# FIFTH EDITION

## LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

Particulars of the Arrest of Swann's Police Commissioners.

Judge Bond's Decision.

He Requires Them to Give \$25,000 Bonds to Keep the Peace-

They Refuse to Give Bail, and Are Committed to Prison.

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

BALTIMORE, November 3 .- At 1.80 P. M. a few of the regular police force appeared in the vestibule of the court-house, and commenced at once to eject the Sheriff's posse, who were crowding up the stair-way from the south entrance to the Sheriff's office above. A scuffe ensued, and for a time there was considerable confusion and much threatening language used. Many of the spectators, becoming alarmed, made a hasty exit from the building, causing much excitement outside.

Presently the new Commisioners were seen approaching from the north end of the building, in Lexington street. They had scarcely entered, when Marshal Ca michel appeared coming from the direction of the Central Police Station, at the head of a large body of police, who made a rapid entrance, and in a few minutes c eared the Sheriff's posse out of the building.

On entering the Criminal Court a Deputy Sheriff appeared, and announced that the bench-warrants for the arrest of Vallant and Young had been served, and in a few minutes thereafter the Sheriff appeared with Messrs Valiant and Young in custody.

The Court informed them that there would be an opportunity afforded them to procure counsel. Pre sently their counsel appeared, and inquired for the affidavits upon which the arrest had been made.

The State's Attorney briefly recited the evidence that had been given by the wirnesses upon whose testimony the bench-warrants for the arrest had been issued.

The counsel for the new Commissioners then proeceded to argue that the arrest was an unwarrantable one. Their clients were the duly commissioned Commissioners of l'olice, and were exercising only their legal authority.

Judge Boad had already replied as to:lows to the

application for a bench warrant:

"As the State's Attorney for Baltimore city, it is your day to bring to the notice of the Court the your grave facts you have just mentioned. It is the ial here charged with the punishment of crim

very grave facts you have just menuoned. It is the tribunal here charged with the punishment of crime and the preservation of the peace; and whalever power it has for these purposes should be immediately invoked and exercised to prevent the violence which you suggest is contemplated.

"It is not our duly to determine the question in dispute between the caimants of the office of Police Con missioners, but it ought not to be truthfully said that in a Government so long established as that of Maryland, the only way to obtain possession of an office is by force of arms. The courts are opes. An appeal to them can be speedily heard and all official right determined

"This course must be pursued; and any array of force for any purpose of this kind is an unlawful assembly, and the parties so engaged in it are guilty of a breach of the peace, and must be immediately arrested. All the power of this court shall be exercised with vigor and prompiness to prevent such violation of law, and the public peace shall be presented at all hazards.

"The fact that persons claiming right of or wrongfully to be Police Commi stoners—about to place persons on the streets as—those officers charged with the duty of preserving the public peace, is calcu ated to alaim the public mind. The dread of collision between the two forces, and of utimate armed conflict, will fill the minds of peace-ab'e and order-loving citizens with terror. It is impossible that this should be allowed if the law can prevent it, and the warrant you ask for shall usue." The Commissioners Held to Keep th

BALTIMORE, November 3, 3 13 P. M.-Judge Bon t has given his decided order that each of the part ie (Valiant and Young) be required to give ball in the sum of \$25,000 to keep the peace towards the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore.

Sheriff Thompson was also required to give ball in the same amount. It is understood that all the parties refused to give ball, and it is expected they will be committed

There are reports that they intend to appeal to General Canby to be released from custody. The new police officers have disappeared from the streets. Some of them have been arrested. All is quiet, but a deep interest is manifested in

the large crowds of people in the streets, eagerly discussing affails. The old Board of Police have ordered the closing or all taverns and places where

The parties have been committed to jail, having refused to give the required bail. It is now rumored that martial law will be declared by General Cauby.

C'ASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL
assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS &
CO. 8. No. 432 CHESNUT Street.
10 17 ws22t

BARBER'S IMPROVED
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior o all others. They excite the worder and dmiration of all who use them. Manufactory and sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.

By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsyvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the hashest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. POWALL'S, NO. 129 N. FEONT atreet, Philadelphis on SAURDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1000 2111 Octobe 4 cone COPPER STILL, WORM, ETG.

