THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII .-- No 107

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

Fluid Extract B Is a Certain Cure for Discuse LADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL. Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Stc., Etc. DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a dinretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depend upon a prompt use of a reliable remedy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 NOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilectic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-

HELMBOLD'S	FIR	ST	EDI	TION
id Extract Buchu Certain Cure for Diseases of the R,	THE	FREED	DMEN'S	BUREAU
	Summ		General to Cong	

From Advanced Sheets. General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has completed his annual report and laid it before the Secretary of War. It is quite long and unusually interesting. It contains many important facts, and likewise a num-ber of suggestions, not the least of which is the recommendation that the Bureau be discon-tinued as a separate institution in July next, when the law expires. He says no changes nave been made in the organization or practical working of the Bureau, except such as have been caused by the appointment of District Commanders under the Reconstruction act. The Commissioner expresses himself grateful for the hearty co-operation of the Military Com-manders, who, by detailing officers, have enabled him to materially reduce the number of Bureau agents, twenty-eight civil agents having been discharged, and torty-eight volunteers officers mustered out. He notices the working of the Reconstruction acts, and says their effect has been good, and that the freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, science, arts, and all branches of industry. The amount of abandoned land in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, and the number of pieces of is 216,024 acres, and the number of pieces of town property is 259. A large part of the aban-doned land is of a swampy character, and scarcely any of it yields revenue; the greater proportion of it is merely in the nominal pos-session of the Bureau, and would ere this have been turned over to former owners under the law, had they made application therefor. The Commissioner saves

Commissioner says:-The business of adjusting claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5535, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and the balance are now waiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid claimants has been \$64,494'29. The amount of certificates received by the Commissioner and ordered paid under the act of Congress of March 29, 1867, is \$890,713. Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees and 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also been transported. The bospitals heretofore maintained by the Bureau are being rapidly closed, and dispensaries substituted as a much more economical means of giving relief to the slow. The number of references treated by the sick. The number of refugees treated by the medical department during the year ending August 31, '67, was 8853, of whom 191 died. The number of freedmen treated was 135,296, of number of freedmen treated was 135,296, of whom 4640 died. The number of Commissioners, medical officers and private physicians employed by the Bureau was 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. The report states that but few cases of cholera and almost noue of yellow fever have occurred among freedmen, and there has been very little suffering or mor-tality from any disease. Insue freedmen have tality from any disease. Insane freedmen have not been provided for by civil authorities, but are still cared for by the Bureau. The average cost of medicines and medical attention during the year was \$2'73 per patient. Commissary supplies were issued to a limited extent, but

ments be first made with the several States interested to take charge of the indigent classes which are now receiving more or less assistance from the general Government,

from the general Government. With regard to the educational division of the Bureau, which the Commissioner says is beyond measure important, he recommends its transfer to the Department of Education or to some other prominent United States agency, which shall have ample power to sustain and extend the present system, and also the transfer to such agency of all bureau funds which shall re-main unexpended next July. Respecting the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty, the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty, the Commissioner recommends the continuance of the division in connection with the War Depart-ment as long as it shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the completion of the work committed to its charge. In this connec-tion General Howard remarks that it may tion General Howard remarks that it may seem hazardous to withdraw this bureau agency so soon. It may appear, he says, like surrendering the freed people to the direction of those who have not shown themselves particularly triendly to their inte-rests, but bases this recommendation on the belief that each of the several States where the bureau exists or has existed will be completely reconstructed by next July, and the freedmen, having all the rights of citizenship, can protect themselves with such aid as the United Stateinfiniterves with such and as the Conten States military forces may be able to render, the only bar to this result being the ignorance of those who have not yet been reached by the influence of education. This ignorance will be remedied gradually by the States establishing thorough systems of common schools, the Department of Education energial agency referred to above of Education or special agency referred to above receiving the school buildings already erected, and the general supervision of schools of higher grade will supplement the efforts of higher grade will supplement the efforts of the people themselves, and encourage and extend the work of education in much the same way that the Bureau has been able to do. Further, the new agency should not be limited to refugees and freedmen, so that what is undertaken will be applicable to all classes of people. The Commissioner believes an investment of tunds for the purposes of edu-cation the best that can be made in the States cation the best that can be made in the States with which he has had to do. He also recommends the immediate transfer of buildings crected for schools for refugees and freedmen, upon land purchased by regularly incorporated institutions of learning, to the several corporate bodies having the institutions in charge, upon condition that they shall continue the work of education therein, and never exclude any peron on account of color.

