nal Cullen on Rome and the Fenians.

### IRELAND.

Cardinal Callen on Rome and the Fenians. Cardinal Culien has issued a pastoral to the clergy of his discess on the subject of the Grumenical Council. He repudiates the statement of the Pro-testant press that the Bishops are called together "to condemn everything favorable to true liberty and progress, and to give to some fond inventions of the human mind the character of Catholic doctrines, and to impose on the faithful the necessity of believing in them." He asks the Catholics to wait in patience until the Head of the Church shall have published the decrees of the Synod. He begs of his published the decrees of the Synod. He begs of his reverend brethren to exhert young men who are engaged in secret societies, such as the Fenians, to abandon them, and to listen to the warnings of religion. On this subject he observes:—"Many of them, I am sure, have no malice in what they are doing; they are simple-minded and unsuspecting young men gradually drawn into bad company, and only the dupes of others, who wish to make tools of them for their own evil purposes. They think that they are acting in a spirit of patriotism, out in reality they are endeavoring to introduce a system which would bring ruin and desolation on the country. See what evils have inundated Italy and Spain since secret societies have got the mastery in them. Undoubtedly, under a similar rule, Ireland would share the same under a similar rule, Ireland would share the same fate, and bloodshed, anarchy, and irreligion would be our lot. Point out these evils, reverend brethren, be our lot. Foint out these evils, reverend orethren, to your flocks, and endeavor to preserve them from destruction. Let them also know that if they belong to the Fenlans, or to any other secret or unlawful organization, they incur the penalty of excommunication, are cut off like rotten branches from the mystic vine, and cannot participate in the blessings of the Jubilee. You will, moreover, remind your flocks that those who countenance and encourage such secret socie-ties are as much under the ban of the Church as those who are members, and that no member or votary of condemned societies can be absolved unless he abandons all connection with them. Inculcate these doctrines on the minds of the faithful. Many good young men who have been led astray by bad example will derive salvation from your words, and you will not have labored in vain though your bad example will derive salvation from your words, and you will not have labored in vain, though you may have to regret that some leaders of the organization, imbued with Continental infidelity, may despise the teaching and laugh at the censures of the Church. The articles which appear in some Fenian newspapers, both at home and abroad, give evidence of their designs, and of the spirit that animates them." The state of Ireiand is referred to by him in the following terms:—"There is another sin which has lately stained some few parts of this country, but which, fortunately, is known in this diocese only by the reports which reach us from other districts—I mean the dreadful crime of murder. diocese only by the reports which reach us from other districts—I mean the dreadful crime of murder. Every Christian should be inspired with the greatest horror of a crime which is expressly prohibited by God himself; and every one should recollect the dreadful denunciations with which it is condemned in the inspired pages. 'Cursed,' says the Book of Deuteronomy, 'be he that secretly killeth his neighbor; and all the people shall say, amen. Cursed be he that taketh gifts to slay an innocent person, and all the people shall say amen.' (Deut, xxvii. and all the people shall say amen. (Deut. xxvii., 24.) The murderer, like Cain, is agitated by the ter-ror of his conscience, the cries of his victim con-inually resound in his ears, every shadow fills him with terror, and he feels that the mark of the Divine with terror, and he feels that the mark of the Divine vengeance is branded on his forchead. Happily, as I said, this crime is unknown in this district; it is held in abomination everywhere, and it was never congenial to the Irish heart. I only refer to it in order to beg of you to maintain among your flocks the greatest horror of what is so hateful to God, lest by hearing or reading of the wicked deeds of others they should look with indifference on one of the greatest and most horrible of crimes."

# HUNGARY.

Uncertainty in Political Circles—The School Question—The Eastern Problem—The French

Pestion—The Eastern Problem—The Prench Influence in Egypt.

PESTH, Oct. 24, 1869.—The New Freie Presse of Vienna contains a letter which begins as follows:—

"A strange feeling has come upon the Hungarian people, painful dount as to the future, a feeling as void of form as an autumnal fog, and at the same time as sad and cheerless. No one knows what he is virgit of no one sees coarly an approaching danafraid of; no one sees clearly an approaching dan-ger. There are merely uncertain forebodings which oppress the heart and which are betrayed by the ery of anguish raised by a journal or a politician. The torment, however, is in the uncertainty. An enemy whom one may jook in the face can cause no ndecision, but against this intangible something hich is gnawing at the vitals of the State there is

Such is the picture of Hungarian affairs which the most influential paper of Vienna gives to the world Though this description may be strongly conceived it cannot be denied that there is much more in Hungary at the present time to cause serious reflection gary at the present time to cause serious reflection than rejoicing and confidence. Since the attempted revolution of 1848 nothing has been done in the country. The policy was one of passive resistance. The result is that there is an endless number o' reforms to be carried out in every department. There is yet no national system of schools. Up to the present time schools are under the control to the present time schools are under the control of religious societies. They are Catholic, Calvinist, or Jewish, as the the case may be. But there are no schools except those under religious or, more pro-perly, sectarian influence. Justice is not yet sepa-rated from the administrative power. Corporal ent still exists. Judges are not yet responsible. The other day I asked the Minister of Justice for information concerning the judicial system of the country. I received as answer that the project of a new system of practice was to be presented to the Diet during the next few days; that at present everything was in a transition state, and that he not nope to have anything to show for two or

