NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TRUATMENT

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health ! Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia; Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to

the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from

Does any little thing make you start or jump ? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom

everybody?

on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dys-

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but ilitie appetite, and you

attribute this to dyspepsiajor liver complaint? Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man, Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being mIlancholy, of nervousness. of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,

remedy.

DROPSY.

ORGANIO WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether ex

isting in Male or Female, From whatever causes originating and no matter of

how long standing. If no treatment is submitted to. Consumption of Insanity may ensue. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions, In Lunstic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it.

Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articu-"With woeful measures wan Despair Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled." Our fish and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS, Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA PRICE-\$1'25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6'50 de livered to any address. Sold by Druggists every-

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, H. T. HELMBOLD,

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park. (A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DE-UEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:-Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with persect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mor tified, and he is free from the daily morning anathe. mas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bed dirg. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of anneyance: and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead

of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be altke benefited, I am respectfully yours,

COL YOUNG, General Supt. and Director.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jacuary 28, 1868 Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD-

Dear Sir: - Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising

Yours, etc., T. B. B. STENHOUSE, Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 20.

Progress of France under the Empire-Seizure of Americans in Turkey-Affairs in Rome.

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

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to September 20.

FRANCE.

Progress Under the New Empire. The Reveit publishes some curious statistics relative to the French Empire. It appears that the salary paid by France to Napoleon III in fifteen years is more by £7,800,000 than was paid to King Louis Philippe during the same number of years. The amount of donations, which in 1852 was £400,000, amounted in 1866 to £920,000. The interest of the public debt in 1844 was about £14,500,000; in 1866 it was over £26,000,000. The total of the civil list dotations and interest of public debt during the first fifteen years of the Government of July was, in round numbers £210,000,000: during the first fifteen years o Imperial regime, £354,000,000; showing an in crease of expenditure in favor of the Empire of £144,000,000.

Decline of the Population of France. The Daily News shows the disastrous effect which a great army has exercised on the population of France. Not only is the population of many of many of the healthiest departments many of many of the healthiest departments less than it was twenty years ago, but the total average throughout the country of the excess of births over deaths, in the period from 1847-1865, was less by nearly one-hait than the average of the period preceding. And taking the population of the 363 arrondissements into which the departments are divided, M. de Lavergne's researches have recently shown that in no fewer than 185 arrondissements the population has decreased, in 128 it has remained nearly stationary, and in 50 only has it considerably increased.

ROME. Occupation by the French Troops,

This, more than anything else since the cacciata or expulsion of the Austrians, has been the source of trouble and difficulties on all sides in the peninsula. The occupation of the city of Rome by the Emperor's troops has lasted now

Rome by the Emperor's troops has lasted now nineteen years, and is likely to endure a good while yet through the powerful influence of the French clergy. Monarchists and republicans in Italy shout "Rome for the capital!" and the masses earnestly join in the cry. The repeated demands for a withdrawal of the troops are pointedly met by officious and official statements in the organs at Paris that as the Italian Government has once failed to observe the treaty made with France in regard to the treaty made with France in regard to the inviolability of the Papal domain when the troops were recently withdrawn, it cannot be trusted in a like manner again. It is certain that but for the very timely turning up of French soldiers at Mentana last fall the Garibaldians, impelled by the national hankering after unity, would have played havor with his Holiness. Besides this little irregularity part of the Italians, it can scarcely be expected that the Emperor will consent to withdraw his that the Emperor will onsent to withdraw his foothold from Italian soil when his relations with Prussia are so threatening, and when the land of Pianori and Orsini is so lavishly coquetting with Count Bismark. What be-tween this question of the occupation of Rome, the bitter jealousies growing out of it, and the charge of ingratitude cast into their face from France, "the Frenchman" is almost as odious to-day among Italians as was only lately "the Austraus." The scale may possibly incline slightly on the side of it francese, because l'austriaco was out of all science too brutal; still the subjects of the Re galantuomo persistently decline all bonds of obligation to any nation whatsoever, and vehe-mently assert that their beautiful country cannot permit or accept dictation from "the foreigners." On the other side, just so loudly do the French express their utter inability to understand why the Emperor sacrificed their blood and treasure for such "s set of vagabonds as those Italians!" So runs the little quarrel in the great Latin family. It remains for the Emperor to give in his explanations without reference to Savoy or Nice.