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one Company of the Month, SISGLINGS Etc. on the premises. No. 1724 and on MONDAY, November acception of John Priot, at No. 1820 MARK ST. 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M. SISGLINGS, etc., treet. one COPPER STILL.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL,
BROAD and OXFORD Street will be reconcided
To-moirow Rev FRANK L ROBBINS will preach at
16% A. M. and also at \$25 P. M., to the Children of the
Sabbath School. All friends of this new enterprise are
invited. At7% P. M. there will be services in the GREEN HILL FRE-BYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Ave-Bue, above Sixteenth, for the masses, the Pastor efficiency. All seats tree.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH,
GREEN Street, near Sixteenth. Regular services resumed by the Pastor. Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 16%
A. M and 7% P. IM. Evening, first of a series of
sermons on "Elisha" The contrast— Ellyah and Elisha." Strangers invited.

PASSYUNK BAPTIST SABBATH
SCHOOL-Twenty-fifth Anniversary To-Morrow (Sunday) Afternoon. Exercises commencing at
2% o'cloox. Addresses by Eevs J. A. McKEAN.
JOSEPH PERRY, WILLIAM WILDER, REYBOLD,
STILES, and others.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF DIS-courses upon the Conversion of the Thief upon the Cross will be breached To-Morrow at 3% o'clock, in the PRESBY LERIAN CHURCH, BROAD above Ches-ent street, by Rev. J. M. CROWELL, D. D.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY
Avenue—Rev SAMUEL FAITLEY, Pas.or at 10% A.
M... Satan's Work;" ard 7P. M., "The Last Supper."
Seats for all. You are welcome.

KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Union Services.—Rev. GEORGE MEARS, Editor of "American Presbyterian" at 18% o'clock, and Rev. J. W. CHARLTON, of the M. P. Church, at 3%.

MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LU-THERAN CHURCH. THIRTEENTH and OXFORD.—Rev. F. W. . ONRAD, D. B., Pastor will preach on Sabbath at 16% o'clock A. M. and 7% P. M. tome. TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To morrow morning at 10%, and in the evening at 7% o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELLIZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2% o'clock.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTE-BIAN CHURCH, corner of TULPEHOCK EN and GREEN Streets. Preaching To-morrow morning at 19% and evening at 1%, by Rev. Mr HALLOWAY, of New Brunswick, N. J.;

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh. Preaching by the Pastor Rev. RICHARD A. MALLERY, et 10%. Commarion at 3%, Union Prayer Meeting at 7%. All invited.

REV. EDWARD J. GALVIN, OF BROOK-field. Mass., will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, German'own. To-morrow mirning at 10% o'clock, and evening at 7%.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. at 10% A. M. Sermon at 7% P. M. on "Theatres" Strangers welcome.

REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN will preach in GREEN HILL HALL S. E. corner SIXTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-Morrow Afternoon at 3% o'clock.

ST. PAU'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Children's church To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. PASTORAL LETTER OF THE SECOND PLENARY COUNCIL.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, in Plenary Council Assembled, to the Clergy and Laity of their Charge.

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy—Beloved Children of the Laity:—
After the lapse of more than fourieen years it has again been permitted us to assemble in Plenary Council, for the purpose of more effectually uniting our efforts for the promotion of the great object of our musistry—the advancement of the interests of the Church of God. God, indeed, needs not human agency, although He vouchsaies to employ it. As in assuming our nature our Divine Redeemer sub-jected Himself to its conditions and was make like unto us, sin only excepted, so He has willed that in the establishment and maintenance of His Church, human agency should be employed, and the means best adapted for the attainment of its great end should be selected.

best adapted for the attainment of its great end should be selected.

Among these means, the assembling in council of the Bishops placed over the different portions of Christ's flock, in union with, and in obedience to, the Chief Bishop, to whom He has committed the care of the whole—lambs and sheep, people and pastors—has always been reckoned as among the most efficacious. Hence the reverence with which the Christian world has ever regarded the Councils of the Church. Of these, some are called general, because representing the universal church—the body of pastors in union with its head—and are, therefore, the highest expression of the authority which Christ has given to His Church.

RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE.

The enemies of the Church fail not to represent

The enemies of the Church fail not to represent her claims as incompatible with the independence of the civil power, and her action as impeding the exertions of the State to promote the well-being of society. So far from these charges being founded in fact, the authority and influence of the Church will be found to be the most efficacious support of the temporal authority by which society is governed. The Church indeed, does not procaim the absolute and entire independence of the civil power, because it teaches with the Apostle, that "all power is of God;" that the temporal magistrate is His minister, and that the power of the sword he wields is a delegated exercise of authority committed to him from on high. For the children of the Church obedience to the civil power is not a submission to obedience to the civil power is not a submission to force which may not be respect, nor merely the compliance with a condition for peace and security; but a religious duty founded on obedience to God, force which may not be resisted, nor merely the compliance with a condition for peace and security; but a religions duty founded on obedience to God, by whose suthority the civil magistrate exercises his power. This power, however, as subordinate and delegated, must always be exercised agreeably to God's law. In prescribing anything contrary to that law the civil power transcends its authority, ard has no claim on the obedience of the citizen. Never can it be lawful to disobey God, as the Apostice, Peter and John, so explicitly declared before the tribunal which sat in judgment on them: "If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye." This undenable principle does not, however, entail the same consequences in the Cathohe system as in thos: of the sects. In these the individual is the ultimate judge of what the law of God cemmands or forbids, and is emsequently lighle to c aim the sametion et the higher law, for what after all may be, and often is, but the suggestions of an undisciplined mind, or an overheated imagination, Nor can the civil government be expected to recognize an authority which has no warrant for its character as dwine, and no hunts in its application, without exposing the State to discriminate between what the law of God forbids or allows; and this authority the State is bound to recognize as supreme in its sphere—of moral, no less than dogmante teaching. There may, indeed, be instances in which individual Catholics will make a misapplication of the principle; or, in which, while the principle of obodience to civil authority is recognized as of divine obligation, the seat of that authority may be a matter of doub, by reason of the clash ng opinions that prevail in regard to this important nect. The Church does not assume to decide such matter; in the t-mporal crider, as she is not the judge of civil controversies, deavored to remove the misoonceptions.—on which terestivile maintaining to a sent for overy into the God. The court of the charman and since of the court of

conform to the general 'aws providing for this object. These laws, however, are for the most part based on principles which she cannot accept, without departing from her practice from the beginning, as soon as she was permitted to enjoy liberty of worship. It ey are the expression of a distrust of ecclesiantical power, as such, and are the fruits of the misrepresentations which have been made of the action of the Church in past ages. As well might the civil power prescribe to her the doctrines she is to teach, and the woiship with which she is to honor God, as to impose on her a system of holding her tem, or alties which is alien to her principles, and which is borrowed from those who have rejected her authority. Instead of seeking to disprove the various reasons alleged for this denial of the Church's rights in some of the States, we content ourselves with the formal protest we hereby enter against it, and iriefly remark that even on the supposed to enjoy.

Nor is this an unimportant matter, or one which has not practical results of the most embarrassing character. Not only sre we obliged to place church property in conditions of extreme hazard, because not permitted to manage our church temporalities on Catholic principles; but in at least one of these United states. Missouri—laws have been passed by which all church property, not held by corporations, is subjected to taxation; and the avowed object of this discriminating lerislation is hestility to the Catholic Church. In concluding these remarks, we merely refer to the attempt made in that State to make the exercise of the ecclesiastical ministry depend on a condition laid down by the civil power.

The Bacchament of the Church which is highest in its typical signification—the saciament of matri-

THE ACRAMENT OF MATHIMONY.

