THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 24.

The Spanish Revolution—Its Rise and Progress—War Rumors in France and Germany—Commercial Jealousy.

We have European advices to the 24th ult., as follows:—

SPAIN.

Proclamation to the Spaniards.

The following proclamation has been spread all over Spain:—

"Spaniards! Let our cry be, 'Long live the Federal republic! Down with tyranny!' Let us never more see any kings on our soil, which they have rendered so unhappy. With the republic, democracy's popular programme—the only one approved by the people—shall be filled.

"Soldiers! The republic will at once grant you 'unlimited leave of absence.' You shall embrace your mothers, and say, 'Thanks to the republic, you will no longer weep on separating from your son, for they will remain to work for you.' Henceforth, Spain shall fight only when her independence is threatened. As for patriot officers, there will be numerous reserve lists to reward their services.

"Spaniards! It is only with the republic that you can be free, happy, and rich. It is also with the republic alone that property is guaranteed, and that prosperity, through industry, can grow rapidly. It is also with the republic that our enormous taxes will diminish.

"No one will be prosecuted for his opinions, because all opinions are sacred; but the public thieves must be forced to deliver up fortunes won by spoliation, because crimes are not opinions. The accomplices of tyranny will receive their punishment.

"Spaniards! Let us be the worthy descendants of the Cid, of Padilla, Lanuza and Riego. Let us revive at last the liberties of Castile, Aragon, and of the popular Constitution of 1812, and give them the modern perfection. Citizens, imitate the Saragossans of 1808, and of March 1838. Soldiers, be the children of the nation; imitate those who followed Riego and Espartero. If you are ordered to fire on your brethren, flourish your muskets in the air. Spain has fought the Roman and Moor for centuries; one month is enough now to do away with our oppressors.

"Spaniards! We are the most vilified people in Europe. Let us renew the great exploits of 1808, 1812, and 1820. In one word, let the lion rouse from his lethargy.

"Spaniards! Long live the Federal Republic, and, in order to proclaim and defend it, let us shake off our degradation.

"To arms for liberty!"

Causes of the Discontent.

The London *Herald* of the 24th ult. speaks editorially as follows:—

In Spain we see what was once a great nation in its decline, and the blots, for there are many, in the institutions of Spain, are matter rather for pity than for condemnation. As there are many in Spain who are discontented with every Government under the present system, we find always about half of the Spanish people ready to welcome with open arms every prospect of change. It is the misfortune of Gonzalez Bravo to have arrayed against himself even a larger number of enemies. As First Minister of State he is as obnoxious as any who have preceded him. As a pronounced Reactionist he has earned the enmity of the whole Progressista or Liberal Party. As a civilian, he is obnoxious to the military chiefs. As a friend to the bigoted Catholics of the Court camarilla, he has placed himself in opposition to enlightened men of all shades of political opinion. The extreme measures which he has taken with the hope of maintaining himself in power have still further strengthened the universal discontent with his rule. His predecessor drove into exile the President of the Senate and a large number of members of the Cortes. Gonzalez Bravo imitated him in deporting to the Canaries half the generals of the army, and even banishing the seemingly inoffensive Duc de Montpensier and his wife, the sister of the Queen. The general discontent with all government which is felt in Spain has been thus further aggravated by the peculiar unpopularity of this unlucky man, on whom the mantle of Narvaez had fallen, without the *prestige*, the power, the ability of this unscrupulous soldier to enable him to wear it. To this disgust of all government, to this isolated and forsaken position of the present Prime Minister in Spain, we fear we must add that there has been another cause long at work, not only in favor of any attempt at revolution, but almost sufficient to place in peril the throne of Isabella II. We do not wish to inquire too deeply into the delicate question of the reasons why so many Spaniards are discontented with their sovereign, and have come to view her no longer through that halo of romantic loyalty which invested the brave girl for whom, in old times of Carlist wars, they willingly shed their blood. Some part of this revulsion of feeling has been caused by the disappointment of all the hopes of freedom and constitutional government which were held out when the daughter of Ferdinand VII ascended the throne, and to the long military misrule which has afflicted Spain. Something more, perhaps, may be attributed to the outcry which has been excited by the proceedings of the Jesuit cabal which is all-powerful at Court, and which is reported to have obtained such a hold over the mind of the Queen. The Queen is not now so popular in Spain as she was: but she is still the Queen, and the noble old sentiment of loyalty to the sovereign is not easily eradicated from the heart of a true Spaniard.

Probable Course of the French Emperor.

From the London Daily News of Sept. 22.

