VOL. X-No. 84.

Worrail and Boileau, the two witnesses who were wanting yesterday, were in attendance, and the investigation was resumed.

Mr. Edward Worrail sworn—Examined by Mr. Smith—Q. Mr. Worrall what is your business? A. I am an attorney-at law.
Q. Were you ever employed in the Supreme Court office? A. Yes, from September, 1862, and May 8 last.
Q. Did you ever know papers in blank to be signed with Colonel Snowden's name by any other person? A. No, air, but I have known official papers filled up to be signed by others in the office with Colonel Snowden's name. They were official papers that had to be sent to Washington.
Q. Did you ever know naturalization papers to be signed by any one else than Colonel

Q Did you ever know naturalization papers to be signed by any one else than Colonel Snowden? A. Yes; I have signed them myself, about a week ago he sent for me to aid him, and requested me to sign the certificates for him; I signed his name upon three or four, and then told him what I was doing, and he said he thought I would better sign my name for him, and I went according to his direction.

and I went according to his direction.

Q. After that you never signed such papers with his name? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Brewster—Now, sir, you did not absent yourself yesterday intentionally to avoid testifying here, did you? A. No, sir, I was out yesterday electioneering.

Q. Did you ever know the seal of the Court to be used upon blanks? A Yes, sir. (The witness said the same upon this subject of the several clerks who yesterday testified that the seal had been so used in order to facilitate the business.)

Dusiness.)

Q. Now, sir, something was said yesterday about your having something to do with the filling up of naturalization papers within the past few days; now will you be so good as to say how that was? A. I did fill up, perhaps, thirty for persons from my ward, and sent them up to Court for signing.

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Snowden had knowledge of this practice by the clerks of affixing the seal to blank papers? A. I cannot say whether he had or not.

(The fraudulent papers were handed the wit-

(The fraudulent papers were handed the wit-

(The fraudulent papers were instituted to with the state of the signatures upon these papers. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they Colonel Snowden's signatures?

A. No, sir; I am sorry to have detained the Court and counsel yesterday, and had I been aware that I was wanted I would not have

gone away.

John Folleau sworn—Q. What is your employment? A. I sm an assessor.

Q. Were you ever employed in the Supreme Court office? A. Yes, sir, from the 11th to the 30th of September, when I resigned my position there.

there.

Q. Did you ever know any naturalization papers to be signed in blank with Colonel B owden's signature? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know the seal to be put upon b ank certificates? A. No, sir; I had nothing to do with the seals, my particular duty being fill the certificates.

Q. What was your business before you went into the Supreme Court office? A. I was contractors.

Q. Did you ever have anything to do with land warrants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever charged val.
A. No, sir.
Q. What were you convicted of? A. Of receiving and transmitting forged land warrants in payment of pension certificates.

Here the witness declined further to answer the onestions. Were you ever charged with their forgery?

Buch questions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cuyler—Q. How came you to be employed in the Prothonotary's office? A. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Ross, Chief Clerk in the office.

Q. Did you have any personal acquaintance with Colonel Showden? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Boilean, were you innocent or guilty of the charge upon which you were tried?

Mr. Brewster—I object to this, sir; he has declined to answer these questions.

Mr. Cuyler—He has already answered your questions in this connection. tions in this connection. Mr. Brewster—But does your Honor consider his answer would be evidence after his country has prenounced him guilty?

Judge Sharswood—I am not a jury.

Mr. Brewster—No, sir; but you are a judge, and as a judge I ask you if this is evidence?

Judge Sharswood—If you object, Mr. Brewster, I sustain the objection.

Mr. Cuyler—But since this witness has thus beer constioned in imporance of his right to Mr. Cuyler—But since this witness has thus been questioned in ignorance of his right to decline to answer, I ask in all honesty of pur-pose, and in all fairness to the witness, that Mr. Brewster does not interpose any objection

to such question.

Mr. Brewster—He was not in ignorance of his right; we cannot say any man is. And when you proposed yesterday to call him you knew what this witness was, and could have in-

structed him.

Mesars. Biddle and Cuyler—We deny it, sir, emphatically; neither we nor Colonel Snowden had even a suspiction of it.

Mr. Brewster—Well, I might have assumed it. Mr. Brewster—Well, I might have assume in Mr. Cuyler—You had no right so to assume in the face of our denial. But if his Honor has passed upon the question, we submit. Mr. Brewster—The law of the land has passed

mr. Cuyler here proposed to show that Colonel Snowden had no knowledge of Mr. Bolleau's conviction before this, which the court con-

Mr. Charles B. Ross, Chief Clerk of the Pro-Mr. Charles B. Ross, Chief Clerk of the Pro-thonotary's office, stated that he had known Mr. Bolleau a great many years, and had recom-mended bim to Colonel snowden, but had never known him even to be accused of any crime. If he had had any intimation of this, he would not have recommended him.

