FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES.

Receipt of News from Spain-Details of Naval Engagements - Excitement in Cuba.

By an arrival at New York from Havana yesterday, we have the following advices from the West Indies:—

Excitement Over the Spanish Insurrection.

The N. Y. Tribune's Hayana correspondent writes on October 3;—The excitement in reference to news from the Peninsula continues unabased. On the arrival of the Eagle, the whole city was alive, and anxious to get the latest details. When the Cuba, from New Orthest details. latest details. When the Chos, from New Or-leages, entered yesterday morning, everybody we son the qui vice for a newspaper. Some un-pleasant news runs around town with respect to the position of affairs at Puerto Principe. But no one seemingly thinks it probable that a

But no one seemingly thinks it probable that a disturbance will arise.

There have been in circulation two rumors, well vouched for, with reference to the head authority of the island, and the Admiral commanding the fleet in the West Indies. It is said that his Excellency the Captain-General and the Segundo, Cabo, at an interview had with the Admiral, expressed a wish to leave Havana and go to Spairs, giving up, at the same time, the command of the island to the latter. But the Admiral was unwilling to agree to this arrangement, and expressed his opinion to be that the better course would be for the two former to remain, and follow, as he should do himself, in the path marked out by the course of events in the mother country. Secondly, It is said that one or two officers of the royal navy have been put under arrest for words spoken at a meeting of officers convened by the Admiral, and at which the position of matters at home and at which the position of matters at home

Last Sunday night a negro was arrested at the Place de Ysabel Segunda, because of his baranguing the public on the situation. This is a place where large numbers assemble every evening to promenade. The negro, going over the Spanish news, remarked that the Cubans had nothing in common with Spain, neither the negroes; and while proceeding in this strain, a police officer came up and took him in charge.

HAYTI. Details of the Naval Action at Petit Goave.

Goave.

The Moniteur of September 27 contains an order of the day by President Salnave giving an account of the destruction of the rebel steamers Sylvain and Liberte by the Haytien war steamer Petion (lately the Galatea), and the capture of the town of Petit Goave, before which the action took place. The Petion arrived at Port au Prince from New York on the 19th of September, and on the morning of the 20th she left for Petit Goave with President Salnave on board, to attack the Sylvain and the Laberte, lying there, that place being forty-eight miles distant from Port au Prince, In a few hours she reached Petit Goave, totally unexpected by the rebels, who had not even heard of her arrival at Port au Prince, and at once opened fire upon the enemy. The rebel ships were not quite unprepared, and answered vigorously for a time, but the; well-directed shots of the Petion had the effect of bringing the action to a speedy close. Within thirty minutes after the action commenced the Sylvain was struck close to the water line and soon began to sink. Boats were immediately sent off from the Petion to save the crew, and in the accomplishment of this act of humanity began to sink. Boats were immediately sent of from the Petion to save the crew, and in the accomplishment of this act of humanity General Boby, of Sainsve's army, and two sailors (Americans) were unfortunately drowned. Two Haytien soldiers on board the Petit n were killed. Seventy-five men, in all, were rescued from the Sylvain, which shortly vere rescued from the Sylvain, which s after sank in deep water. The crew of the Liberte abandoned that vessel as soon as they witnessed the fate of her consort, settling fire to her before leavin; and shortly after they fire to her before leavin; and shortly after they bad got off she blew up with a terrific explosion. Immediately after Salnave's land forces attacked the town of Petit Goave, and carried the defenses by assault, the Petion helping by a lively bombardment. When the town was taken several places were found, already on fire from the shells that had been thrown into it from the Petion. The destruction of these vessels, and the taking of Petit Goave, were to be followed up immediately by attacks upon the three towns of Jeremie, Miragoane, and Aux Cayes, held by the Cacos. Accordingly a circular had held by the Cacos. Accordingly a circular had been addressed by the Foreign Minister to the diplomatic corps and the different consuls, in-forming them of his determination, in order that forming them of his determination, in order that they might apprise foreigners in those places belonging to the nationalities they respectively represent to provide for their safety. Six days' grace from the 24th of September was given to each of the towns to avail itself of the elemency of the Government by submitting to its authority. The circular states that when the other towns in possession of the rebels are to be stircked, the Government will give the same timely notice as in the present instance.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from United States Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herald:—The statement of the public debt and the available means in the Treasury on the 1st of October instant being now before the public, and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and myself having been made the theme of much misrepresentation and obloquy, allow me to present a few facts for the consideration of fair-minded

On my assuming the office of Assistant Treasuier in July, 1865, the following temporary obligations of the Government were outstand-

Temporary loan. Pertificates of indebtedness...... One and two year notes...... Compound interest notes.....

