VOL. VIII--No. 85,

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Revolution in Rome-Appeal to the Italians by the Roman Junta-Garibaldi on the Peace Congress-Speech of Count Bismark, Etc. Etc.

> THE ROMAN REVOLUTION Manifesto of the Roman Junta.

Rome, Sept. 7.—The establishment of concord between the various factious of the Roman Liberal party was generally desired, in order that they might unitedly carry out the enter-prise of freeing Rome from the yoke of the priests and accomplishing the unity of Italy. This wish was, after great effort, fulfilled, and we, succeeding the National Roman Committee and the Centre of Insurrection, were accredited by toth those bodies to our fellow-citizens by a manifesto addressed to the Romans on the 13th of July last. We undertook our difficult charge, trusting that Romans and Italians, without violating the September Convention and without depriving Rome of the initiative of the insurrection, would assist us by every means in their power. In fact, what have our enemies been doing for several years past Legitimists and Sanfedists in Europe and throughout the world emulously strive to send here, their last rock of refuge, every sort of help, money, mind, and men. Their public and secret associations, the meetings improvised here and there, the parish churches transformed into recruiting offices, and the efforts of private persons, have joinedfall countries in a vast conspiracy against civilization and against Italy, choosing Rome as their battle-field. Can Rome alone, in the miserable political and economical condition to which she has been reduced, strug-gle against all the forces thus brought to bear upon her by the religious and political fanaticism of the world? Must she alone, after having from 1848 to this day prodigally contributed intellect, money, and men in all the liberal movements and great wars of the nation, must she alone struggle against the united strength of the reaction here assembled in conspiracy? The Italian Government is bound, it is true, by the September Convention. In order to secure the removal of the French flag from Pontifical territory it has had to renounce all forcible means of planting the Italian nounce all forcible means of planting the Italian flag on that territory. But will the Italians be less clear-sighted respecting their true interests than their enemies from every country who now make head at Rome. Has not Italy national associations, constituted with the sagacious object of assisting the prest efforts of the nation, outside the sphere of diplomatic responsibility? Has she not institutions and generous citizens who can and will extend the necessary support to those who labor for the fulfilment of the national aspirations? To those associations, to those institutions, to those citizens we now

address ourselves. Intending to carry out as soon as possible a Roman insurrection, without embarrassing the Italian Government, without rashness and without previous fracas, we have in readiness a vast organization. But, as every one knows, this organization cannot be maintained without great expenditure, and the preparations for the day of action are very costly. Our treasury, that furnishes all, has received for several months past no other contributions than the offerings of this patriotic population, impover-isted by long evrappy and a series of noble We are in the breach awaiting your sacrifices. We are in the breach awaiting your help. It this unexpectedly fail us, the liberal party, now strongly organized, cannot but remain in the power of intriguers. May such misfortune, such shame, never fall

upon Rome and Italy.
THE NATONAL ROMAN JUNTA.

Reply of Garibaldi.

To the National Roman Junta:-Your appea to the Italians will not be in vain. In Italy there are many followers of Vincent de Paul many Jesuits-many who have sacrificed on the altar of the belly-but it it also consolatory to eay there are many brave mon of San Martinomany heroic bersaglieri of the Re d'Italia-many soldiers of the first artillery in the world-many descendants of the three bundred Fabians, and a remnant of the thousand of Marsala, who, if am not mistaken, make up a hundred thousand young men who now fear to be too many to divide the small glory of driving foreign mer cenaries and priests out of Italy. With regard to the means, Italy always had the misfortune to be rich enough to maintain foreign armies, and among her rich citizens patriots are not wanting who will, I am sure, assist you with splendid offerings. Forward, then, Romans; break your chains upon the cowls of your oppressors, and the Italians will share your glory. Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi and the Peace Congress-Communication to the Press.

General Garibaldi lately addressed the fellowing communication to several of the Italian