Colonel Snowden then filed the following sup-

plemental return;plemental return:

Sopreme Court of Pennsylvania in and for the
Eastern District.—Rule to snow cause why anattachment should not have against James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary.—I James Ross showden, further
answaring to the rule taken upon me in the above
entitled mailer, do say, upon my solema oath, that
John W. Boileau, who has been examined as a witness on the part of the complainants, was received in
my office as a clerk on or about the eleventh day of

my office as a clerk on or about the sleventh day of september, 1868, upon the recommendation of Charles B. Ross, a clerk in my office. I had ne previous knowledge of Mr. Boileau but believed him to be a respectable and properly qualified person for the respectable and properly qualities person in all struction.

I solemnly aver that I did not then know, and never knew until it was stated to eay, that the said John W. Boileau had ever been convicted of any criminal offence. The said John W. Boileau left my office at his own request on or about the 39th day of September, 1888. Sworn and sub-cribes by me in open Court, this 7th day of October A. D. 1888.

Sworn and subscribed before me in open Court October 7, 1888.

GEORGE SHARS WOOD.

October 7, 1868.

Mr. Lewis Waln Smith then proceeded to sum up the facts by way of argument. He sald:
May it please the Court:—It seems unnecessary for me at the present time to dwell, even for a moment, on the great importance of the investigation on which your Honor has been for several days past patiently engaged. The purity of the ballot is so generally esteemed, and the rights of American citizenship held so purity of the ballot is so generally esteemed, and the rights of American citizenship held so highly by those who enjoy its privileges, that any system of conduct which tends to pollute the one or degrade the other becomes at once a matter of personal interest to every right-minded citizen, be his party feelings what they

But more especially does the magnitude of But more especially does the magnitude of the investigation loom up, when the courts of lew are being used as a cloak for fraud, when the seal of this court, the sign-manual of this tribunal, is counterfelted or impredently ient, and the signature of the Prothon tary either wrongfully appended or deliberately forged. Your Honor recognized the momentous nature

FIRST EDITION

of the case, and listened to the evidence laid before you. This evidence, we opine, is of a lobaracter to be conclusive. Let us leok at its details. The manner in which the case came before your thone has been legally proven. A ruffian is arrested while attempting to commit it a murder. Accident, not want of inclination, alone prevented John Devine from being committed to the station House by the officer, you tried to his life.

The Investigation into the Fraudulent Naturalization certificates.

The Proceedings To-day—Continuation of the Testimony for the Prothonotary.

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The Proceedings To-day—Continuation of the Testimony for the Naturalization of naturalization. One would think that such a clear, connected, and eminently phonest account would be satisfactory to the most suspicious mind, and settle beyond all broads the question of how the papers came into Court. Officer Fleming arrested Divise, took in the papers of Turn-key Barrus, kept them until the arrivation of the Naturalization. One would think that such a clear, connected, and eminently phonest account would be satisfactory to the most suspicious mind, and settle beyond all broads the question of navuralization of the papers came into Court. Officer Fleming arrested Divise, took in the papers of Turn-key Barrus, kept them until the arrivation of the Naturalization of the

John Devine himself. Now the course of Devine is worthy of note. He was arrested on Wednesday night, committed to prison, cut off from access to his acquaintances, abandoned by Mr. Daily and his partisan co-workers, and left alone until Saturday afternoon, within three hours at the him here before you on Monday to testify. On Saturday afternoon, within three hours a ter the adjournment of your Court, he is bailed out by Mr. Daily. Until free access to him for instructions or communication was necessary he stayed in jail; but three hours after the allowance of the habeas corpus he was bailed out by Mr. Daily. Cuilous coincidence! Immediately that he is known as to be brought here, he is released. Now mark the astenishing conduct of this man after his release. He says he read in the newspaper that he was wanted here, and without advice or consultation he came. He comes voluntarily to testify in a case in which he is likely to criminate himself; and this, too, while he is under bail to answer the charge of a felony. He is actuated only by a desire to aid the cause of justice, or, as he said, "to tell the whole truth." What an as.onishing display of a quality worthy of his name! What a puff of his fitness to be added to "Fox's Book of Martyra!" When brought here he swears he never had the papers in his possession, to his knowledge, that he was drunk, that he never resuembers having a pistol, and that he had no dinner while in the Station House—which item is principally relied on by our learned brothers, if we can judge by their righteous indignation and tender compassion. Therefore, they say, the papers were put into Devine's pocket by the policemen. This is the sole ground for such an assertion. Why this pretense is so transparent the very sun shines throught it! Do they expect your Honor to weigh in the balance the statement of this confessed drunkard and would-be murderer, without a show of evidence to support it against the sworn evidence of two officers of the law, who, let me here add, have acted in a manner

At the other or would we attempt to prove, that the signature to these papers was that of Colonel Snowden. We deemed that it had been appended either in his office, as was most probable, or out of it. Whether the person so signing was or was not authorized to sign the name of Colonel Snowden we have attempted to discovered. of Colonel Snowden we have attempted to disver and feel convinced from the evidence that whatever reflection may rest on the Pro-thonotary for carelessness and undue reliance on subordinates, he has never authorized his signature to any of these papers by any one, These are, therefore, undoubted forgeries so far

as his name is concerned. But it was not only his duty to keep his signature off such papers—that was a self evident duty—but he was also bound to use extraordinary diligence in protecting the seal of this court. By statute he is made its custodian; and when we remember the high nature of every document to which it is appealed; when we remember that it is against the policy and practice of a court to go behind its seal, we can appreciate the important responsibility of Col. Snowden. How has he fulfilled that duty? The evidence submitted has proved beyond reasonable doubt that the seal which appears on these papers is the impression of the bona fide scal of this court. We have shown by Mr. Grattan and Mr. Price that the blanks used are

the same.

