THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII-No. 100

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, CCTOBER 25, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE VAN ARSDALE MURDER.

Trial of Jacob Van Aradale for the Murder of Jasper Baird at Somerville, N. J.-A Spiritual Murderer.

Somerville, N. J., Oct. 23.—The little town of Somerville, N. J., has at last an excitement worthy of its ancient renown. A man is on trial for murder, supposed to have been caused by spiritual hallucination. The town contains about three thousand inhabitants, and is located in Somerset county. Audrew M. Baird, a well-to-do farmer, with his family, consisting of a wife, three sons, two daughters, a little negro wife, three sons, two daughters, a little negro hired girl, and the accused, Jacob Van Arsdate, resided at a suburb of Somerville, called Flagg-town for a long time past. Attached to the farm house is a shoemaker's shop, as is the custom in this part of Jersey, where many of the farmers have blacksmiths' and carpenters'

shope, in which workits done by persons hired the year round by the farmers. Nearly a year ago Jacob Van Arsdale, a man well known in Somerville and vicinity for his violent and ungovernable bursts of passion, sought employment from Mr. Baird in his avocation as a shoemaker. He was hired on Thanks-giving Day, and up to the 29th of last June did the work of the family, for which he was credited with board and his rent of the shoemaker's shop, besides doing work for himself outside in the neighborhood. Twice during his residence in Somerville had Van Arsdale been known to give way to fits of passion, attacking his father and brother-in-law, choking the author of his being in a savage manner until he was released by his in a savage manner until he was released by his neighbors. Gloomy and despondent by nature, he was subject to spiritual delusions, and gave way at times to irregular spasms of moodiness and reticence. On the evening of the 28th of June, 1867, Van Arsdale, who was quite deaf, had taken tea with the family, of which he was treated as a member, and retired to his bedroom at an early hour. In the same bedroom, but in a different bed, tlept Abram Baird, aged 21 years, and Jasper Baird, his younger brother, the tavorite child of the family, aged 12 years. Nothing unusual happened during the night, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning the family were awakened and proceeded to breakfast as usual. Van Arsdale and the boy Jasper were absent from breakfast, and the little colored girl was sitting in Van Ar-dale's seat at the table, when Jasper was sent after Van Arsdale to tell him to come to breakfast. The accused came in as

mrs. Baird was pouring out coffee for him, and going up to Mrs. Baird, he snapped his fingers at that lady and said to her, "Now you have got it," and went up stairs. In a few minutes after the boy Jasper was discovered lying in the shoemaker's shop, bathed in a pool of blood, his head crushed in by a lap-stone hammer used by the accused in his business, and two stabs in his the accused in his business, and two stabs in hi the accused in his business, and two stabs in his neck, severing the carotid artery. Van Arsdale was discovered walking rapidly towards the public road, in an excited manner, and was seized at Roycefeld, and arrested and brought back to jail by Sheriff Browkaw, of Someisst county. Mr. Walter Cammann, Teller of the Somerset Bank, on finding the body of the boy James of the Somerset Bank, on finding the body of the boy James of the Somerset Bank, and some stables and found life. Jasper, opened his clothing and found life ex-tinct, but the body was still warm, and the pul-

sations over. The murdered boy was a pleasant, handsome child, and a general favorite, particularly with the accused, for whom he was always ready to go of errands and oblige in a cheerful, frank way. The testimony of the father of the boy is as follows:-

ready to go of errands and oblige in a cheerfal, frank way. The testimony of the father of the boy is as follows:—

Andrew M. Baird sworo—I am the father of Jasper Berger Baird; I live in Hillsborough township, about two mikes from the radiroad depot at Royceliela, and am a larmer; the murder occurred on the morning of the 29th day of last June; had breakfast at halt-past five; the whole family are except Jasper; family consisted of myself, wite, Abm. D. Baird, Henry Baird, Jasper Berger Baird, Jane Maria Baird, eight or pine years old, Sarah L., about three years, and a black girl, about fourteen (Gitty Jane Shaala); Jasper went to take the cows to the field and fetch up the horses; when he got back we were all through breakfast and I was shaving; had just finished shaving; he came right into the dining-room; asked him some questions about school; and he was going to sit down to the table when his mother said, "Go and cail Jacob, they could eat together;" when Jake came down the colored girl was eating and I was shaving; did not observe anything about him in particular when he came down; Jasper went to cail Jake, and I stepped into another room, the next I heard was that "Jacob had killed Jasper;" I was in the bidroom adjoining the dining-room; I came right but in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; I came right out in front, through the dining-room; Was Aradale was about it was coming over; he was sono there, and I hasted out of the form the road; Abram took hold of him; they had a soutile, and Abram came back, and Henry weat out for Mr. Staats, who had heard the noise, and was coming over; he was sono there, and I histore in the blood; his syes were op, i