Seven-thirty notes. .\$1,287,698,545 Of these obligations a considerable amount was payable on demand, and none extended beyond three years from date of issue. Much solicitude was felt on the subject, many predictions of pecuniary disaster were uttered, much of gratuitous advice and not a little of abuse was showered upon the officers of the Treasury. Yet within the time required this enormous amount of impending obligation has been aimost entirely liquidated or connect into long

loans, so that there remain now to be provide | 12,440,248

involving incessant labor, vigilance, and re-sponsibility, has been carried inrough with scarcely the slightest disturbing influence on the monetary or business interests of the country. While claiming no particular praise for these results, accomplished under trying circumstances incident to the deranged state of the currency and the business depression resulting from an exhausting war, it is respectfully approximated that they oughly at least test. fully submitted that they ought at least to shield the officers of the Treasury from con-tinued reproach even if they did not entitle them to the confidence and gratitude of the community.

them to the confidence and gratitude of the community.

On the lst of August last the Treasury held \$83,409,917 in coin and \$25,644,505 in currency. On the lst of September the coin had increased to \$25,570,601, while the currency had decreased to \$15,571,070. Of this amount \$72,845,868 in coin and \$13,718;684 in currency were on deposit in this office. There was at this time standing on the books of this office to the credit of dispursing officers, subject to immediate draft, \$15,058,566. There was the additional liability for ing officers, subject to immediate draft, \$15,058,506. There was the additional liability for \$62,200,000 of three per cent, certificates payable on demand, and \$12,000,000 of matured obligations in course of presentation, besides the necessity of meeting the ordinary requisitions on the Treasury in the expenditures of the various departments of the Government. Both the Secretary and myself viewed this condition of the Treasury with apprehension. Aside from the receipts of internal revenue, there was no resource for replenishing the Treasury save in

notes, which had been redeem' din cash, or the conversion of coin into curre deem' din cash, or the conversion of coin into curre deem' din cash, or the conversion of coin into curre deem' din cash, or the conversion of coin into curre deem din cash, or the conversion of coin into curre deem din cash, or the conversion of the cash of sell, 100,000, with the probability that a considerable amount of three per cents would be presented for redemption preparatory to the quarterly statement by the banks on the 5th of October. It was at this juncture that the sale of gold was commenced and continued up to the 38th of September, during which time \$2,300,000 was sold at prices ranging from 143% to 141%. During this period—with the exception of the last day—money commanded only four and five per cent, on call. On the 30th it suddenly rose to seven per cent, on the withdrawal of several millions in "legaltender" notes from circulation, and the calling in of gold loans by a speculating clique. So soon as this operation was perceived the sale of gold was suspended, nor has it since been resumed.

It is made a subject of complaint that the

It is made a subject of complaint that the It is made a subject of complaint that the Secretary did not sell gold when it was at 150. The answer is that no opportunity for so doing has existed since August 7, and then the Treasury did not stand in need of such ald. Had gold been sold in anticipation and a large currency reserve appeared at the close of the month, would there not have been an outcry from Wall street and its organs against disturbing the market by locking up "greenbacks?" In a market as fluctuating as ours must be so long as we have an irredeemable currency and unsettled credit, who can tell this week what may be the price of coin or bonds the next?

week what may be the price of coin or bonds the next?

It is a cheap wisdom that takes its stand on the past, and in view of its revelations fulminates censures against what has been done or omitted. The Treasury finds itself in posses sion of a larger amount in coin than is necessary to meet its current obligations for interest. It is a slander upon the officers to whom the trust is committed to allege or insinuate that they are not desirous of procuring the highest price which the market allows. But who can divine that point? If necessity compels a sale and the market recedes, the Government officers are censured for interference. If it subsequently advances they are anathematized for not getting the highest price. In the one event they are gored by the "buils," and in the other lacerated by the "bears," and in either event censured in the public prints. If, as in the present case, over thirteen millions in coin is abstracted in a single month from the market by the payment of dutles, and only two millions is returned towards the relief of the commercial community, and the aid of the Treasury, forthwith the officers of the Treasury are denounced as in league with speculators, or as charlatans unworthy of the positions they hold.

An honest difference of opinion may exist as

An honest difference of opinion may exist as to the best method of turning the surplus coin receipts of the Government into currency. No plan has been suggested that is free from objec-tion or liability to abuse. After the trial of various methods, that of sales in the open market at the current price has been adopted, be-cause of its convenience, its general use by-commercial classes, and as affording less oppor-tunity for combinations to reduce the price. But whether so or not there is a palpable in-justice in aspersing the characters of public officers upon mere suspicion, because the dis-charge of their duties brings them into collision with the selfish and speculative interests that abound in Wall street.

The return of five millions of legal-tender notes to the depositaries from which they had been withdrawn, for speculative objects, indibeen withdrawn, for speculative objects, indi-cates the source from whence the recent strin-gency arose. The actors ressoned upon the presumption that the necessities of the Treasury would call for a large withdrawal of currency at a critical period. Their own measures were taken accordingly, with the intent of throwing the responsibility of monetary derangement on the Treasury. They failed in their scheme of depression and profit, although they succeeded in getting the Treasury officers roundly assailed.