GENESTRELLE, Sept. 16. - Dear Friends: - Garibaldi has fled from Geneva! The Peace Congress has been dissolved by the radicals! The niversal democracy has had a complete fiasco Such is the cry of the spies, mischief-makers, and mouchards confounded together on the free soil of the beautiful Queen of the Lakes. And the organs of the masters, which, like the spies, share in the secret service money, are rivalling each other in eagerness to announce he agreeable news to the powerful of the earth. Yet I did not fly from Geneva; I did not escape incognito and without an adicu, as is pretended by the journals of action and obscurantism. informed my friends, the day of my arrival at Geneva, that I should quit on the 11th, and they came to bid me farewell at my departure. to the Peace Congress, I must admit that there were some divergencies. those differences take nothing from value of the truths proclaimed by free men of the Congress. Let any one think of the large number of agents of the European police who were posted in gress with orders to disturb and destroy it if ossible. Nevertheless the Congress was not a aflure. The noble initiators of that glorious dea may rejoice in their honest consciences at having rendered a great service to humanity. Yes, under the auspices of a generous population of Helvetia, not far from the sacred site of the Ruth, where the fraternity of peoples com-menced, and where it was proved that it is not mountains, rivers, and tongues, that divide the human family, but priests and despotism. under your auspices, sons of the Rome of Intelligence, the representatives of the progressive brotherhood of nations ioined hands and laid the foundations of the worship of justice and truth, which must in the end operations. truth, which must in the end prevail over the earth when the nations shall understand that their money should be employed in useful works, and not in the purchase of curaisses, bombs, mercenaries, and spies.

G. GARIBALDI. Arrest of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23-8 P. M.-I posted letters just now written at Sina Lunga, where, at 540. the General was arrested by some 20 car@interi, and two companies of the 27th regiment of the line. They surrounded the house at 4 A. M., arrested the master and all the guests, and shut horees and coach man in stables,

FIRST EDITION

Then the lieutenant went to the General, saving, "A letter for you," and he read it in bed. It was the order of arrest. "I understand," he said, "I suppose I can take my bath?" Cortainly, but the officer of the 27th refused, and carried him off just as he was, without a second shirt. A special train awaited him at Sina Lunga; they popped him in, and carried him via Scina near to Florence; there, finding that the tidings had spread, orders were sent to convey

him to Alessandria, where he now is. I write on the point of starting, so excuse hasts. Florence in fury! The people have snatched arms from the National Guard; several sbirri wounded; all the troops in the streets. My next from Alessandria. from Alessandria.

FORTRESS OF ALESSANDRIA, Sept. 25-11 A. M. -Again a hasty line, to tell you that I have seen Garibaldi in his filthy den; that I am supposed not to have seen him; that I am awaiting

permission to see him.

He is, on the whole, very anary; first, that as a Deputy he, the invincible, has been arrested—not in delicto flagrance, seeing that he was merely on a visit to a friend with two secretaries; secondly, that he has been plunged into a beastly hole, and has not slept a wink, owing

to feas, bugs, and lice.
He reclaims his American citizenship, and if get out of this and see your Minister, I guesse will get it. Henceforward he remains Italian, but refuses to be a "subject" of Victor Emanuel. When I left Florence the city was in a state of slege; Ratazzi hidden or escaped, the people

As I reached Vogbera, Marquis and Mar-chioness Palavicini—he of the Spielberg, after-wards Prefect of Palermo—rushed into the car "Send him eight blankets, eight sheets, and twelve towels for his vapor bath;" and away they sped.
At one station off Alessaudria I was advised

that another "special train" of prisoners was telegraphed.

I much fear Menotti was of the number. If so, adieu Rome. If he remains free, the aim of Garibaldi will yet be realized, -N. Y. Tribune.

THE FENIANS.

News of the Manchester Resone Triumph in Ireland-Insurgent Rejoicings-Reinforcement of the Channel

Cons. Sept. 23.—Intelligence of the Fenian rescue at Manchester has caused considerable commotion in Ireland. For the last two nights bonfires were lit upon the surrounding hills and mountains, and bands of music, with yelling mobs, marched along the roads with military step, rejoicing at the rescue of Kelly and Deacy at Manchester and the escape of Osborne from

Clonmel jail. The police did not interfere.

The channel fleet has been reinforced by the Lord Warden, and was ordered to remain in Queenstown harbor for some time, anticipating

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT. Speech by Count Bismarck.

Berlin, September 25.—In the Reichstag yes-terday, after the presentation of the bills concerning the obligation of military service, na-

cerning the obligation of miniary service, nationality, and the mercantile navy, the discussion on the address commenced:

M. Bebel (Saxon) blamed the policy pursued by the Government in the question of Luxembourg rnd North Schleswig, and contested its right to speak of successes obtained.

Count de Bismark replied that Luxembourg had not been separated from Germany; that she was in the same position as formerly, and governed by the same dynasty. Prussia had only

erned by the same dynasty. Prussia had only renounced a doubtful right of garrison. In avoiding war the King was entitled to the grati-

tude of the nation.