We have shown by Mr. Lovett, an expert practical engraver, and one wnose standing in the art the counsel for the other side generously recognized, that in all probability the seals came from the genuine one. After careful and mechanical examination of them he gave such as his deliberate opinion. In this Mr. Moss, an expert, through whose nands the examination and comparison of hundreds of seals annually pass, most heartily concurred. Both these gentlemen testified that such impressions as those on these forged papers could only have been secured from the original or force an electrory on made from it.

from an electrotype made from it.

To be sure, Mr. Morin, an expert, who was not competent to form an opinion as to the impres-sion himself, denied to all his craftsmen sufficient skill, and did so in the imperfect light in the middle of the room, expressing his opinion before he took the impression to the window. The high standing of Messrs, Lovett and Moss, both as experts and cautious gentlemen, is off-set against this witness. He was aided in his theory by an ingenious member of the Bar, who showed the Court an impression secured from a letter-press. Unfortunately for our brother's standing as an expert, he was obliged to wet his paper to secure the impression; the sizing was thus taken off, and the dull look in-stead of the gloss was the result, as your Honor

will see for yourself.

On these forged papers there has never been any water applied, as is capable of ocular demonstration. I would call your Honor's attention to this difference. But there is no necessity for examining the various processes of electrotpying or engraving from wax impressions. The seal which sealed these papers stands in the office of your Prothonotary, and has stood there all the time. The impressions were taken in the office, and it is useless to become scientific over chemical mysteries when come scientific over chemical mysteries when connected evidence shows that the bona fide seal stamped these papers. From evidence outside of the office alone, we have sufficient proof of this fact. But, as though to remove every possible doubt, we have the aworn statement of clerks employed within the office.

Although three of them swore point blank that there had never, so far as they knew, been blanks sealed in the office, yet Mr. Blair, in an honest and candid testimony, was compelled to come scientific over chemical mysteries when

honest and candid testimony, was compelled to acknowledge that some two weeks ago a num ber—the exact number he could not tell—were scattered on all the desks in the office, and be fore the eyes of all the clerks; that he had at least six, possibly more, on his desk at one time, and that they were kept so loosely that, as soon as these forged papers were captured, he suggested that they might have been stolen. How loosely they must have been kept to cause

such an idea to at once occur to one of the clerks, who knew all about them!

Mr. T. Worcester Worrall states that he has known of this practice generally, and has had as many as fifteen of these blanks scaled and on his desk at once. Why, your Honor, this evidence of itself is enough to show that excessive resistances has been extractived the conduct. sive negligence has characterized the conduct of this office, and that facilities for fraud were opened which themselves appear suspiciously eriminal. The evidence also shows that all the eriminal. The evidence also shows that all the clerks had, until within a few days, free access at all times to the seal. That it stood unlocked and unguarded directly beside the door, within arm's length of any stranger entering. And that finally, when the office became so crowded that it was impossible for the clerks to go from their desks to the seal, it was given, not for protection but solely for convenience, to a new clerk, who had been in the office just two

days. Two days' probation, and he can control the process of this the highest Court of the commonwealth!

The case which was shown by the evidence of E. R. Worrall and John Bolleau this morning exhibited a curious coincidence. Yesterday the counsel for the defense called all the clerks except two, Worrall and Bolleau. When we call them this morning we find that Mr. Worrall tells us that he has known seventy-two blanks to be sealed in one day and scattered on the deaks. Curious that he was not called yesterday with the other employee! Also, Bolleau was employed without any previous knowledge, and now it appears that he is in the awkward predicament of having served out a term in the Penitentiary for uttering forged papers.

Such neglect as this is criminal. Now we such neglect as this is criminal. Now we believe that this seal has been attached to an unknown number of blanks, and that probably through direct criminal connivance on the part of some. Certainly through some astonishing negligence they are now floating through the city, prepared on Tuesday next to cancel the votes of duly qualified citizens. But while

the votes of duly qualified citizens. But while the evidence as to the seal does not admit of a doubt, the case is yet further complicated by the unimpeached testimony of Mr. Watson, who bore evidence to having seen a pile of blank papers of naturalization signed in blank with Mr. Snowden's name, and laying in the office of the Prothonotary.

This evidence has not been rebutted or explained away. It strengthens materially our case. It shows that not only did the papers come from the Prothonotary's Office sealed, but that there existed others which were signed in that office. Is it not an inference fairly warranted, that these twelve papers came both signed and scaled from the office of this Court? We do not mean to say, let me repeat, that Mr. Snowden ever did sign these papers, but signed they were, certainly, without his direct intervention.

vention.