The first work of the present Diet is to pass bills reforming the judicial system, abolishing corporal punishment, to make a beginning, atleast, in organ-izing some rational system of schools, and to im-prove the banking system of the country. At present Pesth is in complete dependence on Vienna in all money matters. The opposition party is pushing the question of banks, and will not rest until something has been done. This is especially urgent since the Vienna Exchange has, of late, been very fluctuating and it is both unprofitable and disagreeable to the merchants of Hungary to be so dependent on the other half of the monarchy. A gentleman stated to me the other day that with regard to the most important institutions and measures Hungary was a

portant institutions and measures Hungary was a "tabula rasa"—that everything remains to be done. That for twenty years the politics of Hungary consisted in a passive and sullen opposition.

The Hungarian Diet has real and serious work on hand. On its success will depend to a very great degree the future of the country. If the necessary reforms are enacted and afterwards really carried out. are enacted and afterwards really carried out forms are enacted and afterwards really carried out, the Government may get a fair start and hope for prosperity. There is, however, much to be struggled against, and so far as I have been able to observe there is a tendency among some of the ablest men of the country, if not to despond, at least to consider the country, if not to despond, at least to consider affairs in other than a rosy light. A couple of months of legislation will show what may be expected. I think, however, that the Vienna papers might find plenty of food for reflection at home, though they may think that Hungary has yet to show whether she is mistress of the position in this part of the monarchy. No one can doubt that the vienna ministry has falled to conquer the difficulties which surround the Government in the German part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every

part of Austria. They are, in fact, increasing every day.

The majority of the people of Bohemia are as one man against the present Government. In Galicia the election of a few supplementary members of the Diet has also been on the side of the opposition. Dalmatia is up in arms. The Diet of Carinthia has been closed on account of its opposition. The last people in the world to criticize Pesth should be the Viennese. So general is the feeling of trouble that adjournment of the Emperor's journey for a few hours was supposed to be caused by the present uncertain state of affairs.

There has been no time for the last three years in which uncertainty and anxiety are greater than at present—that is, if one is to judge by the newspapers and by the expressed opinions of men who are in a position to know the true state of affairs. The Vienna News Prete Presse states that a mortal struggle is going on between France and England in the question of Egypt and Turkey. That had it not been for England the Sultan would never have

FIRST EDITION

dared to take his present position, and that Napoleon's liness has been the cause of the Viceroy's weakness in the negotiations, and seems to consider the Empress Eugenie's journey as undertaken to counteract British influence in Egypt. However one may look at political questions, it may be truly said that Eastern Europe is in a very troubled state. Repression on one side and resistance either open, or sullen and passive, on the other, is the order of the day in all this part of the world. One of the most dangerous, revolts is that of Dalmattia. The apparent reason, or at least that which is given to the world, is resistance to recruiting, but there is a more serious cause; it is a Slavonic movement and connected with Mentenegro. Of this in my next.—Correspondence N. Y. Heratic.

### AUSTRIA.

Politics, Theology, and Science—The Episco-pate and the Council.

By mail we have the following remarks of the Vienna Presse on the present condition of the Aus-trian Episcopate:—

First, we heard the action of our bishops with retrian Episcopate:—

First, we heard the action of our bishops with respect to the Council would be determined by a conference, and we long vainly expected it to be summoned. Then it was said the Archbichop of Salzburg would attend the assembly at Fulda, by virtue of his office as Primate of Germany, and there announce the adhesion of the Austrian clergy to its resolutions, as his predecessor, Prince Schwarzenberg, did in 1848. This report proved equally unfounded. Both plans were mooted and discussed, and both were alike abandoned on account of spolitical and theological differences among the Austrian clergy. Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, is in favor of centralization, and since dualism has been established in the empire he has had no political programme. He drifts from party to party without being able to find a sphere of action suited to his opinions and powers. The Bishops of Brixen, Trent, Salzburg, Linz, St. Poiten, Gratz, Lavant, Labach, and Gurk follow him in his uncertain course. Though it may be difficult to say who are their friends, their enemies are obvious enough, as they are still considered the opponents of the federal party, at whose head stands Cardinal Schwartzenburg, supported by the clergy of Bohemia, Moravia, and Poland, and the Bishops of Gorz and Parenzo. The dispates of the Vaterland and Volksfreund furnish an amusing illustration of the friendship of the two Cardinals. The whole theological world is likewise divided by the line that separates German from Latin theology. The German theologians wish to found their science on strict research and independent investigation. The philosophic followers of Gunther belong to this on strict research and independent investigation. The philosophic followers of Gunther belong to this party, as they are desirous of applying the principles of the Church to the lives of nations and individuals. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the Archbishop of Salzburg, and the Bishops Levant and Gurk are the most distinguished retrees. burg, and the Bishops Levant and Gurk are the most distinguished patrons of this system. The Latin theologians are bitterly opposed to them. They desire merely to state as simply as possible the dogmas of the Church after the manner of the mediaval schools of divinity, and to exclude all independent investigation. This new scholastic method, which is patronized by the Jesuits, has caused the existing decay of scientific theology. The Polish bishops, and those of St. Polten, Trient, Brixen, Seckau, Brunn, Olmutz, Leilimeritz, Labach, and Gorz are its supporters. These two parties are engaged in a continual strife, but there are some clergymen who, as they belong to neither, make war on both. Thus Bishop Rudger of Linz is a foc to all the learning of the schools. He takes opinion for knowledge, and turns with a holy horror from every theological conviction. The breviary and only the breviary is the sum of his divinity. The Bishop of Budweis holds peculiar views, his system—if system it can be called being formed of beteronyments. helds peculiar views, his system—if system it can be called—being formed of heterogeneous elements, gathered in almost equal measure from the schoolmen and the Hussites, and strongly flavored with the religious sentimentalism of Boizanosche. Cardinal Rauscher is well versed in the theology both of the German and the Latin schools; but his dislike of Canther divides him from the ore, and his expection. the German and the Latin schools; but his dislike of Gunther divides him from the one, and his oppositian to the Jesuits separates him from the other. In fact, he disapproves of all scientific theology, and only tolerates it as a part of the education of the clergy, which, though necessary, is still an evil. He is a man of high general culture, a perfect master of the German language, and deeply read in history, statistics, and politics; indeed, he is ignorant of no branch of science, and cherishes an aversion to divinity alone.