H. M. Gaston and Attorney General Robeson appeared for the State of New Jersey, and Chan-cellor Ben. Williamson and John D. Bartine for the defendant. The legal talent on both sides is very able, and a brilliant forencie display may be expected from Williamson, who is said to be the O'Coner of New Jersey. Bartine opened for the defense this evening, and did not attempt to disprove the charge of the killing of the boy, but in the defense sought to prove that the accused was lab ring under a ballucination or temporary aberration, which rendered him untit for the time being to judge of the enormity of

his crime, John V. Hall, the brother in law of the prisoner, and his wife testified that the prisoner had been injured on the head when a boy, and was subject to sick headache and gloomy of despondency. It is also believed that the accused was in communion with the radical spiritualists, having as an intimate friend the celebrated Mrs. Jackson, the well-known spirit medium, a bold, showy woman, who is here, and will testify for the defense, hoping to prove that the accused did the murder while acting under inspiration. The prisoner's political affiliations were of the strongest radical type, and his sympathizers do not bedeve in his guilt. Public opinion, however, is againstVan Aradale, and the belief is that he will be convicted.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

This morning, at a late hour, your correspondent dent was admitted to an interview with the prisoner, who is confined in the old Somerville Jail, in the rear of the Court House, which is a feeble imitation of the Acropolis at Athens. An with wooden doors, and small, square apertures opening on the outside. Eighty years since, just after the peace between the colonies and Great Britain, a murderer was confined here, but since hat time no crime of as great magnitude as this has been committed in good old Somerville.

The Sheriff rapped at the door, and, after a sew minutes had classed, the pale, wrinkled sace of a man of fifty-five years of age, or thereshout, appeared at the hole in the door. The eyes were of a weak, watery blue, the mouth

FIRST EDITION and lips thin, and la conversation the face contracted and the lips twisted nervously. The tracted and the lips twisted nervously. The head was baid in front, and the hair quite sparse behind. There was a lack of firmees in the face, and a suspicious venom in the eves, indicating a moody but malignant temper when provoked. In reply to the question as to how he felt, the prisoner answered—"As well as pos-sible;" and then added, "I read the Bible," and bent his ear down to the wicket to signify that he was deaf. He was then questioned as fol-

lows:-Q. "Why did you kill the boy?"
A. "I don't know why I did #L"
He seemed surprised and taken off his guard at this question and did not seem to hear the next question quite so well, for he it remembered he has never before made a positive confession of his crime.
Q. "Were you not triendly with the boy Javer?"
A. "Yes; I believe he was a good boy, and I liked him."

"Then you do not know why you committed the "No, I can't account for k; I dunne how it was,"

A. "No, I can't account for k; I dunn how it was,"
(with a low mean.)
Q. "Are you treated well and getting a fair trial?"
A. "Oh yes; I read the Bible a-d get newspapers.
Do you know me? (with a keen transpert look in the eyes.) I get some newspapers to read, but have not time."

Here the prisoner went back to his bed, bid ding good night to your correspondent. The case will be continued to-morrow. The town has a great number of strangers at present. Great curiosity is manifested to hear the testi-mony of the spiritualist, Mrs. Jackson, in a murder case.—N. Y. World.

SENSATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Bank President Cowhided.

From the New Orleans Republican, Oct. 19. One of the depositors in the late First National Bank of New Orleans was Mr. F. Bauer. It is stated that the amount of his deposit was about \$18,000, and that it was made about twenty-four hours before the bank closed. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Bauer, while walking slong Carondelet street, with a brush and pot of marking ink in his hand, met Mr. D. B. Forbes, the late President of the First National Bank, and immediately saluted bim thus:-"You rascal, you have ruined me and my daughter." Bauer immediately grasped Forbes, the marking ink flew over his face and clothing, and the sidewalk was bespattered with it.