The three first paragraphs were then adopted.
Count de Bismark again rose and declared that the Government recognized in the address a testimony given by the Reichstag in tace of Southern Germany and foreign nations, and not as an invitation to more rapid action. The cir-cular of the 7th indicates the point of view of the Government. If the nation wishes for unity no German statesman is strong enough to pre vent it or frivolous erough to try. In referring to Northern Schleswig, she said that he did not believe that domination exercised over nations who wished to separate was useful in general but sometimes it was indispensable. Example Poland. The difficulty in Schleswig was the mixed character of the population.

AMERICAN FINANCE. English Opinion of National Bank Fail-

ures and the Proposed Redemption of Bonds with Greenbacks. From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 25.

But without attempting to foretell what will happen in Europe, we may glauce at what has ust taken place in America. No one is surprised to hear of local or general panics among our go-ahead cousins, who indulge in "a big smash" about twice as often as we do. Our correspon dent tells us that no fewer than seven national banks are described as "shaky" in a black list kept by the Comptroller of the Currency, and within a few days, the fate with which the seven are threatened has actually overtaken two similar establishments. The story of their disasters reads familiarly enough to those who watch such things. The Farmers' Bank, ot Brooklyn, started with a moderate capital, and went on prudently enough for some years. It made its way, it paid its dividends, it held up its head among the best of its brethren. Farmers, dealers, small tradesmen, and mechanics coured their savings into its coffers, which held them safely enough till the Directors had a fit of that speculative mania, which seems, sooner or later, to reize people in such situations. The President was Treasurer of the Tionesta and Sugar Creek Oil Company, Treasurer of the Bennehoff Run Oil Company, Treasurer of the Challenge Gold and Silver Mining Company, Director of the Trust River Navigation Company, President of a company of Divers and Wreckers, and Director of a company for making whicky by a cheap "patent process." And as each of these companies was allowed to tap the reservoirs of coin in the bank coffers, and as, also, the drain was kept up with the steadiness and persistence characteristic of such operations, the inevitable day arrived when the management had to confess their insolvency, and the customers to hear that 75 per cent, of their money was hopelessly gone. Like Overend & Gurney, or the French Credit Mobilier, their securities were what is called euphemistically inconvertible, or more plainly, worthless. The Farmers' Bank was but a small affair, but its

of specie, besides reducing the rate of interest and subjecting the bonds to taxation. Just now the American cry is for gold from us; but indications are not wanting that our capitalists will probably be wise enough to keep their money in their own country. Here the crisis is over, and the time of revival seems to be not so very far off. In America many profess to see signs of coming convuisions among mercantile establishments, while the action of parties should serve to made us cautious, even in dealing with the Federal Government. When the payment of debt is somewhat inconvenient, and clans are found advising an escape from obligation to pay in specie by a Shylock-like reliance upon the letter rather than than the spirit of the bond, it is hardly wise to extend our investments in that quarter till all doubts are

cleared up, and complete reliance upon national good faith towards national creditors has once

more been established.

story teaches the same moral as is to be learnt

redeeming the national debt in currency instead

from the failure of more pretentious concerns. By the same mail we hear of a more than ques-tionable stroke of policy said to be contem-plated by the United States Government—of OBITUARY.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Peter Lorillard. We regret to aunounce the death of this wellknown and respected merchant of New York, which took place at Saraioga on Sunday last, Mr. Lorillard was a native of this city, and was one of the oldest of our merchants. His lather, Peter Lorillard, Sr., who died many years ago, was, with his brothers, one of the many mea whose energy and hard labor resulted not only in gaining them wealth, but in promoting the prosperity which the metropolis of the United States now enjoys. Descended from an ancient Huguenot family, the three brothers, Jacob, Peter, and George commenced lie in humble circumstances, but by dint of hard labor amassed a competency which their heirs have greatly added to. The mother of the deceased subject of this sketch was a daughter of Nathaniel Gris-wold, long since dead, but during his lifetime one of our most prominent merchants. Hi parents being possessed of ample means, Mr. Lordlard received an excellent education, and after leaving school connected himself with his father and uncle, Peter and George, in the tobacco business. Possessed of uncommon business capacity, he soon materially aided h a firm in its progress to prosperity, and upon the death of his uncle, who was a bachelor, he found himself left the heir to a fortune valued at some \$200,000. Upon the death of his father Mr. Leallard succeeded to the business, which prospered so well that it brought to its proprie-tor mulions of dollars, and made it what it now is, one of the largest tobacco houses in this city. The deceased married many years ago, and survived his widow, by whom he had a large family of children. For many years past he had ceased to concern himself personally in the affairs of his business, these being attended to by his sons, who were the virtual proprietors. By the poor of New York and elsewhere his death will be greatly regretted, for they found in him a most liberal and kind-hearted benefactor; and the possession of this charitable disposition he inherited from his