# ITALY.

Sources of Revenue—Where the Money Comes from and How the People are Taxed.

The Official Gazette of November published three important reports relative to the law on the grist tax. The first, from the Minister of the Interior, accompanying the results of the investigation made by the commission charged with inquiring into the disorders in the province of Emilia, occasioned by the levying of impost; the secund is that of the commission, and the third emanates from the Minister of Finance, giving an account of the results thus far obtained. The conclusions of the commission are that full powers, suited to the nature and mode of collection of the tax, should be ture and mode of collection of the tax, should be conferred on the administration. Count de Cambray-Digny's paper contains some details of great interest on the present situation of the source of revenue in question. According to that document the tax is in operation everywhere, and since the time of the events in Emilia has not met with any serious correction. Emilia has not met with any serious opposition. Al Emilia has not met with any serious opposition. All illegal resistance having ceased, a great number of milis have been reopened by order of the Government, and if the income thus produced is not so large as there was reason to expect, the difficulties which still prevent the complete application of the law may be partly attributed to an insufficiency of meters, which prevent a precise calculation of the sums to be levied. Of 58,527 mills which nave taken out licenses and are in full working 14,926 pay the enout heeness and are in full working 14,325 pay the en-tire tax; 18,355,a large portion of it, while 24,626, which are burdened with numerous arrears, cannot yet pay anything to the Treasury. The tax is, therefore, not yet completely established on its proper bases, but there is nevertheless a progress, and the Count also remarks that in other countries imposts, at present accented by all and regularly paid, produced for accepted by all and regularly paid, produced for many years only very contestable and imperfect results. With respect to the meters, the Minister calculates that if the Italian and foreign manufaccalculates that if the Italian and foreign manufacturers had fulfilled their engagements the government might have had \$2,500 at its disposal by the end of August of this year; the delay has, however, been such that only \$166 have been delivered. The authorities hope that in consequence of the present greater regularity in the manufacture of those machines, \$5,000 of them may be ready by the \$1st of December. Of the \$166 delivered at the end of July, \$511 have been already sent to the mills, and steps are being taken to distribute the remainder. By are being taken to distribute the remainder. degrees their use will become familiar, and the tax will produce all that is hoped for. The Count does not, however, think that the col-

lection of this revenue will be perfect by the com-mencement of 1870, but he declares that, in his opinion, the application of the law is progressing satisfactorily, and that the imperfect results during the present year should not be a cause of uneasiness. He adds that of the 33,000,000 francs which the tax was estimated to produce nearly 10,000 and have was estimated to produce, nearly 10,000,000 have already been paid; but that as the collectors are allowed three months to get in the revenue, the above returns will become considerably increased. The Minister also maintains that, even if the law itself is open to improvement, the principle of it should be respected, and that the only changes should consist of measures to render its application

# "NOT GUILTY."

Rev. Isnac B. Smith Acquitted of the Charge of Murdering his Wife.

A Chicago paper of Nov. 14 has the following:—
"Not Guilty!" After ten days—days of mental rack and soul-struggle—days during which men's jests, like swords, stabbed the tenderest sentiments of his heart—days in which the veil that hid life's of his heart—days in which the ven that hid life's holy of holies was torn aside, revealing to the rude gaze the ark within—days of pain, of mortification, of fear—after ten days, Isaac B. Smith listens to these words, that wipes the shadow of a Cain's mark from his brow, and turns from the crowded courtroom to enter the world again, a man—a man innocent in the eyes of the law, whatever he may be ent in the eyes of the law, whatever he may be in

cent in the eyes of the law, whatever he may be in the suspicions of his fellow-men.

