# FIRST EDITION

## THE SUPREME COURT

The Case of the Fraudulent Certificates of Naturalization.

#### Testimony for the Deferse.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS - Justice Sherswood.-This morning the Court met at the appointed hour, and Mr. Cuyler, who yesterday proceeded ne further than the reading of Colonel Snowden's return to the rule, began the examination of witnesses in support of the

return.

Mr. John O'Byrne called by Mr. Cuyler and sworn.—Question. Has your experience given you some knowledge of the art of transmitting the impression of seals? Answer. On reading the testimony taken in this matter, I was struck very forcibly by the statement of one witness as to the indistinctness. I was reminded—(objected to.) Well, a paper was sent me sealed with the seal of the court, and leoking at 1t, I proceeded to moisten the upper portion of a paper, fill the impression with wax, and putting it under an ordinary letter-press, I produced an exact impression upon another paper, though faint.

of a paper, fill the impression with wax, and putting it under an ordinary letter-press, I produced an exact impression upon another paper, though faint.

Charles E. Ross sworn.—Q. You are employed in the office of the Prothonotary? A. I am, at present as Search Clerk; have occupied various positions in the office since December, 1855.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the issuing of blank saturalization papers signed by the Prothonotary? A. I have not, sir, never knew a thing of the kind to be done; the custom in the office is invariably to fill every blank before signing and sealing; that is the rule given by Colonel Snowden.

Q. When did Colonel Snowden enter the office? A. In May, 1861.

Q. Eas there been any change in the mode of issuing papers from that pursued since Colonel Snowden's administration? A. None, sir We have a rew seal, but it is kept in the same place, just on the deak on the east side of the room. It was so when Mr. Tyler, Colonel Snowden's predecessor, was in office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bmith.—Q. Did you have any knowledge of any papers being sealed in blank and taken away? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Brewster.—Q. Did you ever know any one else than Colonel Snowden to sign the Prothonotary's name to any official paper. A. I did, sir.

Q. Whose name was signed? A. Colonel Snowden's alone. It was by Mr. Biair, in the office, during Colonel Snowden's absence in Colorado.

Q. When did be return from Colorado? A. On

When did he return from Colorado? A, On the 6th of September last.
Q. What papers were those? A. Pension papers. They were signed by Mr. Worrall and Mr. Blair.

Q. Do you know of any other papers being signed so at any time? A. No, sir.
Q. Since this investigation has begun have you heard of any one signing Colonel Snowden's name to any naturalization paper? A. No. sir. Clifford S. White, sworn-I am employed in the Prothonotary's office.
Q. How long have you been there? A. Four

Or five weeks.

Q. Do you know of the signing of any naturalization or other official paper in blank? A.

No. sir.

Q. Do you know of any being sealed in blank? A. Yes; there were different orders of the Court, fir t, to seal before signing, and next to seal only afterwards; both these orders were impli-

otly obeyed.

Judge Sharswood here explained that he was the one who gave this order not to seal until after signing, because he found the practice, in his opinion to be dangerous.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he never knew any one else than Colonel Snowden to stem official pagers.

to sign official papers. Charles McCarthy sworn.—Q. Are you employed in the Prothonotary's office? A. Yes, sr. I have been there several weeks.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the signing of official papers by Colonel Snowden before they were filled up? A. No, sir, in no instance.
Q. Have you charge of the seal? A. I have.
Q. Did you ever seal a naturalization paper before it was filled up? A. I never sealed such

Cross examined by Mr. Brewster—Q. How lorg have you been in the office? A. Several weeks.

Q. Where were you before that? A. I was is temployed in the Revenue Department; but was out of employment some time before I obined this situation.
Q. Are you permanently employed, or are
on to remain there until after the election? A. I do not know.
Q And you have been there only a few eeks? A That's all, sir. Q. And the seal of this Court has been given

Q. And the seal of this Court has been given into your sole charge? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you keep guard over that seal all the time? A. I do, sir.
Q. What time do you leave the office? A. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
Q. Who has the seal then? A. I leave it with Mr. Ross, who has charge of the office.
Q. Is it then locked up? A. Not when I leave. And it remains there until you return in morning? A. Yes, sir,
Do you seel only naturalization papers? A. I seal other official papers.
Q. How can you tell whether the paper is proper to be sealed? A. I generally look at it to see that it has been properly filled up.
Q. Who generally presents you these papers?
A. They are transferred to me from some of the

Q. And you say you have never known a blank to be sealed? A. I do, sir.

Benjamin Fletcher sworn—I am Chief Clerk of the District Court office; have been in the

office twolve years.
Q. You are familiar with the practice of that Court? A. I am, sir.
Q. Has it not been the custom in a rush of business to seal writs and other papers in biank?
A. It has, sir; we only give them to professional Q. Is it not the custom preceding elections to send out blank naturalization certificates to the

different naturalization committees? A. Yes, cross-examined-Q. You have never known

blank naturalization papers to be sealed, have you? A. I have; but they were kept locked up. They were only a few for immediate use. He examined—Q. Subpœnas are always sealed in blank? A. Yes, str.