Of course in any crisis which now occurs in Europe the first question that is asked is, What will France do? The desire to meddle in Spain is hereditary on the northern side of the Pyrenees; and in the present position of European affairs another intervention in the Peninsula might be a diversion greatly to the Emperor's taste and profit. Unhappily it is only too likely that the condition of Spain may soon become such as to give excuse for meddling, if not for actual intervention. Infamous as it has been, the government of Queen Isabella has kept a certain semblance of order, and the revolutionary government is likely, however greatly it may improve on hers, to have much of the appearance of anarchy. Such evils as those which afflict the Peninsula are not to be cured in a day. If no interference be attempted from without, the Spanish people may pass through a severe revolutionary crisis to a better future; but the crisis is likely to be a long and violent one. Interference may postpone it, but in postponing it would prolong it; and the Emperor might even find that in attempting to stamp out a revolutionary fire he communicated it to inflammable substances nearer home. It is much to be desired that, for once, a dynastic revolution in Spain should be left to its natural course, whatever that course may be. Queen Isabella has brought her calamities upon herself, and Europe will have no pity for her in her discrowned exile; but the Spanish people have yet to go through the strife and agony by which other European nations have entered into the possession of their liberty. Free governments are for free men; and Spain has much to emancipate herself from before she will enjoy a government which shall reconcile order with freedom.

Programme of the Revolutionists.

The *Gaulois* says:—We are able to announce that the programme of the insurgents comprises three capital objects: First, the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty; secondly, a provisional government; and thirdly, the convocation of a constituent assembly, which will decide with sovereign authority on the future destinies of Spain. Such is the purpose of the coalesced Progressistas and Unionists. On the other hand, the Carlists, who for a long time past have given no sign of life, are preparing to enter on the campaign under the orders of General Cabrera, to the cry of "Long live Charles VII!"

GENERAL NEWS.

English Reception of the Chinese Embassy.

General Fear of Coming War.

A Frankfort correspondent says:—War rumors are again prevailing, though no tangible reason can be given for them. The first alarm has originated in two speeches, and, strange enough, the one from its reticence, the other from its plain talking, have created uneasiness. In fact, neither Napoleon nor the King of Prussia has said anything very extraordinary. The first by stating that nobody would believe him, the second by hinting that if the French must have war, his army could fight it out. The sole and real danger of the position lies in the lamentable ignorance of the French with regard to foreign affairs. As it is now a matter of certainty that there will be no real peace as long as a Bonaparte is on the throne of France, and as commerce and trade are crippled thereby in all civilized countries, it is astonishing that other powers do not speak their mind; that they too are interested in the affairs of this world, and cannot forever remain at the mercy of French caprices.

The Duty of France Towards Prussia.

The Paris *Debats*, in an exhaustive article on the policy and duty of France towards Prussia, says:—

Our natural allies are not to be found in Germany. Instead of interfering with the internal organization of Germany we would do better to imitate Prussia, and draw closer our military and commercial ties with the countries which gravitate naturally towards our orbit. France is forcibly called upon to exercise over these countries the same kind of influence that Prussia exercises over the States which form the Confederation, and Germany would have no right to complain if we followed the example she herself has set.

Admiral Farragut's Eastern Visit.

The *Osservatore Triestino* of Sept. 20 says:—Admiral Farragut, accompanied by several of his officers, has landed in order to pay visits to our principal authorities of Trieste. Afterwards, Marechal Baron de Wetzlar, the President of the Central Naval Administration, the Commandant of the port, and the Consuls of England and of the Argentine Republic, went on board the Franklin and were received with great distinction. The Austrian national air was played on the arrival of the Imperial officials. The general public are courteously received on board.

Garibaldi's Latest.

Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Mutual Aid Society, at Turin, under date of Caprera, September 14:—"You have done well to constitute an association of the brave men who have made the campaigns of the country. The duty of all Italians is to wash out the shame which has fallen on our native land under late circumstances. But more especially does that obligation fall on those who, with arms in their hands, sustain the nation in maintaining its rights.

BUTLER AND ATKINSON.

A Spicy Controversy Between the Statistician and General.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—To the editor of the *Evening Traveller*:—I find in your paper of this date a letter from Benjamin F. Butler, in which he gives a copy of a private telegraphic message which was received by me a few days since from Mr. Samuel Ward, of Washington.

I have met Mr. Ward in Washington two or three times, and once at a dinner party in New York, but never had any communication from him, by letter or telegraph, before or since this one.

His message was as follows:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—Hon. E. Atkinson, Boston:—Am credibly informed Dana declined nomination in Fifth District because he cannot spare time from his profession. Are there not enough wealth and public spirit among you to insure his life or otherwise indemnify his family for the sacrifice, and thus prevent your time-honored commonwealth from being again disgraced by the "Great Unscrupulous"—

Whom friends and foes alike despise;
Whose soul squints through his devious eyes
In which and in his face, you see
The devil's likeliest effigy.