"Not guilty of the murder of his wife!" Such is the verdict of twelve of his peers, who, after listening with an unprejudiced judgment and patient minds to the whole testimony of the case, have decided Isaac B. Smith innocent, and although there may still be those whose judgments are not yet convinced, there will be few whose hearts are not satisfied. "Guilty" or "Not guilty," whatever it may be at the earthly bar, there is a higher Tribunal whose infallible judgment and merciful justice will judge truly and execute certainly; and to err—if error there be—upon mercy's side is therefore wisely human.

The Court met at 145 P. M., pursuant to adjourn The Court met at 1-15 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and the Sheriff at once announced the jury ready to deliver their verdict. Amid breathless silence the jury marched through the crowded courtroom and took their seats. There seemed to be some surprise that they should have returned so soon, and indeed the counsel for the defense seemed hardly to expect it, Colonel Wilcox being the only one present at the time. The prisoner was sent for, and came

into the room almost staggering through the doorway. He was colliged, while walking down the aisle, to seek the support of the Sheriff, who had his arm about Mr. Smith's walst. He was conducted to a chair beside Colonel Wilcox and near Major Barry, who entered the room just behind him. These were the only counsel present on either side. The prisoner was very pale, trembling with a nervous fright, and apparently not daring to look the jury in the face. He at once dropped his head on the back of Colonel Wilcox's chair, and extended his left hand over that he might hold his counsel by the hand. His veins swelled visibly in his forehead when Judge Wilcox said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you ready to report?" and when the verdict was being handed to the Judge great drops of sweat stood on his forehead.

Judge Wilcox cautioned the andlence against any manifestation whatever, and threatened the severest penalties of the Court spon any who shbuild violate his order. He then slowly unfolded the silinof paper. manifestation whatever, and threatened the severest penalties of the Court spon any who shbuld violate his order. He then slowly unfolded the slip of paper whereon were written the fateful words that were to decide the man's doom, while the andience leaned forward in eager expectancy, waiting with bated breath the reading of the verdict;—"We, the jury, find the prisoner not guilty." A bustle, a murmur of suppressed excitement, and then a hush, during which every eye was turned on the prisoner, who quaked with nervousness, and scenied quite unable to brace himself for several minutes. Soon, however, his friends came flocking about him, and under the influence of their inspiring and somewhat ostentatious congratulation, he quickly revived. The jury tatious congratulation, he quickly revived. 'The jury all came forward and shook him by the hand, and as an evidence of how they felt towards him, they all, with but one exception, had tears in their eyes or on

### P. G. & N. R. R.

Annual Report of the Germantown and Norristown Company—Operations During the Year Ending September 30.

The report for the year ending September 30, 1869. has just been published. The business of the com-

pany is shown to be considerably larger than that of any previous year. The receipts for passenger travel were \$439,763.64; for freight, \$247,970.82. making a total of \$687,784 82. This is an excess over like receipts of 1868 of \$65,687.98. The receipts of 1868 were an advance of \$25,993 38 over those of 1867. From the ordinary receipts of the Company during

the year-after the payment of all expenses for operating the road, maintenance of motive power, United States, State, and city taxes, and the loss on cars and freight destroyed by fire in the old freight depot, on the 28th of April last, two dividends of five per cent, each were declared, leaving a balance of \$123,560, carried to the credit of contingent ac-count. The convertible and only loan of the company has been reduced by conversion into stock to \$55,900.

In consequence of the destruction of the freight depot at southwest corner of Ninth and Green streets, a temporary building was erected on the company's lot on Ninth street, between Thompson and Master streets. The new freight depot erected in place of the one destroyed will soon be converted. in place of the one destroyed will soon be completed and ready for use.

The Plymouth Railroad was relaid during the year

and operated by this company. That road is being extended to the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and will be completed early noxt summer.

The current account for t		ear stand
Cash balance October 1, 1868.		\$107,965-7
Passenger Fares on the P. G. and N. R. Rs.	\$405,718:00	
Freight	239,052-25	
Operating Chesnut Hill R. R.	42,963:31	
Interest, Rent, and Sales Old Materials.	10,022 08	
Mails	690 38	
co		698,446 8
Chesnut Hill Railroad Co Temporary Loans	20,047:35 45,769:50	
Insurance on Depot and Cars	4,923 84	16
and the second second second second		70,740*0

After deducting the expenditures of the year, which amount in the aggregate to \$159,171-22, and which include dividends and interest on loan, a cash balance remains of \$57,552.94.

The following table shows the number of miles run by engines and the number of passengers carried, as compared with the previous year:—

Number of miles run by engines on P. G. & N. R. R. & C. H. R. R.
Number of miles run by engines on Chesnut Hill R. R. 309,940 32,835 Number of passengers to and from Philadelphia..... 2,755,350 2,540,567 from Chesnut Hill, included Number of passengers carried 21,706,582 23,419,527 Number of excursion passengers not included above.... 15,178 25,629
The following table shows the receipts and expenditures as compared with previous year:— 95,690

| 1868 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | 1877 | Receipts for freight..... Receipts for coal freight. 151,786-52 87,265-73 Receipts for rent sales, mate-\$634,300.61 \$698,446.87 Ordinary and incidental expenses, taxes, ground rents, running C. Hill R. R., etc. ... \$47,612-99 \$370,224-72 Extraordinary expenses...... Maintenance of railroad stock, etc. 13,125 oo Interest on loans 5,974 os Dividends on stock 154,444 50 Tax, States and U. S. on do. 15,811 63 \$601,256-24 \$620,629-13

# KETCHUM'S RELEASE.

His Prison Life and Conduct—Future Plans and Prospects—An Up-hill Road Before Him.

