### RELIGIOUS.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, At the Convention held in Trinity Church, New York, yesterday, among other business the following took place:— RISHOP OF MISSOURI.

On motion, the election of the Rev. Dr. Robinson as Bishop of Missouri was referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, NEW DIOCESES.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial from that diocese for a change in the fifth article of the constitution on the admission of new dioceses, in reference to the admission of new dioceses, which he characterized as unchurchly and obstructive, shackling the Church, and preventing its propagation, particularly in the West. The memorial recom-mends the substitution of an article embodying

mends the substitution of an article embodying these provisions:

First. Recognizing the principles of the See, and providing that there should ultimately be a Bishop of the Church, with bis Bishop's church or cathedral, in every city of the land.

Second When in any diocese it shall seem expedient to divide and erect a new See, it may be done upon the vote of a majority of both triders passed in two consecutive Conventions, with the approval of the General Convention.

Third, That the division of the parisher and the made by mutual consent, the final decision thereof resting with the Bishops, clergy, and latty of the whole State, or a committee appointed by them. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Rev. George P. Lee, of fillingis, also presented for that diocese a memorial for the repeal of the fifth article of the Constitution, and the restrictions therein imposed. The memorial

peal of the lith article of the Coositution, and the restrictions therein imposed. The memorial "requests the General Convention to repeal this fifth article with all the restrictions that it imposes upon the increase of the Episcopate, in accordance with primitive and Scriptural usages, or to so medify and change the same by such provisions as the wisdom of the Church in Convention. such provisions as the wisdom of the Church in General Convention assembled may supply." It also requests that such legislation may be had as will place a Bishop "in every principal city, with his cathedral the centre of all his work, religious, educational, and benevolent, a blessed temple and heavenly home, to which all eyes may turn and in which all hearts may re-joice." Referred.

eyes may turn and in which all hearts may rejoice." Referred.

The law alluded to is to be found in article 5 of the Constitution of 1789, and provides that no new diocese can be formed without the consent of the Bisnop and Convention of each diocese concerned, as well as the General Convention; that there cannot be less than fifteen self-supporting dioceses, with thirteen presbyters who shall have been at least one year endiocese, giving the Bishop of a diocese the power to choose which diocese he will belong to in case of a division, and directs that new dioceses shall be subject to the constitution and canons of the new diocese. canons of the new diocese BISHOP LEE'S SERMON.

After recess a motion was made by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, to print 3000 copies of Bishop Lee's sermon delivered before the Convention. Some objections were made, as the former number printed was but 1500, and the mover accepted the number.

Mr. Wallace, of St. Louis, Mo., said he thought the sermon was calculated to do harm, and moved to lay the resolution to print on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn and the Rev. Dr. Mead both rose to protest strongly against inving the

the Rev. Dr. Littlejonn and the Rev. Dr. Mead both rose to protest strongly against inving the resolution on the table. It was a thing unheard of to refuse printing the Convention sermon, and would be a breach of a rule of courtesy which had always obtained in this body. Dr. Mead said that though he differed in toto cate from the doctrines of that sermon, he should be

more the doctrines of that sermon, he should be sorry to see such a discourtesy practised.

Major George E. Fairbanks was opposed to printing a controversial sermon. It was time that a bad precedent was stopped. If courtesy were to obtain in one instance, it would in all. He would in future as now, vote against printing Convention sermons. The adoress of the House of Bi-hops, published with the Journal, expressed the consolidated views of the Bishops, and there was propriety in publishing that, but there was no propriety in publishing the views

of an individual Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Haight spoke in favor of the resolution. Some might not approve of the doctrine preached, but the Bishop preached according to his conscience. He hoped the services with the services of the services

mon would be printed.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin sa'd we could not legislate for future conventions. He hoped they would not (he would notsay insuit) show such would not the would not say insuit) show such disrespect to a Bishop, and one of such high standing. The Bishop spoke according to his conscience, and they were not to sit in judgment on nim who was appointed by the Convention to preach the sermon. He (the speaker) might agree to all, or some only of the doctrines preached by the Bishop. Was that a rescn that they should refuse to print his sermon? He was amazed, and so he would sit dow! (Laugnier.)

dows (Laughter.)
The Rev. Dr. Mead said he had a book of sermons in his hand preached since 1788, and if they were to refuse to print that sermon now, it would not only be disrespectful, but leave a blank in the history of the Cource. The Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, favored the printing on the same grounds as the pre

vious speakers.