SAMUEL WARD.

I replied to this message by a letter, of which I kept no copy, but to this effect:—"Mr. Dana has not declined a nomination in the Fifth District for any reason such as you allege."

General Butler has become possessed of a copy of the message from Mr. Ward, and thereupon makes the following charge against myself:—

"Sam Ward naturally does not like General Butler so that he has conspired with Atkinson to manage the politics of the Fifth District and to provide the people with a candidate for Congress."

I have some questions to put to General Butler. No copy of that telegraphic message has gone out from my office; the original had been seen only by myself and by the clerk who filed it with my private papers, until his letter appeared. I, therefore, ask General Butler:—

First. How did you get your copy of that message?

Second. Did you bribe a clerk in the office of the telegraph company?

Third—Do you conspire with Mr. Samuel Ward to send that message to me and to furnish you with a copy?

Fourth—What excuse have you to give for printing a private message which, unless you received it from the gentleman with whom you allege that I have conspired, you knew could only be in your possession through a breach of trust?

Except you received it from Mr. Ward, you stand in the position of a "Receiver of stolen goods!"

If you received it from Mr. Ward, you are his confident and fellow conspirator, not I.

I beg Mr. Ward's pardon for these imputations against him; from what I know of him I do not believe he would conspire with you or trust you in any bargain. You have made the charge of conspiracy against him. I have very slight acquaintance with him.

General Butler—It is for you to give or refuse answers to these questions. In my argument upon your financial views I believe I treated you as a gentleman. Have I made a mistake in so doing.

In the first part of your letter you make another charge against me, and in your statement of the case you conceal an important fact. I have said that I, as an officer of the corporation, paid a note to a savings bank in greenbacks which were at the time worth only sixty-eight cents on a dollar, and which greenbacks I had reason to believe the bank invested in five-twenty bonds.

You now allege that I paid that note as an individual, and so defrauded the bank.

You conceal the fact that, as an officer of a corporation, I was compelled to pay its notes in lawful money, but you admit that unless that bank receives its payment in gold for the Five-twenty bonds it will be defrauded, and you are the man who proposes the measures that you admit will defraud that bank and others.

The Government has protected that bank and all other holders of its five-twenty bonds by promising them payment in coined dollars, and in the meantime paying its interest in gold, and you propose to repudiate that promise.

No fraud will occur and no one will be injured if public faith be kept.

I hope that the honest and honorable record of the Fifth District will no longer be tarnished by a representative who can only promote his own re-election by the dishonorable use of a private telegraphic message, of which he can only have become possessed through bribery or a breach of trust, or by collusion with the person who sent the message to me.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Butler Determined to Expose Democratic Conspiracies to Corrupt the People—Sailing of Mrs. Lincoln for Europe—Disaster in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Post Office Supplies.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Postmaster-General has accepted the bid of Messrs. Leech, Piper & Co., of Kittanning, Pa., at $194,000, for carrying the mail from Fort Abercrombie by Fort Romaine, nine hundred miles, three times a week, in four-horse post coaches. This service opens up a vast space of our northwestern territory, connections being closely made with the railroad service at St. Paul, and thence by daily and tri-weekly service to Abercrombie.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sinking of a Steamer—Sailing of Mrs. Lincoln for Europe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The steamer Virginia, from Richmond, with three thousand barrels of flour, sprung aleak at the Baltimore wharf, on Saturday night, and sunk to the guards. The flour was mostly saved undamaged.

James H Henderson, a young Baltimorean, and well known, was suffocated on Saturday night in a room in the Sherwood Hotel, where he took lodgings, and blew out the gas, neglecting to turn it off.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her youngest son sailed in the steamer Baltimore for Europe. She went aboard *incog.*, and the fact was not known until the afternoon.

The Boys in Blue give a grand account of the Philadelphia celebration.

Rain fell all last night.

FROM BOSTON.