The heavy and startling defalcations of young Edward B. Ketchum, not four years ago, are still fresh in the recollection of the business community. How he laid deep schemes for his own aggrandizement, involved himself in a tangle of "irregularities," and finally brought rule to his firm and disgrace upon his head, need not be repeated here. His embezzle-ments amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and concerned many leading banking and mercantile houses. He was speedily brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. In all, twelve indictments were preferred against him, and ex-Recorder Hoffman, in passing sentence, remarked that had he been put on trial upon all the charges, the term of his imprisonment would have extended through the greater part of his life. He was remanded to prison on December 30, 1865.

Last Saturday, after a lapse of three years, ten months, and fifteen days, and after the public had nearly forgotten him, a telegram from Sing Sing announced his release by reason of the expiration of his term of sentence. He left the prison quietly and took the late evening down train, without informing any one of his destination. Nor is it known that any friends met or accompanied him. He had intimated once or twice that he should live in a secluded manner, somewhere on the Hadson alove. manner somewhere on the Hudson, above New York, instead of appearing immediately, at least among his former business associates. To the question whether he would go abroad to live, he re-plied that his name and misfortune were known in other countries than his own, and there would be no

more comfort in residing elsewhere.

During his prison life Ketchum enjoyed certain privileges and immunities which rarely fall to a convict. This was owing to his excellent conduct during the whole period of his confinement, for he deported himself as a gentleman, say the keepers. He was not punished once in the prison, which fact enabled him to take advantage of the commutation rule, releasing him nearly eight months before his term had expired. It is said that a convict seidom enjoys the benefit of this rule, because of the great difficulty in keeping all the regulations of the prison. Ketchum was put to the shoemakers' bench when he went to prison, but what pronicincy he acquired in the trade could not be learned. It is certain that he had a small library of books in his shop, which he "pegged" away at to no small extent. He did not eat his meals with the regular gangs of prisoners; his letters did not pass through the regular channels; and, in many other respects, he appeared to be a privileged inmate even in that vict. This was owing to his excellent conduct during the regular channels; and, in many other respects, he appeared to be a privileged immate even in that democratic institution, where all hands pride themselves with being on a common level. In regard to his future plans and prospects Ketchum was very reticent before the prison authorities. That he felt his disgrace was evident, and he once said that he would have to travel an up-hill road hereafter, and feared he could never live down the stigms of his prison life. He maintained also that he never intended to defraud any one in his operations, and had only laid his lines to make money without injury to only laid his lines to make money without injury to others. But his plans falled .- N. Y. Times of this

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were ne

Burning of a Milwaukee Theatre and Loss of Life-Murder and Malpractice-Particulars of the Catskill Explosion.

### FROM EUROPE.

A Rumored Alliance Between Russin, Austria, and France.

By the Anglo-American Cable, St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.-A project for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Austria, and Russia, has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to Fleury, the French Minister, and sent by the latter to Napoleon. The duration of the alliance is to be three years, and it is to be renewable upon six months' notice. Each party is to keep a certain standing

Napoleon and his Cabinet - Rochefort's Chances - Ready for an Eprising.

By the Franco-American Cable.

Paris, Nov. 16 .- It is currently reported and generally believed in the best informed circles to-day that the Emperor Napoleon has abandoned the hope of rearranging the Ministry or forming an entirely new Cabinet just at present.

It is said that after the meeting and organization of the Legislative body on the 29th inst. he will proceed to select a Cabinet, choosing for office and handing the different portfolios of State to men who can command a majority of votes in the Chamber on the most important questions.

M. Rochefort is now regarded as certain of being chosen to represent the first electoral district of Paris.

The troops on duty in and around Paris have been quietly concentrated at different points, and the prospect of popular tumult or disorder

### The Sucz Canal Opening. By the Anglo-American Cable.

is regarded as quite remote.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A despatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at Port Said. The weather at the Isthmus is very fine.

### This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83%; 1865s, old. 82%; 1867s, 83%; 10-40s, 77%; Eric Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 98%; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton opens firmer, middling uplands, 11%6-11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%6-11%d. The saies to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 10d.; red Western, 8s. 7d.

## This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—Consols, 934(@93% for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 834; of 1865, old, 82%; of 1867, 83%. American stocks firm; Eric Railroad, 204.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1 P. M.—Wheat, 8s, 6d, for red Western; 8s, 14d, for red winter. Receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days, 17,500 quar ters, of which 12,500 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—2 P. M.—Advices from Manchester are less favorable, and causes a dullness in favorable, and causes a duliness in the cotton market.
PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes,