The spectators who heard the exclamation opened the way for Bauer to punish Forbes, presuming that it was an affair of criminal intrigue. Bauer for a while had his own way, with one band twisting the financier's necktie and choking him so that his tongue protruded, and with the other laying the cowhide over his bead and shoulders in no gentle blows. Forbes at length broke his cane over Bauer's shoulders, but was still wincing under the terrible strokes of the cowhide and the disgrace of the punishment inflicted upon him, when Bauer, having satisfied his anger, released the financier.

By this time several hundred people were col-lected around the autagonists, and the ex-president of the bank, whose complexion could not be distinguished in consequence of the profusion of marking ink upon his person, rushed into a cab and went up Carondelet street. Bauer, who remained master of the field, deliberately walked along Carondelet street amid congratulations.

Poisoning Case in Connecticut Reported. From the Bridgeport Standard, Oct. 24.

An examination was had in Greenwich last week of Hugh Murray and Peter McDonnell, charged with an attempt to poison William Waitace, by means of mixing Croton oil in his codec. All these parties are in the employ of Hon. William M. Tweed. The complaint charges that on or about the 30th of June, and again on the 9th of October, 1867, the accused put Croton oil in the coilee of Mr. Wallace, from which he suffered severely, and was placed in serious danger of death. The evidence was circumstantial. was shown that McDonnell had purchased large amount of Croton oil at the drug store of Mr. Mead, and that globules of Croton oil were dosting in that portion of the coffee which

The effects appear to have been much more severe from the dose taken October 9 than that of June 30, and although Wallace drank but two swallows on the last occasion, yet he was prostrated thereby, and his physicians said that all the symptoms were those usually resulting from Croton oil taken in a large quantity. It appears that Wallace was about to take his dinner under a tree on the 9th of October, but Murray induced him to sit, down in a dark corner of where the condition of the coffee would not be so readily noticed, while taking his noonday meal. After having drank two swallows and beginning to toel the effects, Murray accused Wallace of having told Mr. Tweed about his killing and stealing chickens. The relations of these parties had previously been har-The accused were bound over for trial at the next term of the Superior Court, Murray being held in \$3000 bonds and McDon-nell in \$2000, and for want of bail they are now in the Bridgeport jail.

Codification of United States Laws-The Cost of Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 .- The Commission to codily the United States laws have made such progress that they are about ready to have portions of the laws as revised printed for the in-spection of Congress. The work has proved much more complicated than was anticipated after the Commission organized. The different subjects were assigned as follows:—Land and Patent Laws, Judge Johnson, of Ohio; Judictary, Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Military, Judge James, of the District of Columbia.

The proportion of the laws of these classes

which has become obsolete, varies from onehalf to three-fourths of the whole, and the reductions made by striking out the superfluous sections have been large. Generally speaking, the older laws are far more fully drawn than those of a modern date, and many found upon which it was impossible to fix a precise construction. The commission is conidering the propriety of recommending a radi cal change in the organization of the Attorney-General's office, so that by attaching several solicitors to that Department, to whom all points of law can be referred from the departments ere, and to a certain extent from the country at large, the expenses of the Government for legal advice will be greatly reduced.

Official returns show that the expenses of carrying out the Reconstruction law have been kept within the estimates made when the bill was passed. The amount appropriated was \$1,500,000. Of this amount less than one million has been used, and the most expensive part of the work, the registration, is nearly com-pleted. Up to the week ending with September 28 there had been sent to the paymasters of the several military districts \$1.404,728, leaving in the Treasury to the credit of the Second District At the same date there were in the hands of these paymasters unexpended balances amounting to \$532,811, leaving in the Treasury. out of the \$1,500,000 appropriated, \$628,082

Senator Howard's Letter on Impeach-

ment. WASHINGTON, Oct 23 .- Considerable surprise and comment have been occasioned by the nonappearance of Sepator Howard's letter on the impeachment of the President. The following letter to the editor of the Constitutional Union shows that he forwarded the document in ques-

"DETROIT, Sept. 29.— Dear Sir:—Your note of the 26th is received. I have by this mail sent to L. D. Merchant, Senate folding room, the paper you ask for, with instructions to call and see I am unwilling my letter should be pub-d without comments, and have inclosed lished without comments, and have some in a manuscript to Mr. Merchant.

