THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII-No. 87.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the reported county majorities as compared with the majorities at the Gubernatorial election in 1866:-Geary, Olymer, Williams, Sharstwood,

Adams	216		400
	40000	7600	*****
Armstrong 680	\$90000C	-600	973158
Beaver 1925	2011019	630	WARREN
Bedford	244	111111	344
	6160		5590
Berksmannonnan von	0.166	224114	0.040
Blair 752	STALLS.	500	*****
Bradford 4043	241111	3290	*******
	591		650
Bucks		17700	890
Hutler 483	211115	:490	449164
Cambris,	652		800
		58	******
	10.161.00		420
Carbon	433	0.00000	
Centre	471		650
Chester 2279	140000	2000	444004
	1037		1100
Ciarior		20000	
Clearfield	1136	2+4000	1890
Clinton	. 583	Teacons.	650
Columbia.	3618	21111	1500
Crawford 1745		76.70	
	597	A 151/10	20000
Cifp berland	Day	ATTEND.	770
Daupt in 1200	Thirty.	1450	*****
Delaware 1385		1000	
	540	10 7,715	550
Kik	0.90	011110	900
Erte 3280	+20043	1800	*****
Fayette	790		700
Frank in 193	10000		250

Fulton	280	9301959	300
Forest 24	244543	30	141104
Greene	1531	71111111	1600
	100 100 100	800	
	THEODY.		*****
Indians 2349	******	220:00	******
Jefferson 108	Window.	*****	142
Juniata	298	*****	800
Lancaster 6000	40000	5300	******
Lawrence 2150	*******	1/50	******
Lebanon 1496	******	1100	******
W - 1 1 4-	1572		1300
		F11109	
Luzerne	3654	214446	2500
Lycoming	577	TARREST	800
McKean 163	*****	150	*****
		600	
	441079	600	*****
Millin	110	4.0000	250
Monroe	1994	200000	2000
	1056		1200
	203	437010	400
Montour		211111	
Northampten	3011	200000	3000
Northumberland	468	110000	500
Perry 86	277711	125	431777
	Atres		2891
Philadelphia 5388	900000	10000	
Pike	724	ALTERNA	600
Potter	2010	700	address of
Schuylkill	3721		1600
	21122	20000	
Somerset 1303	999444	1200	beeneg
Snyder 495	911111	400	dancer
Sulltvan	825	4	200
War and bayer 1999		1200	
Susquehanna 1448	241112		9.11000
Tioga 3163		3500	20000
Union 704	******	4.75	222524
		550	
	*****		Yerres
Warren 1115	*****	1100	*****
Washington 265	44000	125	******
Wayne	626	E4449-X	250
We are the search and	1067		1100
Westmoreland		*****	
Wyoming	91	23,0012	100

Total......54,478 87,800 Some of these majorities are estimated, and

Some of these majorities are estimated, and the official returns may make slight changes, but it is very evident that Sharswood (Democrat), for Supreme Judge, has carried the State by about 3000 majority.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum telegraphs to a friend that he has been beaten by Judge Woodward, in the Twelith District, for Congress, after a hard fight. The vote was close. Woodward has a majority of less than three hundred.

Democratic Ways and Means.

It is reported that the following private circular was issued previous to the election, and sent in a sealed envelope to the Chairman of each Democratic County Committee, in Peun-"Dear Sir:-The necessity for close attention to

"Dear Sir:—The necessity for close attention to details in this contest is most apparent. It is comparatively noiseless, but it should be made full of activity, "The great end to be accomplished is:—"To poil every Democratic vote.

"The first thing to be done is to learn the names of all the Democrats and doubtful men. For this purpose the binnis were furnished you, and so far as you have returned to me the lists I to-day send you copies by mail. Send the remainder as rapidly as possible.

"These lists are to be piaced in the hands of active men in the districts; I enclose in each list a circular describing their duties, for their direction; I also enclose you a copy thereof.

"Make it your business to employ these men yourself; do not trust to letters; go and see them; pay them for their time in warning the dilatory, and for election day, and provide the means to hand the slow men to the poils. It is better to spend money in this way than by meetings. If you have sny doubt of the men you employ, tell others of our friends that you have placed money in their hands.

"Set your detailed vote for 1885 and for 1885. Compare the two, and this will show you the districts likely to be slow. Give them special attention now, it is important to get reliable men in each district. Do not devote your attention to making a specific majerity, but look to getting your whole vote. When this is done the majority follows.

"Is very slow districts, I would suggest a special contract with active men, thus.—In 1885 the district polled 180 Democratic votes; in 1865 the district polled 180 Democratic votes; in 1866 120 Democratic votes; now, for every Democratic vote over 110 polled we will pay you a fixed sum the day after the election. This is simply an incentive to bring men out, for the vote of 1867 shows they are there. See that your agents have all Democrats assessed naturalized, and their taxes paid. Let me know what I can do for you. Send forward the lists rapidly.