### FROM NEW ENGLAND. The O'Baldwin-Wormald Prize-Fight Fiasco.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. Boston, Nov. 16 .- The circumstances of the attempted prize-fight between Ned O'Baldwin and Joe Wormald, at Lynfield, on the morning of the 29th of October, 1868, are fresh in the minds of the sporting fraternity. Both were arrested after fighting one round, and both were eventually bailed. Wormald left these parts soon afterwards. O'Baldwin was shortly surrendered by his bondsmen, but was again bailed, since which time he has been at liberty, awaiting the decision of the Court in the case. The matter came before Jndge Wilkinson, of the Superior Court, at Lawrence, yesterday, and, after a brief hearing, O'Baldwin was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. His friends offered to pay a fine

An Old Man Murders His Wife.

of \$2000, but the Judge insisted on imprison-

Last night, on Silver street, an old man named Edmund Healy murdered his wife Mary by chopping her head to pieces with an axe. They keep a small grocery. Healy told the officers that he killed his wife because she had aggravated him. The axe, dripping with gore, was seized as evidence, and a piece of skull as large as a human hand was visible. Blood and flesh was scattered around the room promiseuously. When arrested. Healy was found in the shop acting as unconcerned as if nothing had hanpened. Maine State Teachers' Convention.

BATH, Me., Nov. 16 .- The Third Annual Convention of the Maine State Teachers' Association commenced here yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance, including the best teachers and elocutionists. G. R. Fletcher read a paper on the wants of our common schools, which was followed by a discussion. In the evening there was a general discussion on the efficient agencies of school teaching.

## FROM NEW YORK. No Lives Lost at the Catskill Explosion.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 16 .- The boiler explosion at Catskill village yesterday morning was not as serious as at first reported. No lives were lost. Mrs. Branbow was not dead at the last accounts, but her recovery is regarded as doubtful. The engineer and fireman were but slightly scalded. The damage to property amounts to about \$15,000, and falls chiefly on Storms & Corar, of the paper mill; Hiram Van Steeburgh, whose Ice-houses took fire; and Edward Cargill, whose dwelling-house was shat-

and lodged in a creek. New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Nov. 16.—Stocks firm. Money quiet at 667 per cent. Gold, 1274. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 1154; do. 1864, do., 1124; do. 1865, do., 1124; do. 1865, to., 1155; to., 1668, 1155; Ten-forties, 1074. Virginia sixes, new 55; Missouri sixes, 894; Canton Company, 514; Cumberland preferred, 26%; New York Central, 1834; Erie, 274; Reading, 97; Hudsen River, 1594; Michigan Central, 1194; Michigan Southern, 884; Hillinots Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81; Chicago and Rock Island, 103%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 180%; Western Union Telegraph, 35%.

tered. The boiler was thrown a distance of three

hundred feet over the tops of the ice-houses,

# FROM THE WEST.

Horrible Abortion Case.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- One of the most horrible abortion cases on record has just been brought to light here. Dr. Stratford, a well-known physician, was arrested on Saturday and bound over in the sum of \$1500, for operating on a young girl in a house of prostitution. He injured the mother so that she cannot recover. She is of respectable parents, living in Ashland, in this State The disclosure causes much excitement.

Theatre Burned in Milwaukee. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16 .- During the performance at the Galety Theatre, last night, and while two of the artists were engaged in a swerd combat, a coal-oil lamp was capsized and instantly exploded, setting fire to the building, which, despite all efforts, was totally destroyed. The audience were panic stricken, but got out in

The Red Stockings.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16 .- The contract for the first nine of the "Red Stockings" with the club of that name expired yesterday. The majority are anxious to renew their engagement for the

Death of a Railway Superintendent. Colonel William Smith, superintendent of several railroads at Dayton, died vesterday.

Burning of the Milwaukee Theatre. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16 .- During the

fencing scene at the Galety Theatre last night, one of the rapiers struck a kerosene lamp, which exploded, setting fire to the scenery. The flames speedily communicated to the audience-room, and before all in the building had time to escape, the premises were enveloped in

A number of persons were saved by jumping from the second story window. Several lives have been lost. Two bodies have been recovered from the ruins, burned almost/beyond recognition; one identified by a memorandum book as a printer Coywillie Brewer, residing at No. 191 Greenbush street. Fifteen or twenty persons were badly burned about the hands and face; one thought to be fatally injured from inhaling flames and smoke. It is thought the bodies of others are still in the building buried under the rubbish. Two men named Hammer and Schneider had their hands badly burned while making their exit, and a third rendered delirious through suffocation. Schneider is positive that at least six persons were behind, whose escape was entirely cut off. The building was owned by A. H. Eldred, and worth, with the fixtures, about

The Tailors' Strike. CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- The tailors' strike continues. The strikers meet three times a day for roll.call and consultation.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Golden Wedding. Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Reverdy

Johnson are to-day to be remarried in celebrating the fiftieth auniversary of their wedding, called golden wedding, at their country residence, near Baltimore. There are twelve children, with wives and husbands, forty-eight grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren present, besides many other relatives and friends. It is said to be an intensely unique and interesting affair.

There is good sleighing in the country within twenty miles of Baltimore.

# Business is dult and money is tight.

Doctor Livingstone's Journey and Wants. following letter was received in London No-ZANZIBAR, Sept. 9, 1869, Dear Sir: Mr. Henry M.