GENERAL NEWS. Mr. Peabody's Intended Residence in Hungary.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the Post, Mr. George Peabody, the philanthropist, is about to reside, part of next year, in the Hungarian capital, and has commissioned an agent to purchase an estate for him at a price not exceeding 200,000 florins. On this estate he will build a large steam mill, in which only grain for export is to be converted into flour. It is said that Mr. Peabody felt so attracted by the famous Hungarian patriot, Francis Deak, that he entered into correspondence with him, and did not take the resolution to become a landed proprietor of Hungary until he had asked M. Deak's advice on the subject.

Clerical and Fendalist Parties. A letter from Vienna in the Northeastern Corespondence gives some information about the doings of the cierical and leudalist parties in Austria. It says that these parties, which in 1866 strongly advocated an alliance with France, are nowstriving their utmost to bring about a rap proachement with Prussia and Russia, and that they are very sanguine of success. This sud-den change of policy is stated to have been caused by the recent passing of the religious and other liberal laws; Counts Thun, Clam-Martinitz, and Blome, who are the chief agitators in the matter, hoping that the adoption of their plans by the Emperor will lead to the re-establishment of a reactionary regime. Baron Beust, it appears, is strongly opposed to these designs, and is unwilling even to come to an understanding with Prussia unless she will offer corresponding advantages to Austria. Mean-while, great alarm has been caused in Russia by the news of the Emperor Francis Joseph's intended visit to Galicia. It is reported that an address to his Majesty is being prepared by the inhabitants of Russian Polaud, begging him to intercede with the Emperor Alexander in behalf of his oppressed Polish subjects, and that other demonstrations of sympathy with the Austrian

Seizure of American Citizens.

A correspondent writes from the Dardanelles: — 'The American captain of the port at Scio—an Hellenic subject—has been sent up here under arrest by the Ahmet Kaiserli Pasha, Governor of that island, for alleged share in the recent riot on the occasion of the rejoicings for the birth of the young Greek Prince. The man is said to have protested, on the double ground of his nationality and his American office, but neither availed him, and he s now a prisoner in the fortress. It remains to be seen what steps the American and Greek Ministers will take under the circumstances." We are able to answer the suggested query of our correspondent. On receiving the news, Mr. Morris promptly demanded satisfaction from the Porte, claiming the man's immediate release, his conveyance back to Scio in a Turkish man-of-war, and an apology from the Pasha to the American Consul. We have reason to believe that the incident has already induced a visit of Admiral Farragut, in the Franklin, to the island.

The Sucz Railway. A telegram from Alexaudria announces that

FIRST EDITION

the new line of railway between that city and Suez, via Azazteh, was opened September 8, and that passengers by the next India mail from England will proceed by this route, which occuples only ten hours, including stoppages.

SECOND EDITION

TATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

McCLELLAN.

A Formal Reception—The Views of the General on the Campaign.

The admirers of General George B, McClellan, says the New York Tribune of this morning, assembled last evening in the neighborhood of Maconic Hall, in Thirteenth street, where they formed a procession, and marched to the Flith Avenue Hotel. The various McClellan Legion organizations were early on the ground, a few of which were supplied with muslin banners and torches. A section of police headed the procession, followed by a solitary horseman, whose name could not be ascertained. Several officers of the McClelian Legion were in barouches, and in their rear followed eight or nine Zouaves, who were repeatedly told by one of the officers to spread themselves out, so as to take up the entire width of the street. The gentleman on horseback frequently halted the procession, for some reason only known to