Major Parsons, of Kansas, would vote against the printing, not as a mark of disrespect to the Bishop, but because the sermon was con-

The Hon. John N. Conyagham, of Pennsylvania, favored the printing, and spoke eloquently sgainst showing any disrespect to the Bishop of Delaware. The sermon would be print d whether the Convention would agree to it or not, and if they wished it to be read by every one, and to throw a halo of martyrdom round its author, they could not do so better than by refusing to print.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin. also favored the publication. He strongly urged on the Convention not to refuse to publish a sermon preached in Trinity Church by a bishop of the Church on their own appointment. Any man would print that sermon who had sound reason and common sense.

reason and common sense.

By request of Dr. Littlejohn the Secretary read an extract from White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in relation to the action of the Convention of 1820 on printing the sermon of Bishop Moore.

The vote was taken, after considerable discussion of the rection to leave on the table leave.

sion, and the motion to lav on the table lost The resolution to print 1500 copies was then

arried.

MEMORIALS. The Rev. Dr. Haight moved the following hich was passed, the members rising:-Resolved That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the Most Reverend Dr. Fullerd, Bishop of Montreal, whose presence and services at the last General Convention gave so much pleasure, and that this House do communicate to the House of Bishops its desire to Join with them in such expressions of regard for the departed Bishop and respect for his memory as they shall see fit to prepare.

DELEGATES. The following are the delegates from Pennsylvania and adjacent States:—
Pennsylvania—M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., D.R. Goodwin, D. D., George Emien Hare, D.D., Augustus A. Marple, John N. Conyngham, William Welsb, George L. Harrison, Lemuel Coffin.
New Jersey—Alfred Stubbs, D.D., R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., Spencer M. Rice, Joseph Thompson, Henry Meigs, Jr., R. S. Conover, J. C. Garthwalte,
Pittsburg—Marison Byllesby, John Scarberough, John F. Spaniding, William White,
John H. Shoenberger, George W. Cass, Thomas M. Howe, B. B. Vincent.
Delsware—Charles Breck. John B. Clemson, D. D., J. Leighton McKim, T. G. Littell, William T. R. ed., James Brown, Franklin Fell, S. M. Lurtis. The following are the delegates from Penn

# NATURALIZATION.

The Frauds Practised in Philadelphia. The New York Tribune's correspondent, from his city yesterday, in speaking of the gross rands now being perpetrated by the Democracy

What is to be done? The majority of the ndges have done all they can do, for Judge Villiams has not yet taken the oath of office, and he Court will not sit in bane till after the lection. The Attorney-General has done his est to expose this gigantic crime and baffle its rejectors. But there are the 6000 facts that on on 6000 aliens, protected by a Demo-late judge, who walk the streets in citizenship, and wan will go drunk or sober, probably

FIRST EDITION drunk, to the polls next week. To suppress that many legged monster of fraud would be a task for a new Hercules. It is easier to create voters by vice than to unmake them by virtue. Yet these voters must not be polled, if a fair and an honest election is to be held in this city. To me it seems that the only way to save the reputation of the city is that suggested by The

Evening Triegraph.

That paper points out that the District Attorney is the law officer of the county, and that by his opinion, in the absence of judicial decisions, the executive officers of the Common wealth are governed. It therefore falls within his province to advise the election officers of the illegality of these pretended naturalization certificates, and to instruct them to refuse the bailot of every person who attempts to vote on papers obtained in the manner practised in the Supreme Court. If these instructions are issued and obeyed, the action of the election officers will ultimately and speedily come before the Supreme Court, and it will be sustained by a majority of the

Thus stands Philadelphia to-day. Unquestionably by a large majority a Republican city, she is about to be given over to the Democracy by a careless Prothonotary, a professional perjurer, an unfaithful judge, and a dishonest tipstave.

## ROBERT TYLER.

The Son of the Ex-President Addresses

the Democracy.