father and uncles, who were noted for their unquestioning liberalities and for the prompt manner in which they responded to all demands made upon their benevolence. In the circle in which he moved the deceased was greatly esteemed and respected, and as one of the old men of standing in the community and the remains of another and past generation, his de-parture will be lamented by all who knew him, although his ripe age has rendered his death

looked-for event for some time past, -New York

M. Achille Fould, the French Statesman and Financier.

By telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in Paris yesterday, we are informed of the death of M. Achille Fould, the eminent French states-man and financier. M. Fould died on Sunday night, at the age of sixty-seven years. As his name will occupy a very prominent position in the history of France, when its true history comes to be written, it will be interesting to our readers to know something of his career in life. M. Achille Fould was born in Paris on the

31st of October, 1800, and received his educa-tion at the Lyceum of Charlemagne, one of the

most celebrated educational establishments o

most celebrated educational establishments of the French capital. The son of a rich Jewish banker, who died in 1855, he had at an early period of life become initiated into the affairs of his father's establishment, at the same time that he studied the fine arts, of which he was a very able connoissear, and went through a course of travel in the south of France, Italy, and in the Fast, In 1842 he entered upon his political career. Previously a member of the Council General of the Upper Pyrences, he was in that year elected Deputy for Tarbes, the chief city of that department. In the Chamber of Deputies he handled questions of finance and political handled questions of finance and political economy with such peculiar talent, that he soon became an authority on all matters relating to customs, dues, taxes, loans, and budgets. One of his favorite themes was the conversion of the national debt into one uniform juscription, a project which he subsequently assisted in carryng out to a very great extent. In 1844 he was appointed reporter to the Commission on

Stan ps on Newspapers, and caused the amend-

ment of the opposition to be rejected. During this period he supported M. Guizot in his foreign policy, voting constantly with that Minister's majority. After the revolution of 1848 M. Fould accepted the new order of things with good grace, and offered the advantage of his advice and experience to the provisional government, many of provisional government, many of whose members subsequently accused him in the National Assembly of having urged upon them the necessity of employing extreme and even desperate financial measures. Notwithstanding these dissensions, on the election the members of the Constituent Assembly in July, 1848, he was named Deputy for the Department of the Scine; and he is mentioned ashaving risked his life in the cause of order during the terrible days of the preceding month. At this critical period he published, under the titles of "No Assignats" and "Opinion of M. Fould on Assignate," two pamphlets, in which he pointed out the danger of the economical principles of which some of the leading men then in power in France proposed the application. By the sage observations he made in the Chamber on the subjects of savings banks, exchequer bills, the taxes upon drinks, and the plan for completing the Louvre, he acquired

the confidence and sympathy of the ma-jority of the Assembly. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Fould was four times Finance Minister, and labored hard to restore confidence to the hesitating capitalists at that period of commercial uncertainty. By the weight of his opinion and arguments he caused several propositions relative to taxes upon in-come, property, and mortgage debts to be withdrawn, insisting, at the same time, on the maintenance of the municipal dues and the tax upon alcoholic drinks. He it was who, for the agency bankers, substituted with ability that of receivers-general for paying off by subscriptions opened in the departments some millions entes arising from various sources. Faithful to the principles that had bitherto generally prevailed in France, and the abandonment of which by the Government of that country was principally owing to the energetic will of lean III. M. Fould advocated the protective system in commercial matters, although admit-

the tariff to meet the necessities of the times. The differences, for state reasons, which arose on divers occasions between M. Fould and the Prince President of the republic, and which led to his repeated resignations, did not prevent him from being again appointed to office as inance Minister on the occasion of the coup d'etat in December, 1851; but he once more resigned his position on the 25th of January folowing, in consequence of the decree concerning the property of the Orleans family. The same day he was named Senator, and returned to power shortly afterwards as Minister of State of the Emperor's Household.

ting the utility of occasional modifications in

In this capacity he superintended the progress f the great French Exhibition of 1855, the reorganization of the Opera, and the completion the new Louvre, (1853-7); and remained one the most confidential ministers of Napoleon III tiil December of 1863, when some misunderstanding — to which, it is said, the Empress Eugenie was not altogether a stranger—led to the nomination of his successor, Count Walew-ski, "He remained, however, a faithful servant

and good friend of Napoleon to the last. M. Fould did not bear on his countenance the traces of his age. Of an ordinary height, his thin pale features and sallow comptexion had but a very slight impress of his Hebrew origin, but the appearance of a preoccupied, studious man, possessing all those exterior qualities of polish and refinement which characterize the French gentleman of high connections and liberal education.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Last Party Railles-Democrats in High Glee and Great Harmony-Rumored Arming of the Mulattoes and Octoroous to Ass rt Their Right to the Franchise-Democratic Mass Meeting

at Columbus. columbus.