"Chalrman Democratic State Ceutral Committee."

OHIO.

Counties Complete. Vote in 1866. Mai, in 1867. Negro Suf.

	LOSS SIE 1906A		THE PERSON AND PROPERTY.		THENLY STAN		
Allen Ashland Clarke Crawford Cuyahoga Erie F) anklin Fulton Greene Hamilton Henry Knox Licking Montgomery Perry Pike Putnam Richland Ross Sandusky Seneca Shelby Wayne Butler Hancock Lucas Muskingum	Rep. 1853 2179 8569 1997 8651 2987 4652 2066 3963 22118 1006 2024 3892 5028 1720 1037 4164 2957 3272 2407 2079	100	Hayes. 1200 2300 400 900 1700 1200 53	Thur-	For. 700 2000 850 1600 1000	#9'st. 1100 350 1800 400 3000 400 575 100 1400 570 700 1400 700 700 800 1050 600 2500 450	
Washington.	3709	3169		7.11494	>=====	100	l
Totals	105140	98631	9665	17062	6150	21025	1

Democratic majority in 1867....... Majority against negro suffrage... The Negro Suffrage Amendment has been detea ed by about 20,000 majority, and it is probable that the Democrats have carried the State by a small majority, although the Republican papers claim the State by a small majority Judge Thurman and greenbacks have succeeded it is thought. It this be proved by the official eturns, the political revulsion may be said to

Republican majority in 1866.

Official Returns Show Heavy Democratic Gains-Probable Election of the

have reached its zenith in Ohio on the 8th.

Democratic Ticket. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Fitty-five counties have been officially heard from up to this evening at the State House, giving, in the aggregate, 27,335 votes for Judge Thurman as a gain on the vote of last year, and, if not reduced by the expected returns from the Western Reserve lecting a Democrat Governor of Ohio. anxiously awaiting the full returns, but Thur man, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is believed to be elected by over five thousand majority. The negro suffrage amendment is ntierly defeated.

Probable Election of the Democratic State Ticket and a Democratic Legis-

COLUMBUS, Olio, Oct. 9 .- We have undoubtedly elected Judge Thurman as Governor, and the entire Democratic State ticket, with a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Unnicksville, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The State officials concede Thurman and the Democratic State ticket elected. The Democrats claim from 4000 to 10,000 majority. The Legislature is probably Democratic in both branches. This is my latest from Columbus. I am on my way to New York. Bring out the guns! S. S. Cox.

IOWA.

In Iowa there have been large Democratic gains, but the State has been carried by the Republicans by about 15,000 majority.

THE LEGISLATURES. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa still maintain Republican majorities. That of Ohio is quite close, and it is the most important, as a United States Senator is to be chosen by it in the place of Hon B. F. Wade. The prominent candidates are Hon. William Denison and Hon. B. F. Wade, Republicans; Hon. C. L. Valiandigham and Hon. S. S. Cox, Democrats.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Opinions of Prominent Radicals-How the President Takes It-Intended Serenade by the Conservative Heroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9-11:30 P. M .- One re markable feature in the manner the Republi-cans here receive the election news from Ohio is the coincidence of their views as to the cause of their defeat. All the blame is laid upon the amendment to the State Constitution. One prominent radical was heard to exclaim, "That unfortunate amendment! in its fall it has torn down that the Beatlier is the state of the sta down with it the Republican party." Another said that negro suffrage was rapidly drifting towards breakers, and the Republican party ought to save itself by cutting loose from the

Most of the radicals, however, accept the reverse with great good humor, although evidently greatly astounded by the magnitude of the defeat, which seems to have been totally unexpected to even those politicians who are best informed. The attempt of those who furnished a large proportion of the despatches annished a large proportion of the despatches announcing the progress of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to identify the present Democratic party with the old disunion Copperhead party, by alluding to the Republican party as the Union party, met with severe condemnation among many of the conservative Republicans here. They were indignant at the injustice of the terms. The results of the elections just over are not regarded by them as triumphs for the are not regarded by them as triumphs for the Democratic party, nor as indicating that the people mean to support the line of policy adopted by the President, but as manifesting the disapprobation of the country at the course lately pursued by Congress in the matter of reconstruction.

Another marked feature of the results of the election, is the evident desire of the Democrats to avoid the President, and to monopolize all the honor and credit of the victories to themselves. Preparations have, however, been made for a serenade to the President to-morrow, under the auspices of the Conservative Army and Navy Union, presided over by Col. O'Bierne. The President takes the news to-day very calmiy. There has not been an unusual number of visitors at the White Bouse during the day. -N. Y. Herald.