Now, your Honor, such is the substance of the evidence submitted in this case, and by it have you been made aware of the manner in which the office of your Court has been conducted. From it you can judge how the Prothonotary has fulfilled his duty. Has he acted with due care in the selection of his subordinates? Has he exercised due care in guarding the seal? The misconduct of his subordinate is legally his misconduct; and has there not been such as to warrant the severest reflection? We think it has been shown to you that through think it has been shown to you that through the m gleet of Mr. Snowden and the crime of some one else, these papers have been uttered, and are now in indefinite numbers floating in

and are now in indefinite numbers floating in our city.

This is an offense of the greatest magnitude. There has been a great public wrong done. Every citizen is suffering from this negligence. As to what action will be taken in the premises we leave that to your Honor, without even a suggestion from us. We merely brought the matter up on a prayer for an attachment in order that it might be regularly brought up. Whether it be granted, or some other remedy be adopted, we will not urge upon your Honor. But the dignity of the Court, the honor of the bench, the majesty of the law, and the safety of the elective franchise of the Common wealth, all demanded that the facts set forth in the evidence should be laid before the Court.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Judge Read Enters a Protest Against the Manner in which Naturalization is Conducted.

He Declares it Illegal.

Judges Agnew and Williams Agree with Judge Read. and a Majority of the Court will so Decide.

The following letter, addressed by the Hon. John M. Read, Associate Justice of the Su. preme Court, to Chief Justice Thompson, will be read with interest:-

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1868, My Dear Brother:—In the early part of the week ending on the 26th Septemoer last, I heard casually that the number of naturalizations in Nist Prius was very large, and on Sat-urday I was informed that some persons were arrested for naturalization frauds in that Court This arrested my attention, and I wrote a note to my brother Sharswood, who was holding the Court, suggesting certain regulations which were adopted by the courts in the city of New York, giving facilities to any citizen to know who was naturalized on the preceding day, his residence, and the name and residence of his or witness. The suggestion was only

partially adopted.
On Monday, the 28th, it was stated to me that on Monday, the 25th, it was stated to he that seven hundred and twenty persons had been naturalized on that day, and that there was strong suspicion of fraud. That evening I wrote and had delivered to the Prothonotary a note the 28th. The next morning I called on brothe Snarswood, and finding his views were so dif-ferent from mine, I wrote him a letter, which was delivered to him before I o'clock of that

was delivered to him before I o'clock of that day, a copy of which is annexed to this note, marked (A).

Complaints being made that all access to the naturalization papers or records was refused to respectable citizens, on the next day (having received from the Prothonotary the list I had asked for) I wrote another note to my brother Sharswood, a copy of which is annexed marked (B).

In the proceeding before Alderman Beitler

marked (B).

In the proceeding before Alderman Beitler Colonel Snowden testified "his duty was to attach his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves of the Court, and he admitted that his name might possioly be attached to them without their having been sworn to." The crier of the Nisi Prius said, "I shall swar the publicages of various and the price of the Nisi Prius said, "I or Mr. Schell swear the petitioners or vouchers, but do not mark the papers so that we can re-cognize them: I have administered within the last ten days from two to four thousand oaths." One of the persons naturalized, named Huninger, swore:—"I was in the Rebel army from 1862 to 1865; Schnitzel asked me how long I had been in the country, and I loid him; he asked me if I had any citizen paper and I said no, and he said I could get it without much cost; we went to Nos. 495 and 497 without much cost; we went to Nos. 495 and 497
North Third street to a Democratic committee;
he put his name to a paper and paid ten cents,
and got a ticket. We then came to the Court;
Schnitzel also swore to George Meinich; he
said taking an oath was nothing; at Leckfeidt's
he said, 'I can swear flity times for a glass of
beer.'"
Another naturalized person named Mullock

heer.'''
Another naturalized person named Mullock said, "I am forty-two years old; have been at Leckfeldt's fourteen days; I came there from New York; a man named Snyder swore I resided here over one year Immediately before I made the application; I never saw him before, nor have I seen him since."

Colonel Bnowden could not recognize any of the men. It is clear, then, that the whole prace-

the men. It is clear, then, that the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves, who, on Monday, 28th of September, made seven hundred and twenty citizens.

During the September Nisi Prius six thousand and eighteen persons were naturalized, of whom two thousand eight hundred and seventytwo were naturalized during the last week. See

paper at pended marked (0).

The opportunities for frand are, therefore, vastly multiplied by this practice of lightning vastly multiplied by this practice of lightning speed in creating citizens, many of whom understand English very imperfectly. The natural consequence is that frauds are committed in the process of naturalization, and papers are affoat which are believed to be forgeries, but are so well executed that the Prothonotary cannot say positively that it is not his own name.

name.

It is therefore clearly the duty of the Prothonotary to terret out these frauds by every means in his power, and by giving free access to all respectable citizens to examine the naturalization records and papers, in order to assist in their detection. The Prothonotary of the highest tribunal in the State should not avail himself of any technical objection, but throw

the whole open to a searching examination. Nothing else will satisfy the community.