Columbus, Oct 7.—The only topic possessing any interest for the people of this city to-day is the grand struggle at the polls to-morrow. All over town groups of three, four, and half-adozen have been discussing the probabilities of the contest. The Democrats are in high spirits and the Republicans preportionately despon-

Two weeks ago few, if any, bets were offered by the supporters of Governor Thurman on the likelihood of his being even successful in reducing the Republican majority by more than a few thousand votes, but to-night the Democratic betting is very vivacious at the prospect of curtailing the Republican gains in former elections for Governor by the immense reduction of for Governor by the immense reduction of twenty thousand votes, and of electing the Legislature, defeating the Negro Suffrage amendment, and carryleg the county of Franklin by a majority of twenty-eight hundred. Appearances are in favor of this result, for the canvass has been one of the most vigorous kind on the side of the Democracy, and the issuesjin point of popularity have been decidedly against the

In Montgomery county, of which Dayton is the seat, the campaign on both sides has been very active. In 1865 the Republicans carried the county by only fifty votes. To morrow the Democrate look for a majority of nearly two hundred. It was teared here this morning that a disturbance was likely to occur at the polls, and from the belligerent antecedents of the and from the belligerent antecedents of the county, such a result is not unlikely to happen.

A rumor received currency here this afternoon that the negroes, claiming a preponderance of white blood and thus entitled to vote, are arm ing, with the intention of asserting their right to the franchise. It is difficult to say whether such rumors are circulated from fear or for effect. One fact is however noticeable, that to-day many negroes of the mulatto type might be observed in consultation here and there on the principal streets.

At about 8 o'clock this evening a Democratic mass meeting, one of the last in the campaign. was held in front of the State House, and addressed by Judge Thurman. Several delegations, headed by bands of music, made their appearance, and a plentiful display of rockets illuminated the Capitol grounds. The Judge's speech related to those topics of finance, negro uffrage, and reconstruction upon which all the Democratic speakers have previously delivered themselves. After travelling over the State and taking an impartial view of the situation, the Judge believes the prospects of the Democracy excellent and the harmony prevailing among them not equalled in thirty five years. Colonel Baber followed in a brief speech covering a portion of the same ground, and after several short addresses from other speakers the assemblage, comprising about fifteen bundred persons, dispersed in a boisterous and hopeful mood.

Great Excitement in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 7 .- Political excitement has CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—Political excitement has reached the point of intensity here. Betting is running very high. It is believed by many Republicans that the constitutional amendment will be defeated. The State Republican tacket will undoubtedly be carried, but by a much reduced majority. In the Second District—half of this city and county—the excitement is more intense than anywhere else, as between Richard Smith and General Carcy, the independent, for Courteen. Congress. The Democrats not having nominated a candidate, are doing their best for Carey. The odds in betting are on Smith.—
N. Y. Heraid.

spress Messenger Carroted in His Car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Safe Robbed.

From the Louisville Democrat,

Another daring robbery, similar to one perpe trated a few months ago, was committed on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock on Saturday night. The particulars, as furnished us by parties who came in on the Jeffersonville Railroad at an early hour yesterday morning, are as follows --

As the train going east on the Ohio and Missisippi Road was leaving the station at Seymour, at the time above mentioned, four men boarded the express car unobserved. It is supposed toat they got on at the end of the car, and walked around the running-board to the door, which they entered. They at once attacked and garroted the express messenger, Mr. Danbar, after which they secured the keys of the rafe, and robbed it of its contents, amounting to a large

The total loss, however, was not ascertained by our informants. The robbers got off at a point about three miles from Seymour, where the train nearly comes to a stop, owing to the heavy grade. A brakeman who got left at this point saw the men get off, and in doing so one of the parties fell and injured himself so badly that he had to be carried by his accomplices to the woods. There is a strong clue to the anthors of this bold robbery, which it is believed will lead to their capture. We are glad to learn that the express messenger, Mr. Dunbar, was not materially injured.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Governor Brownlow's Message-Probabilities of His Election as United States Senator. NASHVILLE Oct. 7 .- Governor Brownlow's

nessage, which will be delivered to the Legisture to-morrow, recommends the repeal of y disqualifying negroes from holding office d sitting on juries. He does not advise that uffrage be extended to disfranchised whites: out indulges in a great deal of bitterness against Rebels and political opponents. There is a strong probability that Brownlow will be elected United States Sepator. In that case Senator Senter, who was elected Speaker of the Senate to-day, would be acting Governor.