General Howard then makes several very sen-sible suggestions with reference to the indigent freedmen in this District. He says that for a few years past appropriations have been made for the relief of certain classes, such as the aged, the young children, the maimed, the in-

sane, etc. In addition there is a large class of people colored and white, who are very poor, who have families to support, and who are accustomed to receive aid, either directly or indi-rectly, from this relief fund. The Commissioner says it seems to him the best plan that could be proposed, instead of large relief appropriations, to ask Congress to open up all the avenues and improve the public grounds as far as the city has extended, making the necessary appropriations therefor. This would give a great deal of work through which the means of sustaining the families of the poor would be derived, and at the same time it would carry on to completion the necessary improvements to be made by the General Government at the capital.

He adds that it seems to him a wise provision the adds that it seems to him a wise provision that Congress has reserved the avenues as well as the necessary public grounds under its own immediate charge. The Commissioner also thinks that a reformatory institution for chil-dren without distinction of race, similar to those in New York and Boston, is much needed in this District. One is already in activities here confined to those convicted of crime A large class of mischievous boys who are a positive injury to the schools, and who are falling into idle and vicious habits, could be reclaimed and rendered a blessing to themselves and society by being sent to one of these well conducted He recommends this subject for the schools consideration of Congress. The report concludes with an expression of high appreciation of the labors of the Assistant Commissioners, and other officers and agents of the Bureau who have labored with assidulty and fidelity to perform the delicate and trying duties committed to their charge. They have done what they could to relieve the shock of transition from slavery to freedom, and have aided our loyal people not a little in realizing the substantial inauguration of free labor, free chools, and loyal governments.



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

GARIBALDI'S CAMP.

The Headquarters Position and Army of Liberation-How the Menare Armed and Behave-Eight of the Revolution-lats to be Shot by Order of Garibaidi-The Roman Peasants Apathetic-Disci-pline and Baily Life of the General. Constraint Care Construction (five GARIBALDI'S CAMP, CASTEL YUIBILERO (five miles distant from Rome), Oct. 30 .- Garibaldi's camp is situated at Castel Yuibilero, five miles listant from the city of Rome. On this day (Wednesday) in the morning he had at his headquarters, under his immediate command, three thousand revolutionary soldiers. The men are well armed and have plenty of provisions. The General has no artillery except two brass guns faken from the Papal soldiers during the fight at Monte Rotondo. They have no tents to shelter in, and there is very little discipline maintained. The rear is unguarded.

Garibaldi's headquarters position in the field s placed at a point facing Rome and in full view of the Eternal City.

There are no Papal troops between us and Rome, as the soldiers of the Pope, who have been gradually and steadily falling back for some days past, have retreated within the line of the fortifications of the city.

Before their retirement from the field they burned all the bridges ever the river.

The Roman peasants residing in the neighborhood of the contending forces take no interest, at least evince none, in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plough and tending to their flocks in the plain just as usual. Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them and respect their property. They do not take away sheep or oxen, or any of the agricultural goods or chattels in the vicinity of the camp or on the roads leading hereto, with the exception of the wood of the field fences, which is required for warmth and purposes of cooking their food. They behave, indeed, well

Eight men of the Garibaldian army

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets,

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2-Noon .- The stearship Cuba, from Boston on the 23d ult., via Halifax, has arrived here en route for Liverpool. LONDON, Nov. 2-Noon .- Consols for money

opened at 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 04; Illinois Central, 81; Erie Railroad, 47. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2-Noon .-- Cotton opened

quite steady at the closing quotations of yester day; middling uplands, 81d.; middling Orleans, 9d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs-Peas, 51s.; California Wheat, 15s. 9d.; Western mixed Corn, 49s, 9d., on the spot; Oats, 3s 10d. No. 1 Milwaukee red Wheat 14s; Barley 51s 6d for American.