Mr. Bobert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, genially and familiarly known as Bob Tyler during his tather's term of office, now residing in Montgomery, Ala., addressed a letter to a recent Democratic mass meeting in Selma, from which we make the following extracts:—

The radical party well know that it will be outle impossible to find a more peaceful and patient population than ours on the face of the earth; and they forther than the court in the face of the earth; and they further know that for Southern men to engage, under these circumstances, in civil violence and rebellion, would simply show that every man who did so was an idiot. They know all this well enough, but in their extre-mity they have resorted to this political fraud to avoid meeting the people on their own too vulavoid meeting the people on their own too val-nerable record. Their unceasing effort is to escape from their own acts. When asked to ex-plain what has become of the billion and a half of the people's dollars they have collected and expended since the close of the war, they shout by way of answer, "To the front, boys in blue," "Forward, Tanners," "Up with the flag," "Hurrah for Grant." When asked why, after declaring radical reconstruction a perfect success in the Chicago platform a few months ago, they now admit it to be a disastrous failure, they at once cry out that Toombs and Cobb and Wise and Hampton are conspiring to incite "another rebellion." When asked why the public debt is increasing in volume and why the public credit is sinking lower and lower, they begin to declaim frantically about the horrors of Cenfederate prisons and to weep tears over the dead of the war. They dare not allow the minds of the people to consider calmly the real issues of the canvass and to form an unexcited and deliberate judgment upon them. They dare not, in other words, answer to the people for

their extravagance, corruption, usurpations, revolutionary aspirations, and individual and public immoralities.

The matter which vitally concerns us is to ascertain whether the people can be thus deluded and betrayed into a position of dreadful peril from which they may not be able to escape in sately when at last undecided or fearful peril from which they may not be able to escape in safety when at last undeceived, or, fearful thought! it is to ascertain whether the people bave themselves become so corrupt as voluntarily to lay down the franchises of freemen, and to put on the badges that shall mark them as the servile subjects of a centralized despotism. A few weeks longer and the fate of our country will have been settled for weal or woe. When the sun sets on the 3d day of next November the American Union will have acquired a new promise of hope and regeneration in the a new promise of hope and regeneration in the success of the national Democratic party, or it will have assumed a form of government un known to the constitution of our fathers, whose powers, first partitioned between the General of the Army and an irresponsible Congress, must speedily become consolidated in the hands of a Congressional oligarchy or of a military dicta-tor, as the struggle between them shall deter-

## GRANT.

What if he is Elected, According to Southern Opinion. The Louisville Democrat contained recently

the following:—
Let us say in the beginning that from a calm and considerate view of the canvass, founded not on the opinions of one, but all parties, we believe Grant will be defeated. This is our sincere and candid belief. Yet we must not deny that the result is by no means certain. The questions are so new, the people so unsettied, the indications so unreliable and the great lever of control held by the radicals in Congress so powerful, that the election of Grant is poslever of control held by the radicals in Congress so powerful, that the election of Grant is possible, and we look at that possibility.

Let us say once for all, that all those who advise the South to resist, who assert that it will resist, or under the circumstances think it ought to resist, are wrong. There would be no help to them from the North; they must not believe it. There may be some in the North who urge them to take up arms; but these are mere demagogues. If a resistance was again organized in the South, it would be met, as it was before, by the whole power of the North, and crushed as it was before.

We say this not because we believe there is the slightest intention in the South to resist, but because we see the silly utterances of some Southern and Kentucky papers are caught up in the North and used. There is no such design in the South. They are powerless and know it. Before any Southern resistance to oppression can come it must be first organized and commenced in the North. It would then be right and proper for the South to strike a blow for her freedom, but it would be mainess to strike a blow before that time.

There will be, therefore, no resumption of hostilities. The question recurs to the internal condition of the South. We do not believe the radicals themselves will carry out the threats of their speakers, and we do not believe the radicals themselves will carry out the threats of their speakers, and we do not believe Grant will allow it. We have no confidence in his kumanity or statesmanship, or his consideration for the Southern people. We rest our hope on a lower level, suited to his character and capacity. Grant is a disciplinarian. He is arbitrary, but he will have no

We rest our hope on a lower level, suited to his character and capacity. Grant is a disciplinarian. He is arbitrary, but he will have no orders but his own. The probability is that he will depend more on the army, which he knows than on the people he does not know. He will not have much respect for these begus governments in the South, but he will aim to keep up a sort of order by the military.