The Elections-A Lesson. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Late in the summer of 1862 Mr. Lincolu was persuaded, after long urging and hesitation, to issue his edict of emancipation. The country, it was said, was not prepared for it—that is, the low coaches were not. And when the elections that soon followed showed Democratic gains almost everywhere—from East to West—the "conservatives" shouted that abolition and radicalism had received their death-blow. "Look at Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin!" they exclaimed—"their Republiran majorities reduced more than half, see Pennsylvania carried by the Democrats, and a U. S. Senator gained, in spite of Lincoin's large majority; see Ohio, swept clean by 5000 majority for the Democrats, who carry fourteen Representatives in Congress —a clear gain of seven; see Indiana, Illinois likewise carried—both branches of the Legislature, two-thirds of the Representatives in Congress, and a Democratic United States Senator gained in each; see New Jersey, which gave Lincoln four of her seven electors, now swept by the Democratis by over fourteen thousand. by the Democrats by over fourteen thousand majority, giving another Senator, with four of the five Representatives in Congress; look at New York, where Lincoln had fifty thousand mejority, and the Union ticket last year a hun-dred thousand, now electing Seymour Governor by ten thousand, and seventeen to fourteen Representatives in Congress—do you not see the handwriting on the wall? Isn't it high time to give up pigger-worship, and attend to

These taunts were bitter, but the exultation that impelled them was transient. Though Fredericksburg, and Galveston, and the first repulse at Vicksburg and Chancellorsville, were still before us, the national cause was not were still be ore us, the national cause was not lost, for it was the cause of freedom and humanity. Much less is it lost now, though the false hearts which thought the defeat of Wadsworth and the loss of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois lessons that only the blind could fail to read and heed, still remain to renew their croakings, and have another, though lessor concertually.

though lesser, opportunity.

Judge Sharswood is elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as we feared he would be; and we believe this the extent of the Democratic triumph in that State. Many Republicans would vote for him on personal grounds; yet a good county ticket in Philadelphia would have defeated his election. But it was supposed that any thing would be elected that could get on the Republican ticket; so nominations were made that the proplement of the supposed that the supposed th tions were made that the people would not sup-port; while the Democrats, having little hope of success, nominated three soldlers who had a good war record for the best offices, and so gained thousands of votes. We trust the lesson will not be lost on those who control nomina-tions in our State. We can tell them that the Legislative jobbers and railroad robbers who are "fixing things" in several districts to nominate themselves to our next Legislature, may buy ever so many delegates, but cannot buy the people. Mr. Jacob Sharp, for example, will waste his money if he uses it to achieve a Republican permination.

Republican nomination.

We shall of course have the old cry renewed— We shall of course have the old cry renewed—
"See how Ohio has voted down equal manhood
suffrage—hadn't we better drop the nigger and
take care of ourselves?" The answer is ready:—
Ohio on Tuesday gave more votes, and a larger
proportion of her Republican strength, for manhood suffrage, than any other Sta e has ever
given—more by many thousands than she
would ever have given till now. Say that one
Republican in every twenty went straight over
to the enemy on this question, and one weak
brother voted the Republican ticket, but failed
to vote for manhood suffrage, what of it?

brother voted the Republican ticket, but failed to vote for manhood suffrage, what of it?

New York, twenty-one years ago, gave but \$5,406 votes for equal rights; in 1860 she more than doubled this, giving it 197,503; and still it was heavily beaten, though Lincoln carried the State at that election by 50,000 majority. The next time it will have at least 300,000; and, if heaten by a handful its anames will next time it will have at least 30,000; and, if beaten by a handful, its enemies will scream and fire guns for their glorious victory. So it will be in other States; while the vital principle of genuine democracy marches on through seeming defeats to its inevitable and conclusive

There are still some persons in the Republic in camp whose hearts are with the adverse host, and who, we trust, will now be tempted to let their bodies follow. At all events, through whatever trials of its constancy, its consistency, the great party of which they would fain bear the bag so long as there may be anything likely to go into it, will move right on to the arduous but inevitable achievement of equal rights for all citizens; and those who jare not ready to mass is to be washed.

so n. "Soldiers!" said Garibaldi to the foriorn hope of Italian I borty in 1849, "I offer you privation, hardship, hunger, wounds, death—will you follow me?"

Such is the spirit in which Humanity and Justice claim their votaries; such are the appeals, such the crises, which separate the gold from the dross. When the Republican party has no further prejudices to vanquish, no further wrongs to redress, we hope it may die and be buried; not linger on, maintaining a mockery of existence on the good ideas of the mockery of existence on the good ideas of the past, the bad whisky of the present, like the sham Democracy. Whenever all its better aspirations shall have been actualized, its dissolution cannot and should not be long postponed.

HORACE GREELEY.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

John Quincy Adams Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Governor -Synopsis of His Letter of Acceptance.