Eugene Blair sworn.—I am employed in the Prothenotary's office, and have been for two years.

Q. Have you known any papers to be issued from the office signed in blank by Colonel Snowden? A. No. sir.
Q. Did you ever know any papers to be signed by any one for the Prothonotary? A. Yes, sir. While Colonel Snowden was in Colorado I know her back row and papers to be signed.

knew back-pay and pension papers to be signed for him.

Q. Did you ever know any naturalization papers to be signed by him, or with his name in blank? A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the rule in regard to the sealing of the papers? A. Never to seal them without first seeing that they were filled.

(The fraudulent papers were shown the witness.)

Q. Do you know anything of these papers?
A. I do not, sir.
Cross-examined—Q. Did you ever know any naturalization certificates to be sealed in blank?
A. Last year, at the beginning of the naturalization season, some were sealed in saturalization season, some were sealed in clank, in order to facilitate the business; but

blank, in order to facilitate the business; but that was soon stopped, and since then I know nothing of it.

Q. Did you not say that these blanks with seals upon them might have been stolen? A. I said that they may have been stolen; for before we had begun to be busy we had a small supply of the sealed blanks lying about the desks in order to gethold of them conveniently when needed, and some one might have stolen them:

Q. How many of these were there? A. I do not know.

Q. Was Colenel Snowden then at home? A

Q. Who sealed the blanks? A. I do not know.
Q. Who sealed the blanks? A. When we began to be busy I believe each man in the office sealed a few blanks.
Q. When did this cease? A. When we began to be very busy Colonel Snowden thought it

would be better to appoint a rann specially for the scal. the seal.

Q. Are there not two Worralls in the office?

A. No, sir; there were formerly two, but Mr.

Edw. Worrall is now practicing law.

Q. Did he have an thing to do with this naturalization?

A. I believe he drew up petitions for persons of his own ward.

Q. Was he in the office?

A. Yes, he came in to get blank.

Q. Was he in the office? A. Yes, he came in to get blank.
Q. Migh, he not have sealed papers? A. I do not thing so.
Re-amined—Q. Mr. Blair, have you any knowledge of any blank naturalization papers being sealed or signed in blank? A. I have not.
Mr. Anthony Moran sworn.—Q. Are you a die-sinker by profession? A. I am, sir; and have been twenty-five or thirty years.
Q. Have you seen the seal of the Court? A. I have frequently.

Q. Have you seen the seal of the Court? A. I have frequently.
Q. I. look at these two sets of impressions of the seals, and say if any one, in your judgment, could swear positively as to the identity of the seals that made them? A. After examining them carefully, I say no one could.
Q. You say you are familiar with the seal of this Court; could not any skilled mechanic take a perfect copy of it? A. Yes, sir, by the electrotype process; by taking an impression in wax, placing it in a bath, and then applying the battery, which will send the copper to the wax.
Cross-examined—Q. Would you not be required to have the original for this? A. To make a perfect copy, yes.

Cross examined—Q. Would you not be required to have the original for this? A. To make a perfect copy, yes.

Re examined—Q. If you have a sharp impression in wax, could you not make a perfect electrotype copy? A. Yes, sir.

Judge Sharswood—Pick out the best impression on those papers, and say whether by the electrotype process as good a copy could be produced from a wax impression as any of those? A. Yes, sir.

T. Worcester Weorrall sworn, and examined by Mr Brewster—Q. Are you employed in the clerk's office? A. No, sir; I resigned my position there in July last; I have been here since Friday last at Colonel Snowden's request, to superintend the examination of papers.

Q. Did you ever know any blank official papers to be sealed? A. Frequently, sir.

Q. What kind of papers? A. Naturalization papers.

Q. When was that done? A. During a rush of business this has been done.

Q Did you know anything of these blank papers? A. No, sir.

Inquiry was here made whether Mr. Edwar Worrall and a Mr. Boileau, the latter of whom had for a few days been a clerk in the office, were not in court, and it was found that Mr. Worrall was out of town, and the Mr. Boileau actually engaged in making out the extra assessment of the Twentieth ward.

Mr. Smith thea moved the Court to adjourn the hearing until these gentlemen could be produced, which motion was opposed by the other side upon the ground that every hour during which this rule pended there was an imputation against the official character, and the requirements of the rule granted by the Court had been met.