Provisions-Beef, 115s.; Pork, 12s.; Bacon, 52s, for Cumberland cut middles; Cheese, 52s, Produce-Rosin, 9s, for common, and 12s, for pale; Tallow, 45s. 3d.; Spirits Turpentine, 27s.; Petroleum, 1s. 6d. for spirits and standard white.

Arrival of Philadelphia Tugs at New Orleans.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.) NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 2 .- Two fine steamer tugs, the Achilles and the Thomas A. Morgan, which were recently built in Philadelphia by Messrs. 8. & J. M. Flanngan, of that city, have just arrived at this port. During their long voyage they worked admirably, and displayed the most thorough sea-going qualities.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov, 2.- The steamers Circassian, from Bremen; Atalanta, from London; Cambria, from Hamburg; and Virginia, from Liverpool. have arrived here.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Election Cases.

The Contested Election Cases. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judges Allison and Rewster.—This morning the contested election isses came up in the Court of Common Pleas and udge Allison said:—On Monday morning last a motion was made to strike out from the petitions the for the cases of the City Commissioner. Clerk of the Ophana' Court, and Register of Wills, certain scilled in the cases of the City Commissioner. Clerk of the Ophana' Court, and Register of Wills, certain scilled by counsel for the respondents. The motion in the case is to strike out specifica-tions 3 to 14. The original motion embraced also the states two specifications was not pressed, and they were withdrawn. It was found that the motion say and there fore it was restricted to the specifications, and there ore it was restricted to the specifications, and there ore it was restricted to the specifications, and there ore it was restricted to the specifications, and there ore it is required to look to its hast decision, and the purpose of ascertaining what decision ought to be purpose of ascertaining what decision out, in de-ciding the point at issue, he then read from This point at both of the respondents. The Made them made a motion that a rule be en-dividing the point at issue, he then that a rule be en-proved and why they should be stricken out. In de-ciding the point at issue, he then that a rule be en-count on this decision of that date, in the contested iscention of the respondents. The Mann then made a motion that a rule be en-dividing the gound the respondents. The Mann then made a motion that a rule be en-strike the engine the respondents. The Mann then made a motion that a rule be en-strike the respondents to file the far engine of all the the following case, which was the origin of all the

thus the matter stands for the present. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce, -The following case, which was the origin of all the difficulty between the United States and State authori-ties, was this morning adjudicated as follows:-The Commonwealth.expretations Elizabeth Hamil-ton vs. Captain Andrew M. Brown, U. S. A. This is a writ of habeas corpus brought to relate William Lewis Hamilton the son of the relator, from an al-leged illegal enlistment and detention as a soldier in dispute is whether the prisoner was twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment. The testi-mony of his mother and sister was that he was porn mony of his mother and sister was that he was bori October 15, 1817. His own oath at the time of enlist ment was that he was over twenty-one years of age This he afterwards confirmed by a statement to This be afterwards confirmed by a statement to Sergean Revel that he was over twenty-one years of age. This be afterwards confirmed by a statement to Sergean Revel that he was twenty-one years of age at the time of the election of Governor Geary, and voted for him. This was the principal testimony, there was some additional testimony of his having been born on the lith of October, 187, by two with easier who testified that they knew the family in Germany; that the lith of October was the birthday of the King of Prussia, and they remember his hirthday being the lith of October was the birthday of the King of Prussia, and they remember his hirthday of the King of Prussia, and they remember his birthday of the King of Prussia, and they remember his birthday of the thight of his birth, and the other by being at his christening. The case, however, only knew that a son was born to the relator about the time of the burning of his house, without knowing that it was the prisoner; and the other fixed the dire of the christening, which he said he could produce but which he family finde, containing the entry of his birth, which could be produced, out which, after search made for it, was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibited which was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibited which was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibited which was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibited which was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibited which was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibited which was said to be lost. A leat was also exhibite which at the heap pearance of the prisoner does not indicate that he appearance of the enistment. The effect of the testimony, to speak moderately of it, is to leave the question of the said be show a fit is to leave the question of the said be show a fit is to leave the question of the said be show a fit is to leave the question of the said be show a suber the due of the enistment. The effect of the testimony to speak moderately of it, is to leave the question of the said be show a f