Stanley addressed a letter, dated London, March S, 1869, to my cousin, who is United States Consul at this place, asking him to send you any news he might obtain regarding Dr. Livingstone; but he informs me that under the consular regulations informs me that under the consular regulations informs me that under the consular regulations he is not allowed to correspond with any one on matters of importance, except through the Department of State. Now, therefore, I, instead of him, have the honor to inform you I, instead of him, have the honor to inform you have vester-lay letters were received here by the that yesterday letters were received here by the British Consul from Dr. Livingstone, dated August 8, 1868, and though I have not seen them, I learn from one who has that at the time of writing the Doctor was in good health; that for a year previous he had been exploring a section of country to the south of the Tanganyaka Lake, which contained many small lakes, which he claims to be the true sources of the Nile; that he had heard that two sets sources of the Nile; that he had heard that two sets of supplies had reached Ujiji from Zanzibar for his use, but that he had not yet been there for them; that he would ask that a further supply might be sent there, and among the articles he wished for were included nautical almanaes for 1869 and 1870, which looks as though he purposes remaining in the country yet a long time. He gave no hint as to his intentions for the future, or when he might be expected to come out, and his letters, written on scraps of paper begged from the Arabs who brought them of paper begged from the Araos who brought to the coast, are said to be very meagre in regard to news. Trusting this may prove of interest, I am, dear sir, etc., John F. Wens.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday, Nov. is, 1868.

The statement of the banks is not likely to afford much comfort to business borrowers in th condition of the money market. The less of re-sources is only limited, it is true, but it will have the effect of upholding the present rates, which is by no means encouraging, especially to those who have delayed negotiations for loans to meet maturing obligations in the hope that the current rates were dooned to a sneedy fall. The general impressions doomed to a speedy fall. The general impression is that the pork packing interests are the cause of the relapse, and that the drain Westward has only been checked by the inability of our banks to supply the demand for small currency. Under any circum-stance the tide of trade is manifestly against us, and we must wait patiently for the return, which will come in due course, Call loans are easy everywhere at about 6@7 per

cent, according to collaterals, but discounts are high and nominal, as heretofore noticed. Gold is quiet at 127%, with little disposition to speculate in it. Governments are quite steady, but

speculate in it. Governments are quite steady, but there is very little doing.

The Stock market is more active, and prices have an upward tendency. In State loans the only transaction was in the first series at 102½(6:102½). City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101½. Reading Railroad was quiet but firm, selling at 48½(6:48½); Philadelphia and Eric Railroad was taken at 28½(6:28½, b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½. In Canal shares the only transactions were in

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 33%, s. o.; St. Nicholas Coal changed hands at 3 1-16. Bank stocks were steady; Commercial was taken senger Railway stocks were neglected.

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

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 66, New.c. 101 1/2 100 ah Phil & E.R. 281/2 100 do ... 160 281/2 100 ah Phil & E.R. 281/2 100 ah Reading R. 481/2 100 ah Reading R. 481/2 100 do ... 100 ah 81/2 100 do ... 481/2 100 do 

115 @115 ; do., 1868, 115 @115 ; 10-408, 107 ; Cur. 68, 107 ; cold, 125 ; 8 ; Messes De Haven & Brother, 60 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U.S 68 of 1851, 117 ; @117 ; do 1862, 115 ; @115 ; do. 1864, 112 ; @115 ; do. 1865, 113 ; @115 ; do. 1865, new, 115 ; @115 ; do. 1865, 160, 115 ; do. 1865, new, 115 ; @115 ; do. 1867, do. 115 ; @115 ; do. 1868, do., 115 ; @115 ; do. 1868, do., 115 ; @115 ; do. 1869, do., 115 ; @115 ; do. 1869, do., 115 ; @115 ; do. 1861, 127 ; Silver, 124 ; 25 ; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 127 @127 ; Silver, 124 @125 ; .

MESSER WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1861, 117 ; @117 ; 5-20 sof 1862, 115 ; @115 ; do. 1864, 112 ; @115 ; do. 1864, 112 ; @115 ; do. 1865, 113 ; @115 ; do. 1865, 115 ; @115 ; do. 1865, 115 ; @115 ; do. July, 1865, 115 ; do. July, 1865, 115 ; do. 1864, 127 ; @127 ; Market strong.

—NARR & LADNER, Bapkers, report this morning. Strong.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10:00 Å. M. 127% 11:00 Å. M. 127% 10:13 " 127% 11:15 " 127% 10:21 " 127% 10:34 " 127% 12:12 P. M. 127% 10:45 " 127%

# THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday: From the Herald.

"The week opened on continued duiness in Wall street. The publication of the Washington telegram announcing the attitude of the President on the question of a return to specie payments produced no excitement, for the conviction is general that no amount of legislation can bring about so desired an object, but that the fruition of any such hope must be left to the operation of legitimate business influences. The bears' in gold were somewhat astonished yesterday that the news did not produce a further decline, and were still more astonished when gold rose from 126½ to 127½ under the effect of a report from London that the '67s had declined from \$4 to \$3½. The cause of this yielding is doubtless to be found in the fact that to-day was settling day -'metio,' as it is known-in London, and that in the general demand for cash there was a pressure to sell all kinds of securities. The Gold Exchange to sell all kinds of securities. The Gold Exchange held an executive session this afternoon, when the report of the committee on Clearing House was received and adopted. The plan goes into effect on Wednesday next, when clearness will be resumed through the Gold Bank, full members only to br allowed the privilege, and all checks to and from the bank to be made payable to and at the Metropolitan Bank. Several of the prominent members, including representatives of bullion houses, made strenuous opposition to the adoption of the report, but in vain, the enthusiasm of the majority overwhelming all objection. Tomorrow, at 2 o'clock, the directors of the Gold Bank will make a statement and report of their condition. will make a statement and report of their condition.