assailed.
I deny, with honest indignation, every allegation of connection with or favoritism towards any individuals or combinations in the discharge of my official duties. I have studiously abstained from making the Treasury an instrument of oppression or profit to any persons, corporations or interests. In the large pecuniary trusts with which I am invested it has been my endeavor faithfully to subserve the interests of the Governments, without interference with that of the business community. Honorable as is my position, it was not sought by me. Responsible, confining, thankless, as it has proved to be. I am ready to lay it down at any moment and without a regret. But while faithfully endeavoring to discharge the duties improved on us to the best of consolidar. imposed on us to the best of our ability, both Secretary McCulloch and myself have the right to ask the confidence and support of rightminded citizens, however we may share in the denunciations of the selfish and venal. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer,

RELIGIOUS. The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The ceremonies at the opening of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in Trinity Church, New York, yesterday morning, were as imposing as the regulations of the Church would allow. The procession was composed entirely of Bishops Benjamin Bosworth Smith. D. D., of Kentucky; Charles Petit Mclivaine, D. D., of Kentucky; Charles Petit Mclivaine, D. D., of Kentucky; Charles Petit Mclivaine, D. D., of Wisconsin; samuel Alien McCoskry, D. D., D. C. L., of Michigan; William Robinson Whittingham, D. D. LL. D., of Maryland; Alfred Lee, D. D., of Delaware; John Johns, D. D., of Virginia; Manton Eastburn, D. D., of Massachusetts; William Mercer Green, D. D., of Mississippl; John Williams, D. D. of Connecticut; Henry John Whitenouse, D. D., of South Carolina; Thomas Atkinson, D. D., of South Carolina; William Ingraham Kip, D. D., of California; Henry Washington Lee, D. D., of Iows; Horatio Potter, D. D., D. C. L., of New York; Thomas Merch Clark, D. D., of Rhode Island; William Henry Odenheimer, D. D., of New Jersey; Gregory Thurston Bedeil, D. D., of Minnesota; Henry Chambilla, D. D., of Gregory, R. J. D., of Minnesota; Henry Chambilla, D. D., of New Jersey; William Edmond Armita The Triennial Convention of the Pro-Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, in his ser-mon—drawn from the text—"He that hat an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches"—spoke of the General Councils of the Church, and denied that the Bishops nad

not the power to interpret or ordain things of themselves necessary to salvation without the clergy and laity. They had no power to procleigy and laity. They had no power to pro-claim such things unless they were in unison with Holy Writ. The pretensions of Councils to be unerring were wrong, and only brought ridicule on the Church. The Nicene Council, however, promulgated the true doctrine in deciaring the unity of the Godhead, which was in strict accordance with the truth. But why trust to Councils while we had the Apos-tles, who still could be consulted? Where they had spoken there was no appeal, but what they had not settled could not now be settled. The whole Catholic Church could not establish any had not settled could not now be settled. The whole Catholic Church could not establish any doctrine not established by the Apostles; the Church was founded on "the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-sione." Jesus Christ himself also appeared in this vision in his sacredotal character, between the golden candiesticks, and showed in himself the entire establishment of the symbols once used in the Jewish worsnip. The mockery by modern priests was not what belonged to the ministry of Aaron. No, we had a great High Priest, who by one offering had perfected forever our salvation. The language of the epistle recognized no sacrificing priests, and therefore no further sacrifice was necessary since Jesus Christ offered himself for the sins since Jesus Christ offered himself for the sins of the world. There is given to the world a royal priesthood which sacrificed to God with prayer and praise, and which offered themselves as a true sacrifice wholly acceptable to God, which is their reasonable service. There are many titles among the clergy, but none which bring to the mind an idea of sacrificial or mediatorial services. This error cannot be

sanctioned even by an appeal to the Fathers; but if those glorious men had but seen how their unguarded expressions would thereafter have been misapprehended they would have cut off their right hands or wished their tongues to cleave to the roofs of their mouths before they would have spoken or written them. Propitiatory and sarcedotal offices were inseparable, that the daily sacriffee which pretended to re-enact the scenes of Calvary were dangerous and a gross error. A mortal pretending to offer up Christ daily was a serious error, and the tendency of the system was simply to make the priest offer up sacrifices for the people. The theory that the ministry was of a sacerdotalcharacter was not sanctioned by the Protestant Episcopal Church; the very for the people. The theory that the ministry was of a sacerdotalcharacter was not sanctioned by the Protestant Episcopal Church; the very name of Protestant showed these, and according to one of the articles of the Church the prefense of offering up Christ by masses, etc., was a grave and dangerous error. It was absurd to say that because the word priest, as used in the Church, conferred sacrificial powers, and in this connection he quoted an extract from the ordination services of the Roman and Episcopal Churches, where in the one authority was given to offer sacrifice, in the other the simple authority to preach the word was given. The preacher next referred to the power of forgiving sins claimed by the clergy, and denied that any such power was possessed by them. If, such were allowed, any man might assall another; and what did prevent a man from assailing nimself? A second error was the giving of ecclesiastical censure, which was the same as giving the power to retain sins. He dwelt s'rongly on this matter, and sgain referred to the Eucharist as not being by any means a propitiatory sacrifice, and quoted several bishops, who stated that the title of priest, as applied to a minister, by no means gave him power either to sacrifice propitiatory or to forgive or retain sins. He next alinded to the innovations which to sacrifice propitiatory or to forgive or retain sins. He next alluded to the innovations which sins. He next ailuded to the innovations which have taken place in sensuous ceremonies, which merely strike the eye. A minister was not ordained to be master of ceremonies, to value the cut and color of garments, and to bow down in foolish pantomime. But this nuderiays down in foolish paniomime. But this underlays another and a far more dangerous business, which could only be evaded by going back to the pristine purity of our religion. We maintained Christ as the rule of faith and practice, Himself the only propitiator, and His blood the only cleanser of sin, while His word was our only absolution and intercession, and it had these in their simplicity and purity, then we had the true faith. If not a Protestant Church we had no right to be a church at all, and the Reformation would be considered a mere sham. On this platform we must stand and make Christ, as He is, the Alpha and Omega, and the Author and Finisher of our faith.

SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

Opinions of the Rebel Press.

—A leading Democratic paper in Georgia says of General Frank Blair's speech in Indianapolis:—"We regard this speech as the most masterly effort of the canvass; we regard it likewise as in strict conformity with the principles cannelated in the Brodhead letter. It goes even further. It shows that not only ought the Reconstruction acts to be set aside by reason of their violations of the Federal 2Charter, but mainly because they are the instrumentalities by which tyranny builds its permanent power on the corruption of a free populace.

* * * Frank Blair comes forward like a demigod to appease the squabbles of little men over little issues. He comes forward to lead the campaign back to its proper channel. He comes forward to plead for Opinions of the Rebel Press. proper channel. He comes forward to plead for proper channel. He comes forward to plead for the people against the machinations of despot-ism. He comes forward to save them from cor-ruption and the Gold Power. He comes for-ward as the champion of the white race and its purity. He comes forward as the true knight of American womanhood, and goes forth to battle with the radical dragon which seeks to put manacles upon the free men of the land by depreciating and poisoning the excellence of fe-male association."

male association."

—General Blair struck the true issue of the campaign in his Brodhead letter, says the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, and although some foolish Democrats have sought to applicate for or explain its direct atterance, they would have an tibility for more wisdom had they pushed. exhibited far more wisdom had they pushed exhibited far more wisdom had they pushed his idea aggressively on every stump in the East and West. The Constitutionalist explains:

—"Had the South kept silent and worked in secret, and the North roused herself with the misplaced fervor and vigor of the South, Frank Blair's letter would have been no stumbling-block in the way of Democratic success. But precipitate Southerners compelled the singuish Northern Democracy to qualify their pre letermined policy of aggression, and assume a curious attitude of defense. Would to G d they had been more stert or we more patient!"

—The New Orleans Times complains bitterly —The New Orleans Times complains bitterly of the manner in which registration is being conducted in Louisiana. It says that the people who pay the taxes must be allowed a voice in the selection of their rulers, or chaos will certainly come again. The present Chairman of Registration must be dismissed and a fair registration and election had, or the people will be obliged to take the matter into their own hands, refuse to recognize the plundering adventurers who now usure authority over adventurers who now usurp authority over them, and, falling back on their insileuable rights, hold a fair, though informal election, and then appeal to their country and the world

and then appeal to their country and the world for a ratification of their acts.

—The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger refuses to indorse General John B. Gordon's pledge that, should any party, North or South, attempt to set aside the result of the November election, even though General Grant were chosen, he would offer his sword in behalf of the President elect. It says that General Gordon could carry in a "dugont" all the ex-Confederates who would follow him across the Ohio or Potomac for "this new and for them most unnatural war;" and it adds:—"The South, of course, has no idea of resisting General Grant's inauguration, but if the North or the West should kick out of the traces, we do not see what business it is of ours."

—The Seima (Ala.) Times and Messenger says

-The Seima (Ala.) Times and Messenger says that if General Grant is elected President the Southern ex Rebels will have done their duty in opposing his election, and, unless driven to madness by the measures of his administration will render as prompt obedience to his rule as

will render as prompt obedience to his rule as they have hitherto rendered to the enactments of Congress, and as they are now rendering to the authorities imposed upon them by that body. How prompt they have been and how obedient they are, it does not explain.

The Richmond Dispatch despairingly characterizes the day of the Presidential election as a day of evil, ever to be dreaded from the bitter and violent conflicts incident upon it. Whoever is elected, it says, there will be a joy and a relief when the election is over, for then there will be comparative relief from the disgust, in itation, and distrust which it causes.

The Atlanta Constitution urges the Legislature of Georgia to remain in session until after ture of Georgia to remain in session until after the election in November, in view of the pre-sent peculiar political crisis. It says that the state is in the midst of events which require the utmost vigilance to guard against evil influences; and he who is unfaithful to his trust at such a time the country will not excuse

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.
Prison cases were tried to-day.
John Cadwalader plead guilty to a charge of the
larceny of a pair of shoes.
Thomas Frisby plead guilty to a charge of the larcery of a coat. Both these characters acted upon the
plan of ordinary sneak-thieves.
John Devine was convicted of a charge of assault
and battery upon his wife, who had just returned
upon trial to his home, whence his crueity had compelled her to fice.
James H. Din.es, colored, was acquitted of a charge
of obtaining money under faise prevenses. It was
alleged that he presented to a colored man a paper
purporting to be an acknowledgment of indebeduess
to bim by the capitain of a schooner in the sum of
\$1800\$, at the margin of which was a menorandum
saying that any one who would advance
money to the beaver would be paid by
the capitain; and upon the strength of this document,
and at the solicitation of the prisoner, the prosecutor
loaned him \$13, and, of course, the paper proved
begus. There was but one witness examined in supprot of this, and at the close of his testimony the
prosecution was abandoned, upon the ground that
this was not a legal failse pretence, but a mere makeite, which the prosecutor was very slift to rely upon.