To that sacrament of the Church which is highest in its typical signification—the sacrament of matrimony—we feel it our duty to direct in a particular manner your attention. From the b ginning, as we learn from St. Paul, the union of man and woman was a great mystery or sacrament, because, from the beginning, it profigured the union of Christ with his Church. In nothing, perhaps, is the influence of the Spirit of Truth more evident in the teaching of the Church than in the care with which she has protected this "great sacrament," which by so many, agreeably to what St. Paul had foretold, was stigmatized as unlawful, while by others it vas unduly exalted above sacred virginity, contrary to the express teaching of Christian matrimony is connected with our most sacred associations and duties; and it cannot be lost sight of in however small degree without entailing the most serious connected with our most sacred associations and duties; and it cannot be lost sight of in however small degree without entailing the most serious consequences. The Church has anown in reference to this subject a spirit or watchfalness and solicitude which alone would enhile her to the grainude of man, and cause her to be regarded as the most faithful guardian of public and private morality. Many of the innumerable contests in which she was conneciled to engage with the depositaries of the Civil Power, during the middle ages, were in defense of the stability and sanctity of the marriage tie; at, at a lare period, she preferred to see England torn from her side, rather than yield compliance with the will of a monarch who sacrificed his country's faith to his unbridled passions. In this matterishe knew no distinction between the rivate man and the monarch; contrary to vhat an apologist for the worst passions and most cruel deeds of this unhappy ruler insists should have been her line of conduct. Even in our own days, her conservative authority has been exerted in the same cause; and the anger of the first Napoleo

theories, marriage is a mere civit contract, which the civil power is to regulate, and from which an injured or dissatisfied party may release himself or herself by the remedy of divorce, so as to be able lawfully to contract new engagements. This is in evident contradiction with the words of Christ:—"What Gou has joined together let no man put asunder." As the guardian of God's holy law, the Church condemns this take theory, from which would follow a successive polygamy, no less opposed to the unity and stability of Christian marriage than that simultaneous polygamy, which, to the scandal of Christendom, is found within our borders. No State law can authorize divorce so as to permit the parties divorced to contract new engagements; and every such new engagement, contracted during the joint lives of the parties so divorced, involves the crime of adultery. We refer with pain to the scandalous multiplication of these unlawful separations, which, more than any other cause, are sapping the foundations of morality, and preparing society for an entire desso ution of the basis on which it rests.

If so many marriages become unbappy, and the bond which unites the married couple prove so often a galling yoke, this is to be attributed, in most instances, to the neglect and disregard of the Church's laws in reference to this subject. These, as you know, forbid marriage between persons related to each other in certain degrees of consangunity and affinity, as also between Catholics and non-Catholics. Whatever exceptions may be found to the general observation as to the result of such unions, they are in principle condemned by the Church; and that from the most serious motives; the civil power is to regulate, and from which an

non-Catholies. Whatever exceptions may be found to the general observation as to the result of such unions, they are in pimeip'e condemned by the Church; and that from the most serious motives; which in the case of consanguinity, are founded in well-ascertained physiological principles; in the case of affinity, in the danger to which possible unions may place parties who are necessarily brought into finternal re ations; and in the case of mixed marriages to the danger of perversion, to which the Catholic party and the offspring of such marriages are exposed.

But something more than the observance of these laws of the Church in relation to marriage is required in order that Christians should discharge their entire duty when about to enter the conjugal state. Its sacred character, and the obligations towards God'ssociety which it imposes, should always be kept in mind. Purity of life, and affection that has better and more lasting grounds than the impulse of passion, are the only proper dispositions for entering upon a state of life which death alone can change, and which involves so many important consequences for time and eternity.

Who, asks Tertullian, can express the happiness of that marriage which the Church in the administration of the sacrament, we cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of contracting it before the altar of God. and with the Marriage Miass, so as to receive that especial biessing which carries with it so many graces, to enable those who en'er upon this holy state to ruffil its most important duties.

ant duties.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, November 3.-There is no falling off in the demand for Flour for home consumption and holders are very firm in their demands; but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipments. Sales of 1400 bbis., including 1200 bbls. Northwestern extra family at \$13@14 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$14@15 50; extras at \$9@12; superfine at \$8 a9; and 100 barrels fancy white winter wheat at \$17.25 Bye Flour is in steady request, and 300 bbls, sold at \$8. Nothing doing in Cora Meal.

bbls, sold at \$8. Nothing doing in Cofa Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and there is a good dema: d for the article at yesterday's figures. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$3 for common up to \$3 35 for choice; white ranges from \$3 35 62 40. Rye is scarce and commands \$1 45 62 1 50 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in m derate request, and 5000 bushels yellow sold at \$1 27 62 1 28, and 5000 bushels mixed Western at \$1 25 0 0 ats are stendy, with sales of Southern at 67c, and Pennsylvania at 68 670c.

Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Mait.

Mait.
Ctoverseed is selling in a small way at \$8.29 per 64 to. Timothy ranges from \$3.25.23 50. 500 bushes Franced sold at \$2.25.
No.4 Quorettron Bark is held at \$35 per ton.
Whicky is quiet, with small seles at \$2.41.22 42 for Pennsylvania, and \$2.44 for Ohlo.

-A member of the Virginia Legislature, who wanted the people to bury their silver, etc., when it was thought General Butler would be assigned to command at Richmond, has just turned out a defaulter to \$50,000.

The Baltimore Police Troubles.

Sheriff Orders Out His Posse.

The New Commissioners Refused Induction.

Tremendous Excitement

Fighting Going On in the Streets.

The Old Commissioners Refuse to Surrender.

A Great Riot Expected.

Our Special Telegrams.

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

[FIRST DESPATOR.]

BALTIMORE, November 3, 10 o'clock A. M .-The Sheriff is reported to be gathering a posse. The new Commissioners are expected to make a formal demand first for the surrender of the the Station Houses, books, etc. If they are refused, they will then call upon the Sheriff to give them torciole possession.

All is quiet so far. A very large force of police are at all the Station Houses, and at the Marshal's office.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, November 3-10-30 A. M .- The greatest excitement prevails here now. The streets are filled with anxious people. Great crowds are moving to and fro in Fayette street, and in the region of the Marshal's Office and Station Houses. About one hundred extra policemen are stationed in the neighborhood of the former edifice.

Several street fights have already occurred, declared himself charmed." but were suddenly stopped by the police, who are laboring arduously to preserve the peace. There is great danger of a popular outbreak,

The New Commissioners Refused their Scats. They are Going to the Sheriff. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, November 3-11 A. M .- The new Commissioners have visited the old ones, and have been peremptorily refused their seats. They retired, and are now consulting with the Sheriff relative to obtaining their offices by

[FOURTH DESPATCH.] The New Commissioners Denied Admisston to the Marshal's Office-Are Refused, and Retire.

To the Associated Press. BALTIMORE, November 3. - The new Commissioners appeared at the Marshal's office at halfpast 10 o'clock. They were admitted by the guard within the enclosure, and proceeded to the door of the office, where they were met by the Clerk of the Board, to whom they made their demand, and requested to see the Board.

This was refused, when they immediately reured, greeted as they passed through the large crowd gathered in front of the office with derisive laughter by some of the friends of the old Board. They proceeded by way of Lexington street, to the Sheriff's office, where it is presumed they will demand the aid of the

Large crowds are gathered in the vicinity of the Police office and Court House, but all is yet [FIFTH DESPATCH.]

Arrival of Troops-Regulars on Haud. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTMORE, November 8-Noon, -Six companies of United States Regulars (Infantry), have just arrived here from New York, and are now merching to Fort McHebry.

The Position of the Government. Washington, November 3.—The Maryland troubles were again under consideration by the Pissident, Gen. Grant, and the Secretary of War today. Gen. Grant was also afterwards present at the Cabinet meeting. There is undoubtedly a difference of opinion as to the point at which the Federal authorities shall interpose in the difficulty, which despatches announce, is as. maing a more serious aspect.

Particulars of Events this Morning. (SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, November 3.—Messrs Valiant and Young, the newly appointed Police Commissioners, went, at ten o'clock this morning, to the office of the old Board to demand the books, paper, and possession of the office, but were refused admittance at the door. There was an im-case crowd in front of the office. All of the police officers and the special police adhered to the old Board, and there was much hurrahing

the old Board, and there was much hurrahing and groaning, etc.