Arriving at the hotel, the procession halted to await the appearance of the General. At this time there were probably 10,000 persons in front of the Hotel, wild with enthusiasm. Calcium lights were located on the various corners, which illuminated the entire square. The Committee, consisting of General J. Hobart Ward, Colonel Charles Pierson, Major Donaldson, Captain Charles Pierson, Major Donaldson, Captain George M. Curtis, and Lieutenants McClenacan, Jones, and Israels, waited on the General and escorted him to the balcony. His appearance was greeted with deafening cheers, and it was reveral moments before the crowd could be quieted, at which time General J. Hobart Ward, in introducing General McClellan, said:— Soldiers and Fellow-citizens:—Permit me to introduce to you General George B. McClellan, the great commander of the Army of the Poto-

mac. (Cheers.)
General McClellan responded as follows:— I know, my friends, you will not expect a speech from me. I am sure you will be content with the expression of my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for this kind and cordial welcome on my return home—more, a thousand times, than I had any right to expect. You will, know, excuse me from making any speech

It was some time before the crowd would make way for the procession, and even then it made very slow progress. While passing they gave three cheers for the hero of the Antietam and three cheers for Seymour. Seymour's name was received with many hisses, which occasioned considerable merriment. After the procession had about half passed, they commenced to countermarch. On arriving in front of the hotel the head of the line tried to perform a flank movement by crossing their own column, which occasioned considerable confusion.

GEORGIA.

The Reign of Violence Not Ended. A Georgia correspondent says that the reign of violence continues in many portions of the State. The expelled members of the Legisla-ture (many of them) are afraid to go home, and one of them, the Representative from Jefferson county, who ventured home, was visited by a Ku-Kiux gang, who searched his house for him and failed to find him, as he was hidden between two beds. The Republican candidates for elector and member of Congress in the Second district were turned out of the tavern at Americus, whither they had gone in the course of their canvass, and were obliged to leave the town at night and on foot, to escape a A few days after, at Camilla, in the same was assaulted by the Ku-Klux, several were killed and many wounded, but if I should attempt to enumerate all the outrages which are continually being made public, I should occupy too much of your space. Those which are only known in this immediate neighborhood far sur-pass in number those which become public. In the meantime Governor Bullock can only proclamations at the wrong-doers, which neither the Ku-Klux nor the civil officers, to whom they are addressed, regard any more than the comet did the Pope's bull. Nothing will put a stop to this bloody lawlessness but a show of force. The patience with which the colored people submit to these wrongs is wonderful. I heard of but one instance in which a negro has attempted to resist the banditti. They visited the house of one in Glasscock county, but he showed fight, and having a double-barrelled shot-gun, fired upon them, peppering them considerably, and they fled, pursued by the valiant darkey.

"The Unkindest Cut." AN EX-CONFEDERATE DENOUNCES THE DEMOCRATIC

PROGRAMME. The Raieigh (N. C.) Standard publishes a long letter from General Bufus Barringer, formerly an officer of the Confederate army, accepting the nomination of Republican Elector of North

Carolina. He says:-"I can, under no circumstances, vote the present Democratic programme. I have no special fondness for Republicans; but they never deceived us, and I can at least respect and trust them. This I cannot do with the Northern Democracy. They encouraged our secession leaders into war and then deserted us—many of them leading the Union armles against us. The Republicans warned us against secession, and did only what they said they would. On some accounts I prefer a military man. As a class they have few prejudices. The soldiers of the two armies will be the first to forget the unhappy past, and rejoice together in the hopes of the future. General Grant was magnanimous to us in the surrender. He has uttered no unkind words to us. He has commended the noble qualities of the Southern army. He is neither a negro hater or a negro worshipper. It can now only be his ambition to restore the Union he has saved —to restore it is all its parts its interests, its sympathies, and its aspirations He will not only give us peace and prosperity. but a Union we can love and a government we can honor."

How the Old Veterans Talk.