General Butler's Trials—He is to Expose The Corruptions and Conspiracies of Northern Rebels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—General Butler, in a letter to the Boston editors, published here this morning, says, in answer to the Hon. Edward Atkinson's letter of Friday, that the telegram copy which Atkinson states General Butler obtained through bribery, was not obtained by him in any such manner. The General states that the despatch of Mr. Ward reached him in an anonymous letter, postmarked Washington, September 26. In answer to Mr. Atkinson's question as to what excuse the General has for printing the telegram, he says:—

"None whatever. It needs none, save an apology to my constituents for taking any notice of either the telegram or its billingsgate sender or receiver. I supposed the Republicans of the district might be curious to know how the gold speculators of Washington and the brokers and the corporation treasurers of State street proposed to manage their politics for them, and so I published the evidence of the conspiracy, and I should do it again. I am now investigating the fact of how a prominent candidate of the bolters has been making overtures to the Democracy of the district not to make any nomination, so that the Democratic vote might be concentrated on himself, and should be ready to publish them, save my duty to the Republican party carries me to Pennsylvania and Ohio, to take part in the campaign there, feeling quite safe to have my case in the hands of the true and staunch Republicans of the district. I propose on my return to expose all the secret meetings, all the arrangements and agreements, bargains, subscriptions, corruptions, and conspiracies by which the Rebels and their sympathizers propose to break down the Republican party in the Fifth Congressional District, so far as they may come to my knowledge, and I hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for any competent evidence, written or oral, which will prove the guilt or complicity of any persons engaged in the enterprise of defrauding the people of the free exercise of the elective franchise, or by corrupt means of controlling the election."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 5 — A. M. — Consols, 94½ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 73¾; Erie Railroad, 33¾; Illinois Central, 97.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5—A. M.—United States 5-20s firm at 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; the sales of to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 11d¼. The shipments to Bombay to the 2d instant, since last report, were 2000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged,

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 5—P. M.—United States 5 20s quiet at 73¾. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie, 32½. Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet. Cheese flat.

HAVRE, Oct. 5—P. P.—Cotton excited; tres ordinaire, 140f.

OHIO.

Prospects of a Republican Victory.

A correspondent sums up the situation, past and present, as follows:—

1. General apathy at the outset among Republicans.

2. General disgust after Tammany among the Democrats.

3. An awakening on both sides within the last six weeks, with the Republicans first and most noisily in the field.

4. Republicans united and harmonious; Democrats becoming so, by force of party discipline, but full of jealousies and heart-burnings inside, and less abundantly supplied, in consequence, with the sinews of war, by their usual contributors.

5. Immense meetings all over the State, unequalled since the Brough-Vallandigham campaign.

6. Certainty of a reasonably full vote, and a consequent certainty of say 25,000 Republican majority in October.

7. Danger of Democratic colonization from Kentucky, where there are plenty of Democrats to spare. It is within their power to flood Hamilton county, and carry the Queen City, unless Republicans watch them closer than they are doing now.

—Gladstone is better, thank you. He had English cholera.

SUPREME COURT.

The Naturalization Frauds—A Petition to Check the Further Operations of Professional Vouchers.

This morning at 10¼ o'clock Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General, and Lewis Wain Smith, Assistant Attorney-General, in behalf of the Commonwealth, and William McMichael, Esq., and George L. Crawford, Esq., on behalf of private relators, appeared at the bar of the Court and presented the following petition:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The petition of the undersigned citizens of the United States of America and of the State of Pennsylvania, and resident voters of the city and county of Philadelphia, respectfully represents:—

I. That it appears from the records of the Court, in the matter of the admission to citizenship in the following cases on the following days, namely:—

Thomas Negly, Sept. 18, '68	Hugh Laughrey, Sep., 23 '68
Moses Paper, "	James S. Kelly, "
John Nugent, "	Thomas Gibbons, "
David Bradley, "	John McGinness, "
Edward Wright, "	John Cronin, "
Michael McGrath, "	Felix Henager, 23d,
Pat. Gallagher, "	Thomas Donohue, "
Francis McShane, 19th,	George Willis, "
John Keenan, "	George Daniels, "
Pat. McQuillan, "	Wm. Holloway, "
John McGinley, "	Edw. Hawley, "
Dennis Kevy, "	Thomas Phillips, "
Richard Somers, 22d.	Andrew McQuinn "

Wherein the said parties had not made any previous declarations of their intention to become citizens of the United States before a Court of record, as provided by the statutes of the United States, and were without a certificate of said declaration of intention, and the place or places where the said applicants respectively have resided for five years immediately preceding the time of their applications, not stated and set forth in the records of the Court admitting said applicants, as required by said statutes; and that, nevertheless, certificates of naturalization have been issued to them respectively by the Prothonotary of your said Court.

II. That it appears from the records of this Court of the admission to citizenship in the following case, twenty-seven in number, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th days of September, 1868, that one and the same person, to wit: James A. Watson, was the only voucher: John Collins, Martin Hart, and Michael Cochran, on September 21; Peter Leonard, James Phelan, and Michael O'Connell on September 22; Martin McCoy, James Bradley, Patrick Boyle, Michael Finnigan, Michael Fole, Henry Walters, William Bennet, and Michael Docherty, on September 23; John Graham, Henry Riley, Frederick K. Banes, Patrick Dollan, John Moore, David Canol, William McCauley, Patrick Coffee, Henry Smith, James Owens, Michael Kavenaugh, Daniel McFadden, and John Table, on the 24th of September.