Boston, Oct. 9.—John Quincy Adams, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Governor, has accepted the nomination. In his letter of acceptance, which will be published nis tetter of acceptance, which will be published to morrow, he says that after having been re-luctantly compelled to differ with his friends of the Republican party last fall upon grave political questions, he had hoped to avoid any public action for at least two years, hoping in that period to correct or confirm his opinions present authorist policy.

that period to correct or confirm his opinions upon national policy.

Mr. Adams frankly states his political opinions. The recent course of the Republican party has abated his confidence in it. They seem lately, at Worcester, to have allowed their battee of a man to supply the lack of any declaration of principles on national affairs, and their dread of intestine strife to gag their speech on tate que tions. Mr. Adams adopts the principles promulgated at the Democratic Convention, and approves of the doctrine of State vention, and approves of the doctrine of State Rights as officially announced. It is difficult, he says, to reconcile the incom-

It is difficult, he says, to reconcile the incompetency shown upon questions of finance and taxation, and says that the intolerable burden of an exploded and unscientific plan of internal taxation, combined with a tariff which is nothing but legalized robbery, must have been saddled upon the people by gross ignorance or fraud, and if not speedly removed it will furnish the exhausted taxpayer with a semblance of reason for repudiation, Mr. Adams regards the action of the Democratic Convention as standing of the Democratic Convention as standing in honorable contrast to the timorous and time-serving tone of the Republican Convention, and believes that the wise and conservative men of the Republican party regard the sumptuary laws as preposterous invasions by statute of the lawful domain of morals. In conclusion, Mr. Adams says that after an avowal of his opinions be should feel that he arrogated an absurd importance to his personal pre-ferences if he declined to stand as the candi-date of the party.

What the "Revolution" Means.

In Pennsylvania:—
1, Repeal of the act allowing colored people

to ride in the cars.

2. Death to manhood suffrage in the State.

3. Sanday cars, Sunday liquor, and Sunday 4. Placing Philadelphia once more under

Democratic misrule, The Democratic triumph in Ohio signifies:— Death to universal suffrage.
 Recognition of the State Rights doctrine.

 Recognition of the State Rights doctrine,
 Repudiation of the national Bank system.
 Repudiation of the national debt, Payment of the interest and principal in greenbacks, and a financial crisis of alarming dimensions.
 Election of Clement L. Vallandigham to the United States Senate, a real public calamity.

In the country it means:—
First. Nomination of Andrew Johnson for the Presidency, by the conglomerate party. Second. Repudiation of the national debt. Third. Decrease and disgrace of the national

Fourth. Defeat of the impeachment move-Fifth. General amnesty to all Rebels.

ification of the Congressional Reconstruction plan in the Southern States. THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Sixth. Last, but not least-Overthrow or nul-

The Court to Assemble November 25-Chief-Justice Chase to Preside-The Line of Defense Proposed-The Coun-

RICHMOND, Oct. 8 .- The despatch sent by the agent of the Associated Press, purporting to give the programme of the Davis trial, is wholly incorrect. I have just had a conversa tion with a high 'judicial officer," who ought to be well posted thereanent. The substance of our interview was as follows:-The term of the Circuit Court will commence on the fourth Monday of November, and the trial of Mr.

Davis will be the first on the docket, Chief Justice Chase will most certainly ide, and contemplates getting through with it in time for the opening of the Supreme Court in Washington, on the first Monday in December. The time of counsel will be limited, and the trial will be shortened as much as possible, for the Chief Justice has said that he does not intend to make it an everlasting affair.

The witnesses named in the despatch may possibly be present, as they were the gen-tlemen upon whose enforced testimony the indictment was framed at Norfolk more than a year ago. They are Hon. John Goode, Jr., late of the Confederate Congress and at present member of the Virginia Legislature; J. Hardy Hendren, of the Confederate States Army; Major James F. Milligan, of the Confederate States Signal Corps, and at present one of the editors of the Norfolk Virginian; Colonel Scarborough, a lawyer of distinction, late of the Confederate army, All these gentlemen are residents of Norfolk; but there will be many other witnesses, mostly of the stamp of General Wise, General Mahone, and other Confederate dig-

Mr. Chandler has consulted with the counsel of the prisoner, and informed him of the grounds of the prosecution, and it is known that the lefence will be based, first, upon the doctrine of State Rights; second, the right of secession; and third, that the Confederacy being a defacto Government, and recognized as a belligerent power, it had the right under the laws of nations wage war. The witnesses for the defense, it

thought, will be very numerous. The District Attorney has employed as counsel to assist him, in addition to Mr. Evarts, of New York, General H. H. Wells, of Alexandria, Va., fermerly a Provest Marshal General in the army, from Detroit, Mich., and at present an aspiring conservative Republican politician of this State, and a nominee for the Convention.