There is another point in Grant's character. Although he is now the head or instrument of radicalism. Grant is, by education, prejudiced

Although he is now the head or instrument of radicalism, Grant is, by education, prejudiced against the negro. It is not the prejudice of a philosophic statesman, who sees their incompetence to discharge the full duties of citizenship, but the narrow prejudice of caste, and it is personal against the negro. When he comes to be tried, when his natural peculiarities are allowed to come out, just as he would have been crucias a slaveholder he will be cruciand violent as a ruler. The strong prejudice will find a vent. The negro will not be protected in his sphere as he would be under Sevmour; but it is likely he will be persecuted. It will be a vinsphere as he would be under Seymour; but it is likely he will be persecuted. It will be a vindictive government. The negro, when he commits any violence, will be extirpated, and the race will be treated by Grant with cruelty and contempt. The Southern white may expect little sympathy from him; the Southern negro need expect none. It will be a bad government in the Southernse bad as can be. Still, it will be a government. Grant is not a man who will allow his rule to be a nullity. He is much more likely to be a tyrant than a King Log. He may be arbitrary, violent, vindictive; but he will not permit anarchy and a disregard of his edicts—and a tyrant is better than a mob.

# BINCKLEY.

What He Thinks of Irremediable Errors To the Editor of the Tribunc.—Sir: The editorial notice you bestow upon the fact of the discharge of all the parties who were accused by me on the 29th of August last, including Mr. Commissioner Bollins, involves some misap-

rehensions of grave importance to the public. The fact that the undersegged was excluded from the preference of the public of th which only the powerful support of the press could have rendered possible. Consider, sir, whether you might not possibly be committing a great and irremediable error. Respectfully, JOHN M. BINCKLEY, New York, Oct. 8, 1168.

### OBITUARY.

General William Gates.

The death of General William Gates took place in New York city on Wednesday last, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Deceased entered the Military Academy in 1891, and graduated in 1896, when he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in an artillery regiment, and did garrison duty until the hostilities between the United States and Great Britain took place, in 1812 when he was advanced to a first and did garrison duty until the nostilities between the United States and Great Britain took place, in 1812, when he was advanced to a first lieutenancy, and was engaged in the capture of Toronto (then York), Upper Canada, and in the bombardment of Fort George. After the settlement of the then existing difficulties, he served in garrison and frontier duty and rose through various grades of his profession. During the troubles of South Carolina in 1832-33, when nullification was threatened in the Palmetto State, General Gates, then Major of 1st artillery, was stationed at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor. He took an active part in nearly all the Indian troubles, and when the war with Mexico broke out he accompanied the 31 Artillery as Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1846, and for two years subsequent, he acted as Governor of Tampleo, Mexico. Since then he did many years' service in 1863 and was brevetted Brigadiar-General in 1865 for long and faithful services, General Gates was one of the old school—one of the few remaining links that connect us with the few remaining links that connect us with the past, He was engaged for over half a century in the service of his country, and he has at lengta retired to that couch of rest from the sleep of which there comes no waking.

General Adam J Slemmer. General Adam J Slemmer, commander at Fost Laramie, died at his post on Wednesday, of heart disease. He was a native of Montgomery county, Penn., the grandson of a soldier of the Revolution. He grandson of a soldier of the Revolution of the Seminole Indians in check. Having been promoted for galiantry in his encounters with the Seminoles, he was ordered to San Diego. promoted for gallantry in his encounters with the Seminoles, he was ordered to San Diego, Califernia, and thence to Fort Yuma. Next he was ordered to Fort Moultrie, Charles-ton Harbor, and soon thereafter was in-vited by Superintendent Bache to join the Coast Survey; but the absence of the Secretary of War from his Bureaup revented, and before that officer could return and give his assent to the transfer, the Superintendent of the West Point Academy had made a requisition for Point Academy had made a requisition for Lieutenant Siemmer's services as a teacher in that institution. He served four years in that capacity, and was again ordered to Fort Mouirie, and subsequently to the Pensacola Station, where he was put in command. Lieutenant Siemmer married the accomplished dauguter of the Rev. John Reynolds of the Episcopal Church, once a Chapiain in the navy. The thunder-burst of the Rebellion found Lieutenant Siemmer with a small garrison in Fort McRea. Hastily gathering from the Navy Yard a few troops who had proved faithful among the faithless, and joining to these a force of marines from the war steamer Wyandotte, among the faithless, and joining to these a force of marines from the war steamer Wyandotte, then in Pensacole Bay, he threw himself, with his little force, numbering only about eighty men, into Fort Pickens. He had secured himself against immediate attack from Fort McRea, on shore opposite and about a mile distant from Fort Pickens, by destroying all the ammunition that was not locked in the magazine of the former fort, and by spiking the a uns and ramming the tomplons so firmly into the muzzles that they had to be bored out. Lieutenant Siemmer held Fort Pickens while President Buchanan was temporizing with the Rebels, until the 12th of April, 1861, without re inforcements, rejecting meantlame a Rebel offer of \$2000 and a commission in the Bebel army, and \$500 to every private in his command, if he of \$2000 and a commission in the Bebel army, and \$500 to every private in his command, if he would surrender this key to the Gulf of Mexico. Lieutenant Slemmer commanded until the 20th of April, when he yielded precedence to Colonel Brown, who had been sent to provision and smply garrison the fort. A like honorable career in the subsequent history of the war yielded promotion after promotion, until he attained to the high office which he held at the time af his death.