"Very respectfully yours, J. M. Howand," Bundry applications have been made to Mr. Merchant for the letter, but up to this time it has been withheld,

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Demand for Extremes-Confiscation and Impeachment. From the Anti Slavery Standard

The only effective opposing force with which successfully to cope with the Rebel Democratic alliance in the sphere of politics is out-and-out, unautherated radicalism. The "conservative" Republican policy has been tested and is a failure. The advance which has been made from time to time has been in spite of the "practical" managers, and not in any sense as the result of their wi dom and forethought.
We have had Johnson's mulish and sometimes

frantic opposition, co-operating with the carnest radical undercurrent among the people, and thus have come for ward, I ming the dealweight Fessendens from one successive level to another. It is most unfortunate for our cause another. It is most unfortunate for our cause in this State, at this juncture, that Johnson allowed himself to be over-persuaded not to make a speech after the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections. But we cannot and ought not to depend upon the excitement of an unnatural stimulant to cusure success. Disciplined by the recent defeats, and other losses foreshallowed in the near outure, the radical voices, lately modified, or silenced in the Republican ranks, will again be heard and heeded.
Our chearts, the blacks of the South, are an

element of strength not to be ignored or over-looked in the reorganization of political forces now going on. They are, and will continue to be, the allies of the genuine radicals of the North. With this alliance will rest the future balance of power. That party will be wisest which be-t meets the reasonable demands of the newly entranch'sed black race, and of the sincere and earnest advocates of an impartial, enlightened democracy. It will not be enough to simply gain the organization of State Govern-ments in the South, upon the basis of the pre-sent Congressional plan, and then withdraw the military protection of the Federal arm, and leave the recently emancipated, landless blacks to the chances of an equal struggle with the rebellious white land monopolists of that sec-

tion of the country.

The blacks of the South are entitled to homesteads on the soil which their unrequited labor n past years has paid for many times over. They have not only carned a title to such home-steads, but it will presently be seen that a landed foothold will be absolutely indi-pensable to maintain their political freedom. Those im-mense, undivided estates are, by the laws of war, really the property of the Federal Govern-They are now in possession of their pre sent occupants only by the treachery and pad faith of the usurper at the Wuite House. It remains, therefore, a duty of Congress to depose Johnson and dispossess the rebellious occupants of the large landed estates traudulently con-

veyed to them by the traitor President, Next, to provide for the division of those estates, and to guarantee homesteads of forty acres each to the now dependent landless black-and loyal poor whites, and also to pre-empt similar claims in favor of the soldiers of the Union army. Such a confiscation and distribution of the Southern lanos, which are rightfully the property of the Federal Government, if parcelled out and sold at merely nominal rates. would put an immense sum in the National Treasury, and forever repudiation schemes, and, it combined with a wise educational system, would secure the treedom and independence of the blacks and the poor whites, make welcome provision for a deserving soldiery and in promoting the general welfare, bless even the curs-

ing Rebels themselves.
The radical standard cannot be lowered. In the face of the enemy to be controlled that would be as inexpedient as it would be unjust. Southerners are still occasionally threatened with confiscation provided they reject the present Congressional reconstruction. implies the right to confiscate. It is not only the right, but a duty which Congress owes to our only true friends in the South. The only thing now most needed is to take the dangerous power of a rebellious land monopoly and transer its strength to trustworthy and deserving parties. This question of land and education in the South, as connected with the ballot for the negro, the Republican National Convention will have to meet. So, also, with the standard-bearer to be chosen by that Convention. There is no need of taltering or compromise. present Congress may and ought to oo promptly he work we have indicated. Added thereunto, t can also choose a President, if the votes of people, in a possible contingency, should WENDELL PHILLIPS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

National Bank Shares and State Taxation-The Distinction Between a Tax on Bank Capital and Bank Shares.

Tobias S. Bradley et al. vs. The People of Idi--The plaintiffs in error were the owners of the capital stock of the Second National Bank of Peoria. The Assessor of the town of Peoria assessed the shares of the bank at their par value. The plaintills in error, believing the assessment unauthorized, applied by petition to the Board of Supervi-ors of their county, and that Board, after consideration, held the shares were not subject to taxation, and granged the prayer of the petitioners that the assessment be

stricken from the lists.