Hartford Post says:-"Our Democratic friends have not hesitated to claim the vote of the soldiers for Seymour, absurd as it may appear. Incidents are occurring every day to show how false and slanderous is the charge that the men who fought for the Union have deserted their great leader to support a Rebei sympathizer. There was one such at the reunion of the 10th Connecticut at Savin Rock There was one such at the Wednesday alternoon. About seventy-five officers and men were present. After dinner several of them were compelled to leave, Among them was Lieutenant Frank Otis, who ost an arm in one of the last engagements of the war. As he opened the door he turned and wished to say good-by to his old comrades. 'I do not know,' said he, 'but I have a curiosity to know how the old 10th stands politically.' He then called for a standing vote, when every men rose and voted for Uiysses S. Grant. When this unanimity appeared, there was an exciting demonstration, in which cheer upon cheer was given for Grant and Colfax. 'It's the same old fight, said Otis, as he waved his empty sleeve for the good cause."

-The great Spanish actress Civili is an nounced in Havana.

-A Kentucky negro lost fifty cents at cards,

and immediately pounded out the brains of the winner. -John G. Saxe is lecturing in the West. On dit that he is translating from the Greek

into English verse the comedies of Aristo--A New Haven young married man was so pleased at becoming a father that he galloped through a fish store, and was sent to jail.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Swann's Machinations-The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Denial of a Democratic Statement-Re-turn of the Boys in Blue. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3 .- The Baltimore American to-day fiatly contradicts the card of W. C. Swann, Hulme, and Ashmead, regarding Govercor Swann, published in the Philadelphia papers, and contends that all the previous allegations against him about contributing money, and siding in colonizing in Pennsylvania, are

Most of the Boys in Blue have returned and are overwhelmed with the reception and jubilee in Philadelphia. Grant is on every tongue and unbounded enthusiasm prevails.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations,

By Atlantic Cable. London, Oct. 3 - A. M. - Consols, 944 for both money and account. Eric Railroad, 334. United States 5 20s, 744. Illinois Central, 974. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3-A. M.—The Cotton Market is buoyant: upland middlings on the spot, 101@132d.; to arrive, 10d.; Orleans middlings, 101@11d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. London, Oct. 3-A. M.-Sugar quiet.

Afternoon Quotations.

I.ONDON, Oct. 3—P. M.—American securities easier. Erie Railroad, 32½. United States 5 20s, 74. Illinois Central, 96½.
Liverpool. Oct. 3—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day have been 20,000 baies. Red Wheat, 10s. 6d. Peas, 45s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 9d. Talley, 47s. 9d. Spirits of Tarnenting, 25s. 6d. Tallow, 47s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d., and not 25s., as before reported.

HAVEE, Oct. 3—P. P.—Cotton firmer and higher; tres ordinaire, 137f.

Serious Accident.

Hupson, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- Six workmen were precipitated from a platform while repairing a house at Claverack. One was fatally injured, and the others bave legs broken, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naturalization Difficulties.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—William McMichael and Lewis Wain Smith for the prosecution.
Theodore Cuyler for the Prothonolary. This morning
Judge Sharswood announced that, in the matter of
the application for a rule against the Prothonotary,
which was made yesterday, ne was still of the opinion that no grounds had been laid that would justify
the issuing of the rule, yet other reasons had induced
him to grant it; one of which was that it was due to
Colonel Snowden, in order to give him an opportunity of putting upon record a sworn answer to the
signatures found upon these blank papers, which
were said to be forgeries; and the other was, that as
the impressions of the seal appeared to be genume,
there should be an investigation sillowed, in order to
d.acover whether they were obtained surreptitiously,
while the back of the Clerk was turned or through the
corruption or negligence of the subordinates. Comsel
on both sides united in requesting as early a hearing
as could be given, and Monday next was fixed for the
return of the rule.

The Judge, however, wished it distinctly understood that if the person upon whom these fraudulent
papers were found, sh' uid be brought up on a writ
of hobses corpus ad testificandum he should be allowed
the benefit of counsel. And alse, as these blank certificates related in mowise to the charge upon which
this man was held, he having been committed to
answer an accusation of an attempt to shoot a gentieman, the papers would be retained in the custody
of the Court.