Mr. Brewster urged the motion for continuation of the that that it was treedy conceaded the

been met,

Mr. Brewster urged the motion for continuance, saying that it was freely conceeded that
no imputation of guilty knowledge on the part
of Colonel Snowden in regard to these transactions; but there was strong proof of great negligence in the conduct of the officer that would
draw upon Colonel Snowden the reflection of
this Court. And it was due to that gentleman,
and Messrs. Worrall and Boileau, that they
should be heard.

After further remarks from Mr. Biddle in

After further remarks from Mr. Biddte in opposition to the motion, Judge Sharswood consented to grant the motion, and the matter was continued until to morrow morning.

# HILL.

The Georgian Comes Out in Another Letter.

In a letter to the N. Y. Herald, published this morning, Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, speaks as follows:—

"How can the Union be cordially restored? By returning to the Constitution. How will the Government be subverted? By the American people deciding to "maintain and perpetuate" a policy outside of the Constitution. Inside of the Constitution a Union, freedom increased prosperity, restored credit, and bonds payable. Outside of the Constitution Union, freedom, prosperity, and credit will perish together.

together. hundreds of millions already. It has lessened the productions of the South one hundred milthe productions of the South one hundred millions each year of its existence. It has depreciated the value of Southern property to onefourth its value in 1866. It will cost the Federal
Government hundreds of millions more to
"maintain and perpetuate" this "assured success," this wholesale destruction. It will lessen
the productions of the South more than one
hundred millions per annum, and, wickedly
enticing the poor negroes from the fields of
plenty into loyal lesgues of hate and into armed
companies of death, will for years desolate the
South.

Can you maintain the Union, promote prosperity, restore good will stimulate philan-

companies of death, will for years desolate the South.

Can you maintain the Union, promote prosperity, restore good will, atimulate philanthropy, modify Southern temper, restrain "Rebel outrages," and pay the bonds by "maintaining and perpetuating" such a policy? But I am told that the victorious North is ready to fight again, and millions of "boys in blue" will march under their great leader, General (then President) Grant, and "make the conquered Rebels submit to this negro equality and social ruin." You will? Bravo! But stop, courageous fool; answer me; how will that restore the Union and pay the bonds? It is so brave for these, well equipped and after a long, hard struggle, to conquer one poorly equipped, and then boast about it and call that one a coward, and so magnanimous to crush that one and force him to accept an equality with the negro which the Northern States repudiate for themselves. Stop all this new form of treason, and stop the miserable policy of reconstruction which is its fruit. The South wants peace. She is impoverished and needs it. She was promised it on terms of equality if she would surrender, and is entitled to it. She has kept her Appomattox bond in good faith, and every Northern soldier is in honor her ladorser while she keeps that bond. Will they join and will their chief lead the politicians in this negro assault upon the peace of the South and honor of the North? Take away these carpet-baggers and send us the laborers, farmers, machinists, and capitalists of the North by taking away this miserable reconstruction policy which sends us the first and keeps away the last. We have peaceful, fertile, cheap houses for 30,000,000 of Northern people who will come to help us build up the country whose sky is the brightest and whose fruits are the sweetest on the earth. But we have no place for a white carpet-bagger who comes to take control of the negro and breed hate and strife to get effice.

Among your hundreds of thousands of readers are bankers, brokers, millionaires, merchants, skilf How effectually can the Union under the Constitution be restored by measures outside of the Constitution?

How long will it take to pay the public debt by expending hundreds of millions to destroy the industry of the country, and in maintaining by the bayonet a policy out-ide of the Con-stitution, which the bayonet, negroes, and false courts alone established? courts alone established?

How long will it take to improve the temper of the Southern people by continuing that policy which alone has disturbed that temper since the surrender, and which every day keeps their persons, their property and their families in danger of piliage, rape, and burning?

Of what value is it to the North to force upon the South governments which will enable de-luded negroes to select for South Carolina and Georgia Governors and Representatives from

ont and Massachusetts You say General Grant will be elected. Possibly so. I cannot fix a limit to fanatical in-You say General Grant will be elected. Possibly so. I cannot fix a limit to fanatical infatuation. If he shall be elected and shall administer the Constitution according to his oath he will have no more cordial supporters than the Southern people. If he shall administer the Chicago platform, as he stands pledged contrary to his oath, he may find submissive subjects, but no honest supporters at the South and no free constituency in America.

The South asks hothing but what the North promised—equality under the same Constitution. Georgia asks no power to make a constitution. Georgia asks no power to make a constitution for her internal affairs, or to change that constitution, which is not conceded to and exercised by Illinois. Will a President chosen from Illinois concede that claim according to the Constitution, or will he desy it according to the Chicago platform?

With a pledge to carry out the platform, without even an allusion to the Constitution, either in the platform or in the pledge, will the people of America risk the rights and the freedom of every man merely te confer an empty honor on one map however great?

