.

DARWIN A FINNEY.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Representative.

The N. Y. Tribune of this morning says :-The remains of the Hon. Darwin A. Funey, member of the House of Representatives from Measivile, Pa., arrived in this port on board the ship City of New York, from Antwerp, on Suc-cay last, consigned to Colonel Prince, No 2 Astor House. Mr. Finney was born in Shrews-bury, Vi., in 1814, and removed to M-advide, Pa., in 1838; was elected to the State Senate in 1854 and scaln in 1857, serving until 1850. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, but on account of ill health was in his seat but a few days dur-ing) the short se-sion of 1857. In the autumn of 1867 his shattered constitution demanded his retirement, and in company with his accomplished with he sailed for Europe. He died on the 25th of August, 1858 His wife, perfectly prostrated, sailed for home as soon as she was prostrated, sailed for home as soon as she was able to travel, and the remains of her husband were sent sitter her, having Aut-werp about the 22d day of November. The body is in a metallic case, and that is inclosed in lead. A remut has been granted by the Board of Health and the Collector of the Port to land the remains, and they will be brought ashore probably on Thursday evening or Friday morning, at which time they will be or Friday morning, at which time they will be deposited in Trinity Courch until Saturday morning, when appropriate services will be held, and the Congressional Committee will then remove them to Laurel Hill C metery, where with the permission of Mrs. Finney, they wit with the permission of Mrs. Finney, they with be deposited in a vauit. The Congressional Committee apoolnied to take charge of the remains are:-The Hou. S. Newton Paulis of Pau, chairman, the Hon. G. W. Woodward of Pau, the Hon. Churles O'Neill of Pau, the Hon. J. Lawrence Myers of Pau, and the Hon. James G. Blaine of Me. There is a bare possibility that the burial case may not be taken from the vessel until Saturcay morning, in which event no services will be held in this city, as the coffin will be immediately taken to the cars and transwill be immediately taken to the cars and trans-ferred to Philadelphia. Should services be held, due notice will be given.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Some Interesting Information Relating Thereto.

The following facts concerning the Michigan University, from the Governor's message, are of

operations in 1841, and although among the youngest of the great collegiste institutions of America, has already attained to the first rank. both at nome and abroad. It is a State institution; its board of regents, under whose care and control it is placed, are elected directly by the people; it is a part of the general educational system of the State. Its cutalogue presents a list of thirty-five professors. Its present number or students is 1089; in the department of science, literature, and the arts, 409; in the department of medicine and surgery, 350; and in the depart-ment of law, 330. For the last five years it has averaged more than a thousand students. The income of the university for its last financial settled. year was \$62,722.82, derived from the following sources:- interest from the university fund, \$37,085.22; from students' fees, \$25,686. Al-though this is a State institution, and has long and justly been the pride of the people, uo part of its endowment has been derived from the State. Its fund is the proceeds from sales of lands donated by the General Government, and



War Ended-The Mikado at Yeddo-Earthquakes in Central America.

Disasters in the Chesapeake-Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

FROM JAPAN.

Advices to December 15-Civil War at an End-The Mikado and Tycoon-Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 .- The ship King Philip arrived to night from Yokohama, Japan. with advices to December 15. The reported surrender of Prince Aidsen is contirmed. The civil war in Japan is considered at an end, the capitulation having been concluded November 6th, the birthday of the Mikado. Yeddo has become the permanent residence of the Mikado, and the Tycoon has retired to his private possessions with all his people who wished to follow him, and those willing to take employment in the new Government were retained. The removal of the people of the Tycoon from Yeddo commenced December 15. Some 13,000 were to be sent to the Tycoon's new province, Shusid zu. The ship King Philip was chartered, and made one trip to the province, carrying 1350 Dassengers.

The ship Suliota arrived at Yokohama from New York December 12.

The ship Agra arrived from Cardiff.

The ship N. B. Palmer had completed her cargo of silk and teas, and was about to sail for New York.

The United States gunboats Maumee and Monocacy were at Yokohama.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Latest News by Steamer. NEW YORK, Jan. 13 - The steamer Henry

Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings \$214,180 in reasure.