Judge Underwood to-day, before adjourning his Court, ordered the Marshal to summen a venire of seventy-two petit jurors and twenty-four grand jutors, the former for the great State trial, as it is anticipated that there will be many challenges to the array. The jurors will be chose from white and black Union men. The responsibility for conducting the trial rests altogether upon the District Attorney, as there will be no Executive interference. The public may rely upon the above as a cor-

rect programme of the great trial NITRO-GLYCERINE FOR BLASTING .- The Summit Tunnel on the Pacific Railroad has just been completed. The work was expedited about 25 per cent. faster than it could have been had not nitro-glycerine been made on the spot and substituted for gunpowder.

RED LEAD.—Barton produces red lead by heating the oxide of lead to redness with nitrate of sods, or by heating at the same temperature a mixture of 1894 parts of sulphate of lead, 665 parts of carbonate of soda, and 177 parts of nitrate of soda. The resulting

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

THE VERY LATEST.

THE STATE STILL IN DOUBT

A Burglary in a State Prison.

European Market Reports.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

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

From information just received at the Repubfican Headquarters, by Colonel Frank Jordan, it seems probable that Judge Williams has carried the State by a small majority. But Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, still Insists that Sharswood's election is certain.

RESULT IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Election of Judge Thurman-The Legislature Largely Democratic-Democratic United States Senator Secured. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10 .- Judge Thurman, Democrat, has been elected Governor. Fifty counties give him a majority of 5077 over General Hayes. The Legislature, as far as known, stands as follows:-

Senate-Republicans, 17; Democrats, 19. House-Republicans, 49; Democrats, 57.

It is quite probable that this status in the Legislature will not be changed, and hence a Democrat will be elected to the United States Senate in place of Hon. B. F. Wade.

THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

Ohio-Result in Fifty Counties-The Legislature Democratic. Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—This morning's Commer-cial says of the election in Ohio:- Something cial says of the election in Ohio:—Something over fitty counties in Ohio have been heard from, and they leave Thurman (Dem.) with a majority of about 6000. The remaining twenty-five or thirty counties, embracing several in the region of the Beserve, will certainty reduce these figures; whether they will overbalance them, or place the majority on the other side, is a question which seems likely to be decided only by the official return.

The Legislature appears to be hopelessly gone.

The Legislature appears to be hopelessly gone. The Democrats gain Senators in the Second, Third, Sixth, Tweltth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, and probably the Thirteenth Districts, giving them a clear majority of one or two; and in the House they have secured a gain of eighteen members, making a majority, with a prospect of some others yet in doubt, which would give them a working balance of from five to ten on joint

The Gazette says that the returns are still incomplete; and the election is very close, but the probabilities are that the Democrats have carried both Houses of the General Assembly, The Governor is in doubt, but with a probability that Thurman is elected.

The Enquirer says: - "We estimate Judge Thurman's majority at 2169. The Legislature will stand in the Senate 17 Radicals to 19 Democrats, and in the House 50 Radicals to 56 Demo

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 9-Evening.-Consols closed at 944 for money; United States Five-twenties, 71; Illinois Central, 77%; Eric Railroad, 44%; Great Western Railroad, 22.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9 - Evening .- United States Bonds, 741. LIVEBFOOL, Oct. 9-Evening.-The Cotton

Market closes urregular; sales to-day, 12,000 bales: middling uplands, 81@8 5-16. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, 44s. 6d.; Wheat, 15s. 3d. for white California, and

14s. 3d. for red Western; Barley, 5s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 8d.; Peas, 47s. 6d. Provisions-Beef, 130s.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon,

44s.; Lard, 55s.; Cheese, 52s. The Circussian Disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9-Evening.-Advices have been received from Falmouth, stating that the steamship Circassian, from Bremen for New York, had put into that port with her machinery disabled, and will go into dock for repairs.

Burglary in a State Prison.

HARTFORD, Oct. 10.-The State Prison at Wethersford, Conn., was entered by burglars last night, and two hundred dollars worth of silverware stolen from the show-case in the burnishing shop, where the articles were ex-posed for sale to visitors. The thieves gained posed for sale to visitors. The thieves gained access to the prison yard by breaking through a small gate in the rear, and taking a wheelbarrow from one of the shops, they rolled off the booty and then returned the barrow. The stolen silver belonged to Hall, Elton & Co., contractors for the labor of convicts in the burnishing shop.

Ship News.

FORTBESS MONBOE, Oct. 10.—Arrived, ship Valley Forge, from Callao, with guano. Spoke, August 26th, ship Uncle Toby, from Callao, for Hampton roads. September 6th, off Cape St. Roque, bark Morning Light, of, and from, New York, for Buenos Ayres. September 3d, brig Lizzie M. Merrill, of, and from, Richmond, Maine, for New Orleans.