—Judy propounds a conundrum to Charles

-Judy propounds a conundrum to Charles gets "souttled," does it show that it was "car-rying coals?" Reade and Dion Boucleault:-When a ship

-An undertaker in Utica had to bury one of his debtors. He got him snugly into the grave, but refused to fill in the earth until the weeping family settled the claim, which they

near Boston.

Affairs in Cuba-Santa Anna Ordered to Leave.

FROM BCSTON.

Prize-Fight on the Isle of Shoals-A Destructive Fire in Progress.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. Bosron, Oct. 8. - The steamer N. P. Bunks sailed from this city at midnight last night, with a company of roughs for the Isle of Shoals, where it is expected that George Siddons and Thomas Kelly will engage in a prize-fight this morning, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock, for the sum of \$500 a side. One of the parties belongs in Baltimore, and the other in Massachusetts. A lot of New York and Baltimore roughs and rowdies went through the city yesterday, and will start from Portsmouth this morning, to witness the brutal scene.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Through a messenger just arrived here this morning from Framingham, it is learned that a fire broke out there about 3 o'clock this morning, which at the time the train left threatened the destruction of the whole of the buildings on Main street. No further particulars have yet been received here.

FROM CONNECTIOUT.

Large Republican Gains in the Recent

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8 .- The Courant says this morning:-"We have now full returns from the town elections. 162 towns voted on Monday. All but Bridgeport. Of the 162 towns, 85 are clean Republican, 69 Democrat, and 7 divided. The Republicans gain the entire registration boards in 11 towns that were wholly Democratic last year, thus gaining the registration boards in 16 towns. The Democrats gain by electing the entire board in three towns that were wholly and two that were partially Republican last year, and a portion of the board in two towns that were wholly Republican last

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

I ondon. Oct. 8-A. M .- United States 5 20s firm at 74; Erie, 314; Illinois Central, 953.
Liverpool, Oct. 8-A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 103d.; Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales.

HAVRE, Oct. 8-A. P .- Tres ordinaire Cotton. London, Oct. 8-A. M.-Refine t Petroleum, 1s. 54d. bid; holders ask 1s. 54d. Spirits of Petroleum heavy and weak.

Santa Anna Ordered to Leave Cuba. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 8 .- General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, of Mexican fame, has been ordered to leave the island of Cuba. The reasons for this order are as yet unknown to the public.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markels by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 8.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 1/4%; Reading, 96; Cauton, 48%. Eric, 40%; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 87%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 111%; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan Routhern, 83. New York Central, 128%; I'llinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred 35%; Virgiola 68, 54; Missouri 68, 91; Budson River, 132, 5-20s, 1862, 112%; do, 1864, 110%; do, 1865, 110%; do, new 108%; 10-40s, 105%, Gold, 139%. Money, 567 per cent. Exchange, 8%.

Money 5@7 per cent. Exchange, 8%.

Baltimones. Oct. 8—Cotton quiet a d s'eady; middings, 25% 25c Fiour fairly active; high grades of family advanced 50c; sales at \$12'50@13'50; other grades not quitably changed, and market favors buyers. Wheat firmer choice Maryland red at \$2 70; do white \$27c; receipts large. Cornfirm: white, \$1'25 @1'28; yellow, \$1'30. Oast inactive at 70@788. Rye firm at \$1 45@155. Provisions firm. Bacon; rib sides 16%@1'c.; clear sides M@17%c.; shoulders 13%@14c.; hams 2c@22c.; lard 26%@21.

San Francisco. Oct. 7—Flour, \$5'25@6 25. Wheat quiet—good shipping \$1'75@185. Legal-ten ets, 71%.

COLORED MEN.

Their Declaration of Rights.

At the New York State Convention, held at Utica yesterday, the following declaration of rights was adopted:—
"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable

dowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The present condition of our country tells us plainly that the above words are far from being made effective. A large minority of the citizens of the United States are denied those rights which were given them by rights which were given them by their Creator. They are taxed without being represented; they are subject to trisis by juries which are not their peers; they are murdered without having redres; they are taxed to support common schools while their children are denied the privilege of attending those in their respective. privilege of attending those in their respective wards; they are called upon for the military service of the country without receiving proper protection from the country, and without any incentive whatever of being commissioned

These grievances belie the Declaration of Iu-These grievances belie the Declaration of In-dependence, by which the American people profess to be governed. We have been laboring for the last two and a half centuries to enrich the country without having received a particle of remuneration. We have been promised our rights, but have not yet received them. And we do not now counsel any other means than thoughts, words, and the integrity of the Re-publican party.