The State Auditor declined to approve the action of the Board, and brought the case into court under an act authorizing the proceeding to test the questions involved. The cause was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where, after considering the objections of the Auditor "that the money invested in such shares is clearly within the meaning of the term 'invest-ment in stocks,' as defined in the second section of the act of rebruary 12, 1863; that the rate of taxation sought to be levied on the sas res was no greater than would be levied on the capital stock or shares of State banks, and therefore not in contravention of the provisions of section forty-one of the act of June 3, 1864; and that the taxation sought to be imposed was not in violation of any law of Congress exempting United Sta es bonns from taxation under State au-thority." The order of the Board of Superwas reversed and annulled. The

cause thence came here. Mr. Justice Net-on delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows:—The case came before that Court on an appeal from a decision of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Peoria, by which they had refused to Bradley and Howell in the First and Second Banks of Peoria. The appeal was taken by the Auditor of Public Accounts, in behalf of the State. The Supreme Court reversed tais decision of the Board, and held the shareholders liable to the tax. The ground of exemption relied on both before the Supervisors and the Supreme Court, was want of authority in the Board. the torty-first section of the Nationa Bank act of June, 1864, and particularly within the second provice of that section, which de-clares that the tax "shall not exceed the rate mposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of the States." The act of the State, dated February 14, 1857, provides for taxing the capital stock of the banks, together with the capital stock of the banks, together with the surplus profits or reserved funds. No tax is imposed specifically on the shares held by the stockholder. This question came before us in the case of Van Allen vs. The Assessors (3 Wail, 573, 581), from New York, where the statute taxing the State banks was substantially like that of Illinois. We then held the tax unauthorized, for the defect stated. It was in that case attempted to be sustained on the same ground relied on here, that the tax on the capital was equivalent to tax on the shares, as retal was equivalent to tax on the shares, as re-spected the shareholders. But this position was answered that, admitting it to be so, yet, inas-

much as the capital of the State banks may consist of the bonds of the United States, which were exempt from State taxation, it was not easy to see that the tax on the capital was an equivalent to a tax on the shares. distinction between the two cases, and the judgment of the Court below must be reversed, and the proceedings remanded, with directions to enter a judgment affirming the decision of the

SEYMOUR ON THE SITUATION.

Speech of Ex-Governor Seymour at Brooklyn Last Night, on the Issues of the Bay.

From the New York Papers of to-day. The Athenseum was crowdel to overflowing ast night, mainly with Americans of Irish Birth, and rather recent importation, to hear ex-Governor Seymour speak. The hall was literally covered with American flags, and a band of music calivened the performances. Mr. Seymour was loudly applauded when he apeared on the platform.

After a somewhat lachrymose rehearsal of the dreadful condition into which the mismanagement of the Republican party, as he charged, had plunged "our beloved country." he said the result of the elections in the great States which had recently cast their votes had sent a chill to the managers of that party; he had great ex-perience in public affairs, had lately spoken in many other parts of the State, and came before this audience with a weary and wasted frame, and reckoning from his observations, he firmly believed the deeper shadow of the November election would send a deeper chill to their hearts. (Applause.) He hoped the day would never come when the Democratic party, pa-triotic as he believed it to be, having fought as they did (faint applause) the battles of the country-when that party would forget (as the Republicans had) that its interests alone were to be consulted; two parties were cessary; our fathers never held time would come when there would not be two parties, or believed it was good one should hold power all the time. The Republicans had held ower for seven years—seven years of misrule, n which the great interests of the country were ignored and forgotten. In the present election New York was much concerned; and the ques tion to be considered was whether the Repub-lican party had been faithful to its trusts, Eight years ago every American was proud of our commerce, and our seamen were admired for their skilfolness. We once went to war with Great Britain because our rights were invaded on the ocean in the case of obscure characteristics in the we disputed her power, and looked forward to the day when we should be the mistress of the sea. This fine fancy of future glory has dissipated under Republican rule. Why been dissipated under Republican rule. Why was the great Republican press of the country silent upon subjects of such vital interest—upon all subjects, indeed, except matters relating to the Freedmen's Bureau? (Laughter.)

the Freedmen's Bureau? (Laughter.)

The telegraph told me once what General Sickles did, or what General Butler—(cries of "Boo! hoo!") does. Last night the people of New York were addressed by a man who occupies a high position in the Government, the third officer in the land, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who aspires to lift himself still higher; he advocates the impeachment of the President—probably to get his position. He looks to be President. (Occasional jeers.) Now what did he say? Did he say augthing of the presuration of our great commercial and shipping interests? Did he remind us that we had lost the carrying trade of the world? No; his speech breathed only partisan hatred; No; his speech breathed only partisan hatred; not one word had be to say to the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. It is the practice of the Republican speakers to draw your attention from your great