B. H. Hills.

Its Resources, Climate, Population, and Colonies.

The Spanish people have it now in their power to apply effectual remedies to the evils with which the country has been long afflicted, and their movements, under present circumstances, will be watched with the deepest anxiety by the friends of progress and popular government all over the world. Spain still possesses all the elements of national greatness. If we look at her geographically, we find that in point of situation, area, climate, soil, and variety of productions, she occupies a foremost place among the countries of Europe.

Occupying the larger portion of the splendid peninsula which forms the southwest corner of the European continent, the kingdom is no less than 560 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 580 miles, and covers an area, including the Balcaric and Canary Isles, of 196,031 square miles. The climate of the greater part of it is of the most delightful and salubrious character. The soil is in general remarkably fertile, and among the products of the country are many of the most precious articles of commerce. Spain has a coast line 1317 miles long, of which 712 miles are formed by the Mediterranean, and 605 miles by the Atlantic Ocean, and the country is well watered.

The total population, according to the last census, taken in 1834, is 18,287,675, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. in the space of a century. In spite of all the drawbacks from which it has suffered, the manufacturing industry of the country has materially advanced of late years, and there has also been a marked improvement in all agricultural processes.

During the last twenty years over three

cultural processes.

During the last twenty years over three thousand miles of railway have been opened for traffic, and an equal number of miles of public roads have been constructed. In short, all that Spain needs now to insure for her a highly prosperous and brilliant future, is a liberal and stable government—a government that shall encourage and aid the people to shake off the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny which has so long pressed upon them, impairing their energies and weakening their aspirations after better things; a government that shall seek its strength and find its safety in the intelligence and public virtues of the people, and that will and public virtues of the people, and that will devote itself heartly to promoting the cause of popular education on sound and enlightened

principles.

What effect the revolution just accomplished will bave upon the colonies of Spain, as regards their relations with the mother country, can be only a matter of conjecture at present. The only colonies remaining to her of the immense colonial possessions she once owned are the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and part of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies; the Philippines in Asia; and in Africa a portion of territory at Cana San Juan; the province of Tetransers at Cana San pines in Asia; and in Africa a portion of territory at Cape San Juan; the province of Tetuan, and four small islands in the Gulf of Guinea. The tetal area of these colonies is 125,000 square miles, and their total population, 5,882,611 souls. With the infectious example before them of such neighbors as Cuba and Porto Rico have on the continent, it can hardly be expected in any event that Spain will continue to hold these islands much longer, unless, indeed, she should become republican; but the case is different with the Philippine islands, as in that part of the world there is no pioneer upon which those colonies could look for sympathy and support in a struggle to gain and conserve their independence.

# BRICK POMEROY.

He Receives Unfavorable Comment from the New York Dailies.

from the New York Dailies.

The New York Herald of this morning publishes the following:—

Probably no one thing has operated so unfavorably to our success in the canvass as the existence and course of the boiling, treacherous, double faced, and faise-faced sheet in this city which these leaders and committees have, by the certificates of character and urgent appeals for support which they have from time to time issued in its behalf, forced into extensive circulation among the democratic masses, and thereby given a power of mischief which is telling tremendously against us at every stage and in every movement of the campaign. This bastard concern begotten of Puritanism and corruption and brought into pretended but false adhesion to the Democratic party for a price, at the same time that its conparty for a price, at the same time that its con-trolling spirit declared that he loathed demo-cracy, and that it would be only in the last ex cracy, and that it would be only in the last extremity, and under a supreme pecuniary necessity that he would even join it in appearance, as he could never do in heart—by its repudiation of the financial plank of the platform, and open hostility to the positions so fally and earnestly accepted, and advocated by our candidates, Federal and State, as the leading and strongest issue of the canvass, has done an amount of harm to the cause which cannot now be estimated, and will not be known until until the great count shall be made, and may then be found (which God forbid) to have been fatal to our success. faial to our success.

From every quarter comes up the testimony that the course of this false, yenal press is weakening and endangering us to an extent

which these leaders and committees will never awake from their deep sleep to discover until it will be too late to apply a remedy, and the fatal work which seems to be its mission may be done. So, too, thousands of deceived and betrayed Democrats—deceived and betrayed by these leaders and Committees—are daily sending up their complaints against this organ of the bondholding aristocracy, demanding that its capacity for further deception and treason be taken away by a universal, emphatic and which these leaders and committees will neve its capacity for further deception and treason be taken away by a universal, emphalic, and final repudiation of its claims to the character of an exponent of Democratic opinion and a representative of the Democratic party.