Applications directly and indirectly were made to me to interfere personally, which I of course declined to de, having no power to control in any way the Judge regularly assigned to hold the Court of Nisi Prins. I however thought it proper, under all the circumstances, to telegraph Judge Agnew and Judge Williams, who was attending als sick wife in the interior of New York, to come to Philadelphia, which they did. Judge Agnew arrived on Saturday and Judge Williams on Sunday morning; but we did not meet until Monday.

After a careful examination of the acts of Assembly we were unable to discover any authority to convene a special seasion of the Supreme Court. The Court in banc having risen in July last, without an order of adjournment, its next meeting, as prescribed by law, will be at Pittsburg, on the third Monday of the month.

The Judges having been regularly assigned for September and October, we of course had no right to interfere with them, Judge Williams not having taken the oath of office, for reasons which when made known will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is which when made known will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is not (like that of Judge Agnew and myself) an opinion of a full Judge of the Court. We all three regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the Nisi Prins, however old or by whatever Judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and is therefore illegal. Naturalization is a judicial act, and the ex-

amination of the applicant and his witness or voucher should be conducted by the Judge

himself.

This was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of the county of Allegneny.

This will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court whenever Judge Williams takes the oath of office.

I should not have intruded upon you my opinions, or those of Judges Agnew and Williams, were it not necessary that they should be known to you and Brother sharswood, and through you to the community.

You will oblige me greatly by having this read in open Court.

I am, very truly yours,

read in open Court.

I am, very truly yours,

John M. Read.

To Honorabie James Thompson, Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court.

(A.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1868, }

No. 11:9 Chesnut street.

My Dear Brother:—Since our conversation this morning I have learned that in the Court of Quarter Sessions the naturalizations since Sep ember 17, 1868, are about \$24; each petition is approved and signed by the Judge, and every day, before the office closes, each paper is folded, endorsed, and handed to a clerk for index. Of these \$24, a number came from the Democratic these 824, a number came from the Democratic

Committee.
Court of Common Pleas—Naturalizations September first, 760. The Judge signs every paper.
District Court—Naturalizations since September first, 600, of which 100 were from Democratic Committee. The Judge hiesself interrogates each applicant and the voucner, and many are

rejected.
This information is public, not private. I have requested our Prothonouary to inform me how many have in this month exclusive of

now many have in this month (exclusive of yesterday) been naturalized, and how many were naturalized yesterday.

The information has not been given to me, and I am therefore obliged to rely upon common report, which gives the naturalizations of yesterday at 720, and before at 4000, making a total of 4720.

total of 4720.

A single day, therefore, outnumbers the whole naturalization in two courts, and nearly equals them in a third.

My own opinion is that the duty is imposed on the Judge of personal examination, and that the practice of the District Court seems the nearest approach to a proper execution of the acts of Congress.

I am, very truly yours,

John M. Read.

Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court.

My dear Brother;—I hope and trust every facility will be given to respectable citizens to examine and take memorands of the naturalization papers in our Court. I understand this is the practice in every other Court in the The public have a deep interest in knowing whom the Courts are daily making voters, and they are entitled to the knowledge. Every other

they are entitled to the knowledge. Every other body concerned in giving qualifications to citizens to entitle them to vote is obliged to do it openly and to make it public.

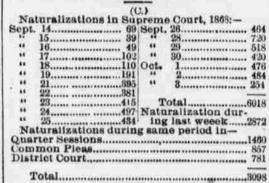
How much greater then is, then, duty imposed upon a judicial sribunal, the highest in the State, which is creating citizens, to let all its proceedings be known to all its fellow-citizens. proceedings be known to all its fellow-citizens; In New York every citizen can know the names and residences, and the name of the witness of all persons naturalized the preceding

day in all the courts of the city. The number naturalized, and the number rejected by the Court upon examination are given.

These matters are all published daily in certainly one, if not more of the public journals of that city.
In a republican form of government all judi-

cial proceedings, particularly the creation of eith-zens, should be made known to the whole com-munity, and this cannot be done if the Court will not do it, nor allow any person access to its s in order to do it. I am, very truly yours, JOHN M. READ. Sentember 80 1868

No. 1119 Cuesnut street. Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court.



## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Oct. 7,-A. M .- Consols and Ameri-

can securities quiet and unchanged.

London, Oct. 7.—Advices from Foo Chow says the prices of Teas are falling. The exports of new crop amount to 96,000,000 pounds.

The American ship American Eagle, from London for New York, put into Falmouth, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7-A. M .- Cotton steady, and

unchanged. The sales today will probably reach 10,000 bales. FRANKFORT, Oct. 7-A. M.-U. S. Five-twen-PARIS, Oct. 7-A. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 69 francs 12 centimes, HAVRE, Oct. 7-A. M.-Cotton easier. Tres ordinaire, 139 francs.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7 .- A. M .- Petroleum firm at LONDON, Oct. 7-A. M .- Spirits of Petroleum 1s. 3jd. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 7-P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 74. Stocks firm; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 95½. Liverpool, Oct. 7-P. M.—Cotton—Uplands to arrive 10½d. Corp., 36s. 9d. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher. Tallow, 47s. 9d. HAVRE. Oct. 7.—P. M.—Cotton dull, and easier. Tres Ordinaire, 138 francs.