Markets by Telegraph. [By the Associated Press.]

New York, Sct. 10.—Cotton quiet at 15@19c. for middlings. Flour duil; 8000 barrels sold; State, \$9@11-40, Obio. \$10-80@14; Western, \$9@14; Southern, \$11@15; California, \$11-50@13-50. Wheat quiet, and ic. lower; 2100 bushels sold; Milwaukie Club, \$2-40@2-41. Core dull. and ic. lower; 28,000 bushels sold mixed Western, \$1-40@1-41. Oats dull. and ic. lower; 29,000 bushels sold: Obio. \$15c, Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess. \$23. Lard quiet at 14@15%c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 1025; Reading, 10175; Canton, 4845; Krie, 685; Cleveland and Toledo, 1808; Cleveland and Pitsburg, Sk Fitsburg and Fort Wayne, 1004; Michigan Central, 1925; do. Southern, 82; New York Central, 122; Illinois Central, 1226; Cumberland preferred, 22 Virgiula 68, 47; Missouri 68, 1045; Hudson River, 1236; United States Five-twenties, 1802, 112; do. 1864, 1004; do. 1865, 1004; Ten-fortian, 1004; Seventhrites, 1657. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 1435; Sterling Exchange, 1096.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Address of the Reichstag in Reply to the King-Conlition Between the Government Party and the National Libe-

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Although the opposition to the throne speech, seemed, on Saturday, almost insuperable, an agreement was arrived at between the conservatives and national liberals, by which the following address, prepared by Herr Argidi, was supported by the two parties and carried through the Reichstag, on Tuesday:—

and carried through the Reichetag, on Tuesday:—

"Most High and Mighty King! Most Gracious King and Lord:—To your Royal Majesty and illustrious colleagues the first constitutionally established Reichetag of the North German Bund, declares the thanks and satisfaction of the nation for the success thus far obtained for a real German polloy. The public life of Germany has at last, after centuries of nevere trial, won a sure basis. To secure this basis of a great national future, and to perfect it, the sense of civil freedom and political welfare will from henceforth be the aim of every effort of the Keichstag. Since the grand union of North Germany we have become, in an increased degree, conscious of our duty to meet for the establishment of a national union, embracing the South and the North. We, for our part, can only then first consider the great work comple e when the entry of the South German States into the Bund has been effected on the basis of article seventy-nine of the North German Band constitution. With for, therefore, do we greet every measure of your Majesty, which, as the proposal concerning the reinstituting of the Zollverein, brings us nearer this desired goal in the free union of all parts. The irresistible might of national attachment, and the harmony of all material and intellectual interests, forbid every backward step on the way begun. We are convinced that in the high confedera ed governments, sure of their way and goal, do not fear that other national existence. The German people, animated by the wish to live in peace with all nations, desires only to regulate its own affairs in perfect independence. Determined to repel every attempt at foreign interference in calm self-confidence, Germany will make this indisputable right good under all circumstances. We go, then, in joyful assurance to the work of peace before, and to be presented to the Reichstag. "Through careful encouragement of the intellectual and moral trensures of the people, through judicious economy in expenditure and impartial d

Count Bismark spoke twice on the proposal, but chose rather to use the delicate position in which a minister naturally stands when an adwhich a minister naturally stands when an address to his sovereign is being debated, as an excuse for not committing himself, than to express assent or dissent to the support of it. He intimated that no fears need be entertained of its tone towards foreign governments, and that it was, perhaps, hardly necessary to be so urgent in inviting the Southern States to walk into the parlor. The adoption of the address is a shrewd move, supposed to originate from Bismark himself. While the government did not wish to have quite so strong an expression of feeling sent in to it, it was willing that its friends should make a slight concession to the national liberals in a matter involving merely words, if thereby a more substantial return could be obtained later. By this stantial return could be obtained later. By this public acknowledgment of a good understandpublic acknowledgment of a good understanding between the conservatives and the powerful fraction of the liberal party known as the national liberals, it is hoped that the breach between the latter and their old friends, the radicals, will be widened, and the way paved for a final separation. Instead of bluntly advocating a general league of offense and defense, as less skill ut and less experienced manipulators might have done offense whence made at the might have done, efforts are being made at spe-cial coalitions, as if no general movement was in progress. As the national Liberals are just now smarting under an exposure of their weak-ness in Berlin, made by last week's elections, no more favorable opportunity could be wished for inducing them to take the proferred alliance kindly,

GARIBALDI. The General on the "Slave Rights" of the

Romans. FLORENCE, Sept. 28 - A letter written by Garibaldi, dated September 24th, and addressed to the newspapers while in prison, has been published. He says:—"Tue Romans possess the right of all slaves—namely, to rise in insurrec-tion. It is the duty of the Italians to help them. I hope they will'do so, and therefore say, march

Fire in New Hampshire.

on. The whole world looks on you!"