when the rights and prerogatives enjoyed by our white fellow citizens. We have enjoyed by our white fellow citizens. We have lived here two and a haif centuries, and know only this country as our home. Here we have a few cherished memories, and many sad ones; yet our country is dear to us with all her laults. We demand them from our long un-requited toil; we demand them from our part in the recent rebellion, without which millons more of dollars and thousands more of precious lives would have been spared; we demand them for the protection of our wives and children; we demand them as a large majority of the entire population of the country; we demand them for the safety of the Republican party, with which we shall ally ourselves so long as it continues to lattle for rightenusness and in continues to battle for righteousness and jus-tice; we demand them as men, children of a

-One of the new negro justices in Florida decided a recent case by fining both plaintiff and defendant and ordering the constable to pay the costs.

-The Lanterne is printed at Brussels on thin paper, in miniature type, and smuggled into France in watch cases.

-The New York Mail says the most elegant turnout in Central Park this autumn is a phaeton, driven by a "distinguished" Boston

SAM WARD.

WARD.

Washington, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of the Boston Post.—In justice to Mr. Atkinson and myself I beg to say that my despatch—which I trust may be the political harl-karl of Dr. Butler—was not communicated by me. The operators of the Franklin Telegraph swear it was not imparted by them. It was, therefore, 'Butlerized'—a vague yet comprehensive word, which I commend to Mr. Bartlett for his next edition of Americanisms. But it being proven that as "all roads lead to Rome" so all wires lead to Gloucester, let us hope that a mailed letter may occasionally escape his prying eyes, until the restless Doctor, though most too old a dog to leard new tricks, shall realize the truth of the adage that "listeners rarely hear any good of themselves," and this Fagin of New Orleans, who recently, under the prefext of a Government commission to Prince Edward's Island, spent some thousands of the people's money to persuade the hardy fishermen of Gloucester that he was the great Nazarene to fill their nets, undertakes to establish an equality between himself and such a well-bred gentleman, however missuided no Nazarene to fill their nets, undertakes to establish an equality between himself and such a well-bred gentleman, however misguided politically, as Mr. Atkinson. Let somebody tell those fishermen that if their ballots return the said Fagin to Congress he will make many an "Artful Dodger" out of the "Oliver Twists" around him, and let it be added for the honor of the country and humanity that I, federalist as I am and Copperhead as I am not ashamed to be called, advise them to cast their suffrages for the lilustrious patriot and seaman whose record of two years before the mast has not ceased, and will never cease to pour oil upon the troubled waters of the mariner's life; and further, that one such lump of rennet as Butler will sour more Congressional milk than and further, that one such lump of rennet as Butler will sour more Congressional milk than fifty Richard H. Danas can set to cream. While writing, I am interrupted by a wise sachem from headquarters, who says:—"Let Butler alone; he is our best card; two years more of him will smash the radical party." In the great cause before us, to hear is to obey, so no more at present from the victim of misplaced more at present from the victim of misplaced telegraphic correspondence who subscribes him-self Sam. Ward.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking offices of James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the month ending 24th of September. Furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co.:—

September. Furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co:—

Washinston-Mr H D. Cooke, Mr. H. D. Cooke, Jr. New York—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Miss S. T. Vancerbit, Mr. W. K. Yanderbitt, Mr. W. K. Thorn, Jr. Mr. E. A. Nicholis, Mr. S. Zabriss le (left for New York), Mr. and Mrs. Loomly. L. White and family, Miss Worte, Mr. Betes, Mr. Charles Rabens, M. P. Schaffelln, Mrs. Susan Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Coggill, Miss Isabel Coggill, Miss Laura Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Zabriskie.

Boston—Mr. Alexander H. Rice, the Misses Rice, Mr John Rice, Mr. A. F. B. Cheider, Mrs. Bachelder, Mr. E. Lamson and famity.

Troy, New York—Mr. George Henry Warren and famity, Mr. L. C. Strong.

Brooklyn—Mr. E. W. Fiske.

Erie, Pa.—Mr. M. Sandford, Miss L. G. Sandford, Keene, N. H.—Mr. Samuel Diasmore,
Painesville, Ohlo—C. C. Page.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Mr. R. C. Dalzell
Springfield—Mr. R. V. Merriam, Miss S. B. Merriam, Miss A. L. Merriam.

Baltimore—Mr. T. Pouliney and wife, Mrs. T. P. Handy, Dr. B. V. Bring Ottawa, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hickling.
Philadelphia—Mr. James V. Trigham.

San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Dewey, Park—Mr. Archard, Baroune, Zerboni di Shoseth, Madame C. Du Bauy and family, Mr. W. H. Shock, of U. S. Nivy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1868.

There is no change in the Money Market, except that the banks are more disposed to accommodate, and gold has again declined. We quote call loans on Government collateral at 6 per cent. The banks have made public their official quarterly statements, which are of a n the future to grant more liberal accommodations to the merchants. This class of the con-munity, at present, mostly restrict their transactions to cash operations, and [consequently borrow to a very limited extent.