# CONNECTICUT.

Democratic Mathematicians Do Some Wonderful Figuring.
In speaking of the remarkable aptitude of the

In speaking of the remarkable aptitude of the Democracy for figuring out gains which clear-headed people don't see, the Hartford Post gives the following:—

Figuring is the forte of Democracy just now. With a Republican gain of 6000 in the majority in Vermont, they set to work to figure out that with corresponding changes in every State in the Union they should elect Seymour. Maine came down upon them with her Republican majority almost doubled—with a gain of 9000—and they worked up the figures so successfully as to show that if the same progress was made by the Democrats in the other States as they had made in Maine, Seymour and Biair would be trumphantly elected. Now they have the town elections in Connecticut to figure on. These show large Republican gains in nearly every town, a gain in the aggregate of from two to three thousand, and a net gain of twelve towns in the State. Out of these cheerful statistics our Democratic friends of the Times and towns in the State. Out of these cheerful sta-listics our Democratic friends of the Times and Register gather the greatest encouragement for the party. They are beginning now to believe there will be no opposition to Seymour and Biair. The Times telegraphed to the World Mon-day night that with such progress as these re-turns indicated the Democrats would carry the State by 5000 majority. And, verily, it would not be a matter of surprise if, one week from to-day, after Pennsylvania, Indiona, and Ohio have all given handsome Republican majori-ties, these lancy figurers and lightning calcula-tors should Inform their readers that it was all one way, and it was very donotful if Grant and one way, and it was very doubtful if Grant and Collax got a single vote. Well, now, what can you call this sort of thing? We hate to pronounce it lying. But, after all, what else is it? It isn't evision, prevarication, equivocation, exaggera-tion, or any other ation that we know of, ex-cept deliberate faisification. When the editor of the Times sits down, with the knowledge of a net Democratic loss in the towns of Hartford and New Haven of nearly 1000 votes, and of the fact that the Republicans have made gains in a najority of the towns, gaining entirely ten or twelve towns, where the Democrats have gained but one, and undertakes to show from such figures that the Democratic majority in the state would reach 5000—what do you call it? If it isn't lying, the word hasn't been invented that covers the case.

-A Savoyard schoolmaster is so horrifled at bearing the name of Rochefort that he has applied for permission to change it.

not yet been found. He has probably made way with himself.

LATER.-Mr. Richardson was found at daylight this morning in a barn adjoining his residence, a raving mantac. The affair has thrown profound gloom on 'Change, where Mr. Richardson is well known and highly esteemed. His extensive business is said to have been the cause of his insanity. He was preparing to go abroad for his health.

It is ascertained from one of the members of Mr. Richardson's family, that atter cutting the throat of his eldest son, who was lying sleeping in his room adjoining that of his parents, Mr. Richardson attempted to also kill his youngest son in a like manner, but the child's screams having awakened the mother, she finally succeeded, at the peril of her own life, in forcibly separating them.

Mrs. Richardson states that her husband seemed for a moment conscious of his terrible deed, and immediately rushed from the house. From Mr. Richardson's appearance when captured it was evident that he had jumped overboard into the harbor, as his night-clothes were wet. He wandered around Longwood, his residence, and probably succeeded in secreting himself in his barn after daylight this morning, as it was locked previous to that time. He remains entirely unconscious of his deed, and bas been sent to the Insane Asylum this morning, at Somerville, Mass.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

Roughs Colonizing in Pennsylvania—A New Planet, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9 .- Baltimore roughs, it is ascertained, are still being sent to Pennsylvania to vote the Democratic ticket. Quite a number of suspicious characters left yesterday and this morning, on the Northern Central Railway, for York and elsewhere. Some of our vigilant Republicans are on their track to point them out-

It is surprising to learn the numbers of conservatives here who have abandoned the Democracy, whilst many of the most influential Democrats are known to be favorable to Grant. One Grant club contains over seventy Democrats who left the party. Others are similarly constituted.