III. That in the following cases each of the said applicants vouched for the other, when of necessity one of them must have been not a citizen of the United States at the time he so vouched, viz.:—On the 21st of September, 1868, Henry Ernst vouched for Henry Holl, and Henry Holl vouched for Henry Ernst.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray the Court to grant a rule upon the parties above-named who have been admitted to citizenship, to show cause why the admissions to citizenship in their cases, and all proceedings had therein, in reference to the said admissions, as appear by the records of the Court, shall not be vacated; and also to show cause why an order should issue to direct that the certificates of naturalization to the said parties should not be delivered up to the said Prothonotary of your said Court, to be cancelled by him.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Chas. E. Warburton,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Watson Ambruster,	Elisha H. Hunt,
A. J. McCleary,	T. R. Dawson,
Edw. Pennington,	L. D. Judd,
James H. Orne.	N. B. Browne.

The affidavit of A. J. McCleary declaring the truth of the allegations made in this petition was read, and the Court consented to hold the matter under consideration.

William McMichael, L. W. Smith, George W. Crawford, for the relators, and Attorney-General Brewster appearing for the Commonwealth.

The Naturalization Difficulty—Examination as to the Certificates—Divine Before the Court.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Sharswood.—This morning the rule granted upon the Prothonotary on Saturday last was returned, and the following return was made by Colonel Snowden:—

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia. Coram Justice Sharswood.

Sur rule entered upon the Prothonotary to show cause why an attachment should not issue by reason of the matters set forth in the affidavits of James Fleming, Willard Barcus, and J. W. McKinley.

I, James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the Eastern District, do make return and answer to said rule, that I have carefully examined each of the twelve certificates of naturalization which are in blank—except that the name of James Ross Snowden and a seal which purports to be that of the Supreme Court is upon the same—being the certificates which accompany the affidavits upon which this rule is founded. And I say that I have no knowledge or information whatsoever concerning the said twelve certificates or either of them, or concerning the signature upon the same, or the impression of the seal on the same; that the same were not signed by me, nor were they sealed by me, or with my knowledge or by my authority. I further say that I have never, since I have been an officer of this court, signed any certificates of naturalization or any other official papers, the same being in blank at the time of my signing: nor have I ever affixed the seal of the Court to any such paper; nor have I ever permitted any deputy or clerk or other subordinate officer to do so, but on the contrary thereof I have uniformly and frequently enjoined upon my deputies, clerks, and subordinates to be cautious in the observance of the strict rule which I had from the beginning of my prothonotaryship, forbidding the signing or sealing of papers in which the blanks had not been previously filled.

I further say, that after a careful examination of the impression of a seal upon said certificates I am wholly unable to say whether the same is or is not a genuine impression from the seal of the Supreme Court. That the seal is one very easily imitated, and that such imitation, as I am informed by men skilled in the art of making seals, can readily be made so perfect as almost to defy detection, and especially where the impression upon the paper is, as in the case here, faint and imperfect; but if said impression is genuine then I say the same has been obtained fraudulently and surreptitiously, and wholly and utterly without my knowledge or agency, or, so far as I can ascertain, that of any deputy clerk or other subordinate of my office.

I further say that every precaution practicable, in view of the miserably deficient and imperfect accommodations afforded the Prothonotary of this court for the preservation of its records and the transaction of its business, is taken for the security and protection of the seal, and that denying all knowledge touching the matter charged in the affidavits upon the filing of which this rule was granted, I submit myself to the judgment and order of the court in the premises.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 5th of October 1868. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Mr. McMichael then addressed the Court, dwelling in strong terms upon the deep importance of the proceeding, upon his unwillingness at first to involve Colonel Snowden's official character in this investigation, and his determination now to proceed strictly, and if possible ferret out the means by which this fraud had been committed.

The policemen and turnkey of the Second Police District were examined as to the arrest of John Devine at Jefferson avenue and Washington avenue, on the first of October, shortly after midnight, and finding upon his person of these blank certificates, the subjects of this investigation, all which has before been given in our columns.