interests to partisan differences and difficulties. Are these men longer to be intrusted with political power? We have been robbed; our commerce has been swept from the seas; all our iffairs are in a distracted condition, and these men can think or speak of nothing but the Freedmen's Bureau. In the course of his official authority he had once vetoed a bill, for which the ministers of the Gospel censured him, and charged him with doing wrong; but some time afterwards they came to him and said he was right. He told them that he knew he was right, and, furthermore, that it was not judiclous or proper to enforce morals by legislative action; if it were, and it could be done, he would abolish all sins at once. The speaker then touched lightly the lager beer question, and in a sweep-ing sentence puffed all the Germans of the land for their sobriety, industry, and patriotism, "It is more hurtful," he said, "to drink one glass behind the door, than four glasses openty.

(Great applause.) expressed his confidence, in concluding, that the Democratic party would triumph in November, a result that would be for the good of his Republican friends, as well; and the Democrats get into power the Republicans might do what they pleased, say what they pleased, the Democrats would be the first to strike down any one who molested them in the exercise of their rights-in vindication of great principle. (Applause and yells.) They were the men to restore the Union. "May God defer d the right," said the speaker, "In the approaching contest; and if we gain the victory, as I pray we may, we will rejoice that the day has come when we can bring back good governmest to our beloved land." (Applause.)

Three cheers were then called for (from the platform) for the speaker, "the next President of the United States."

VIRGINIA.

The Election-The Call for a Convention

Carried. Washington, Oct. 24. — Intelligence from Richmond, Va., states that the polls are closed in all the wards of the city except the Third, in which the voting will continue. Official returns from the four wards in which the polis are closed show a majority of 211 for the radical ticket, which will be increased by the vote in the Third Ward, and a majority of 1330 for the Convention. In the wards heard from only 22 negroes voted the conservative ticket, and but 37 white men the radical ticket. General Schoulld is denounced for keeping the polis open longer than his order for the election

I learn that charges for improper conduct in conducting the election will be preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel Rose by a number of prominent citizens. From returns received the Convention will be

omposed of 42 conservatives and 63 radicals, Thirteen negroes have been retuined as far as heard from .

THE PLAINS.

Terms of Peace Agreed Upon With All the Tribes but the Cheyennes-All the Latter Tribe Not Yet Arrived.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kausas, Oct. 21, via Fort Harker, Oct 24, 1867.—The Commission concluded a treaty to day with the Kiewa and Comanche tribes. These tribes are to go on reservation, in Indian Territory, on the north fork of Red river, near Witchelow Mountain. They promise peace, and are to receive aunu-atty \$2500, an agency house, clothing, provisions This is no material alteration of the treats

of 1860.

The Commissioners will be delayed six days for the arrival of the hostile Obeyennes, now making medicine sixty miles distant. The treaty with the Arapahoes and Apaches will be concluded to-morrow. The Arapahoes returned to-night from pursuit of the Kaw Indians, who atole their horses from here a few nights since. They recovered the horses and killed the Kaw Indians.

If the Cheyennes come in as they promise, peace will be made with all fourhern Indians.

The European Markets To-Day.

The Election in West Virginia.

Etc., lôte., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. London, Oct. 25-Noon.-Consols, 941; United States Five-twenties, 694; Illinois Central, 784;

Erie, 45%. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25 - Cotton firm. Sales of 15,000 bales. Quotations are unaltered. The sales for the week have been 116,000 bales, of which 12,000 were to speculators, and 28,000 for export. The stock in port is 678,000 bales, of which 165,000 are American. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

In the Liverpool markets all other articles are unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 25-Noon.-The steamship

Scotia, from New York, has arrived here, en route for Liverpool.

London, Oct. 25 .- The ship Hudson, reported ashore in the Thames, has been got off, and will be discharged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The barque Home, from Quebec, lost hee deck load in a storm.

The West Virginia Election. Wheeling, Oct. 25 .- The election in West Virginia for State Senate and Representatives took place yesterday. The returns were meagre, and

indicate a diminiahed vote. The Democrats have made large gains, as far

as heard from. Wheeling city and Ohio county give 700 Democratic majority. Brooke county also elects the entire Democratic ticket. It is impossible at present to make an estimate as to what the returns from the State will foot up. Wood, Marshall, Wirt, Berkeley, and probably Harrison

CUBA.

counties have gone for the Republicans.