There is no material change to note in the rates of money, though the Money Market is quoted easier. The loan market is easy at 6400 7 on call, and at 800 on discounts, with few

7 on call, and at 8% on discounts, with fow transactions in commercial paper. Bank shares were firmly held at faff prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 180 for Norther Liberties; 314 for Me-chanics'; 110 for Kenzington; 96 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 44 for Con-solidation; 63 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange. In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 23 for preferred do.; 354 for Lehigh Navigation; 90 for Morris Canal preferred; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1414; 11 A. M., 1414; 12 M., 1414; 1 P. M., 1415, an advance of ‡ on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Silver, 1354@137.

Silver, 1354@137. -Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the follow-ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :---U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@1124; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1084@1084; do., 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1064; do. July, 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1867, 1074@1074; 5s, 10-40s, 1004@1004; U. S. 7-308, 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1654@ 1054: Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1184; May, 1805, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; Sep-tember, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1154; Gold, 1414@1414. 1413@1414.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@1124: old 5-20s, 1084@1085; new 5-20s, 1864, 1054@1055; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., July, 1075@1975; do., 1867, 1074@1075; 10-40s, 1004@ 1005; 7-30s, June, 1054@1055; do., July, 1054@ 1055. Gold, 1412@1412.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2.-The Flour Market is excessively dull, and prices are drooping. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase very sparingly. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine at \$7 50@8 50, extras at \$8.50@9.50. Northwestern extra family at \$9.75 @11, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11@12-25, and fancy brands at \$13@14.50, according to quality, Rye Flour is selling at \$875@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations, Sales of 1500 bushels red at \$24002 05 for good and prime. Rye may be quoted at \$1.60 p bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive, and prices are weak. Sales of yellow at \$1.40, and Western mixed at \$1.28001.39. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 busels at 600072c., the latter rate for prime white. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt. Seeds-100 bushels Flarseed were taken at \$2-50; Timothy ranges from \$2 to \$2.25; and Cloverseed from \$7.25 to \$8. Bark-A small lot of No. 1 Opportune sold at

NENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick Dust Deposits, and diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings,

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI-TUTIONS, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchn and Improved Rose Wash.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIKE.

Both are prepared according to the rales of Tharmaey and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made, and are sold by Drugmists everywhere.

every effort has been made and is still making to induce the civil authorities to support their poor.

The average number of rations issued during the year ending 1st of September was per day, furnished in accordance with regulations heretofore governing the Bureau. In the latter part of the winter the destitution became so great in some sections that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies, and Congress authorized exten-sion of relief to all classes of destitute persons throughout the South. Under this act half a million of dollars was set apart as a special relic The total amount of supplies furnished fund. by this fund was 850,400 pounds of bacon and pork, and 6,809,300 pounds of corn. The total number of persons receiving relief is reported at 233,372. The average num-ber was about 58,000, the highest number being in July, 82,000. Considerably more than half the number were whites. The whole amount expended was \$445,993. That is nearly \$8 to each person for the period of four months, or \$2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the supplies re-maining on hand being reserved for those who may require help turing the coming winter. The school are considered to reserve the second schools are considered the most important field operations under the charge of the Bureau. The engerness of freedman for education not in the least flag. The amount is greater than ever before. All the normal and training schools are well attended, and the happiest and most valuable results are following from the efforts of the Bureau in educational matters. The total number of day and night and industrial schools reported is 2207, with 2442 teachers, of whom 699 are colored. The number of scholars is 130,735, being an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report of the schools. Ten thousand and fifty-six are maintained wholly or in part by freedmen, and they have 391 school buildings. The average amount of tuition paid per month by freedmen was \$14,555. The Commissioner shows, under the head of