## FROM OMAHA.

Ex-Confederate Generals to be Allowed to Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, Oct. 7 .- In the State District Court Judge Lake yesterday delivered an opinion that registers have no right to refuse registration to ex-Contederate soldlers or officers, the State law excluding them from suffrage being unwarranted by the Constitution. The weather is stormy today, and yesterday considerable

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster on Lake Ontario-Destructive Fire in Wisconsin-Ex-Confederate Soldiers to Vote in the West.

Affairs in Spain-The Provisional Government.

## DISASTER.

Terrible Catastrophe on Lake Ontario-A Propeller Burned and her Crew Nearly all Lost.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 7.-The following are the latest particulars of the terrible steamboat dis aster:-The propeller Perseverance, Captain Fitzgibbons, left Port Dalhousie yesterday with 20,147 bushels of corn for this city. When off Pultneyville, about afteen miles out, at three o'clock (morning), fire was discovered near the smokestack by the second engineer.

There was a gale blowing at the time, and the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that, although there was a life-boat and two yawls aboard, they succeeded in launching but one yawl, the other boats taking are before they could be reached. In the yawl the first and second mates, two men, nd the cabin boy got on and were saved. The captain was entreated to get into this boat, but positively refused to leave the steamer. The crew numbered nine. teen persons, and it is thought there were two women aboard. None but those in the yawl

The propeller Enterprise, Captain McGrath, of the same line, was fifteen miles behind the Perseverance, and saw it. The captain at first supposed it was a vessel's light. He, however, became convinced that it was some kind of a craft burning, and crowded on all steam to the rescue. He was over an hour reaching the scene of the disaster, and though there were a number of persons still floating about on planks and other supports, they were so much exhausted that they could not take a line, and the sea was running so high that a boat could not be launched. As the Enterprise came up she an into a number of the crew in the water.

Their cries for help were heartrending, and Captain McGrath and all on board were terrily affected. One poor fellow, who seemed stronger than the rest, was on a plank, and just as he called on Captain McGrath to save him, a sea took the plank, and drove it against the propeller, and its human load was seen no more-Since the above was written, Mr. Fitzgipbons has given the following list of officers and crew

John Fitzgibbons; first mate, M. Fitzgibbons; second mate, William Thorp; first engineer, A. McArthur; second engineer, Charles Mason; steward, Michael Fitzgibbons; wheelsmen, P. Leggo and A. Bassett; porter, P. Lynch; firemen, James Andrew, Patrick Barney Field. and H. Scott, all from Belleville, C. W.; deck hands, five in number, names not known; cook, Mrs. Davis, of Oswego, and her daughter. Survivors-M. Fitzgibbons, first mate; W. Thorpe, second mate; Peter Leggo, wheelsman; unknown man, deck hand; Patrick Lynch, porter. In all fourteen lives were lost.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices from Honolulu-The New Com-SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 .- The steamer Colorade, for Panama, sailed to-day, taking out \$520,000 in treasure, of which \$228,000 is for New York, and \$270,000 for England. Arrived, ship Goodell, from Yokohama, and

D. C. Murray, from Honolulu. Flour, \$5.25@6 25; Wheat nominal at \$1.824.

Honolulu advices to September 16 state that commercial matters are unusually dull. Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo and other places early in September.

Robert G. Lawrence, of the [arm of James Robinson & Co., died Sept. 1. He has been a resident of Honolulu since 1822. Mr. E. Perkins has assumed the duties of

the American Consulate at Honolulu. Surveys are being prepared for building a Lighthouse on the reef at the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu.

# FROM CHICAGO.

An Embezzler Caught-Destructive Fire in Wisconsin. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- Hell, Kimbark & Co., importers and dealers in iron, discovered lately great discrepancies in the books of their bookkeeper and confidential clerk, Henry Willy, Detectives were put on his track, and the result of their investigations was the exposure of a long-continued system of frauds on his part, whereby he had swindled his employers out of \$25,000. He is now in jail under civil process. A fire at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, yesterday, burned six stores and the German Lutherau Church. Loss, \$20,000.

## FROM SPAIN.

The Provisional Government Complete. By Atlantic Cable.

Lennen, Oct. 7 .- Telegrams to hand from Madrid, dated in the Spanish capital Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, report that the rearganized constitution of the Provisional Government, embracing among its members Generals Prim and Serrano, with Senor Olozaga, and with these officials at the head of affairs, may be regarded as an accomplished fact, and the executive considered stable.

## Connecticut Election.

WATERBURY, Oct. 7.-The Republican gain in this city is over 80. The Democrats elected most of their ticket by a majority of 240 against last year's majority of 326. They elect their collector by a majority of 63, against last year's majority of 319, a loss of 256.