John Devine sworn—I am in no business at present, and have been in none since June 1868, when I closed a refinery I had been running; prior to that time I had been a mariner; I had a little money invested, but beyond that had no other means of support; at the time of my arrest I was in no kind of employment for or without salary; I can't tell how I got to the corner of Jefferson avenue and Washington avenue on that morning; for I was intoxicated: when arrested I only recollect going down the steps at the station-house, and being struck several times on the head with a black-jack, but I don't remember going there; the first thing I recollect after my arrest was waking up in the cell that morning with my head clotted with blood; the last thing before this that I recollect was being in a lager beer saloon drinking; I recollect then having a pocket-book, a watch, and some money; I had no pistol. (The papers in question were here shown the witness.) I never saw these papers or any like them before. I never saw any that had this signature; never saw any that had this seal; I am positive of this. I have seen no one to instruct me as to how I should conduct myself when I should come here. I came voluntarily in consequence of having seen in a newspaper that I was wanted here at 12 o'clock to-day.

E. B. Watson sworn—I am a student at law; some time in September, between the 20th and 25th, I had occasion to go into the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court in order to look for the return to a writ, and while there I saw upon a desk a pile of naturalization papers which were signed with the name of James Ross Snowden, but were blank; I do not know whether they were sealed or not: in point of fact, I saw only two, but judge there were fifteen or twenty in the pile.

Thomas W. Price sworn—I am a stationer; I can safely say that by examining two different pieces of writing paper I can tell whether they came from the same roll; (looking at paper handed him by Mr. Smith), these are from the same piece.

Edward N. Grattan sworn—I am a printer (looking at two sets of naturalization certificates given him), these were printed from the same stereotype plate.

Robert Levitt sworn—I have been a seal engraver for twenty-five years, (examining the seals upon the fraudulent papers and others taken by the order of the court.) The upper impression upon each set of papers is from the same seal.

In answer to the jury—But a correct impression may be made in wax and then upon metal, and from this metallic impress an exact die may be made.

Isaac M. Moss sworn—I am a bookseller and blank manufacturer; I have had some experience in the matter of seals, having had occasion to have many manufactured; to the best of my knowledge I would say these impressions were from the same die.

Here the testimony on the part of the petitioners was concluded.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler, without making a formal opening, read to the Court and filed Colonel Snowden's return to the rule, which is given above, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

Henry V. Germon sworn—I am Clerk in the office of the Supreme Court; I heard the statement of Mr. Watson concerning blank certificates, signed with Colonel Snowden's name; I can only say that I never knew to be in that office naturalization certificates with Colonel Snowden's signature attached, the certificates being blank.

Cross examined—I never knew naturalization certificates to be signed in the office by any one else than Colonel Snowden, except by Mr. Ross signing as for the Colonel, both names in full; the seal stands right at the left hand of the door, going in.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

The Stock market was active this morning, and prices generally were higher.

Government securities were unsettled. 104½ was bid for 10-40s; 113½ for 6s of 1881; 112½ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; 108¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 108¾ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 103; and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48@48 1-16, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½@57, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 34, an advance of ½. 44½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51; and Spruce and Pine at 23; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 10¾ for Hestonville; 28½ for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. 242 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32½ for Northern Liberties; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 70½ for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 25¼@25½, an advance of ½; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20¾@21, an advance of 1; and Morris Canal preferred at 71½, no change.

Coal shares were higher. New York and Middle sold at 3¾@4¼, an advance of ¼. 5½ was bid for Fulton: 3½ for Green Mountain; and 5½ for Big Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New..s5	103	100 sh Read R......b30	48
$3100 do..N..ls.20	103	100 do....s5&int	47·94
$5000 Leh 6s.gold l......	92¼	496 sh Penna R......ls	56⅞
$1000 do..............	93	30 do..............	56⅞
$3000 do..............	93	100 do.........b30	57
$1000 do.............c	91¾	20 sh 2d and 3d..........	51
$1000 do..............	93	200 sh N Y & M.........	3⅞
$1000 do..RR l......	85¼	700 do..........ls	4
$1000 Phila & E 7s.b5	80	100 do..........c	4
100 sh Read R........b5	48	100 sh Leh Nav......s60	25½
100 do..........b5	48	18 do..............	25¼
200 do...ls..b30	48 1-16	100 do..............	25¼
200 do..........s5	48	2 do..............	25¼
100 do..........b5	48	100 do........b15	25¼
300 do.....ls..b15	48	200 do..........ls	25¼
300 do.....ls..b15	48	100 do........b30	25½
100 do..........b5	48	100 do..............	25¼
200 do...........ls	47·94	100 do........b10	25⅜
200 do...........ls	47·94	200 do..............	25½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 City 6s, Old.....ls	101	100 sh Sch N Pf.....b30	20⅞
$1000 do..Old..........	101	100 do..............	21
$5000 Leh 6s.gold l..b30	93	100 do.........b60	21
$5000 do......s5wn	92¾	100 sh Cata Pf b5&int	34
$1000 do..Conv l...	69	300 do..........ls	34
$10000 Vt Cent 2 m.b60	40	100 do..............	34
1 sh C&Am R.s5wn	128	100 sh N Y & M.....b30	4⅛
10 sh Mor C Pf..........	71½	100 sh Reading...........	47⅞
100 sh Penna R.....b60	57	100 do..............	47⅞
5 do..............	56⅞	100 do.........b60	47⅞
7 do..............	56⅞	100 do..............	47¾
7 sh Leh V R..........	54½	200 do..........2d	47⅞
35 sh Sp & Pine.....2d	23	200 do..........2d	47¾
100 sh Leh N..........s60	25¾	200 do.........b15	47¾
25 do......s5wn	25¾	100 do.........s30	47·81
200 do..............	25¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New..ls	103	100 sh Keystone Zinc	1⅛
12 sh Cam & Am.......	127⅞	100 do.........b60	1·31
62 do..............	128	86 sh Penna R...........	56
10 do..........b5	128	100 do.........b60	56⅛
100 sh Read R........b60	47⅞	100 sh Susq Cl.......s60	14¾
100 sh Leh Nav..........	25½	100 sh Cata Pf.......s30	34¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	140⅜	11·45 A. M.	139⅞
10·35 "	140¼	11·53 "	140
10·52 "	140	11·54 "	139⅞
11·00 "	140⅛	11·58 "	140