We write these words of warning under the call of our injured Democratic brethren in every part of the Union and in behalf of that great and holy cause in whose service we are laboring day and night, spending our best energies, and to secure the success of which we would freely lay down our last dollar and even life itself. Let those concerned take heed. The perill is imminent—the necessity for prompt and decided action most urgent.

# EXPRESS ROBBERS.

decided action most urgent.

A Letter from Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago Detective.

Allan Pinkerton, in a letter to the Toronto Telegraph of October 1, writes:—

I arrived in this city on the morning of the 25th, and so soon as I learned of the discharge of the prisoners charged with the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company, caused and had an information laid before Stipendiary Magistrate McMicken, and a warrant issued for the rearrest of the prisoners, but regret to say that from the complicity of the police officers and detectives from the United the police officers and detectives from the United States, and by other means, Morton and Thompson have not yet been arrested, but I am determined to remain in Canada a sufficie length of time to warrant me in saying that if they still seek a refuge there, they will probably be found by the proper and duly authorized officers of the Dominion; if they seek a refuge in the United States, that is amply sufficient

In reference to the case of Reno and Anderson, I beg to say that Seymour, Indiana, is somewhat noted as having been very unsafe for persons or valuables passing through there for many years. I will not in this undertake to prejudice their case now pending before the Court upon a writ of babeas corpus. Reno and Anderson have been examined before Justice McMicken, of Windsor, who has ordered them for extradition. Their defense is an addi I beg to say, that according to my counsel's advice, evidence for the defense is not admissible upon the demand of the United States for extradition under the Ashburton and Webster Treaty. That, however, is a matter which the Court will determine upon the hearing of the writ. The decision of the Canadian Courts I have nothing whatever to find fault with; they have universally been, I think, fair and right. As the representative of the Consolidated Express Companies, I beg leave to say that I shail always bow to the decisions of the Courts, whatever they may be, but at the same time we are contending for great rights. I have no doubt but the case of Reno and Anderson, when it comes before the Chief Justice will receive a careful attention and a just decision. Whatever that may be, we shall defer to it in every respect, Other charges are also pending against Reno and Anderson, upon which they will undoubtedly be rearrested. I would like to say more with regard to them, but justice to them, and with due deference to the court, demands of me, I should say no more. I shall be contente with a due administration of the law, such as the Dominion will grant to criminals within its limits. In reference to the case of Reno and Ander-

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Election-Large Republican Gains-Governor Swann's Political Intentions.

Affairs in Hayti and Mexico-The Unsettled Condition of the People.

### FROM CONNECTIOUT.

The Election Yesterday-The Republicans Carry 64 Towns and the Demo-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARTFORD, Oct. 6 .- The Courant (Republican) says:-"The results of the election yesterday in Connecticut were particularly gratifying and encouraging. The Republicans claim gains in many places in this city. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by an average Democratic majority of 738. All but one of the 163 towns of the State held election for town officers yesterday. Wherever a full vote has been polled, so far as we have yet heard, the Republicans have made very respectable gains. Hartford county has gone Republican, also New Haven county; New London, Fairfield, Windham, and Middlesex counties. The number of towns heard from up to this time is 106, of which the Republicans carry 64 and the Democrats 39; divided, 3."

# FROM MEXICO.

Message of Juarez-His Picture of the Situation-Treates Opposed.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Oct. 5 .- From Mexico we have advices to September 23. President Juarez, in a message to Congress, congratulates the nation on the failure of all the recent rebellions, except in the still unsettled State of Tamaulipas. He hopes that Congress will pass laws to favor commerce and thereby improve the revenues. He presents the picture of Mexico at present as brilliant and cheerful. Toe wife of General Patoni has published a statement detailing the circumstances attending her husband's death, Several railroad bills are before Congress. The press scorn the efforts of Santa Anna to get up a rebellion, and Congress seems to regard them in the same light. The recent treaties with the United States will soon be under discussion in Congress, Ministers Mariscal and Iglesias are reported to have opposed them; but this is doubtful as regards Mariscal. It is, however, expected that Congress will ratify them. Mr. Kautz is

# FROM HAYTI.

Exploits of the Man-of-War Galatea-The Recent Naval Engagement-Miragoane to be Bombarded.

HAVANA, Oct. 6 .- From Port-au-Prince we have advices to October 2.