Suicide. ALBANY, Oct. 7 .- A man signing himself O. B Davis, of Cleveland, but admitting his name assumed, committed suicide at the Exchange Hotel to day. Several kinds of poison were

# SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENIME TELEGRAPH. I)

Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868. F

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 1844 was bid for 10-40s; 1132 for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 1104 for '64 5-20s; 1105 for '65 5-20s; 1082 for July, 65, 5-20s; 1083 for '67 5-20s; and 1094 for '68 5-20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 1021@1024, a decline of 4.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 484@484, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 666@564, no change; and Catawiesa preferred at 344, a slight advance. 444 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 574 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; and 542 for Lehigh Vailey.

In City Passenger, Schlegad, shares there

Valley.

In City Passenger Rallroad shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; and 102 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were Ermly held at full prices. 164 was bid for Phitadelphia; 63 for Commercial; 324 for Mechanics; 444 for Consolidation; 654 for Commonwealth; and 76 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were lower. Lehigh Navigation solid at 27@274. closing at 274, a decline of 4. 21 was bid for Schoylkill Navigation preferred; and 70 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

| ۱ | Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Tnird str |       |              |
|---|--|-------|--------------|
| ł | F.RST 1  | STARE |              |
| l | \$2500 City 68, New_18_10234                     |       | Ocean Ollla. |
| ۱ | \$000 do. New. s5, 102%                          |       | Cata Pri D5. |
| ۱ | \$100 do_New102%                                 |       | susq Cl      |
| ı | \$100 do. New1025                                |       | Len Navboo.  |
| ۱ | \$2600 do. New 1025                              | 280   |              |
| i | \$1000 Pa R 2 m 68 96                            | 200   | do,          |
| ı | \$2000 Elmira R 78 933                           | 200   | 4024         |
| ı | Brewell & man tip granted & con-                 | 100   | dob#0 1      |
| ١ | \$1000 Leh 6s.gold lc. 9256                      | 766   | do 2d        |
| ı | \$5000 doRR 1 86%                                | 160   | do           |
| ı | \$1000 Sch N 6s, '82 69%                         | 3(10) | 40           |
| ł | 10 an Cam & Am 28                                | 208   | do           |
| ı | 20 do  | 100   | do           |
| l | 32 do  | 100   | dobso        |
| ľ | 100 sh Phil & E 530_ 27                          | 100   | do b30,      |
| ı | 100 do bt0_ 27                                   | 100   | do           |
| ı | 20 ah Penna R 56%                                | 260   | dols         |
| ŀ | 20 dols. \$6%                                    | 100   | do           |
| ı | 20 40 6656                                       |       | Read R 530.  |
| ı | 1/8 do 84%                                       | 100   | do           |
| l | 100 sh Gr Mount 4%                               | 100   | do           |
| l | 100 sb Big Mt 560. 6                             | 100   | do           |
| ı | 1200 dols. 5%                                    |       | 40ln.        |
| ł | 100 sh Fulton C 634                              | 200   |              |
| ۱ | 100 sh N Y & M 4%                                | 200   | de b5        |
| ĺ | 200 do   |       | dols.b80_    |
| ۱ |  | 100   | do2d         |
| ۱ |  | 100   | do4          |
| 1 | -The following are                               | this  | morningla e  |

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

10·00 A. M. 140 11·55 A. M. 1461

10·11 10·12 11·12 11·12 11·14 11

10-25 " 140 | 11-42 " 140; 10-32 " 139; 11-48 " 140; — Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 68. of 1881, 113\$\tilde{a}\) 114; old \$\frac{1}{2}\) 08, de., 113\$\tilde{a}\) 113\$\tilde{c}\) 114; old \$\frac{1}{2}\) 08, de., 113\$\tilde{a}\) 113\$\tilde{c}\) 119; do., 1865 110\$\tilde{a}\) 119; do., 1865 110\$\tilde{a}\) 111; \$\frac{1}{2}\) 20s. July 1865, 108\$\tilde{a}\) 109\$\tilde{c}\); do., 1867, 108\$\tilde{a}\) 109\$\tilde{c}\] 109\$\tilde{c}\]; 10-40s, 104\$\tilde{a}\] 105. Gold, 140.—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States & 1881, 113\$\tilde{a}\) 113\$\tilde{c}\]; U. 3. \$-20s, 1852, 112\$\tilde{a}\) 113\$\tilde{c}\] do., 1864, 110\$\tilde{a}\) 110\$\tilde{c}\]; do. Jaiy, 1865, 108\$\tilde{a}\) 108\$\tilde{c}\] do. Jaiy, 1865, 108\$\tilde{a}\) 108\$\tilde{c}\]; do. Jaiy, 1865, 108\$\tilde{a}\) 109\$\tilde{c}\]; do. Jaiy, 1867, 108\$\tilde{a}\) 104\$\tilde{c}\]; Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 140\$\tilde{a}\) 140\$\tilde{c}\] However & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1132 @114; do. 1862, 1121@113;; do. 1864, 1104@ 1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do. 1865, new, 1084@ 1084; do., 1867. new, 1084@109; do., 1868, 109 @1094; do., 58, 10-40s, 1044@1054; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 140@1494. Silver, 134@136.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cetten quiet at 28%c. Flour at ady; sales of 11.000 barreis at yes erday's quotations. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 1800 bush, white Miccigan at \$2.77. Core firm, and advance 1@c.; sales of 43.000 bush as at \$1.10@1'13. Oats firm, and advanced to ; sales of 24.000 bush as at 72c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at\$25 62. Lard dull at 1914@1914c. Whisky quiet.

quiet.