finance, that appropriations to the Bureau for the year ending July 1, 1867, smounted to \$3,836,300, and expenditures for eleven months, ending the 31st of August, amounted to \$3,597. 397.65. The principal items of expenditure are the following:-For schools and school build ings, \$553.916; subsistence stores including special relief under the act of last March, \$1,460,326; transportation, \$227,755; salaries of agents, clorks, etc., \$521,420; medical department, \$331.000; quarters, fuel, etc., \$135,100 clothing, \$116,688. The surplus from unex. pended appropriations for this year will be sufncient for the purposes of the Bureau during the present facal year, ending next July. The Commissioner says that in addition to the expenditures of the Bureau proper, the dis-bursing officer has paid back to colored sol-

diers or their heirs retained State bounties \$51,721, and under the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, has paid claims to colored soldiers to the amount of \$350,870.

The Commissioner then gives, at considerable length, a resume of the operations of the Bureau in the separate Districts, as exhibited by the reports of the Assistant Commissioner. These details are very interesting, and contain much valuable information, but are of too great length for this abstract.

In concluding his report, the Commissioner states that the expenditure of the Bureau for the past year has fallen considerably below that of the original estimates, and he therefore asks for no further appropriation of funds.

He anticipates a continued reduction of ex-penditures from the present time to the termina-tion of the Bureau, next July. As the Bureau will expire then, unless extended by act of Con-gress, he makes no estimates for the next suc-ceeding fiscal year. He is also of the opinion that it would be best to discontinue the relief afforded by the Freedman's Bureau if nossible afforded by the Freedmen's Bureau, if possible when the term of the Bureau expires, except in educational work and in the settlement of such claims for back pay and bounty to colored sol-diers as may remain at that time unsettled. This may be done, provided proper arrange-

French Sulcides.

A letter from Paris, dated October 17, says:-Yesterday a young lady of rare beauty and distinguished manners, about eighteen years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself from the summit of the column in the Place Vendome, and died in a few minutes. In her pocket were directions, written in pencil, that she should be conveyed to her mother, whose address in Paris was given, and the unfortunate girl at the same time begged that the said catastrophe should be broken to her parents as gently as possible. The cause which led to the rash act is not known, but it is said to be connected with a love affair. This is the second suicide within six weeks from top of this lofty monument: and it is somewhat singular that the unhappy lady fell precisely on the same spot within the rails where a young man who preceded her in the terrific leap was dashed to pieces.'

THE SULTAN'S SERAGLIO .- The present Sultan has greatly reduced the seraglio in all its branches. He has not only cut down his late brother's household, but has restricted his own. He gave a new example of having a head wife, and the number of his wives is limited. He pensioned off his brother's widows and servants, taking over some of the servants at reduced wages. To one distinguished eunuch, it is related, he offered £400 a year. This the distinguished individual indignantly refused, affirming that he could get more in a respectable family. The Sultan said:-"When I offered him as much yearly as my brother gave for him, I thought I had made him a iberal offer; but as he is not satisfied, let him The scandals of the late reign are at an go." end. There are no bonds of first, second, and third queens. The new Sultan mother has refused to take her whole income or allowance. The civil list charges are paid regularly, and no Christian tradesman speculates at the expense of the Sultan's wife. If the Sultans have set the example of polygamy, the imperial princesses have set that of monogamy. The daughters of the late Sultan were allowed to marry the handsomest young men they chose, and when married the young men were made princes to suit them; but these imperial wives have long since laid down the law that their husbands shall have no other wives. The Egyptian princesses, who have large fortunes, try to maintain the same law, so that fashion is now setting in that direction.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yonk, Nov. 2.-Stocks dull; Obicago and Rock island 96 Reading. 97%, Canton, 43; Eric, 72; Cleveland and Toledo, 194; Cleveland and Pitteburg, Star Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Michigan Central, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; Mow York Central, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; New York Central, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; New York Contral, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; New York Contral, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; Oow York Contral, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; Ook York Contral, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; Ook York Contral, 1985; Michigan Southern, 78%; Ook, 1985; United States Five-twenties, 1982, 1985; do, 1984; 1085; do, 1886; Jos; with the market casy. Ten-forties, 1995; Seven-thirties, 1985; Gold closed at 141%, Money, 7 per cent, Eberling Exchange, 1995; 6016.

shot to-morrow, by sentence of a court martial. having been convicted of thieving at Monte Rotondo.