Throughout the city thousands of citizens have been gazing all morning at a star which now appears brightly to the naked eye.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 9—A. M.—Consols for money. 94a; for account 94a. Reuter's telegram giving the closing prices of American securities at New York has not yet been made public. The following is therefore made without reference to the condition of the home market: United S ates 5-20s, 74; Railway shares firm; Illinois Central,

954: Eric, 324. Liverpool, Oct. 9—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales. Sales of the week 96,000 bales, of which 19,000 were for export, and 23,000 for speculation. Stock of cotton 427,000 bales, of which 89,000 bales are American. Tallow, 48s.

Parts, Oct. 9,—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 22,000,000 francs.

This Atternoon's Quotations. London, Oct. 9-P. M.—Consols for money, 941; for account, 941. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 741. Stocks easier.

Illinois Central, 95; Erie, 324.
Liverpool, Oct. 9-P. M.-Cotton steady and rather more active. The sales will reach 10,000 The stock at sea amounts to 511,000 bales, of which 11,000 are American. Lard firm. Petroleum dull. Fine rosin, 15s. 6d. London, Oct. 9-P. M. Sugar on the spot quiet. HAVES, Oct. 9-P. M.—Cotten, 135 trancs for

res ordinaire. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9-P. M .- Cotton steady. Wheat heavy; red, on the spot, 10s, 2d. Peas, 46s, 6d. Corn firmer, swing to the scarcity of stock, and prices have advanced to 38s. Provisions quiet. Spirits of petroleum, 1s. 2d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy.

Schooner Sunk, Four Persons Drowned CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- The schooner Torfar sunk off Muskegum, Michigan, yesterday, and four persons, whose names are unknown, were

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 2.—Stocks steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 144; Reading, 85%; Canton, 49; Erle, 49%; Cleveland and Toledo, 103%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 84%; Michigan Central, 112%; Michigan Southern, 84%; New York Central, 112%; Michigan Southern, 84%; New York Central, 112%; Illinois Central, 148; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia &a, 54; Missouri 64, 91%; Hudson River, 134%, 5-28s, 1862, 1124; do, 1864, 110; do, 1865, 110%; do, new, 186%; 10-40s, 164%; Gold, 139, Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 8%.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—Cotton firmer: middlings 226, 25%; Flour more active at yesterday's quotations, Wheat firm; choice red, \$2.76. Corn firm; white, \$12501750. Oats firm at 756,78c. Rye unchanged. Cloverseed quiet at \$8.50. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, \$30.50. Bacon, rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17%c. Shoulders, 14c Hams, 206,220c. Lard, 20%,6021c.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M. 

been his place of residence. He was educated at Frankiin College, Athens, where he graduated in 1834. He then turned his attention to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar

The first office held by him was that of Solicitor-General of the Western Circuit of Georgia, to which position he was elected by the Legislature in 1837. He held the office for three years, and during that period laid the foundations of and during that period laid the foundations of an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1843 commenced his long and stormy Congressional career. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives four times in succession, serving from 1843 to 1851, holding the position of Speaker during his last term, that of the Thirty-first Congress. During the whole of this period he was one of the boldest and most efficient leaders of the extreme Southern party, and by his unquestioned ability and strength of character ranked as a leader of that party. As the result of the compromise meaparty, and by his unquestioned ability and strength of character ranked as a leader of that party. As the result of the compromise measures of 1850, a strong opposition to him and his party was developed in his native State, but at the expiration of his Congressional tour he was elected Governor of the State by an overwheiming vote. His term as Governor was for two years, and at its expiration he resumed the practice of the law until 1855, when he was again elected a member of Congress. In the campaign of 1856 he stumped several of the Northern States for Buchanan, and was rewarded with the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the latter's Cabinet. Since that period he has figured so prominently as a leader of the great pro-slavery Demoratic Rebellion, as a member of the so called Confederate Congress, and a Brigadier-General in the Rebel army, that his record is yet fresh in the minds of the people. At the close of the war, like many of his kindred spirits in rebellion, he falled to recognize the results of the war, and was still to be ranked as a disguisel, if not an open enemy, of the Union.