Affairs in Bogota.

The state of affairs at Bogota was gloomy. The city presents the appearance of a battlefield, with soldiers ronning through the streets night and day. The Liberal parties have nominated Mosquera and Salgar for the Presidency. The Governor of Caudinamarca and his associates are still state prisoners. Affairs throughout the interior are still very discouraging.

The Legislature of Santauder has disapproved of the contract for a railroad across the Isthmus. The Government continues its preparations for war. The new President, Correoso, was inaugurated on the first. The crops of Southern Chili are not likely to turn out favorable. New and extensive gold mines are reported at Santa Rosa, causing great excitement. There is less

Wednesday, Jan. 18 1889. J Money continues in demand, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent, the former rate on Government collateral. Prime commercial paper ranges from 9@12 per cent, per annum. The btock market was rather dall this morning, but prices generally were former.

The Btock market was rather dull this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government s-curities were a fraction higher. 107 was bid for 10-40s; 1124 for '62 5-20s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1085 for '64 5-20s; 1093 for '65 5-20s; 118 for July '65 5-20s; Bud 1083 for '67 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100; a100; a gitable advance. Ratroad shares were mactive. Reading sold at 474(@473), an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Ratroad at 56, no change; and Lebigh Valley at 544, an advance of 4; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristows; 55 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira com-mon; 40 for preferred 02; 33 for Catawissa referred: 26s for Philadelphia and Brie; and 484 for Northern C-miral. 484 for Northern C-ntral.

City Passenger Rail way shares were with-out change. He-tonville sold at 11; and Thir-teenth and Filteenth at 17, no change. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 36 for Green and Coales.

and 36 for Green and Coa'es. Bank shares were tirmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 234 was bid for North America: 157 for Philadelphia: 1224 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 110 for Northern Liberties: 304 for Mechanics': 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70 for City: 43 for Consolidation; 63 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Keported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street FiRST BJARD.

\$400 CILY 68, New 1003	6 ah Leh V.d.b. 35.18 54%
\$700 do1003	100 sh Read H
12000 do 00%	100 do
\$350 Pa 58, Ineries 102	100 do
\$2 00 sh St bu & lud.	100 do 05@in.47'al
lat mig. uda 70%	100 dob5d:tn_4"*#1
\$4700 Rend B.78	100 deb5∈_47*81
1 sh C& Am 129	100 do
2 do	100 dob5.010. 4736
3 sh Penns E is. 56	100 00
40 do	100 do
100 doesturd. 56	2:0 do., b5@int, 4736
24 do	10 dorg&in. 473
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-Mcssrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-chaoge to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114
20112; do. 1362, 1124(21034; do., 1864, 1084)
1094; do., 1867, new, 1084(21034; do., 1868, 1084)
1084; do., 1867, new, 1084(21034; do., 1868, 1084)
201084; do., 6s, 10-40s, 1064(21074, 1 Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354(21364; pound Interest Silver, 130@1314

-Messra, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1124@1124; 5-20s, 1864, 1084@1084; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1094@ 1084; co. 1868, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 107@1074. Gold, 1354; Union Pacine bonds, 1004@101. -Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-United States 6s, 1881. 1114@112; U. S. 6-20s, 1852, 1124@1124; do. 1864, 1053@1084; do. Jaly, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1053@1084; do. Jaly, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1053@1084; do. Jaly, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1053@1084; do. Jaly, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1865, 108@1084; do. Jaly, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1865, 1052@1084; 10-40s, 1064 @1074. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1354@1354.

THE winter weather has not stopped the work upon the Union Pacific Railroad, whose advance during the winter months will be constant, although, of course, less rapid than in the better working days of summer and fall. So much will be done, however, that the spring of 1870 will see the closing of the intervening distance between the Union Pacific and the Central or California division. Meanwhile the company gives ample security to the Government that the road will be thoroughly built and equipped in accordance with law. The President has ordered the continued issue of Government bonds upon the road as finished, the recent special examining commission having borne decided testimony to the good character of the work. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are for sale by De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, at par and secrued interest. New illustrated pamphlet furnished by them free of charge.

ouired. The Senate chamber, Hall of depresentatives, committee rooms and all other paris the building to be closed to the public excent the east entrance to the Senale. The occupation is not to take place until after the official inau suration, and the building is to remain all the time in charge of, and under the control of, · Sergeants at Arms of the two houses of Congress.