TIN A NOTAL ITEMS Naturalization Difficulties.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

"The N. Y. Herald of this mothing says:—

"There was an aggravation of yesterday's stringency experienced to-day, and seven per cent. In gold was paid freely for loans, while in some instances from 1 15th to & per cent, per diem was the rate at which transactions took place, the minimum rate even on Government securities where the principal dealers were borrewers being seven per cent. In currency. It was noticeable, however, that about 3 o'clock there was same abatement of the previous pressure; but it is estimated that those who expect immadiate relief after the national banks have made up their quarterly returns will be disappointed, it being the intention of those in the bear combination to retain their grip on the money market until they bring down prices on the Stock Exchange, and this result will undeubtedly be accomplished if the pressure is kept up long enough; while, in the event of their efforts to preiong stringency being relaxed, the general opinion is that prices will decline, however easy money may become, and in this expectation Wall street is guided by the experience of the past. It is indisputable that rallway anarces are salling at figures far above their real value, and the rallway war which has just begun will do nothing to improve their value or increase public confidence in them, the rates at present charged by both the Erie and the New York Ceatran being insufficient to pay running expenses. But this affords no justification of the conduct of the scoundrels who are endeavoring to create panic by tampering with the money market. The public will do will to avoid rallway stocks, for they are controlled by cilques and ilable to break down at any time, however abundant money may be. Rumors regarding Erie were circulated on the street this morning, but they had no foundation in fact, and were probably designed to put up the price of the stock." The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:-

The New York Times of this morning says:

"The Meney market is full 7 per cent, to the brokers on call loans, on all classes of collatersi, incleding the public funds of the United States. There was a sharp demand to-day, as on yesterday, but no severe pressure or distress on the part of borrowers. The banks, practically, make up their quarterly statement as they close to night, as nearly all transactions made to-morrow will be cleared on Monday, after the statement is prepared. A number of the heavy brokers and bankers were disposed to-day to leave liberal balances with their banks to-night, to assist their statement, and the banks themselves lent as little money for the day as their dealers could manage to get along with comfortably, in view of the same object. Notwithstanding all of which preparations the Stock Exchange at the close of the day was amply provided with money, and the prices of stocks advanced and the spirit of speculation for a rise improved, as compared with the market before the sudden change in the rates of laterest. On the other hand, there is considerable disappointment and surprise felt or expressed by parties who sold the public inness and reliways down, on the probable effect of this change." -The New York Times of this morning says:-

ON THE WAR-PATH.

Nine-tenths of the Confederates to Vote for Blair. General Albert Pike spoke at a Democratic

meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday night. From the report of his speech, as given in the Demo-crat of that city, we quote the following:crat of that city, we quote the following:—

'In his opinion, the only permanent sat-ation for this country, no matter how the next election might go, there would be no restoration of the good old times until the country returned to the good old-time and sound doctrine of sovereignty—the rights and independence of the States as members of the Federal Union. To that Union he (and he believed he could speak for nine-tenths of the men who upheld the Confederate first) was never late, and never was a traitor to that Union of States which their fathers made; to that Union of States which their fathers made; to that Union he was always true, and for it at any time he would have laid down his life; nor was he ever untrue to the figs of that Union. If he had had his way, the Confederate States never should have been called the Confederate States, but they should have called themselves the United States, and claimed that they alone were traitors to the Constitution; they should have kept the old fiag, and then if the Northern troops had fired into their bosoms they should have fired into that fisg also."

-A velocipedist has made an inglerious appearance on Wall street.

-The St. Louis barbers refuse to close their shops on Sunday.

TRAIN.

The Irrepressible George Francis Nomi-nated for Congress.