### FROM NEW YORK.

A Brutal Prize-Fight Between Two Well-known Roughs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Oct. 9 .- A very desperate prizefight came off this morning, in Brooklyn, between two roughs, named Wagner and Dolan, both of Williamsburg, N. Y. Thurty two bratal won by Wagner. The fight occupied one hour and eight minutes. Both men were badly pug-ished, and neither was able to leave the ring alone. Wagner's nose and mouth were disfigured, and his ribs were one mass of felly surrounded with lumps; while Dolan's head was twice its natural size and both his eyes were closed shortly after he was taken from the ring.

Detsractive Fire-Pacific Railroad. St. Louis, Oct. 9.—A fire at Cheyenne on Wednesday entirely destroyed a block of frame stores on Sixteenth street, and several buildings on Ferguson street. The loss is not a steel. There was no insurance on the property.

The Union Pacific Railroad is forwarding ninety car loads of construction material to the end of the track daily. A large number of snow-ploughs have been placed at convenient distances on the mountains, ready for use.

## From Connecticut.

Norwich, Ct., Oct. 9.—The sessions of the Board of Foreign Missions closed this morning, with an immense meeting at Broadway church. After the opening exercises, Joseph Roces, of Boston, proposed a resolution of toanks to the people of Norwich, and others, for their kindness and attention to this Board. The President announced the Committee on New Membership for the coming year. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. A. Buckingham, Hon. James Child, John Kingsbury, Dr. J. B. Condit, Dr. Stearns, and others.

## Rowing Match.

Boston, Oct. 3.—John Tyler, Jr., of this city, has challenged Walter Brown to a rowing match for from \$1000 to \$2000, to take place on the Hudson river at Troy, New York.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York, Oct. 9.—Cotton firmer at 25½@28c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels State at \$5.75@ 88; Western, \$6.75@8.80; Southern, \$5.75@12.76; California, \$8.8000.75 Wheat dul'; sales of 10,000 bushes spring at \$1.68 Corn buoyant and advanced 204c.; sales of 75.000 buvnels at \$1.12@1.1834. Oats quiet at 74.074c Beef quiet. Pork firm at \$28.12½. Lard quiet a. 19½.010%. Whisky quiet.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Oct. 9, 1898.

The Stock market was dull this morning, and prices generally were lower. Government securities were firmly held. 104f was bid for 10-40s; 1132 for 6s of 1881; 110; for '64 5-20s; 110; for '65 5-20s; 108½ for July, 65, 5-20s; and 1082 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47 69 100a474, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564a564, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; Catawissa preferred at 343434, a decline of 4: and Northern Central at 483, a decline of 5. 1274 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Flmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALKS TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree;

F(BST B9ARD.

\$400 Pa 6s. 1 series... \$104

\$8560 City 6s, New.is... \$10224

\$8560 City 6s, New.is... \$10224

\$1000 ah Read R...... \$1s. 47%

\$8560 City 6s, New.is... \$10224

\$1000 ah Read R...... \$1s. 47%

\$200 ah Leb Nav.... \$285

\$100 do...... \$478

\$200 do...... \$478

\$6 do...... \$250

\$6 do...... \$250

\$6 do...... \$250

\$6 do...... \$250

\$100 ah Cata PL.... \$660... \$1%

\$20sh N Central... \$485

\$100 do..... \$155

\$20sh N Central... \$485

The following are this morning \$5 gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30

South Third Street:... South Third Street:-138# 11-12 A. M.

10.00 A. M. . 139 11·20 \*\*\*
1391 11·35 \*\*\*
1391 11·36 \*\*\*
1391 12·00 M. 10.40 " 1384 139 1 12.09 P. M.

-Messre. De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6. of 1881. 113‡ 2113‡; do. 1862, 112‡2112‡; do. 1864. 110@ 110½; do., 1865, 110‡2110‡; do. 1865, new. 108‡2 108½; do., 1867. new, 108½2108‡; do., 1868, 108‡ 2109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104½2104‡; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 119‡; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 1392139‡. Silver, 133@135.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9.-The Flour Market remain in the same apathetic condition noted yesterday, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downwards. About 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers, mostly spring wheat extra family at \$8.50@9 25, including old spring wheat do. at \$9 25@9 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, at \$9 75@11 50; fancy brands at \$12@13 50; extras at \$8@8 75; and superfine at \$6 25@7.50 Rye Flour is steady, with sales of 100 barrels at \$8.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, The Wheat Market presents no new feature, and prices continue to favor buyers. The stocks and receipts are moderate, but they consist chiefly of inferior and medium grades which are unsalable; sales of red at \$2.10@2.20, and 1500 bushels amber at \$2.25@2.28 Rye is in fair request; sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.60 per bushel. Corn is stronger, but the volume of business is light; sales of yellow at \$1.24@1.25, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.20@1.24; also 600 bushels white at \$1.20. Oats have also improved; sales of Pennsylvania at 73@74c. Barley is firm, with sales of New York at \$2.10@2.20 for two-rowed, and \$2.15@2.20 for four-rowed. Malt is unchanged.