State loans were steady. City 6s were dult and weak. Government bonds closed strong at the following quotations: Registered, 1881, 1123 all34; coupon, 1881, 114al144; 5-20 registered, 1862 and 1864, 1044al05; 5-20 coupon, 1864, 1104a 110\$: 5-20 coupon, 1865, 110\$a111; 5-20 registered, 1865, 104\$a105; 5-20 coupon, 1865, Jan. and July, 108\$a109\$: 5-20 coupon, 1867, 108\$a129\$; 5-20 coupon, 1868, 1094a1094; 10-40 registered, 1034a104; 10-40 coupon, 105a1054.
There was less activity in Railroad shares to-

day. Reading closed at 47%, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$:
Pernsylvania Bailroad was also lower and closed at 56%; Camden and Amboy sold at 128;
Lebigh Valley at 55; and Flmira at 40%. 57% was bid for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 444 for Little Schuylkill; 342 for Catawissa; and 264 for Philadelphia and Eric.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which closed weak at 27. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares the sales were unimportant.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:-10.00 A. M. . 1397 12:02 P. M. 139 11.10 " 139# 12·10 139# 12·17 139 139 139 / 12-25 139

11-50 " 139½ 12-26 " 139½ — Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½ @114½; do. 1862, 112½@113; do. 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1865, new, 108½ 108½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1865, new, 108½@106½; do., 1868, 109@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 139@139½. Silver, 134@136.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 113½@114½; old 5-20s, do., 112½@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865 110½@110½; 5-20s, 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865 110½@110½; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1867, 108½@109; do., 1868, 109½@109½; 10-409, 105½@105½. Gold, 139½.—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, 1393 12:26

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—United States 6s, 1881, 113; 2114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112; 2112; do. 1864, 110; 2110; do., 1865, 110; 2110; do., 1865, 110; 2108; 1868, 109; 2108; 5s, 10-40s, 105; 2105; Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 139; 2139; @1054. Compound Intered 119 25. Gold, 1394@1394.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

-The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:-

"Money has been in abundant supply at six parcent on call, with exceptional transactions at seven, and commercial paper of the best grade parsed freely at seven per cent. The amount of this offering a rather light, and comes mainly from the dry goods trade. On the Stock Exchange there was a somewhat drooping market for railway shares during the forenoon, but late in the afternoon there was a spasmodic movement in Eric, apparently engineered for the purpose of making a market to sell upon preparatory to a fresh break, as it is now known that there will be no contest for the control of the company at the election to be held on the lath lust, the opposition party having been hopelessly defeated, and at this luncture we repeat our warning to the public to leave this treacherous stock severely alone. Pacific Mail reacted heavily from the previous advance, notwithstanding the announcement of the termination of the opposition and favorable reports concerning the Pacific Mail Company and the pressure to realize carried the

price down to 125 at one time; and a v/ry beariah feeling was shown to wards it on the strees and as ...

There was on siderable activity in Mariposa at improved quoistions, the closing price being 18½. The chairman of the boudholders' investigating committee has published a letter to-day contradicting a statement made by a morning journal to the effect that the trustees of the estate nold the property for the sole benefit of the holders of Mariposa certificates until they are paid in mil. The trust deed expressly provides that after the vayment of dividends at the rate of ten per cent, per annum upon suitable and the rate of ten per cent, per annum upon suitable and the rate of eight per cent, per annum to the holders of the preferred stock of the Mariposa Company before anything can be applied to the payment of the principal of the certificates. The contest between the Erie and New York Central[Railway is going forward vigorously, and both of these lines are carrying freight to and from Chicago at rates which are insufficient to pay running expenses. The dry goods trade is languid, and prices are unsatisfactory to all but buyers, except for choice imported fabrics. The disposition of buyers is still to limit their purchases to their immediate wants."

—The New York Trioune of this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 5.07 per cent, at the lowest rate. Government brokers have large amongst.

"Money is abundant at 5@7 per cent. at the lowest rate. Government brokers have large amounts offered, and stock brokers report a large aufount of business doing to-day at 6 per cent. At the close balances were offered freely at 5@6 per cent."

mesars. W. P. Wright's Cotton Circular for Cuba says:

'In this city our stock of Cotton is very small. There is little or no demand for export, but an active inquiry from domestic consumers has existed each day, and prices are \$100 is per ib. higher on the week, for cotton in store for immediate delivery. For cotton to arrive, even within 48 hours. a difference of a finition, or in the same of the cotton in store for immediate delivery. For cotton to arrive, even within 48 hours. a difference of a finition, or in the same of the country of the same of the country in 10 or 15 days it is aimost impossible to sell except at lower figures. Some further sales on the basis of middling at 22 kg., have been made for December delivery; such are now held at 24. The sales for the week have been 12 600 bates. There is a good demand to day for smell lois on the spot, and prices are full with an upward tendency."

"Cotton in transit has been offered more freely during the past week, and some 2300 bates have found buyers. Strict low middling from Mobile to Liverpool, with 3d, freight has been sold at 23 kg. 3 b.