THE GENERAL'S CONVERSATIONS. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There are many who doubt, or affect to doubt, the genuineness of the late reported conversa-tions with General Grant by members of the We are not of the number. It may be DICES. that such conversations upon the part of the General are toolish and ill-timed, but that proves nothing. He is reticent in public speech, because he has not the gift of talking upon his legs before a large audience. But in private conversation he was always most communicathe in his views. Years ago he gabbled up the subject of driving Maximitian out Years ago he gabbled upon lexico, until it became so notorious as to be of naive to both the British and French Minisers at Washington. Since then he has taked shout his constitutional commander-in-chief, the President of the United States, in a manner that indicated that he has no restraint upon hat unbridled member known as the tongue ditors and reporters, however much they may not given to the sin of sitting e belied, are iown and deliberately forging matter for their columns. It requires a great amount of thought -to say nothing of time-in addition to the peral iniquity, to perpetrate a rascality of that had. It is not done. Our readers, when they ee reports of conversations between distin characters and the press, may rely con it that the latter has had no agence in binging it before the public except that of ishhully reporting i'.

HELL GATE.

Removal of the Obstructions Already commenced-Submarine Rock Blast-

The N. Y. Tribune says: -

Mr. Sidney F. Suelburne, contractor, on Monay entered upon the work of removing the Prying Pan Rock, one of the most dangerous structions to the passage of Hell Gate. rock is supated about midway between Ward's and and the village of Astoria. Mr. Snelburne's apparatus is of his own invention, and believed to be a great improvement upon any pachinery yet used for the drilling of sunker rocks. It consists of a steam engine and dri l. which are inclosed in a water-tight, mushroom haped chamber, and suck to the ottom. The idea is certainly a novel e, but its value will probably be put to a sotical test before the end of the week. The one, but amber, which is about four feet high and six in dismeter, is made very heavy and is baltasted so as to weigh in water about 7000 pounds. This reat weight is necessary on account of the ense swiftness of the corrent at Hell Gate. he tide sometimes running there at the rate of ight knots an hour. The shape of the chamber such that when sunk it will offer proporona ely no greater resistance to the current han the shell of a torioise. It has a number steel claws or flukes which will also be ser meable to prevent sliding. Steam is conbrough a flexible pipe, which is surrounded by a second pipe, used to convey the exhaust and which serves as a steam Perhaps this is the most likely cam, and give trouble of any portion of the machine. fue diameter of the external pipe is about six inches, and its surface must offer consideraple wistarce when the tide is ronning swiftly. bending of the pipe may also obstruct the sursage of the steam. The drill which is to be net is 21 inches in diameter, and has bored prough granite at nearly the rate of an inch serminute. The shaft of the drill is about A WILMINGTON SENSATION.

The Wilmington Commercial of yesterday contains the following :--

One day last week, when the cars on the Delaware Radroad were standing at Middletown, a lady of very prepossessing appearance, and apparently much excited, introduced herself unceremoniously into the mail car. She explamed that she was seeking concealment from a gentleman on the trais, whom she was exceedingly anxious to avoid. Hardly taking time to halt, she passed into the baggage car, and retused to leave it unless by compulsion. She said that she was a married woman, that her husband lived in New Orleans, that he was somewhat unsteady and wild, but has always treated her well; that she had been home on a visit for a year past, and toat her father was unwilling to let her go back to her husbaud. She had left the night before, and had been conveyed by a friend to Hillsboro, on the Mary land and Delaware R illroad, and had got on the train at Clayton. She was not aware that her father was on the train until she saw him get out at Middletown, and enter the refreshment saloon, when she at once made her way to the baggage car. The conductor baying heard her story, allowed her to remain in the baggage car, and did not consider it any part of his duty to inform her father of her whereabouts, as no questions had been asked him, in regard to her, On arriving at Wilmington the father sought a policeman, and while he was closeted with him. the train moved off, carrying his daughter apparently beyond his reach; but unfortuna ely for the success of her runsway experiment employe of the road, who had got sight of the lady while the cars were at Wilmington, and who afterwards heard the father's story, seeing a chance for making a few dollars, offered to sell his information, and for the sum of ten dothers' let the old gentleman into the secret ! The father at once had a telegram sent to Philadelphia in advance of the train, and the fair runaway was brought back in the morning