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10. —A fire occurred at Hillsboro Bridge at 2 A. M. to-day, which destroyed the large livery stable of George A. Robbins, together with five horses, carriages, harness, hay, and grain. Also a small livery stable, owned by John Muzzy, and occupied by O. P. Greenleaf.

An Unfortunate Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 9.—The steamer Ella Faber, which was sunk below Cannelton on Saturday, and was raised and placed on the docks this morning, took fire this evening, and is reported totally destroyed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1867. The demand for money to-day was, perhaps, a little less pressing than towards the close of last week, but was sufficient to maintain rates of interest and give employment to all surplus offering. Call loans are made upon Government securities at 7 per cent.; on miscellaneous collaterals an additional consideration in many cases is paid. There is not much doing in commercial paper, and only the best signatures find currency at 7@10 per cent. per annum discount. Foreign exchange is mostly held at steady rates.

Foreign exchange is mostly held at steady rates.
For Government loans the closing figures were: — Registered 1881s, 111;a111; coupon 1881s, 111;a111½; 5-20 registered 1862s, 104½a 104½; 5-20 coupon 1862s, 112a112½; 5-20 coupon '64s, 108;a109; 5-20 coupon '65s, 109a109½; 5-20 coupon 1865s, January and July, 107a107½; 5-20 coupon '67s do., 107;a107½; 10-40s registered, 100½ a100½; 10-40s, coupon, 100½a100½; June and July 7-30s, 105;a166; October compounds, 1864, 119a December do., 118a1181; August do., 116a September do., 115 al15; October do., 115

Railroad stocks were not so strong, and Reading declined to 50½; Camden and Amboy and Lebigh Valley declined ½; Catawissa preferred sold at 28; 52½ was bid for Pennsylvania.

Canal stocks were heavy. Lebigh Navigation

and Schuylkill Navigation declined j. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares there was no change, and the sales were unimportant. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1434; 11 A. M., 1434; 12 M., 1434; 1 P. M., 1433, an advance of on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-'Money continues to active demand at 7 per cent, and houses of the highest credit cannot do better Commercial bills sell at 7@9 per cent, when of short date and high character. The banks are disposed to be prudent, and feel confident that employment can be had for all their money the rest of the year at 7 per cent."

-The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says:-"The demand for money on Saturday was active, and checking was generally heavy. Rates of interest are firm at \$85.00 \text{ Pc cent, between bankers and their depositors, the latter figure prevailing. In the open market 100012 \text{ Pc cent, is readily obtained on first-class paper, and any other kind meets with ro favor. Money is in active demand on call at \$85.00 \text{ Pc cent.} Cent. Exchange is in better demand, and, there being a decrease in the receipts, rates are firm at par buying and 50c, premium selling."

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

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111 @1111; do. 1862, 1111 @1121; do., 1865, 1081 @109; do., 1865, 1081 @109; do., 1865, new, 1071 @1071; do. 6s, 1040s, 1071; do., 1865, 1081 @1091; do., 1865, new, 1071 @1071; do. 6s, 1040s, 1001 @1001; do. 730s, June, 1051 @1055; do., July, 1051 @1051; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 11940; do., July, 1864, 11940; do., July, 1864, 11940; do., October, 1864, 11940; do., October, 1864, 11940; do., August, 1865, 116 @1161; do., September, 1865, 1151 @1161; do., October, 1865, 116 @1161; do., September, 1865, 1151 @1161; do., October, 1866, 116 @1161; do., September, 1865, 1151 @1161; do., October, 1866, 116 @1161; do., September, 1865, 1151 @1161; do., Dankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 1111 @1111; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1111 @1112; do., 1864, 1081 @109; do., 1865, 1081 @109; do., 1865, 1081 @109; do., 1865, 1081 @109; do., 1865, 1161 @1161; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 1151; October, 1865, 116. Gold, 1432 @133.

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Ce. quote Government securities etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of

-Messra. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881_1114@1114; old 5-20s, 1114@1124; new 5-20s, 1864, 108; @109; do., 1865, 108; @109; do., July, 107; @107; do., 1867, 107; @107; 10-408, 109; @100; 7'30s, June, 105; @106; do., July, 105; @106; Gold, 142; @143;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10. - The demand for Flour for home consumption is limited, but with a continuation of light receipts, stock holders are firm in their views. Sales of 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@12.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$18-50@15 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Fiour varies from \$6.25 to \$8.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand is chiefly from the millers, who purdemand is chiefly from the miliers, who purchase principally of prime lots. Sales of Red at \$2.40@2.70, and California at \$3.25. 1000 bushels Rye sold at \$1.70@1.73, an advance.