'The receipts at the ports continue libersi and much in excess of last year or the year before. For the week they have been 35,000 bates versus 10,000 and 16,000 in the past two years. The total since 1st September, 160,000 against 50 000 last year, and 46 00 the year before. Planters are abuncantly satisfied with the present range of prices, and will market the crop with all haste to secure them. The receipts since Friday are again large, and promise a week in excess of the last." -Messrs. W. P. Wright's Cotton Circular for Cubs

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8 .- The Flour Market is quiet. and prices favor buyers. About 500 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$6.25@ 7-50 for Superfine; \$8@8.75 for extras; \$8:50@9:25 for new spring Wheat extra family; \$9.25@9.50 for old spring Wheat do. do.; \$9 75@11-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$12@13-50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$868.75 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn Meal,

The Wheat Market is devoid of animation, and prices are weak. Sales of red at \$215@225, the latter rate for strictly choice; amber at \$228; and 400 bushels Wabash white at \$2.75. Rye is wanted. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.60. Corn moves slowly at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.20@121. Oats to-day were quiet. Sales of Western at 70@72\cdot c. 10,000 bushels sold yesterday afternoon on priva'e terms. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, and the stocks are moderate: Sales of No. 1 Querctiron at \$48 \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from \$7.50@8.50 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 64 lbs. Timothy is selling at \$3.20\(\frac{1}{2}\) 330. Fiaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.80 \(\frac{1}{2}\) 85.

@2.85. Whisky may be quoted at \$1.45 % gal., tax

-Another New Yorker has taken oxalic acid instead of Epsom salts, with the usual consequence.

-An Indian and a black she bear had an awful fight near Stanton, Mich. He put sixteen bal's and his knife into her, and she ugged him so closely that both -A Belgian curate has been fined for the

singular offense of performing the Casarian operation upon one of his parishioners in order to baptize her unborn child. -Secret marriages are so common in an

Ohio town that the young women can't get beaux. Every man is afraid of courting some other man's wife. -The father of four of the assassins of

Prince Michael is reaming about Hungary, unable to find a town or city that will allow him a residence.

-Among names and occupations in New York are Stickwell, a collector; Bidwell, an auctioneer; Witty, a journalist; Muchmore, a public caterer; Bier, a saloon keeper; Cant, a preacher; Gabbler, a lecturer; Hogg and Bull, butchers; and besides these there is that legal firm, which has become traditional-I. Catchem and U. Cheatem.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 8.

Schr W. P. Orr. Long. Petersburg. Weld, Nagle & Co. Schr W. D. Carglii, Keily, Providence, Hammett & Neill. Nelll. Schr Reading RR. No. 45. Anderson, Norwich, do. Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk. Portland, Schr Henry, Dobbias, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller &

Nutting. Wootten, Young, Manchester, L. Auden-Schr Edw. Wootten, Young, Manchester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr War Eagle, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Bmith Tuttle, Day. Globoester, do.
Schr Schr Edwig, Boston, Golden, Golde

Co.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, Fall River. John Rommei, Jr.
Schr R. W. Brown. Brown, Fail River.
Schr R. W. Brown. Brown, Fail River.
Schr Chas. Pomroy. Kunn. Bangor, Me.,
Schr North Paclife, Errickson. Providence,
Schr North Paclife, Errickson. Providence,
Schr Jas Laverty, Carroll, Providence,
Schr Hattie Palge. Haley. Salem.
Schr A. K. Carli. Tyler, Fall River.
Schr C. E Jackson. Blackman. Salem.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tog Thos Jefferson, Allen. for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Ship John Barbour. Chapman, 31 days from Liver-pool, with moise, te John R. Penrose.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mall Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. Oook, and Mr and Mrs. Savage. Off Fourteen Feet Bank, passed barque Lizzie Durkee, from Livernool; off Ship John Shoal, passed a spin at another, bound down: at New Castle, saw barque Impe ador, for Pernambuco, at anchor; saw two brigs at another below Chester.

Brig H. H. McGlivery, Brewster, it days from Portland, with laths to Patterson & Lippincot.

Schr Potosi. Trusx, I day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Falmer.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, I day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Zonave, Short, I day from Jordan's Oreek.

Del. with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Zonave, Short, I day from Salem.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffling, from Newbort,
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffling, from Newbort,
Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, from Salem.

Schr W. P. Orr, Loug, from Georgetown,
Schr Specle, Smith, from Soffo't
Schr A. E. Caril, Tyler, I'm Boston.

Schr Salile B. Beceman, from Boston.

Schr Edward Wootten, Young, from Horowich.
Schr Sarah Parves, Jones, from Baston.

Schr Edward Wootten, Young, from Norwaik,
Schr A. R. Simmons, Gandy, from New Bedford,
Schr Sarah Parves, Jones, from Baker's Polly,
Schr Grack Watson, Nickerson, from Norwaik,
Schr M. R. Simmons, Gandy, from New York, with mode to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jeffarson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jeffarson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamahip Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesierday.
Schris Lottie, Taylor, and Wm. Stater, Smalley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence, at Portlandisth Instant.
Schr Hattle E. Dodge, Freeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trement, Me., 30th ult.