Finally, after a few minutes, the newly appointed Commissioners proceeded to the office of William Schley, their counsel, in Lexington street, followed by a vast crowd, mostly their political adherents, to ask advice as to their infure course. No police were with the crowd, all the force being engaged guarding the station houses office of the Police Board, and other places. The old Board continue to hold authority and sit.

thority and sit.

The new Commissioners are still in consulta-tion with the Governor and their counsel. It is believed they will be advised to at once open an

office and books, and appoint their police, and take charge of the city. They will then notify the old Commissioners of the fact, and proceed to work if again refused. It is now said the old Beard will at once order their arrest and imprisonment, and demand that the whole case be taken before the civil courts. This the new Board will protest against, and if so, serious conflict may ensue.

conflict may ensue.

The people are now greatly excited, and the thoroughfares are filled with anxious crowds. Business is pretty much suspended, and there are significant indications that the military may be called upon before the day ends, which, if done, and the old Board persist, they may be arrested, and the city put under martial law.

Governor Swann is here, and more officers and soldiers are visible than usual. Things look very squally. There is a large force of newspaper reporters here from the North and Washington, including Hon. John W. Forney.

## [EIGHTH DESPATCH.]

A New Police Organized. Baltimone, November 3—12-30 P. M.—At noon, the new Commissioners, after spending about an hour with their counsel at his office, got into a carriage, having a document understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the office to their possession.

a carriage, having a document understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the office to their possession.

They took a circultous route, and after making a detour of about one mile to avoid the crowds, approached the Commissioners' office, where their appearance was the signal for tumultuous demonstrations of disapproval by the now largely increased crowd.

They were again admitted to the inclosure, and at the door of the office were met by the Clerk of the Commissioners, who received their document, telling them that the Commissioners would immediately consider the matter and make their reply in writing. Mesars, Valiant and Young thea returned to their carriage amid mingled groans and hootings.

The carriage drove off to the corner of North and Baltimore streets to the conservative head-quarters, where they were received with loud cheering by the crowd gathered there. It is now understood they are organizing a new force. Some five or six members of the old force resigned last night, and reported to Messrs, Young and Valiant this morning.

There are reports of an arrival of troops at Harmon's Bridge, on the Washington road; but

There are reports of an arrival of troops a Harmon's Bridge, on the Washington road; buthe reports cannot be verified. There is, in deed, much excitement and deep feeting, but so far no disturbance has occurred.

### From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 3. - The mortuary reports for October records 220 deaths in this city, 17 of which were from cholera-most, if not all, having been imported from other localities.

The Morris House and Barnes & Yocum's grocery, together with the sheds of Burche's stockyard, were burned last night. Loss. \$25,000; insurance, \$15,000.

From the Tribune of this morning.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the English journalist and book writer, who has been travelling in this country, departed for home last week in a state of health which we can but consider miraculously good after the severe attack of lion'zation to which he was subjected in Philadelphia; for in that town he was not only publicly dined and wined, but he was also remorsely taken to see one of Benjamin West's pictures (in the possession of the unfortunate Mr. Harrisor), with which work of art Mr. Hepworth Dixon

Total and upon one side, six Quakers upon the other and the shidter an avoice of seasonable dry goods are sided for the many of the state of the same upon or of the state of the same upon or of the state of the same artist in Enriand, which Mr. Dixon might have seen without the trouble of a sea voyage and the agonies of nautical nauses; but it was a sort of samsachon, we suppose, to view the picture of the Insuling upon the very place of the landing, and to Mr. West, which me was place of the landing, and to Mr. West, which the same of the landing, and to Mr. West, with they man of the landing, and to Mr. West, with they man of the landing, and to Mr. West, with they man of the landing, and to Mr. West, with they man of the landing, and to Mr. West, with the landers of Lord Macaulay. That his loreship was substantially wrong up his seneral estimate of Walbam Fann's character, personal and political, is still in spite of Mr. Dixon's enactations, doubtful; but he was unquestionably at the first wifer who statistics and of these secres the meet has been made. Lord Macaulay as by no means to first wifer who of the statistic and of the secres is the meet has been made. Lord Macaulay as by no means to first wifer who will be seen and to meet habitor be referred or of Walbam Fann's of the statistic of the secret with the meet writeled of monajechs will remain a nignificant last to those who remomber the proud indignation with which George Fox told Oliver Cromwell that he would neither estor his bread, nor dainly of the cup. But, lalki. For bread and clus, let us sturn to Mr. Dander of the secret with the world neither estor his bread, nor dainly of the cup. But, lalki. For bread and clus, let us sturn to Mr. Dander of the secret with the world neither estor his bread, mor dainly of the cup. But, lalki. For bread and clus, let us sturn to Mr. Dander of the season of t

if, concluded as delightful an occasion, we suspect, as Mr. Hepworth Dixon has ever enjoyed, or ever will, on either side of the Assantie"