New York, Oct. 7.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island. 183%; Reading, 86%; Canton, 49%; Erie, 48%; Clevelane and Toledo. 103%; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. 111; Michigan Central, 11836; Michigan Southern. 85; New York Central, 11836; Michigan Southern. 85; New York Central, 11836; Illinois Central, 145%; Cumberland preferred, 34%; Virginia 85, 54; Missouri 68, 92; 5-20s. 1862, 113; do. 1884, 119%; do. 1885, 111; do. new, 108%; 16-40s. 104%; Gold. 140. Money, 667 per cent. Exchange, 83.

Baltimerre, Cot. 7.—Cotton easier at 27c. Flour dull; large lots can be bought at a little below former quotations. Wheat dull; good to choice, \$4:4566257; fair, \$2. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm at 7568 50c. Rye firm at \$1466150. Previsions firm and unchanged.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......OCTOBER 7. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Imperador, Heard, Pernambuco, A. F. Damon,
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig Ida. Horner. Barbados. J. E. Baziey & Co.
Brig S Streut. Streut. Barbados.
Br. brig Ella. Futton. Cork or Falmouth for orders, C.
C. Van Horn.
Schr W. Boardman. Billard, Hartford, Wannemacher,
Maxifeld & Co.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Soston. Borda, Keller &
Nutting.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston. Borda, Keller & Kutting.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Hingham, do, Schr Gut, Johnson. Norwick, John Rommel, Jr. Schr Keokuk, Small, Boston, Caidwell, Gordon & Co. Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, Marsiehead, do, Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, Marsiehead, do, Schr Francis, Gibbs, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Boston. Nickerson, Rexbury, do, Schr Boston. Nickerson, Rexbury, do, Schr Boston, Nickerson, Rexbury, do, Schr Boston, Nickerson, Robert, Golden, Graeff & Co.
Schr Backman, Jenes, Providence, do, Schr Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, Washington, Andenried, Norton & Co.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Conway; Cedar Point, Captall. Schr A. Heaton, Phinney. Portsmouth. Schr J. Predmore, Seavey, Saco.

Schr A. Heaton, Painney. Portsmouth,
Schr J. Predmore, Seavey, Saco.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Joues, Boston,
Schr B. Morris, Seaman Boston,
Schr Clio, Brannon, Millville,
Stir Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Tuos, Jefferson, Ailen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARBIVED THIS MORNING.
Br. barque Eva. Hitton, 6 days from Halifax, in ballast to captain.

Br brig Keturah, Pinkham, 44 days from Cette, with wines, etc. to Walden, Koenn & Co. 27th uit., int. 34, long, 55 56, spoke brig nosalie (Ital.), from West Indies for Trieste.

Brig Princeton, Wells, from Wilmington, Del. Schr M. Fisher, Fisher, from Nortolk, with lumber to Chiling & Con.

Brig Princeton, Wells, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr M. Fisher, Fisher, from Nortolk, with lumber
to Collins & Co.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway. 52 hours from Boston.
Schr M. P. smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr M. P. smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr Keckuk Small, from Boston.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker. Allen. from Boston.
Schr John Sieckham. Price, from Boston.
Schr John Sieckham. Price, from Boston.
Schr John Sieckham. Price, from Boston.
Schr Boston. Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr John Sieckham. Price, from Boston.
Schr J. Whitehouse. Jones. from Boston.
Schr J. Whitehouse. Jones. from Boston.
Schr J. Whitehouse. Jones. from Boston.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wigsins, from Greenport.
Schr A. Heston, Phinosy, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wigsins, from Greenport.
Schr Gust. Johnson. from Bridgeoort
Schr Gust. Johnson. from Bridgeoort
Schr Jas. Diverty, Carrell from Hartford.
Schr Jas. Diverty, Carrell from Hartford.
Schr Sprav. Martin, from Hartford.

tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Liwks, Del., Oct. 6-6 A. M.—All of the fleet reperted is my last left the Breakwater early this morning: also schrs Beta, from Fence for New York; Arctic, from Key West for do.; John Siusman, from Philadelphia for Salem; R. H. Channon; C. E. Palge; J. Clark; F. B. Colton; L. Wattson; M. Pote; Quees of the South; and Redington, all from Philadelphia, for Hosten; Mary McKes do. for Pertamonth; John Stroup, do. for Lyon; Flora King, do, for Hallowell; and Paugussett, do. for Bridgeport.

JOS EPH LAFETRA;

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamship Ville de Paris has arrived.
Also, steamship Denmark, from Liver pool.

BREMEN, Oct. 7.—The steamship Arago salies for New York yesterday.