Corn has again advanced, and the demand is good. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed and Yellow at \$1.50. Cats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels at 70 cents and 75 cents;

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$9 to \$9.25 % 64 pounds. Timothy sell at \$2.75, and Flaxseed at \$2.80@2.83.

No. 1. Ouereitron Bark is held firmly at \$3.5

No. 1. Quercitron Bark is held firmly at \$55 Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page, PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 10.

Scott & Sons. Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Washington, L. Andenried & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Richmond, do. Schr Besten, Smith, Providence, Schr J. J. Wenthington, Brown, Allyn's Point, Mam-moth Vein Coal Co. Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Charleston, Blakiston, Graeff

& Co. Cor C. Stetson, Somers, Braintree, Rommel&Hunter, Schr C. Steison, Somers, Braintee, 1997.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover,
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Quincy Point,
do,
Schr L. B. Ives, Howditch, Norwich,
Schr Henrieita, Schey, Norwich, Dovey, Bulkley&Co.
Schr H. Haley, Haley, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. chr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Georgetown, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. chr C. Kienale, Weodruff, Providence, J. R. White & Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey. Boston, Sawyer & Co. Schr T. Lake, Adams, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting. chr B. Strong, Brown, Providence, Wannemacher & Co. Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal

CO. Schr H. W. Benedict, Case. Newport, Sinnickson&Co. Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Pawtucket, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Had heavy NE gales during the entire passage. 7th, lat. 23 50, lon. 77, saw a ship showing No, 1784, supposed to be the ship Charlotte. during the entire passage. 7th, lat. 33 50, ion. 77, saw a ship showing No. 1784, supposed to be the ship Charlotte.

Ship Bombay. Jordan, 30 days from Liverpool, with mode. to P. Wright & Sons.

Barque F. B., Fay, Durham, 40 days from Liverpool, with mode. to P. Wright & Sons.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, 9 days from Richmond, Me., with fee to Knickerbecker foe Co.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Williams. 6 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Antelope, Palne, 5 days from Provincetown, with mode. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Gardiner, with lee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, from Providence, Schr E. Boron, Jarvis, from Providence, Schr E. Boron, Jarvis, from Providence, Schr E. Boron, Jarvis, from Foot Beston, Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Boston, Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Beston, Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Boston, Schr M. Wallace, Scull, from Boston, Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston, Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston, Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, from Boston, Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Boston, Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Boston, Schr Grace Clifton, Otts, from Boston, Schr J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence, Schr Grace Clifton, Otts, from Boston, Schr J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence, Schr Grace Clifton, Otts, from Boston, Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence, Schr Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence, Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Cambridgeport, Schr Boston, Smith, from Fall River, Schr Boston, Smith, from Fall River, Schr Boston, Smith, from Fall River, Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich, Schr Lucia B Ives, Bowditch, from Fall River, Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich, Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich, Schr H. N. Benedict, Case, from Newport, R. i.

Ship L Skolfield, frem Liverpool, Brig E. P. Stewart, from Orchilla,

Ship L Skolfield, from Liverpool.

Brig E. P. Stewart, from Orchilia.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Lewes, Del., Oct. 9-6 A. M.—Ship Zonave, from
Philadelphia for New Orleans: brigs Charles Wealey,
do, for Boston; Rabboni, do, for do.; M. E. Thompson,
from Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Reporter, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth; G. F. Gesry, from Charlestou for New York; Thomas Walters, from Porto Rico
for do.; A. E. Derrickson, Lewes for do.; D. B. Steelman, from Hog Island for New York; Panama, do.
for do.; Lady Antrim, from Norfolk for New York;
Ocean Belle, do. for do.; Arctle, from Georgetown, D.
C., for do.; E. H. Clark, from Newtown for do.; D.
S. Siner, from Wilmington, N. C., for do.; Exertion,
James River for do.; Delmont, from Georgetown, D.
C. for do.; Paul Scavey, Turks Island for Beltsat (lost
boat in gale, 20th ult.; spoke brig S. P. Brown, 23th ult.,
lat. Il 15, lon. 73 13; A. M. Collins, Philadelphia for
Norwich; S. C. Tyler, from Georgetown, D. C., for
Boston; J. B. Henry, from Philadelphia for do.; Mary
Standish, Joseph Hay, Fanny Keating, J. V. Wellington, Christopher Loeser, Lucy A. Orcait, Mary E.
Staples, all from Philadelphia for Boston; W. H. Dennis, do. for Salem; J. N. Baker, from Georgetown; D.
C., for Boston; S. Washburn, Philadelphia to Tannnis, do. for Salem; J. N. Baker, from Georgetown; D.
C., for Boston; S. Washburn, Philadelphia for Foundalla, Stang, do. for Salebury; Corvo, from RichPortland; Slaz, do. for Salebury; Corvo, from RichHort