—This is really like the language of the gods in a high state of nectar. If Mr. H. D. didn's, enjoy is, he "eserves never to be invived to a private dinner publicly to be reported again. "Sad boys! sad to) s!" We fear William Penh would have rapped on the s'eaming mahogany if his apirit could have been successfully invoked. We leave this joily company over their cups, in which we tru to bendache lurked, and conclude our notice by conducing with all those gentlemen who find them sives so eccidedly advertised, excepting a ways Dr. Shalton Mackenzie, who is not probably in the lasst anery, being "a man of true genius," and Mr. Dan Dougherty, who no doubt laughs over these laurels as a toke aimes! as good as his own.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELBGRAPH. |

Saturday, November 3, 1886. |

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 1072, 1003 was bid for 10-40s; 1101 for old 5-20s; 1144 for 6s of 1881; and 1052@1072 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand at a further advance. The new issue sold at 1012, an advance of 4, and old do. at 984.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 589@582, closing at the former rate, a slight advance on the closing price last evening.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Second and Third sold, at 90, no change.

Bank shares continue in coold leave at the former.

change.

Bank sbares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1474; 11 A. M.,

1484; 12 M., 1474; 1 P. M., 1474.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading... 25 58; 500 sh St Nch Coal. 2

100 sh do.....24 58;

100 sh do.....2d 584

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 US 5-20s. 65 cp107? 800 sh Reading... \$10 587

\$200 City 5- old.... 98; 800 sh do.!ote \$50. 58;

\$4200 do new.its.101; 100 sh Penn R..... 52;

\$1000 War & Fra 7s. 82; 266 sh do ...lots. 55;

\$100 Sch Nav B L. 87; 100 sh Ger Pas R... 26;

\$500 C & A 6s 83... 92; 100 sh do... b80 28;

\$8000 do. m dr 89 96; 100 sh do... 28;

\$1000 Be vik Del bds 85; 100 sh N Central:... 49;

\$1000 Leh 6s. 84, b5 96; 100 sh Cat pr... 28;

\$1000 Leh 6s. 84, b5 96; 100 sh V. 28;

\$1000 Leh 6s. 84, b5 96; 100 sh V. 28;

\$1000 Leh 6s. 84, b5 96; 100 sh V. 28;

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\$1000 Leh 6s. 84, b5 9

3 sh 2d & 3d R R . 90 4 sh Hestonville E 184

— Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 147
@1474; Silver & and & 140; Compound Interest
Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do.,
August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do.,
December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do.,
August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 16; do.,
October, 1865, 94.

— Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No.
36 South Third street, report the following rates
of exchange to day at 12 October, U.S. 68, 1881,
101 @1101; do., 1864, 197; @1072; do., 1865, 1074
@1072; U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 1004 @1002; U.S.
7:30s, 1st series, 1973 @108; do., 2d series, 1964@
106; do., 3d series, 1954 @106.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Jadges Allison and Ludlow.—Ine trial of Newton Champion was resumed this morning

Mrs. Champion sworn—The prisoner lived, from April to July of this year, with me: he was bome all the time, except two mighs, when we supposed he was in Baltimore; he was, during the month of April, emp oyed at work in the city, and came home about 6 o'clock every evening, and remained in the house all night. house all night.

The argument was then opened by William Mc.