The Haytien man-of-war Galatea had arrived at Petit Goave from New York, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. She had a full complement of men, mostly Haytien negroes, some English and French officers, and a complete naval outfit. On her arrival she attacked the rebel cruisers Sylvain and Liberte. The former was sunk and the latter burnt by the crews to prevent them from falling into President Salnaye's power. The latter had left on board the Galatea to bambard Miragoane. Before leaving he took aboard three hundred

# FROM BALTIMORE.

More Rebel Colonists for Pennsylvania -Governor Swann Meditates Another Political Somersault.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph BALTIMORE, Oct. 6 .- The Democrats here are again sorely disappointed over the result of the Connecticut election for town officers, which crumbs of comfort greatly cheer our Republicans. New discoveries of roughs going to Pennsyl-

vania to vote for the Democracy continue to be made. Many of them have gone to York, Adams. and Franklin counties.
It is said that Governor Swann has grown disconsolate and is contemplating another somer-sault. He abandons all hope of Seymour's

election, and is looking to the strong side.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Last Evening's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 5-Evening.-Consols, 941@941 for both money and account. United States
Five-twenties, 75. Railway shares firm. Erie,
32; Illinois Central, 905.
FRANKFORT, Oct. 5—Evening.—United States Five-twenties firmer and higher at 763.

Paris, Oct. 5—Evening.—The Bourse is firmer.

Rentes, 69'. 15c.

HAVRE, Oct. 5—Evening.—Cotton buoyant.
Lard, 71s.; Beet, 100s.; Tallow, 48s.; common
Rosin, 5s. 9d.; Linseed Cakes, £12 10s.; Linseed Resin, 5s. 9d.; Linseed Cakes, 212 10s.; Linseed Oil, £29 15s., in common casks.

London, Oct. 5—Evening.—Refined Petroleum flat at 1s. 5½d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 1s. 34d.

# Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORB. Oct. 6.—Cotton firm. but business is suspended for cable advices. Frour duil at yesterday's quotations. Wheat duil Corn firm: write \$125; Oats firm at 75@89c. Rye firm at \$1.40@150. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard 20½@21c. New Yorks. Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½ cen's. Picur quiet. Sales of 3000 barrers at yes erday's prices. Wheat easier. Sales of 250 barrers at yes erday's prices. Wheat easier. Sales of 250 busnels white Michigan at \$2.50@2.77. Corn duil and declined ic. Sales of 39,000 busness at \$1 19@21c. Beef quiet. Pork duil at \$25.65. Lard duil at 19½c. Whisky quiet at \$1.47.

# AFRICA.

War Between Dahomey and Ashantee. Letters from Whydah, coast of Africa, of the 2d August, bring news to the effect that war had recommenced between the principal States of the interior. The King of Dahomey, who had of the interior. The King of Dahomey, who had for two years been preparing an expedition sgainst the kingdom of Ashantee, was attacked the first, and his army suffered a severe check near the river Tando. He collected some fresh troops, which left Abomey about the middle of July, and an engagement was expected to take place without delay. Unfortunately for his Majesty his adversary had succeeded in attracting to his alliance several neighboring States, and especially the chiefs of Takima, Tankara, and Coranza, and these leaders have already joined their forces to his. In addition, the King had fallen seriously ill in the midst of these events, and his state caused considerable unevents, and his state caused considerations to his own people.

# WASHINGTON.

Report of the Camilla Riot-A Democratic Canard Exploded-Proposed Purchase of Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph. The Official Report of the Camilla Riot. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-This morning General Sibley telegraphed from Georgia to parties here that he mailed to-day to General Howard his

official report of the Camilla affair, This effectually explodes the story that General Howard had received the report, and declined to publish it because it because it might injure the Republican party, which story has been persistently circulated by Democratic papers here and elsewhere, notwithstanding General Howard positively denied the statement when it was first

### The Purchase of Cuba.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the present opportunity will be taken advantage of by Secretary Seward to urge upon the President the propriety of recommending to Congress, in his next annual message, the importance of the purchase of Cuba from the new Spanish Gov. ernment, which is badly in want of money.

It is rumored that Mr. Seward will make the offer, and the preliminaries may be all arranged before Congress meets, similar to the Alaska purchase. It is stated that the revolution in Spain is not likely to cause any change in the affairs of Cuba for some time to come, as the Captain-General is able to maintain his administration until the receipt of official instructions from the new Government.

#### Massing of Indians on the Plains Desputch to the Associated Press.

A telegram to the Indian Office, dated Atchison, Kansus, October 6, from the clerk of the Central Superintendency, says General Hazen writes from Fort Larned that the Kiowas and Camanches, who were upon the Arkansas river, have without doubt joined the Chey-ennes and Arapahoes in the war. Superintendent Murphy is at Council Grove.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Oable.

LONDON, Oct. 6 - A. M .- Consols, for money, 944; for account, 948. American securities quiet and steady. Erie, 32.

Liverpool, Oct. 6-A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will probably reach 100,000

HAVER, Oct. 6-A. M.—Cotton quiet. London, Oct. 6-A. M.—Sugar on the spot easier at 36s.

Queenstown, Oct. 6—A. M.—The steamship
Palmyrs, from New York, arrived yesterday at
half-past 3 o'clock.