Last evening the Irishmen of the Fifth district of New York met to nominate George Francis Train for Congress. Although the "unterrified" of the city were supposed to be assembled at the Flith Avenue Hotel, to do reverence to General McClelian, still the hall was crowded. Senator Brad ey, with a crowd of Train's opponents, was early on the ground, led by the martial notes of a spare-drum. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and Parrick Crowe was elected chairman. He said it was "auspicious for the country to put forward such a man as Train." (Cheers.) Under such a a man as Train." (Cheers.) Under such a leader the Irish will soon throw off the hated English rule. Three cheers were then given for General Nagle, whose presence was announced. General Nagle was then introduced. and said he would have been ungrateful if he bad not come forth to support his old friend Train. He gave a description of his imprison-ment in Ireland, and of his acquittal through Train's influence. He addressed them not as Democrats, not as partisans, but as citizens in want of a man representing the whole people; not such a stick, stone, or dummy as would be a dead weight. (Great cheers.) Train is a man ahead of the times—(cheers)—ahead of all politicians. ("Hear, hear.") Train first con-ceived the idea of a Pacific Railroad. Here he grew very eloquent, picturing Venice and India in vain grasping a'ter the world's trade, "but getting none of it at all, while we are ready to have it poured upon our shores."

Train was the safety-valve adjusted to the great boiler of Irish patriotism. He wanted a new political party which would advocate green-backs for matery, one does to work and the safety and

backs for money; open doors to workmen; Wall street no longer a branch of the Bank of Engand; one million of naturalizations (great applause), and a penny ocean postage.

The resolutions were then read and adopted.
They advocated the nomination of George F.
Train, as a friend of the people; as opposed to
taxation; as an adherent of the Irish nation; as
interested in the great Pacific Railroad. A letter
was received from Stephen J. Meany, indorsing
the nomination of Mr. Train. It was moved and
contried that a Train Club he formed and a real carried that a Train Club be formed and a roll

REBEL PRISONS.

Andersonville and Libby Remembered. A private letter from a lady in Utica contains the following off-hand account of a recent conversation in a railroad car, in the course of which some good reasons were given to show why votes should not be cast for Heratio Seymour:"A gentleman, formerly a Democrat, with a

clear, smooth, telling voice, gave his views to some gentlemen with him, in such a way as to interest all the passengers in the crowded car. The first part that attracted me was the follow-ing:—'My county, which is Eric county, gave in the first Lincoln election something over 900 majority for the Republican candidate; in the second 1700, and now I am prepared to say that she will give at least 3200 for Grant.' There was a sensation. Some one said he had no grounds-to go upon, and asked him how he counted? 'Thus wise,' he replied; 'not one Democrat who gave one drop of his blood, or his calldren's, in the late war on the Northern side would vote for Seymour. Not one man who rejoiced when our army gained a victory would vote for Seymour. Not one man who had sons or relatives who died from starvation in the Andersonville and Libby prisons will vote for Seymour. They will vote for Grant.' At this moment the lady next to me said:—'You may be sure of that. My brother died from starvation at Andersonville; no Democratic friend of his would vote for Seyservice; and no friend of his would vote for Seymour. They were laid in their graves skeletons. They had no flesh to decay; they were starved. mour. My brother-in-law likewise died in the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

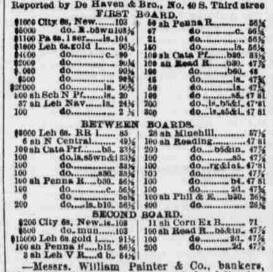
OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLESBAPH, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868.