Michael, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

Search for Treasure—The Chicago Post says that there are persons at Cairo with diving bells, preparing to hunt for the saie of the steamer W. R. Carter, which contains over a million of dollars, of which they are to have one-half it recovered, It lies about thirty-five miles above Vicksburg, buried in the bed of the Mississippismu has been under water for six months.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY!NO. 787 WALNUT Street Philadelphila.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
One year ago to day I came to Philadelphila and
established the
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
am association for extracling teeth without pain, by

an association for extracting teeth without pain, by use of NITROUS OXIDE OR LAGUHING GAS.

As we extracted teeth for patients, they signed they following terrificate:

"This may carrie," that the COLFON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have, after administering to us the Nitrous Oxide Gas, extracted for us without pain, the number of teeth and at the date opposite our respective names. "The effect of the gas was pleasant, and the operation setls agtery.

We have at this writing the names of "HREE "THOUSA'D NEVEN HUNDHED AND TWENTY FOUR persons to whom we have river the gas, and for whom we have extracted teem.

No one of a I this number has he fixed to sign this certificate scroll, and while the large unjustive sixt that the gas was delighting to preache no one has complained of anything disagreeable more than an impleasant dream.

that the gas was delighting to breathe no one has compisited of anything disagreeable more than an unpleasant dream.

Meny of the patients have been very feeble and delicate having lung disagreeable more than an unpleasant dream.

Meny of the patients have been very feeble and delicate having lung disease or heart disease, and pet we have not refused to administer the gas to any person who has called on us smo no one has left the office feeling any worse for breathing it.

In hew lork, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Cincinnative have administered the gas to THIRTY THOUSAND persons, without an accident or inliure in any case. One reason why we are a ways successful in its nec, while so many who try it fail, is because our experience enables us to know to a certainty that the Gas is ABSOLUTELY PUZE.

We make it fresh every day, and, consequently, it leases tone of its power, as is the case where it is kept for several days.

We have patients almost every day who have breathed the Gas ejewhere but were not affected more than one minute to become entirely insonsible to pain.

The tollowing are some of the remarks which patients have written caposite to their names:

"2 o more old-fashfoned deutistry for me." "Ought to erect a statue to the inventor." I bless the dooser who sent me here. "A pleasant ride in the care." "Very pleasant dream." "I sm well paid for comfire two hundred miles." "Dr. Colton ought to have a gold midtal." Went to the opera. "Not the least painarther pleasant," "I so ou diever have a tout office. We have the orbiton of hundreds of our most emission surreons and physicians that pure in rous oxide is as safe as it would be for a patient to undergo the operation without any anesthetic, and in many cases much more so.

One lady came to our office saying she had had five

for without any anesthetic sate in that cases make more so.

One lady came to our office saying she had had five teeth extracted without any anesthatic and she fainted three times. We extracted fifteen, and when the operation was finished she says, "I feel better than before I took the gas."

We originated the use of the gas for extracting teeth without pain, and make it curspecialty.

COME TO HEADQU (RIESES.

J. Q. COLTON.

Read the testimony which is appended below:

IF om the hvening Bulletin;

"To rid ourselves,o an od dormentor we visited Dr. Colton at his office, No., 37 Walnut street, this more ing—we absolutely relt no pain whatever during the operation."

From the New York

Colton at his office, No., 111 Wallet Elect. This morning we absolutely telt no pain whatever during the operation."

"Dr. Colton has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely and without pain.

"Trom the Evening Felegraph."

We had a molar tooth extracted this morning under the influence of the Laushing ties at Dr. Colton's. It is all that its most ardent admirers claim."

"We did not feel a particle of pain and had not even a consciousness of the operation."

From the St. Louis Republican.

"We recently tested the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas administered by Dr. Colton, No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in a cental operation and feel that we cannot too highly recommend it."

(Fom Frof. Vander Wayde, G. Tard.College.)

'Dr Callon:—As moon as you introduced this gas to the deuting protession! immediately advocated its mae. I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used to all cases where other and chloroform and other cannot be rafely administrated.

(J. M. Carnochan, Surgeon General of New York Heading.

"To you is due the credit of reviving the nee of this most important agent, Nitrous Cxide."

(Dr. J. C. S. Mohour, Baltimore Protessor of Washington University.)

"Ne dangerous or unpleasant effects can follow its use, when pure and properly administered.