Mr. Hoyt, on behalf of the Executive Committee, offered the following, which was adopted:—

""Whereas, Several of the officers and members of this Board have been threatened with legal proceedings for fulfilling their duties under the constitution of this Exchange, it is hereby resolved that the Board give its hearty countenance and emphatic support to the officers and committees in the discharge of all the duties required by the constitution."

"The money market was easy at seven per cent. and under, rates showing considerable irregularity.
"Commercial paper was quoted ten to fifteen per cent. for prime double names.

cent for prime double names.

"The Government market was extremely quiet and duil, the finctuations being only one-eighth per cent, and confined to a few of the issues. Whatever tendency the reports from Washington had to unsettle prices was offset by the actual firmer feeling in gold, despite the reputed position of the administration on the question of resumption.

"Foreign exchange was firm at the advanced rates made by the prime bankers on Saturday—a step to which they were induced by the demand on mercantile account. The decline in gold and its relative cheapness as compared with the price at which goods were bought in the summer tempt the merchants to wait no longer, but to buy while the price is in their favor, and hence there is a good deal of covering of borrowed exchange."

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

TURSDAY, Nov. 16 .- The Flour market is quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 900 barrels were taken in lots by the home trade at \$5@5-25 for superfine; \$5 37 1 @5 50 for extras; \$5:50@6:25 for Northwestern extra family; \$5.75@6.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.6.675 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and \$7.6.750 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady

at \$6.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained, owing to the light receints. Sales of 2200 bushels Pennsylvania and Delagority. ceipts. Sales of 2200 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$138@140, and 2000 bushels Wabash white at \$130. Kye may be quoted at \$194@105. Corn is in small supply and prices are strong. Sales of old yellow at \$195@105;500 bushels new do at 86@88c, and Western mixed at \$1@163 Oats are in steady demand at firmer rates. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 60c. No further sales were reported in Barley.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, with sales

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, with sales it \$6.7567.064. Prices of Timothy are nominal flaxseed is unchanged. Sales at \$2.25. Bark is quoted at \$2.250 % ten for No. 1 Quercitron and nominal at this figure.

and nominal at this figure.

Whisky is scarce and in demand at an advance.
160 barrels iron-bound Western sold at \$1:10@1:12.

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

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 1d.—Arrived, steamship Paragoay, from London.
Also arrived, "teamship Russia, from Liverpool.
FORTHESS MONROE, Nov. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Annie, from Gloucester, England.
(By Anglo-American Oxola.)
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamships Oity of Paris and Palmyra, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamship Berlin, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ........37 | 11 A. M. ........44 | 2 P. M. .......44 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde&Co.
Br. barque Josephine, Forbes, Mayaguez and a market,
John Mason & Co.
Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, Savannah, S. Lathbury &

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Providence, John Rommel, Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Providence, John Rommel,
Jr. & Bro.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, Portsmouth, N. H., do,
Schr Percy, Simpson, Portland,
Schr Percy, Simpson, Portland,
Schr Reading R. No. 77, Oarroll, New Haven,
Schr Reading R. No. 77, Oarroll, New Haven,
Schr Almira Wooley, King, Gloucester,
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence,
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence,
Schr War Eagle, Crowell, Newburyport,
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dignton,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrhew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tag Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown. 21 hours from New York, with midse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McGue, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from Dorchester, Md., with lumber to Townsend & Co.

Schr Schastopel, Payne, 4 days from Boston, with iee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, 9 days from Boston, with iee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr M. J. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Staten Island.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, from Providence.

Schr Maye Crest, Davis, from Boston.

Schr Kamas B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr Kenma B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr Geo, Nevinger, Young, from Boston.

Schr Geo, Nevinger, Young, from New Haven.

Schr Hebecca Knight, Bartlett, from New York.

Schr J. H. Griffing, Griffing, from New York.

Schr J. H. Griffing, Griffing, from New York.

Schr J. H. Griffing, Griffing, from New York.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, from Norwich.

Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, from Salem.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.

Tug Hudson, Niebolson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Two barques, names unknown, passed in the Capes of the Delaware yesterday afternoon, and another was at anchor off the Buoy on the Brown. Reported by Mr. Geo. Conner, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havne-descent Md., Nov. 16.—Nine boats left here this morning, as follows:—

A. M. Blymire and Vindicator, with flour and grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Rhododendron, J. Seasholtz, and J. A. Gilmore, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

F. N. Levan, with inmber to P. T. Galvin & Co. Harris Miton, with lumber to Taylor & Betta.

O. Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.

V. M. Smith, with coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.
Steamsbips Regulator, Pennington, and Fanisa, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.
Sohr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Charleston for Philadelphia, put back to that port yesterday with loss of