It turned out that the story of the lady was per minute, in length, and will bore a hole from | true, the only difference between her version not to six feet in depth, according to the and her father's being in the estimate that each

be mistaken in supposing that a very large majority of our thoughtful and deserving people concur with me in the opinion that we can do twere better to do it quickly. Very train, A. G. BROWN. your obedient servant.

MADRID.

Depiorable Condition of Affairs in the Spanish Capital.

A correspondent writing from Madrid, Spain, 818:-The state of this city is deplorable. The streets are dirty and literally swarming with beggars The comparatively lew carriages that pass along are surrounded by groups of poor families of respectability, whose fathers, sons or brothers,

baying been suddenly deprived of office, are hterally starving. This is no exaggeration. The Under Secretary of State knows how many of his relatives and friends have stepped into their Some time ago the private part of the places. ketiro Gardens, where only the royal family were admitted (except on certain days, when open to the public. At an early hour it was invaded by a tumultuous crowd of men, women and children, who proceeded to rush into the rustic cottages built in the days of Queen Caristing for the amusement of the little queen and her sister, breaking and demoli-hing the furniture and destroying the toy figures, to pelt the ways in the ponds, to tear down thes wings, and ther wise to assert their rights as free citizens. An order has been issued that the gates are to be closed in future, which has caused much discontent.

A sale took place lately of the furniture of the Count and Conntess of dirgenti, which had been sent on from Paris shortly before the revolution for the palace which it was their intention to build in Madrid. It was eagerly bought up, the most splendid articles going for the most triffing prices The young Infanta and her husband are said

to be living quietly at Worthing, in "ngland boating, riding amosing themselves like private ndividuals, and taking no part whatever in Scanish affairs.

A few nights ago, at the Casino, It was amusing enough to listen to the Babel of tongues and the variety of opinious on the great questions of the day. Some declared the meeting of the Cortes to be an impossibility; some laid high wagers on the success of the Caclists and the accession of their representative, the Duke of Madrid, as be is called. Most of the members betted on the republic, and many on what they called the only legical solution of the problem -the election of the young Prince of Asturias. In fact, the variety of opinions was so great and the list of caudidates so long, that were it not for the vital importance of the result one might be disposed to join with $L\tau$ Gorda in turning the whole question into ridicule.

GRANT AND SEYMOUR.

How Americans Voted in China,

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bu teten writes from Hankow, China, under date of November 10, that the citizens of the United States resident at Hankow, in accordance with a circular issued by Dr. Salter, United States Consul at Hankow and Kinkiang, called at the Consulate on Tuesday, November 3, and voted for Grant and Collax. A vote was taken on the different American steamers then in port, with the following re-ult:-On the Fire Queen, 2886 tors, 4 for Grant and 4 for Seymour; on the Kiang Loring, 945 tons, 2 for Grant and 3 for Seymour; on the Tahroah, 300 tons, 4 for Grant and 2 for Seymour. The different dependencies of the Hankow Consular district viz :-Kinkiang, Woosuc, Wuchong, and Hong Yang, all voted for Grant, making a total of 36 for Grant and only 9 for Beymour. The Americans at Hankow met on the Kiang

Loring-that is, the "River Dragon"-the night of the 3d, and selected Woodhull S. Schenck, the Deputy Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Custows, and a son of Commodore Schenck of the United States Navy, as chairman,

is as follows: -Trust Fund, with the State (including amount remitted, Act No.