The men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movement on Rome, but the weather is very cold during nights, and this tests their patriotism and endurance not a little.

Recruits come in at the average of six hundred daily. Alms and provisions are had in large quantities from the province of Terni, in anticipation of a fight with the Papal Government.

There has been no actual engagement since the fights at Viterbo and Monte Rotondo.

The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotondo. After the fight at Monte Rotondo Garibaldi's officers begged of him to shoot at once all the prisoners taken in action, but he refused promptly and with determination.

The French have not arrived at Rome yet. Signor Ascerbl was not killed at Viterbo, as it first reported.

Garibaldi's sors, Menotti and Ricciotti, are both in the camp with their father. We all sleep on the floor of an old monastery.

Garibaldi will not advance nearer to Rome intil he has twenty thousand men at least under his command. He is to-day engaged in making an examination of the ruins of the bridges destroyed by fire by the Papal troops.

In camp the General retires at eight o'clock in the evening, and rises from his pallet on the floor at five in the morning.

It is said that he intends to occupy Monte Mario immediately.

Two thousand Papal troops, well officered and handled in the field, could destroy Garibaldi's force by an assault on the rear of his position. The members of the insurrectionry committees are here consulting with Garibaldi. The General would regard it as an act of madness to attack Rome with the force just now under his command.

There are large supplies of food and ammunition at Monte Rotondo and Corez,

The Italian troops posted on the frontier are n fine condition and advancing.

Duty at an Outpost-Escorting Papal Prisoners.

TERNI, NEAR ROME, Oct. 31 .- All the Garibaldian force left here to day, escorting the Papal military prisoners taken in the late actions, en route towards Florence. The prisoners were insulted at the stations by the people, and some confusion ensued; but the Italian police restored order.

ITALY,

FLORENCE, Oct. 31 .- A battalion of Italian Saribaldian volunteers from this city, which had just marched for the frontier, has been stopped at Narni, on the way," by the Italian

troops. The King's Government has ordered that the revolutionary "Relief Committees," both here and in the provinces, shall be closed.

Garibaldi demonstrations continue to be made daily in all the chief towns of Italy.

doubt to rebut his oath and to change the status of the prisoner.
It was also alleged that he was not aober at the time of his enlistment, but this I think is clearly disproved by the testimony of the witnesses who ware present at that time. It is not necessary to consider the effect of his being under trial by a court-martial for describen. The prisoner is remanded.
U. S. District Attorney Valentine for the United States. Christian Kueass for the relator.
The tollowing is another case somewhat similar to the preceding:—
The Commonwealth, ex relatione Catharloe Gerke. vs. Andrew M. Brown, Caotain United States Army. Peirce, J.-This is a habeas corpus brought to release John Effert, the son of the relator, from an alleged unlawful enlistment and detention as a solcler in the United States Army. If was astilateorily proved before me that the prisoner enlisted without the the was about sixteen years of age. He is manifestly a boy in appearance: and it was a clear violation of law to enlist his coller in the Army of the United States. Such enlistments bring the acts of the united state s. Such enlistments bring the acts of the united states. They in the acts of the united states army of the United States. Such enlistments bring the acts of the united states. Such enlistments bring the acts of the united states.

The emissing oncers into disrepute. They are in utter disregard of parental rights and authority, and cannot be justified in either law or morals. The desention of the prisoner was further claimed on the ground that he was a deserier, under arrest for desertion, and that a charge of deserion had been preferred against blin. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Fox, 7 Barr, 358, it was held that the enlistment of a minor plot of the Army of the United States was vold. as forbidden by the law of Congress, and that the minor left the custody of the officer or descried made no material difference in the case. If he were in custody of a court martial at the time of the service of the process in this case, or if the juriadiction of the court martial bad attached in any way, prior to the attachment of the function of this Court, it would introduce a question of interest and importance which will require adjudication when it may arise. It does not arise in this case. This writ of habeas cornus was used out and served before any charge of desertion was preferred against him. No court martial was constituted for his trial, and his right to a discharge cannot be affected by such a contingency. The prisoner is discharged. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THIS EVENING TELESCHAFE, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1887. The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-ing, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were dirmly beid. 7:30s sold at 105], a slight advance; 100} was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 108] for 62 5-20s; 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for 105 for '64 5-30s; 106 for '65 5 20s; and 107 for yania sold at 513, a decline of j; Minchill at 57, no change; and Reading at 483, no change; 23 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 644 for Norriatown; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Lehigh Valiey; 23 for Catawissa prefor Lehigh Valley: 23 for Catawissa pre-terred; and 25% for Philadelphia and Eric.