Mercy to Animals.

Some interesting experiments have been made ately at the slaughter-houses of Vincennes as to the most mercitul manner of killing animals with the least possible suffering. At present oxen are slaughtered by blows from heavy hammers on the head, which necessarily inflict the most frightful torture ou the unfortunate vic tims of our carnivorous propensities. The idea occurred to an eminent physiologist that the section of the spine would produce more instant death. This, however, has not been demon strated. An ox thus killed lived for twelve minutes, and endured during that time the most horrible sufferings. Decapitation was then tried, with the following curious result: -"A cal-was then hung up, and decapitated in the space of a quarter of a minute. Its head was then placed on a table. In six minutes two ounces and a half of blood was lost. During the first minute the face was frightfully convulsed, the mouth opened and shut as though the animal were eating; and, strange to say, on putting the hand against the mouth and nostril, it was easy to feel the respiration continuing." Thirty ani-mals were thus killed, and the result of the observations taken was that the committee decided that the old practice of killing by means of blows from a hammer should be continued.

A New STRIKE.—The English curates talk of "striking" for higher pay. IN ARREARS .- There are now \$40,000,000 of taxes in arrears in Italy.

LITTLE PHIL. AT BOSTON.

Several Ladies Injured in the Crowd Last Night.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Ste., Mtc., Mtc., Mtc., Mtc., Mte.

The Steamer Europe at Havre. By Atlantic Cable.

HAVEE, October 7-Evening, - The steamer Europe, from New York on the 21st ult., has FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Intelligence-Democratic Nominations-The Feeling about the Result in Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Baltimone, Oct. 8 .- The Democrats yesterday nominated their candidates to represent Biltimore in the Legislature, being eighteen for the House of Delegates and three Senators, The nominees are all uncompromising Democrats. Several of them have been in the Rebel army? some on Lee's and other Rebel Generals' staffs. They also nominated several persons to the City Councils of the same stripe.

The Republican Union partymake nominations for the same offices to-morrow, but have not a chance of success at this time. They only wish to keep the party organization complete for future exigencies.

There is intense anxiety manifested in regard to the result in Pennsylvania to day.

The Sheridan Serenade at Boston.

Boston, Oct. 8 .- At the serenade to General Sheridan last night, the crowd in Bowdoin square was so great that over fifty ladies, who had ventured to the scene, fainted. One had her ribs broken, and others were more or less

Murder in Covington. Ky.

CINCINNATI, Cet. 7 .- A young man named Ben. Brookshaw, of Covington, was murdered to-day by a barkeeper of that city, who shot him through the head in the course of a

New York Finances. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
U. S. 68 of 1881, 111\(\) 6011\(\) 113\(\) 60 of 1208 1862, 112\(\) 60112
do 1864, 104\(\) 6010\(\) 6300, 1690, 169\(\) 169\(\) 609\(\) 609\(\) 6002\(\) 60, 101\(\) 60102\(\) 60, 101\(\) 60102\(\) 60, 75-103
June and December, 106\(\) 6010\(\) 6010\(\) 601\(\) 601\(\) 6010\(\) 14\(\) 18\(\) 101\(\) 601\(\) 6010\(\) 6010\(\) 14\(\) 18\(\) 11\(\) 601\(\) 6010\(\) 14\(\) 18\(\) 11\(\) 16\(\) 6010\(\) 14\(\) 18\(\) 11\(\) 16\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 18\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 6010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 101\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 12\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 12\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 11\(\) 1010\(\) 11

Market steady.

[By the Associated Press.]

New York, Oct. 8.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 103/5; Reading, 102/5; Canton, 46/5; Erie, 58/5; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81/5; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100/3; Michigan Central, 109/5; do. Southern, 83/5; New York Central, 113/5; Illinois Central, 122/5; Cumberland preferred, 2t: Hudson River, 105; Maryland 0s 48; Missouri 63/109/5; United States Five-twenties, 1822, 112/5; do. 1864, 109/5; do. 1865, 102/5; Ten-forties, 102/5; Seven-thirties, 108/5; Sterling Exchange, 100/6; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 145.