Loss of Barque Elia Adela from New York, on Punta Reefs.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.-The British barque Ella current produced by the prevaiting heavy north-east winds. It is supposed she will be a total loss, though part of her cargo will be saved. The Ella Adela cleared at New York on the 11th inst. with a general cargo. She is owned by Captain Alexander and others, hailed from Nassau, N. P., was built at Robbinston, Maine, in 1855, and was two hundred and ninety-five tons register, new measurement.

-President Cabral, of the Republic of Santo Domingo, under date 7th October, 1867, publishes a proclamation formally and officially denying the sale or transfer of the Bay of Samans to the United States or any other power, or the intention of the Government and people to enter into any negotiations for a sale or transfer of the same. He accuses the enemies of the country of having set forth such false statements. The treaty between the United States and the Republic is also pub-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government bonds were firmly neld; July 7-30s sold at 105, a slight 1004 was bid for 10-40s; 1113 for 64 of 1881; 1124 for '62 5-20s; 1094 for '64 5-20s; 1094 for '65 5-20s; and 1063 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 1014, a slight decline; and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad sbares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold largely at from 471@48, a decline of 4; Caraden and Amboy at 124, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 503, no change; Lehigh Valley at 503, no change; North Pennsylvania at 31, no change; Catawissa preferred at 24, a decline of 2; and Northern Central at 423, a decline of 4. 64 was bid for Norristown; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 26 for Philadelphia and Eric

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was more doing. Second and Third sold at 774 @774. a decline of 4; and Hestonville at 111@12, a decline of 1. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 181 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Corn Exchange sold at 70g, an advance of g. 108 was bid for Seventh National; 247 for North America; 57% for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 591 for Girard; 95 for West-ern; 70 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth. Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigatton sold at 374, a decline of 4; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 254, a decline of 4. 35 was bid for Morris Canal; 90 for do, preferred;

and 52 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 142\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 142\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 141\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 142, a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money on call is 7 per cent. Gold and stock speculators report the market easy-a state of hings produced by the fact that short interest in gold and stocks is large enough to create an active borrowing demand for both stocks and gold. Bears in this way help to carry a load which has before been sustained by the bulls alone. In commercial paper there is no improvement the commercial paper there is no improvement. From merchants throughout the country the calls are urgent, and on all sides lenders are very cautious and discriminating,"
"About \$9,000,000 of 3 per cent, certificates have been issued by the Treasury office in this

city. The December Issue of compound notes are not presented to any extent, as there is a loss of # per cent. of interest on their exchange. The Assistant Treasurer says:—
"The notes of the second and third series of Seven-thirties (due June and July, 1868), will now be received at this office for conversion

now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent, in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion."—The Chicago Tribuse of Tuesday says:—"The week opens with a brisk and pressing demand for money, and in most bank pariors the market is working stringent. The catis from the country for currency were on a much larger scale than at any time within a week or

Enition ten days past. One house remitted \$150,000 today to its country correspondents. The offerings of grain paper-time bills on cargoe; and or speculation here-are on the increase, while the miscellaneous demand is steadily growing. The return flow of currency is quite moderate. The return flow of currency is quite moderate. The merchants are getting considerable in the way of collections, but very little is being received from the country banks. In the open market the demand is steadily improving, First-class names are taken at 12@15 per cent., but others cannot be done for less than 20@24 per cent. The offerings of New York funds were light, and as rearly all the banks were buyers, the market was decidedly firmer. Bound lots sold at i@1:10 discount, closing with more buyers than sellers at the outside figure. The counter rates were unchanged—par selling and counter rates were unchanged—par selling and discount buying. Buffalo and Oswego bills,

> PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Debayen & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street 100 sh Read R...

1001; 7.30s, June, 1041@105; do., July, 1041@105; Gold, 142@1421.

—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@1112; do. 1862, 1121@1121; do., 1864, 109@1091; do., 1865, new, 1061@1071; do. 1867, new, 1061@1071; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1001@1001; do. 7-30s, June, 1041@105; do., July, 1041@105; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 11940; do., July, 1864, 11940; do. August, 1864, 11940; do., October, 1864, 11940; do. May, 1865, 1171@1771; do., August, 1865, 1161@1161; do., September, 1865, 1151@1151; do., October, 1865, 1151@1151; Gold, 142@1421. Silver, 1364@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.-The Flour Market continues excessively dull, notwithstanding the light recelpts, and stocks and prices have a downward tendency. The demand is extremely limited, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8:50@9:50 for extras: \$10@11:25 for Northwestern

\$8:50@9:50 for extras: \$10@11:25 for Northwestern extra family: \$11@12:50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio slo. do.; and \$13@14:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Hye Flour ranges from \$8:75@9:25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market has improved, and prices are in favor of sellers; sales of red at \$2:30@2:60; and California at \$3:05. 700 bushels choice Pennsylvania rye sold at \$1:75. Corn is in moderate request, and lower; sales of yellow at \$1:42@143; and 8000 bushels Western mixed at \$1:38@140. Oats move slowly, with sales of 3000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@77e.