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices generally were

Government securities advanced 4 per cent. City loans were a fraction higher; the new issue sold at 103@1034. Railroad shares were in fair demand. Penn-

sylvania sold at 564@564, an advance of 4; Reading at 474@48, an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 334, an advance of 4; and Northern Central at 492, no change. City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesaut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 104 for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; and 61 for Commercial. gation sold largely at 244@251, no change, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20, no change. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree



—The following are this morning's quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, outh Third Street :-1394 11·30 140 11·33 140 | 140 | 140 | 144 |

1401 12:05 P. M. 140 12:10 ... 1391 12:11 ... -A little girl in Ohio is in trouble from having swallowed a hoop-skirt, or part of one.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.—There is a fair business in Flour, the sales comprising 1700 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including super-Last evening the Irishmen of the Fifth district fine at \$6 25@7 60; extras at \$8@8 75; 650 barrels new spring wheat extra family at \$9@9 50; 300 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$10@ 11; 750 barrels city mills do. do. on secret terms; and faney brands at \$12@18.50, according to

and faney brands at \$12@13.50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$3@8.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. We quote Brandy wine at \$6.25.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at \$2.20@2.25; 1600 bushels amber at \$2.33; and 590 bushels white at \$2.4. Rye is unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania and Western at \$1.60, Corn is excessively dull, but we continue former quotations. Sales of yellow at \$1.25; and Western mixed at \$1.23@1.25. Oats more steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Western at 71@75c. Barley is in good request. Sales of 3000 bushels two-rowed New York at \$1.90@1.95. Barley Malt sells at \$2.20 for New York, and \$2.25 for Western.

Whisky is steady. Sales of 50 barrels Kentucky Bourbon in bond at \$2.25.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 8.—Stocks steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 16%; Reading, 26%; Canton, 47%; kirle, 46%; Cleveland and Toledo, 161%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 26%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 169%; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84%; New York Central, 125%; I linois Central, 147; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 46, 53%; Missouri 64, 54%; Hudson River, 139; 5-208, 1862, 110; do. 1863, 110%; do. 1865, 110%; Conton firmer at 27 cents, Fiour dull. Sales of 10000 bushels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn beavy and declined 1 cent. Sales of 35,000 bush ils at \$1 11% 110%. Oats duil at 72% 73 cents. Beef dull. Pork quies at \$2250. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Cotton very firm; middlings 27c. Flour extremely dull and quotations are nominal. Low grades declined 25% 50c.; others unchanged, and the market is not sufficiently strong for quotations. Wheat dull; prime red, \$125,0228. Corn firm; white, \$120% 125, yellow, \$17c. Cass firm at 70% 75c. Rye, \$140% 155. Provisions firm; mess pork. \$30.50. Bacon rib sides, 16% c; clear sides, 17c.; shoulders, 13% @14c.; hams. 20% 22c. Lard, 26% c. Markets by Telegraph.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- Daniel Watson, James Toner, John Glenn, and Thomas Allen were arraigned before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of larceny of goods from the store of Howard Hinchman, Nos. 808 and 810 Market

Mary Swatzer, sworn, said: -I live off of Zane street; last evening the prisoners were at the warehouse door; I called a policeman and told him some boys were breaking into the store.

Officer Roth testified—I went around to the store house and saw the boys coming down Zane street; I arrested one of the boys, and another officer took another; on returning I found a bag of goods on the sidewalk, by the door; I went into the building and found the office had been ransacked.

Edwin C. Kelly sworn—I am shipping clerk for Howard Hinchman; I closed the office last night; this morning the man who opens the

night; this morning the man who opens the

night; this morning the man who opens the place came and got the keys, and sent over for me; I went over and found the papers lying on the floor; these goods were kept in the office.

Held in \$1500 each to answer.

—James Harkey, a dealer in truck, was charged with inciting to riot.

William Haverford, a policeman, testified:—I was called on at the time of the riot and told that the defendant was the cause of it.

Mrs. J. Wall, colored, testified that the prisoner called the Boys in Blue hard names, and caused the disturbance, after which he ran and caused the disturbance, after which he rau and one of the Boys in Blue fired after him.

Held in \$600 bail to keep the peace.

-John Mullin was charged with having been assessed two places.

Detective sworn—Said he arrested the prisoner on Friday afternoon, and he was slightly drunk. He told him that he had been assessed twice, and was willing to be again; that he was an Englishman, and would do all he could to ruin the country.