Markets by Telegraph. Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Flour is dull and drouping. Southern, \$10(6)15; extra State, \$10 3 (6)11. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 spring, \$7.30(6):32. Corn—mixed soils at \$1.30(6):23. And is busyant: Southern white, \$1.40. Oats, 776(78c. Barley, \$1.50(6):65. Rye, \$1.60(6):70. Whisky is quiet at 30(6)38c. in bond. Pork is quiet at \$23.30 for mess. Bacon—Cumberland sells at 10; short-ribbed at 10. Tallow, 12(6)12. C. Lard, 14.10(13c. Cotton is steady at 23)2c.

FASTIDNIOUS JOCKEYS .- A writer in the London Post complains that "the jockeys of the present day, with the exception of some three or four, give themselves such intolerable airs that there is no standing them; when they indulge in champagne for breakfast, and turn up their nose at any eigar afterwards less than the size of a sausage, how can they be expected to be fit for their business, or get through the work prescribed for them !"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIMGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1807. There was more disposition to operate in

stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand. une 7:30s sold at 106;, a slight advance; and July '65 5-20s at 107½, no change. 105½ was bid for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; and 109½ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania old at 52\$, no change; Reading, 514; and Lehigh Valley, no change. 1264 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 63 for Norristown; 574 for Minehill; 32 for North Penusylvania; 30 for Eimira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27‡ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Hestonville sold at 123, no change; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Sprace and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 35 for

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 58; 140 was bld for First National; 244 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 32 for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington: 32 for Manufacturers': 110 for Trades-meu's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares continue dull. Lenich Naviga-tion sold at 334@403, a decline of 4. 143 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27) for preterred do.; 85 for Morris Canal preferred, and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145; A. M., 144; 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 145, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

"Money is quoted at 7 per cent., but high rates are still made on stock contracts. Commercial paper is without change. There is an active demand from the interior, and legal rates promise to prevail for an extended period. The Treasury has probably 'cased the Money Market' all in its power. Its currency balance, less the 'matured debt not presented,' is \$13,592,093, a not excessive working capital."

—The Chicago Tribune of Saturday says:-

"Business in financial circles was fairly active to-day, though the general market presented no new features. Several of the banks received remittences of currency from New York, and some parcels came to hand from Cincinnati. The shipments to the interior were only a fair

average—not near so large as was expected. There was an urgent demand for currency on Milwaukee account, and large remittences went up on the afternoon train. The demand for dis-counts is picking up, and the offerings of paper are more liberal. Many signatures are thrown out. Rates of interest unchanged."

-The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday say: "Exchange sales were on an increased scale, "Exchange sales were on an increased scale, as is usually the case on Friday, but the demand was also slightly better, and, if changed at all in its tone, the market is slightly easier. The discount business of the banks was, perhaps, slightly less than it has been lately, though the market wears all its close features, with a larger proportion than usual of borrowers on call, who have had to make temporary arrangements, pending the preparation of the national banks for quarter-day."

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

—Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1111 (2111); do. 1862, 1121 (2112); do. 1864, 1004 (2109); do., 1865, 1001 (2109); do. 1865, new, 1072 (2107); do., 1867, new, 1074 (2107); do. 58, 10-408, 1014 (2101); do. 7-308, June, 106 (2106); do., July, 106 (2106); Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119-40; do., December, 1864, 1184 (2118); do., May, 1865, 117 (2117); do., August, 1866, 116 (216); do., September, 1865, 115 (2115); do., October, 1865, 115 (2115); Gold, 145 (2145); Silver, 1384 (2140).
—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers.

Silver, 1384@140.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6e, 1881, 1114@1114; U. S. 5-20e, 1862, 1124@113; do., 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. new, 1074@1074; 5s, 10-40s, 1014@102; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 1064@1064; 3d series, 1064@1064; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1183@1184; May, 1865, 117@1174. Gold, 145@1454. Gold, 145@145 .