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-hanged. Hestonville sold at 11; 77 was bid for changed. Second and Third; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 35 for Union.

Bark-A small lot of No. 1 Quercitron sold at 854 @ ton.

Groceries and Provisions are dull, and prices f most descriptions are weak. Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson

& Co. Barque Hunter, York, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris, Brig A. M. Knight, Knight, Portland, do. Schr A. Fharo, Shourds, Providence, John C, Scott &

Sona. Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr F. St. C. Edwards, Ireland, Galveston, D. S. Stet-

son & Co. Schr J. IL Moore, Nickerson, Providence, Sinnickson

& Co. Sohr R. Peterson, English, Georgetown, R. Jones. Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.

Coal Co. chr Chas. Hill, Cheeseman, East Cambridge, Borda,

Keller & Nutling.
 Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Sallabury.
 do.
 Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Rommel & Hunter.
 Schr Clyde, Gave, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Oo,
 Schr L. B. Van Dusen, Moore, Fair Haven, do.
 Schr M. E. Thompson, Warren, Boston, Reppiler & Hro.

Bro. chr M. E. Amsden, Smith, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns

& Co. Schr Mary Ann, Prescott, Washington, Caldwell,Gor-

don & Co. Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Washington, do." Schr Ban Juan, Rackett, New Haven, W. H. Johns &

Co. T. Booz, Somers, Washington, Rommell & Co. Sthr T. Booz, Somers, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. **ARRIVED THIS MORNING.** Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 60 hours from Wilming-ton, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadel-phia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. The Steamship Pive Brothers, Huntley, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to order. Johr E. A. Conant, Foss, 8 days from Calais, with humber to W. A. Levering. Schr Gen, Grant, Shropshire, from Georgetown, with coalt to captain. Schr Mary Anu, Prescott, from Hartford. Schr T. Booz, Somers, from Boston. Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Salisbury. Schr San Juan, Rackett, from Wilmington. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Winnington. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Wildington. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Wildington. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Wilmington. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Wildington. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Wildence. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. B. Ruoff.

Ship Crusader, Raymond, hence, at New York yes-

Ships Cornwallis, Allen, and John Clark, Letour-eau, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 19th ult. Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston estorday.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday. Brig Almire, Galley, from Fall River for Philadel-phia, returned to Newport Sist ult. Schr H. Simmons, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole Sist ult. Schr J. A. Crawford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 30th ult. Schr Kamma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Providence Sist ultimo.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, Bence, & Fritvennet ultimo. Schr Eivira, Keity, from Fall Biver for Philadel-phia, sailed from Newport 30th uit. Schr Eavin A. Bolce, Bolce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence Jist uit. Schr Champion, from Calais for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport Sith uit. Schr H. K. Levering, Correon, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole Jist uit. Schr Heading RR. No. 50, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich Josh uit Schr, Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Phila-delphia, at Newport Jist uit. Schr M. Woolsey, hence for Boston, at New London 30th uit.

Sohn ult Schr Taniamount, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Newport illst ult. Schr Almira Wooley, hence, at Norwich 20th ult. Schr Lochiei, from Oslais for Philadelphia, at New-

Schr. J.H. Bartlett, Wiggins, hence, at Newport soth

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK Nov. L-Arrived, steamship R. Ciyde, Nichester, from Wilmingston. Ship Engene. Cahmoley, from Hamburg. Ship J. Elliott. Gefflin, from Calcutta. Barque Wheatland, Johnson, from Buenos Ayres.

Garibaldian Volunteers Overhauled by the King's Troops - Revolutionary Depots Closed.