Held in \$600 bail for a further hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- Jane Blake, resid-ASSAULT AND DATTERY.—Jane Blake, residing at No. 44 Almond street, committed an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Salite Pettinos. They were quarrelling in Jane Blake's portion of the house, when a neighbor came to learn the cause, and Jane pushed Sallie down stairs. Recorder Given committed her to

-Tennyson will print his longest poem yet before the end of the year. -Offenbach is writing a new opera, L'Ile de

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......OCTOBER 3.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Portland, Geo, S. Reppiler. Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Portland, Bords. Keller & Nutting. Nutting. Schr David McQueen, Barrett, Georgetown, Caldwell Gordon & Co. ichr Criterion, Connelly, Georgetown, Schr West Wind, Lawsen, Providence, Quintard, Schr West Wind, Lawses, Frovidence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr King Bird, Johnston, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr Helen Holway, Brown, Sesten, Tyler & Co.
Schr Julia Riizabeth, Candage, Boaton, W. H. Johns & Bro. Schr Right Bower, Rogers, Boston. L. Andenried & Schr Right Bower, Rogers, Boston. L. Audenried & Co.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston. Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. A., Crecker, Eaxter, Seston, Geo, S. Repplier,
Schr John Griffing, Oeombs. Beston,
Go.
Schr Hattle Baker. Crowell, Boston, Fuller & Co.
Schr Maria Rorana, Palmer, Portland, Blakiston,
Grzeff & Co.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, Newport,
Schr A. merican Eagle, Shaw, Providence, Hammett,
Neill.

& Nelli. Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bangor. Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks Lyan, John Rommel, Jr. Barque Darien, Libby, from St. Mary's, Ga., 18th uit, with lumber to E. A. Sonder & Co.
Brig Milwaukie, Brown, from New York, Schr Rebecca, Seaman, from Norfolk, with lumber Schr Rebscoa, Seaman, from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co. Schr Topas, acse, from Newbern, N. C., with lum-ber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons, Behr A. M. Halnes, Earrett. from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons, Schr H. Steelman, Robinson, from Leachville, N.C., with lumber.

Schr B. Steelman, Redinsou, from Leachville, N.C., with lumber.
Schr D. McQueen, Connelly, from Georgetown, Schr Criterion, Twitord, from Georgetown, Schr West Wind, Lawson, from Boston, Schr Right Bower, Pogers, from Boston, Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, from Boston, Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, from Boston, Schr John Griffing, Coombs, from Providence, Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence, achr J. O. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn, Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, from New Haven, Stenmer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, to A. Groves, Jr., Steamer Henry L. 6 aw., Her., 15 hours from Baltimore, with make, to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Annie Moore, in ballast and a large British barque with painted ports, deeply laden—reported by George H. Conwell, pilot.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York Schr J. Rica do Jova, Harris, hence, at Key West Schr J. H. Perry. Kelly, hence, at Ballsbury 20th ultimo.

Schr J. H. Perry. Kelly, hence, at Ballsbury 20th ultimo.

Schr S. H. Read. Benson, and Lottle Beard, Perry.
hence, at New Bedtord ist inst.

The Buoy marking the Ledge off Vue l'Eau. below Providence, is gene from its moorings, and lays on the west side of the channel.

[BY TELEBRAPH.]
FORTEESS MONROE. Oct. 3.—Arrived, barque Traveller, from Rio Janeiro, awaiting orders. The barques Cricket, and New Light were to sail September 1st, for Baltimore.

(By Atlantic Cable)
BEEST, Oct. 3.—The steamship Napoleon III arrived to day.

blew York, Oct. 2.—Arrived, steamships Wilmington, Cole, from Gaiveston,
Ship Coldspring, Greenman, from Liverpool,
Ship Herschel, Fredericks, from Hamburg,
Barque Theone, Hellmers, from Bremen,
Brig Hebe. Le Brun, from Blo Janeiro,
Brig Rabboni, Boomes, from Malaga.