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1112; old 5-20s, 1124@1124; new 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1092; do., 1865, 1094@1992; do., July, 1074@1072; do., 1867, 1074@1072; 10-40s, 1014@1072; do., 1914, 1016@1072; do., 1914, 1 102; 7:30s, June, 106@1064; do., July, 1064. Gold, 1444@145.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.—The Flour Market was quiet, but prices remain without change. The demand was chiefly from the home consumers. who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@ 8.50 for superfine; \$8.50@10.50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; \$10.50@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.50@12.50 for Penusylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13.50@15 for fancy brands, ac-

Ohio do, do.; and \$13.50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25 to \$8.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeting in the Wheat market, and the offerings, particularly of prime lots, are small, with a good demand for this description. Sales of 2000 bushels red at \$2.60@2.70, and 300 bushels California at \$3.25. Rye may be quoted at \$1.53@1.63 for Southern, and \$1.65@1.68 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand and firm. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.43@1.44, and some yellow at \$1.48, an advance. Outs are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 70@78c. The last sale of Barley was at \$1.55. and Malt The last sale of Barley was at \$155, and Mali

at \$1.85. 12 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at \$55 Cloverseed sells at \$3@3.25 @ 64 lbs; Timothy at \$2.75; and Flaxseed at \$2.80@2.83, Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER S.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Desiah, Gilkey, Antwerp, Workman & Co. Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, J. R. Tomiluson. Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co. SUr Utility, Nickerson, Georgetown. SUr Vinciand, Borden, Balttmore, J. D. Ruoff.

Str Vineland, Borden, Baittmore, J. D. Ruon.

ARRIVED THIS MOBNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 43 hours from Boston, with mose, to H. Wiusor & Co. Saw outside the Capes a ship, a barque, and a brig, bound in: passed above the Brown two ships, two barques, four schrs, and barque Myra, from Ivigut, all bound up.

Steamship Bunter, Rogers, 38 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stelson & Co.

Barque W. Van Name, Craig, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, 31 days from Ivigut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Sait Co.—vessel to J. E. Basley & Co.

& Co. Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn, Steamer Diamond State, Taibut, 13 hours from Bal-tmore, with mass, to J. D. Ruoff.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, Lawses, Del., Oct. 6-9 P. M.—Ship New England, for Savanuab; barques Amle, for London, and Rest-less, for Demarara, all from Philadelphia, went to sea

The barque Ann Elizabeth, from Turks Island, and pilot-boat Henry Cope, from Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater last night.

The steamers T. A. Morgan and Achilles, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, remain at the Breakwater. A ship was off the Capes this evening, beating in. Several barques, unknown, passed out tq.iay.

Wind blowing hard from the N.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMOHANDA.

Ship Bessie North, Toye, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult., 20 miles E. of Bardsey.

Bhip Albert Dewis, Dewis, fer Philadelphia, cleared at London 22d ult.

Ship Bessie Harris. Woodworth, for Philadelphia, eniered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Brig Potomac, Snow, hence, at Bangor 4th inat, Schr J. I. Worthington, Brown, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 5th inst.

Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, hence, at Gloucester 4th inst.

schr H. S. Schmons, Corson, hence, at Gloucester 4th inst, etchrs Edwin, Tattle, and H. Croskey. Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst. Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, hence, at Elisworth 1st inst, Echr F. W. Johnson, hence, at Charleston 7th inst, Schr O. Hayward, Wyman, hence for Bangor, sailed from Providence 6th inst, Schr Addle M. Chadwick, from Greenland for Philadelphia, put into Boston yesterday, for repairs, having lost her mainmast in a gale on the 22d uit, Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, for Providence, cleared at Mobile 2d Inst.
Schr J. G. Thompson, Vansant, hence, at Washington ath Inst.

schr F. L. Potter, hence for Providence, at New condon 4th inst. Schr Home. Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 3d inst. Schr M. Gage, Brower, for Philadelphia, at Wil-nington 2d lust. Ingion 3d inst.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, for Winton and Philadelnia, salied from Norfolk 4th inst.
Schr Milton, Corson, for Philadelphia, salied from
lebmend 4th lust.
Schr M. Vancleaf, McCobb, for Philadelphia, cleared
t Wilmington 4th inst.

DOMESTIO PORTS.

BEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Arrived, steamship Nebrasks, Guard, from Liverpool.

Steamship Saxonia, Haack, from Hamburg.

Steamship Peretre, Duchesne, from Havre.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown.

Ship Thornton, Hatton, from Liverpool.

Ship American Congress. Woodward, from London.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—Accounts from the northward and southward of Cape Hearry unite in characterising the late storm on the coast as very severe. Hampton Roads is full of vessels.

The schooner J. H. Dehart, from the Windward Islands for New York, encountered on the 20th, on the northern edge of the Gulf stream, a heavy gale, lasting three days. She reports seeing fifteen vessels that had lost sails and spars.

The schooner Marata, Nichols, from New York for Baltimore, encountered a heavy gale and lost anchors, chains, etc.

The schooner Curtis, Tilton, from Wilmington, N, Chains, etc.

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The schooner Curtis, Tilton, from Liverpool, Stalled, steamer Saratogs, for New York.

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