#### GRANT.

The General's Rule in Nashville,

The General's Rule in Nashville.

The Nashville Press and Times of October 1 contains the following:—

Upon the occupation of Nashville the Cunningham residence, on High street, was taken as the headquarters of the general in command. It was successively occupied by a number of generals, who had the entrances guarded by soldiers with bayonets. One of them went so far as to place a cordon of bayonets around the whole block. When General Grant came to Nashville he had his headquarters at the same

Nashville he had his headquarters at the same place.

We had occasion to call upon him several times. He was not hedged about with bayonets—not a mnsket was to be seen. An orderly, without arms, stood at the door, and received visitors kindly and politely. The gallant Bowers (a tear to his memory), and Parker, the Indian aid, were inside, and if the General was not engaged, would, with a show of respect, go with and introduce them at once. If engaged, they would tell them when to call again.

General Grant invariably received his visitors with courtesy, making them feel at ease by the blandness and sincerity of his manner. The spirit which governed him reacted throughout headquarters, and we never heard of an instance of rudeness during his sojourn in our stance of rudeness during his sojourn in our midst. He was then at the head of all the armies of the Republic. He had good cause to be proud of his position and his successes. No doubt he felt proud, but it was the modest price of the noble soldier who felt that he had done his dury and his country was not megrateful.

of the noble soldier who felt that he had done his duty, and his country was not ungrateful. There was none of the "insolence of office" about him—no show, no parade.

Another incident:—One fine morning General Grant walked down to the Chattanooga Depot, with the intention of taking the train for Chattanooga. The doors of the cars were locked, and a soldier on guard on each platform, General Grant went to one of the cars, and was in the act of stepping upon the platform, when he was arrested by the "hait!" of the guard.

"You can't get into this car," continued the

'You can't get into this car," continued the Why not, my man?" quietly asked the General.
"I am instructed to admit no one until further orders." replied the guard.
The General bowed acquiescence, and went slienty away, with a smile on his face.

The France-American Citizens of Michi-To the Editor of the Detroit Post.

The Franco-American citizens of Wayne county have voted with the Democracy for fifty years, and have been the mainstay of that party in this section. They have "gone it blind" many times, but their eyes have been opened, and they will do so no more.

Let the Franco-American citizens of Wayne county look over the Democratic ticket in the columns of the *Bree Press*, and see whether they are represented there. They have been repudiated in the selection of county officers, and they will repudiate the entire Democratic ticket and party this fall. Twenty-five hundred electors of French birth or descent will vote the Republican ticket in Wayne county, and many of publican ticket in Wayne county, and many of them, I believe, will be thoroughly converted. L. J. BENITEAU. Detroit, Oct. 1, 1868,

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 6@8 per Cent, per annum.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Tnird street

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

#500 City 68, New 162

#2000 Sch N 68, \*82, 05. 695

#1 00 do ... 68, 695

#1 00 do ... 86, 895

#1 00 do ... 86, 695

#1 0 -The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 enth Third Street:-

10·00 A. M. 10·20 " 10·30 " 140 11:33 " 139; 11:40 " 10:30 " 139; 11:40 " 139; 11:20 P. M. 139; 11:20 P. M. 139; 11:20 P. M. 139; 11:20 P. M. 139; —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Sputh Phird street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113; 20113; do. 1862, 112; 20113; do. 1864, 110; 20113; do., 1865, 110; 20110; do., 1865, new, 108; 20108; do., 1867, new, 108; 20108; do., 1868, 109; 20109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1045; 20104; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119; do. October, 1865, 118; Gold, 139; 20140. Silver, 134; 2136.

# SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION FIFTH EDITION

### FOREIGN.

Progress of the Paraguayan War-Arrival of General Prim at Madrid-European Diplomatic Negotiations.

Paris, Oct. 6.-The latest dates from Rio Janeiro report that Lopez had arrived at San Fernando with 20,000 men. The allied troops, 28,000 strong, occupied Pilar, the chief port of Paraguay, to form a base of operations against the Paraguayan position at the mouth of the Tebleuary. It was said the Brazilian ironclads had gone to bombard the Teblcuary position.

Madrid, Oct. 6 -General Prim arrived here yesterday, and was greeted with enthusiasm. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6 .- The King of Denmark delivered a speech yesterday at the opening of the sessions of the Rigsraad, in which he said that the negotiations with the Prussian Government in the matter of Schleswig Holstein had been thus far without result. It was the desire of Denmark to preserve peaceful relations with Prussia. The ratification of the sale of St Thomas and other islands in the West Indies to the United States has been postponed for one year by the Rigaraad.