No transactions were reported in either Bare. No transactions were reported in either Bar-

Seeds—Cloverseed is lower; sales of 200 bushels at \$8.25@8.50 \$61 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.50, a decline. Flaxseed may be quoted at The last sale of No. 1 Quereitron Bark was at Whisky -Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 25.

& Co.

Baique Schamyl, Crosby, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co. Brig Clars, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., L. Westergaard & Co. Brig Geo. W. Chase, Dunning, Portland, J. G. & G. S. Repplier, Bunning, Portland, J. G. & G. S. Schr A. Young. Young. Boston, Street & Co. Schr Montrose, Grearson, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Salem, Schr C. Moore, Ingeraoll, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Nutting. Schr Geo. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff Schr Geo. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Chelsea,
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, Hoxbury,
Schr R. W., Godfrey, Godfrey, Georgetown, Ohas, A.
Hecksher & Co.
Schr C. B. Wood (new), Gandy, Boston, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr A. Law, York, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Law, York, Huntley, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Bohr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston,
Schr R. H., Huntley, Nickerson, Boston,
Schr R. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Salisbury,
Go.
Schr I. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Salisbury,
Go.
Schr I. H. Marvel, Quillen, Richmond, R. Jones,
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, East Boston, Rommel &
Hunter,
Schr J. L. Maloy, Bishop, Boston, Captain,
Schr J. L. Martin, Lloyd, Roxbury, Captain,
Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, Roxbury, Captain,
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Danversport, Captain,
Schr Transit, Endicott, Allyn's Point, Captain,
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, Captain,
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoß,
ARRIVED TWIS MORRISO.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, from Ivigint, via Boston, with kryolite to Penna, Salt Co.—vessel to J. E.

Barley & Co. Schr Maggie, Milbey, from Boston, with mase, to Barley & Co.
Schr Maggie, Milbey, from Boston, with make, to Merchant & Co.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr J. F. French, Burgess, from Wilmington, Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, from Boston, Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, from Boston, Schr S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston, Schr S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston, Schr A. R. Martin, Lloyd, from Boston, Schr A. R. Martin, Lloyd, from Boston, Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Boston, Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Boston, Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston, Schr Transit, Endicott, from Highton, Schr C. Moore, Ingersoil, from Higham, Schr C. Moore, Ingersoil, from Higham, Schr C. Moore, Potter, from Povidence, Schr M. R. Carlisie, Potter, from Povidence, Schr R. Law, York, from Apponaug, Schr Cosan Wave, Baker, from Newport, Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from New Bedford, Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Dorchester, Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, is hours from Baltimore, with mase, to J. D. Ruoff.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
Liwes, Del., Oct. 23—5 P. M.—Barque Myrile, from
Liverpool, and brig Natrona for Philadelphia, came
to the Breakwater to-day. Barque Maximilian, for
Antwerp, went to sea to-day. Wind blowing strong
from N.

Brig Herald, Wood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanasa 17th inst.
Brig Stelana, Symmes, honce, at Matanasa 17th inst.
Brig Stelana, Symmes, honce, at Matanasa 17th inst.
Bchr Carrie Waiker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Ht.
John, N. B., 23d inst.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

28d inst.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Schr M. L. Vankirk, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Pawticket 23d inst.
Schr W. Hiske. Meservey, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Providence 23d inst.
from Providence 23d inst.
[nv vallegars.]
Boston, Oct. 15. Arrived, Mesmship Chius, from
Liverpoot and Halifax.
Naw, York, Oct. 28. Arrived, steamship Virginia,
from Vera Cruz.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Oct. 23 - Arrived, steamship Francepia.

Berwood, from Portland, Bhip E. H. Taylor, Auderson, from Portsmouth, Bhip M. Rottsbohm, Lamb, from San Francisco, Barque B U M S. Howard, from Sailelda, Barque Cecrope, Williams, from London, Brig Brave, Sermin, from Bio Janeire,