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; old 5-20s, do., 112⅞@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1865 110⅞@111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108½@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝. Gold, 140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113½@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@112⅞; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 110⅞@110⅞; do. July, 1865, 108⅜@108½; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅞; 1868, 108⅞@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 140@140⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1865, 110⅞@110⅞; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅞; do., 1868, 108⅞@108⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 139⅞@140⅛. Silver, 134@136.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—There is less activity in the Flour Market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6·25@7·50 for low grades and good superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $9@9·50 for new spring wheat extra family; $9·75@10 for old spring wheat do. do.; $9·75@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality; 400 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra family sold on private terms. Rye Flour is unchanged; sales of 50 barrels at $8·75. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality offering, and for this description there is a fair inquiry at our quotations, but inferior and medium grades, of which the bulk of the stock consists, are not marked; sales of red at $2·20@2·28; amber at $2·30@2·33; and white at $2·45@2·55. Rye is steady, with sales of 700 bushels Western at $1·60. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of yellow at $1·26; and Western mixed at $1·23@1·24. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley Malt. Barley is active; sales of 2500 bushels two-rowed New York at $1·95@2.

Bark is held at $48 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8@8·50. Timothy is lower; sales of 300 bushels at $3·20@3·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·85@2·90.

Whisky is dull and cannot be quoted over $1·45@1·50 tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Reading, 95¾; Canton, 48; Erie, 48⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111⅝; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 130¼; Illinois Central, 147¾; Cumberland preferred, 32½; Virginia 6s, 53⅛; Missouri 6s 92; Hudson River, 131; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110⅝; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104½. Gold, 140. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 8⅞.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Cotton buoyant and stock scarce; middlings, 27c. Flour dull and nominal; Howard street superfine $8@8·25; do. extra, $9·50@11·25; do. family, $12@12·25; City Mills superfine, $7·75@8·25; do. extra, $9·50@11·50; do. family, $12@13; Western superfine, $7@8; do. extra, $9@10·25. Wheat firm for high grades; good to prime red, $2·40@2·65. Corn firm; white, $1·22@1·24; yellow, $1·28@1·30. Oats firm at 75@80c. Rye firm at $1·45@1·56. Cloverseed quiet; new held at $8·75, with $8·50 bid; old, $8·25. Timothy, $2·25.

THIRD EDITION

NEW ENGLAND.

Butler is Opposed by Independent Republicans—The Municipal Elections—A Desperate Attempt to Wreck Passenger Trains.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Recent Robbery of Diamonds—Attempts to Throw Trains from the Track—Town Elections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—The detectives have obtained a clue to the diamonds and jewelry stolen from the safe of M. Napel, of this city, last Thursday, and it is probable that the property will be recovered.