#### The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6. - Returns from about twothirds of the State show large Republican gains on the popular vote. The Republicans have lest one town and gamed three, and two are

Hearines at the Central Station.—James Murphy, a rope maker, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler on the charge of assault and battery on Colone: Frischmuth, on Thursday last, at Sixth and Chesnut street.

Colone: Frischmuth, being sworn, said:—I am a Notary Public; en Thursday last I went into the Orleans Hoose, and the prisoner came up and offered me his left hand, saying, "How are you, Colone!?"; he then went behind me and struct me, after which a party of men attacked me and took my pocket-book and several articles from me.

Conrad Sweazer testified—I am bar-tender at No. 21 Chesnut street; I saw Frischmuth bleeding, and the defendant tusaling with Keefer.

Jacob Keefer testified—I wast iking to the Colone!, when the prisoner came and shook hands with him and then struck him.

The defendant was held in \$1200 ball to answer at Court. HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- James

New York Stock Quotations -4 P. M. 

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—The downward tendency noted in the Flour Market for several days past still continues. There is very little inquiry. except from the home cousumers, who purchased 900 barrels in lots at \$6.25@7.50 for superfine; \$\$@8.75 for extras; \$\$:50@9.50 for new spring wheat extra family, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; \$9.50@10 for old spring wheat do.; \$9.75@11.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$12@13.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$8.68.75 \( \frac{3}{2} \) barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices are weak at the decline noted yesterday; sales of red at \$2.15@2.25, and amber at \$2.28@2.33. Rye is unchanged; sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.60. Corn is dull and drooping; sales of yellow at \$1.25@1.26, and Western mixed at \$1.23@1.24. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 70@730. superune; \$5@875 for extras; \$8.50@9.50 fo

78c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$48 % ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$7.50@8.50 % 64
pounds. Timothy ranges from \$3.20 to \$3.30.
Franceed sells to the crushers at \$2.80@2.90.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ........OCTORER 6.

Schr Frank Herbert, Chase, Boston, Van Dusen & Bro.

Schr B. & J. Baker, Cole, Norfolk, L. Andenried & Co
Schr C. E. Fish, Strong, Boston,
Schr R. Palmer, Clark, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston,
Schr Lewis Chester, Goosia Boston,
Schr Lewis Chester, Goosia Boston,
Schr B. L. Adams, Adams, Boston, Weld, Nagle&Cb,
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Schr H. L. Siaight, Willetts, Boston, W. H. Johas &
Bro.

Bro.
Schr R. S. Corson. Corson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr R. S. Corson. Corson, Boston, Brott, Walter & Co.
Schr Ristless, Baxter, Boston, Boston, Caldwell,
Schr Rhodella Biew, Peterson, Boston, Caldwell,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 38 hours from Providence, with mass. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, 38 hours from Providence, with mass. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Golden Engle, Howes, 2 days from New Bedford, with cil to Shober & Co.
Schr R. W. Brown, Rodman, from Wilmington, N.
C., with payal stores to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Bangor, with lumber, lumber, Schr A. Burton, Trohock, from Bosten, in ballast to

Schr A. Burton. Trohock, from Bosten, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Pall River.
Schr R. Palmer. Clark, from Greenport.
Schr Black Diamond. Young. fram Greenport.
Schr B. B. Branklin, Mull. from Boston.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Adams, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Conkilo, Daniels, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Conkilo, Daniels, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Schringame, Burlingame from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr Alexander.
Schr Frederick Fish. Davis. from Boston.
Schr Frederick Fish. Davis. from Boston.
Schr Alexander, Westoctt from Alexandria.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.
LEWES, Del., Oct. 4-6 P. M.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Ship Tyro. from Providence for Philadelphia; brigs H. H. McGilvery, from Portland for do; Meteor, from Philadelphia for Hoston; Aylestord, from do for St. John, N. B.; schrs Anna May, U. W. May, L. A. May, John Johnson, H. Croskey, A. A. Andrews, Bay State, Jehn Tyler, and M. E. Rockhill, all from Philadelphia for Boston; Village Gusen, Amelia, and Breese, do, for Providence; Ocean Bird, and J. B. Van Dusen, do, for Portland; May Ella, do, for Gioucester; Vapor, from Alexandria for Providence; Belle R. Hull, and B. F. Walssy, from Virginia for St. John, N. B.; Ada Ames, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia; and M. E. Graham, de, for Newburyport, Wind E. NE.

MEMOBANDA.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yeserday. Sonr Skylark, Loring, hence, at Genca 17th uit. Schr Plandome, hence, at Charleston yesterday

NEW YORK, Oct 6.—Arrived, steamships Java and QUEENSTOWN. Oct. 5.—The steamanip City of Cork, from New York, arrived to-day.

London, Oct. 5.—The steamship Cella, from New York, has arrived.