Bark is wanted at \$48 per ton for No. 1 Querclivon.

Whisky is selling at \$1 45 per gallon, tax paid

- M. Schultz & Co., No. 44 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamship City of Paris: - Lendon, 60 days sight, 168%@1095; do. 3 do., 168%@1095; Paris 60 do. do., 51.23%@5; 1884; do. 3 do., 51.18%@55.16%; Antwerp 60 do. do., 51.23%@55.18%; Bremen 60 do. do., 78%@79; Hamburg, 60 do. do., 38%@355; Cologne Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71@71%; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40%@41. Market dull. The tonnage on the Canal of the Schuykill Navigation Company for the week ending October 8, 1868, inclusive, was........34,299:14 tons. Corresponding week last year...... 29.541 05

Increase for the week ... 4,758.09 \*\* For the season to Oct. 8, 1868..... For the season to Oct. 1, 1867..... ...53, 704 03

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ews see Inside Pa PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 9. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Othello, Tinkham, Savannah, Warren & Gregg. Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co. Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohi.
N. G. barque Jenny, Cartman, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Swed brig Anna Margaretta, Biomiden, Havre, do.
Brig Monticeilo, Hosmer, Boston, Audenried, Norton

& Co.

Brig Monticello, Rosmer, Boston, Attended, Norton & Co.

Brig Harry, Stuart, Bath. Tyler & Co.

Brig Augelia, Brown, Salem. L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Mary and Francis. Boyle, Richmond. do.

Schr Argus Eye, Maynew, Salem Griscom & Co.

Schr Heien B. Jones, Pawtucket. Lennox & Bargess.

Schr A. M. Haldes, Barrett, Richmond, Lathbury.

Wickersham & Co.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, Charleston. S. C., do.

Schr M. Loughery, Loughery, Norwalk, Castner,

Stickney & Weilington.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to Jehn F. Oni.
Schr Helen B. Jones, 8 days from Rockland, with mase, to Captain.
Schr Rescue, Keily, 8 days from New York, with nase, to Caivin S. Crowell.
Schr Mary and Francis. Boyle, from Derby, Cmn.
Schr Mary and Francis. Boyle, from Derby, Cmn.
Schr Argus E. e, Maynew from Salem.
Schr M. Loughery, Loughery from Norwalk.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, from Lyno.
Schr Jas. Aliderdica, Willietts, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Mwars. Elwood, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr L. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, I day from Magnolia Del., with grain ts Jas. Barrett.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 23 hours from New York, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 7-6 P M.—Brig Alex. Milliken, from Philadelphia for Boston, and schr Ira Silss, dofor Providence, went to sea this morning from the Breakwater.

Steamer Ranger. from New York for Chesapeake Bay, and schr Lady Jane, from New York for Norfolk, remain in the barbor. Wind S.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, hence, at Providence Brig M C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Salem 7th Instant. Schrs D. B. Streaker. Vangilder, and J. Cadwalader, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th

FORTHESS MONROE. Oct. 8 - Paused up for Balti-more-Brig Isls, and schr Speculator. Passed out— Brig Thetis. for Liverpool; brig Isadora, and Revenue cutter Delaware.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OSFICE, No. 144 S. FIFTH STREET.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on a ONDAY. 12:h inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first atreet, from Locust to Epuce street, thence eastward along the line of Spruce street to a point about 200 feet east of Twentieth street.

Baid sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance, with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manboles as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prep red against the properly fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of frent on each side or the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Ballmad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no c'alm for r manner a lon shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of A-sembly approved May 5, 1866.

A'l biddera are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said protosals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1869. If the lowest bidders shall not execute a contract the highest bid and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed astafacory. Specifications may be had at the Department of surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

Ma HLON H. PICHINSON.

Chier Commissioner of Highways