An attempt was made on Saturday to throw off one of the trains on the Hartford Railroad, near this city. The obstruction used was a short piece of railroad iron wrapped in paper. The attempt was unsuccessful. During the afternoon of the same day an express train struck a man near the same locality, throwing him some twenty feet in the air, but, strange to say, his injuries were not serious. It is ascertained that he is the same person who attempted to throw off the train, and is evidently insane. He gave as a reason for his action that he considered he was rendering God a service. The town elections are being held throughout this State to-day. In this city, up to 1 P. M., a very light vote has been cast. The votes polled up to this hour, according to a Republican estimate, indicate the election of the Democratic ticket by about one thousand majority.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 5.—The voting here is quite brisk to-day, and a large vote is being cast. There is considerable interest manifested in the result, which will be close.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Opposition to General Butler's Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—At the Republican District Convention, held in Salem this A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fifth district in opposition to General B. F. Butler, Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., was unanimously nominated. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cotton firmer at 27@27½ cents. Flour easier. Sales of 9000 barrels State at $6·30@8·75; Ohio at $7·75@10; Western, $6·20@8·50; Southern at $8·50@13·75; California, $8·50@10·50. Wheat quiet; sales of 28,000 bushels spring at $1·63; amber Michigan at $2·23. Corn dull; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1·10@1·12. Oats dull at 71@75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $25·65. Lard quiet at 19¾@19½c. Whisky quiet.

The New York Money Market.

Money opened firm at 7 per cent., but after the one o'clock board heavy offerings were made, with rates as low as 3 per cent., and for the moment the corner in money has let up. It was noticeable, however, that the loans were offered by the house who locked up money early in the week. To-day they returned $5,270,000 greenbacks which they had previously withdrawn, and succeeded in loaning less than $2,000,000 of the amount, proving conclusively that the speculators on the street were fully supplied with funds, and that the squeeze as far as stock speculators are concerned was a perfect failure. The last week has shown quite liberal shipments of currency to New Orleans, to move the cotton crop. Two banking institutions shipped one million of dollars, and report that the movement in that direction will be more active during the coming week. At the West money is very stringent with a renewed demand on this city for currency. The breadstuffs movement will soon require money to move it, as we are within two months of the close of navigation, and before that time large amounts will be rushed to market, and although artificial causes are removed, we may expect an active money market at legal rates during the balance of the season.

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	
Specie	$12,603,483	$11,757,337	Dec......$846,148
Legal-tenders	63,587,576	60,240,448	Dec......3,347,129
Total reserve	$76,171,059	71,997,782	Dec...$4,193,287
Deposits	$202,068,334	$194,919,177	Dec...$7,149,157
Circulation	34,050,771	34,154,806	Inc.......104,035
Total liabilities	$236,119,105	$229,073,983	Dec...$7,095,138
25 per cent. res	59,029,776	57,268,496	
Excess over legal reserve	$17,161,283	$14,729,286	Dec...$2,431,997
Loans	271,273,544	267,553,860	Dec...$1,719,686

These figures reflect the condition of the banks at the close of business on Friday. The loss in specie was $846,148; in legal tenders, $3,347,129; circulation increased, $104,035; deposits decreased, $7,149,157; loans decreased, $1,719,676. On Saturday the condition of the banks was entirely changed by the depositing of $4,250,000 greenbacks in the Continental Bank, and $1,000,000 in the Bank of Commonwealth by the parties who had previously withdrawn the money from circulation for the purpose of locking up, so that the state of the banks as they stood Saturday night would show a decrease in deposits of $2,000,000, and an increase of legal-tenders of $1,500,000, which leaves the banks relatively stronger than they were last week. —*Tribune.*

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	139	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	122
N. Y. and E. R..........	49¼	Toledo & Wab........	61¾
Phil. and Rea. R....	95½	Mil. & St. P. com...	94½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅝	Adams Express Co	51⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R......	87½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	89⅛	U. S. Express..........	49
Chi. and N. W. prf.	89⅝	Tennessee 6s, new..	67
Chi. and R. I. R.....	103¾	Gold.....................	140
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111⅝	Market steady.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..................59 | 11 A. M..................64 | 2 P. M.................. 69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Portsmouth, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr James Young, Wilson, Boston, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Thos. Ware, Abdill, 6 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Thos. E. French, Doughty, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr J. Young, Wilson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Salamon, Baker, from Richmond, Va., with stone to M. H. Dickerson.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Maggie Mulvey, Rogers, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Schr H. Coombs, Jameson, from Richmond, with stone to captain.

Schr Ranger, Cleaves, from Gloucester, with stone to captain.

Schr Com. Karney, Philbrook, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. lat. 40 27, long. 67 45, by a New York pilot boat.

Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, hence, at Havre 18th ult.

Barque Nigreta, Stovers, hence, at Marseilles 20th ultimo.

Barque Pedlar, Weller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 18th ult.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5.—The brig Torrid Zone, from the coast of Africa, for New York, is in the Roads. The British schr Blanche, from the Bahama Islands for Baltimore, is ashore 12 miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—The steamship Worcester, from Baltimore, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 5.—Arrived, steamship Weser at 3 o'clock this morning, from New York.

Sailed, steamship Berlin *yesterday*, for Baltimore.