143, lass of 1859), 7 per cent. . . \$105,962.56 Unpaid balances due on University lands, 7 per cent. 154,015.43

. \$559.977.99

sold. While the corps of professors, both in number and ability, will compare favorably, an t the number of students is larger than in the oldest and most popular colleges of the land. its endowment fund is very much smaller. The annual receipts of the University from all sources have been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses, managed, as they have been, in the most careful and economical manner. It is doubtful, at least, whether the University can continue to maintain its present high position among the best institutions of learning in the without some additional provision for the improvement of the baildings, the steady

increase of its 1 brary, and tor an increase in the number and salary of its protestors.

TREASON.

Who Have Been Indicted.

The following is a list of indictments for reason now on ble in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:--Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Judge Henry W Thomas, ex Governor William Smith, General Wade Hampton, General Benjamin

Huger, ex-Goverbor Henry A. Wise, General Samuel Cooper, General G. W. C. Lee, General R. E. Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, Secretary S. R. Mallory, General William Mahone, Genera James Longstreet, General Fitzhugh Lee, William E. Taylor, Oscar F. Baxter, George W. alexander, General Eppa Hunton, R. H. Booker. M. D. Corse, John K. De Brec, General Roger A. Pryor, Major D. B. Bridgtord, General Jubal A. Early, General Richard Eweil, Thomas P. Turner, William S. Winder, the Hon. James A. Seddon, George Booker, William H. Payne, General Richard Eweil, Thomas P. Nolle prosequis have been entered in the cases of the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock and Judge Robert Ould.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW Yoak, Jan. 18. - Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Hand. 1375; Reading, 91%; Canton Co., 53%; Krie, 88%; Cleveland and Toledo, 164%; Cleve-land and Pitzohrg. 84; Physburg and Fort Wayne, 1205; Michigan Central, 165%; Hibbigan Southern, 91; New York Central, 165%; Chick, 165%; Conta-tation, 160%; do. new, 186008%; Hibbigan Southern, 95%; Contact, 160%; Contact, 160%; C Money, 7 par cent Exchange, 109%. 125%.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their

talk of revolation in Peru.

Earthquakes Continue along the coast. The navigation of Peravian rivers has been declared free to all flags. The political troubles in Costa Rica are not yet

FROM FORTKESS MONROE. Severe Storm - Disasters to Sailing Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.-The most severe storm that has visited the coast for some months set in yesterday afternoon from the northeast, and still continues with unabated violence.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry, Captain William A. Chapin, from Newbern, N. C., for New York came into the Roads at 10 o'clock this morning, for a harbor. She reports that in coming in the Capes she saw two barques on the beach, about two miles south of Cape Henry Light. One of them had all sails set, and looked as if she had just gone ashore. The other had her sails clewed up, and was full of water, while the sea was breaking over her deck. The captain could not ascertain the names of the vessels por any particulars concerning them, and the sea was running so high that he could afford them no assistance. Assistance from Norfolk will be sent them as soon as the storm abates.

A light brig, which was bound for Noriolk, ran aground in the Roads, on the flats, above the kip raps, at noon to day. She is not in a dangerous condition, and will probably be got off on the next tide.

Local Disturbances in Virginia,

The recent disturbance near Kemoville, Va., between the negroes and the local authorities, which resulted in the loss of several lives, has been effectually quieted by the arrival of Company A, 5th United States Artillery, upon the scens. They will probably remain there for a lew days, until periest quiet is again restored, and then return to Norfolk for a time.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, Major of 5th Unned States Artillery, has been ordered to report at Washington, and will leave by the Baltimore boat to-night.

"Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13 .- The family mansion of the late Judge C. H. Carroll, of Groveland, Livingston county, New York, occupied by D. H. Fitzhugh, was destroyed by fre tuis morning. The loss and insurance have not been ascertained.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cuble,

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 13-A. M.-Consols for money, 923@93; for account, 93. United States Fivewenties, 751. American stocks sleady; Erie, 26;

Ilinois Central, 864. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13-A. M.-Cotton active; vales to-day estimated at 20,000 bries. Breadstuffs unchanged. LONDON, Jan. 13-A. M.-Tallow, 478.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 13-P. M.-Consols for money and account, 921. U. S. Pive twenties firm at 75t. Stocks easier. Atlantic and Great Western,

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13-P. M.-Cotton active, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13-P. M.-Obtoin active, midding uplands on the spot, llid; to arrive, 114d.; middling Orleans, llid. California Wheat, 11s, 8d.@11s, 10d. Lard quiet, Havaz, Jan. 13-P. M.- Cotton open excited, for both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 133f, and 133ff, afloat,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 .- The Flour Market is greatly depressed, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5 75 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$7'25@7'75 for fair and choice Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota extra family; and \$7.75(c 8.00 for fancy; \$8 75@10 59 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$11@12'00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7 50@7 75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

There is very little Wheat coming forward. and the demand is confined to prime lots for the supply of the local millers; sales of red at \$1.85 (\$2.00; and "amber at \$2.05\$(2.10) for fair and prime. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.60(31.62)/2. Coin-The receipts have tailen off, and holders are firmer to their views: sales of new vallow at \$55.002 in their views: sales of new yellow at 886092c; new white at 856087c Oats are more active and firmer; sa es of 6500 bushels Western at 72676c. Seeds-Cloverseed continues in active mand, and 500 bushels sold at \$8 25 28 50. Noth-ing doing in Timothy. Faxseed is steady at \$2 01 @ 2.82.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages

[BY TELEORAPH.] NEW YORK, Jas, 12 - Arrived steamships Colo-rado, from Liverpool, and Henry Chaunesy, from Aspinwall. Also arrived, steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool. Fograves MowRow, Jan. 13. - Passed in for Baltimore -Suprocean. from Stealer; brig Eudorus, from Turk's Island; barque Waytarer, from Rio. The revenue cutter Northerner reports passed in for Baltimore-Barque Quidnec, from Rio: brigs Ortolan, from Pa-lerme; and Fannle Moriton, from Turk's Island. The Euglish Steamship Venesticia, from Mobile, passed up to Nortoik to day to take in the balance of her cargo, when she will sail for Liverpool. There is an unusually large number of yeasels in the Roads for barbor, smoug which are the barque Pleiades, from Baitimore for Matanzas; barque G. W. Roaevel, from New Jork; origs Amaricus, from New York; Carolher, B. M. Tucker; Glatia; and one or two others from Baitimore. The tug Dopont, of Baitimore, arrived here last night, having towed to the Capes the brigs Giatias and Chattanooga, the latter of which is supposed to have gone to sea. She reports a large fiset of vessels from Baitmores at anchor under New Point, mouth of the York river, among them are the ship MoOauley; barques Cilinon. Elverton, and Amazon; brigs Chab-tanocga, L. L. Wadsworth and soveral others.

OLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque L G. Bigelow, Corning. Antwerp, L Wester-gaard & Co. Barque Ermina. Perry. Liverpool, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Tonawauda, Jennings, 70 hours from Bavannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelnia and Bouthern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers Mr. H. L. Mariton, B. G. Gege Daviel Leidy, B Knowles, Steamship Hunter, Harding, 38 hours from Provi-dence, with mdse, to D. S. Steison & Co. Stor Stephen, Hatchkiss, from New York, with mose to David Conter. Schr Etephen, Hatchkiss, from New York, with mose to David Conter. Steamer J. S. Spriver, Figsans, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Bence, at Boston yester-Bleamship Saxon, Bogge, Handy day, Bieamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, Sieared at New York yesterday. Cleared at New York yesterday. Brig Samuel Lindeay, from Livernovi for Philadel-phia which put into Haltax in distress, repaired, and called for destination foth inst. Schr Thos Borden. Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 11th Isst. Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, hence for Boston, at Stening-ton ath inst.

Cornelius Bayles, Richard S. Andrews, William 3 Richards, the Hon. Charles J. Fautkner, H. H. Dulaney, W. N. McVeigh, and H. B. Tyler.