THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 30.

Affairs in Spain-Condition of Madrid-Prim's Proclamation-Isabella in Exile.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to September 30. SPAIN.

Prim's Revolutionary Manifesto, Soon after arriving at Cadiz, General Prim

spaniards, to arms; citizens, to arms! We have suffered long enough! The patience of peoples has its limits in degradation, and the spanish nation, it it has sometimes been unfortunate, has never ceased to be great, and cannot continue, in tearful resignation, to support endless evils without falling into abject baseness. It has, therefore, sounded the tocsin of revolution -a heroic remedy, it is true, but inevitable and urgent when the salvation of the country demands it. Principles liberal enough to satisfy present necessities, and men sensible enough to loresee and respect the aspirations of the future, might have obtained without violent changes the transformation of our country. But the persistence of an arbitrary policy, the obstinacy of doing wrong and the blindness of immorality which, descending from a high quarter, has commenced already to infiltrate itself into the organization of society, after having bepoisoned the Government of the State, in making the administration a policy of bargaining, and jus-tice a pedestal for all iniquities, have unfortutice a pedestal for all iniquities, have unfortunately retarded all salutary concessions, and
isolated Spain in the general movement of the
civilized nations of the globe. To arms,
citizens, to arms! Let the cry of war be to-day
the only cry of all good Spaniards. Let all
Liberals, during the battle, forget their former
differences, and patriotically sacrifice their personal rancors for the salvation of the country.
Finally, let there be only one project in the
great Liberal communion, namely, battle! but
one end, victory! and but one flag, "The regeneration of the country." To destroy, in the midst
of confusion, the obstacles which are systematically opposed to the prosperity of people—that cally opposed to the prosperity of people—that is the end of armed revolutions. But to instruct oneself in the midst of calm and reflection -that is the end which ought to be sought by nations which desire to conquer by their valor their sovereignty, and which know how to show themselves worthy of it by conserving it by their prudence. Let us therefore to-day destroy what time and progress ought to have transformed by degrees, but without stopping for the solution of questions which future circumstances may render unreliable, and without prejudging questions which, by weak-ening the ardor of the combat, lessens also the sovereignty of the vation. And when calm returns, when reflection replaces action, all parties may then without dauger unturl their colors, and the people, making use of sovereign peace, may constitute itself as it judges best, and for that object seeking in universal suffrage all the guarantees which it thinks necessary for the conquest of its liberties and the exercise of its rights.

Generals Serrano and Dulce, like me, are among the illustrious seamen who, impelled by the love of their country, have put themselves at the head of the movement with the national squadron. But a naval accident has, in spite of themselves and with regret on my part, retarded their arrival. I speak, therefore, not only in my rame, but in the names of those illustrious

Spaniards, military and civil, the country is m want of our efforts! Do not be deaf to the cry of the country—a cry full of the suffering of our fathers, of our wives, of our sous, and of our brothers! Fly to the combat, without heed of the insufficiency of our armies! All are good when the defense of the honor of the country is in question, and conquer once more our liber-ties, which have been trampled under foot? Call up the energy of our ancestors; let us endeavor reconquer the esteem and admiration of toreign nations, and, finally, show ourselves worthy sons of noble Spain! PRIM. Bow Prim Re-entered Cadiz.

"Prim's entrance into Cadiz was a scene of almost delirious enthusiasm. We have had an account of it from an eye-witness, who arrived here this morning, and I have also seen a short letter from Prim to a friend, in which he deser bes it in few but energetic words. The whole city was out, mad with celight, men and wo nen crowding round the successful General, embracing and thanking him. The Galitanos are a demonstrative people, and on this occasion they seem to have almost gone out of their senses with joy. One of the first things to be done, now that all was secure in Cadiz, was to send a messenger to Seville, and a well-known progressists journalist was des patched thither. As soon as the chiefs of the beral party heard of the success of the movement at Cadiz they rose and the garrison rose. and the whole city besides; and the Captain-General of the province, old General Vassallo, who declined joining, received a pass and departed northwards. A revolutionary committee or junts was at once formed, having for its President Senor Aristegui, well known and much esteemed as a true, liberal, and disinterested man, who has never held office, but has always maintained a high reputation as an honorable patriot. He is a leading man a Seville, and pro-bably some of your readers have visited his valuable gallery of pictures, which is one of the lious' usually shown to strangers in that city.

The Duke of Montpensier. The Gaulois publishes the following state-

ment, the purport of which is confirmed to me from other quarters:—

"A personage who has been mixed up with Louis Philippe's politics, and remained on intimate terms with the Princes of the Orleans family, went to Biarritz and sought an interview, which was immediately granted. 'Sire,' it was entrasted. said the personage in question, 'I am entrusted with no mission from any one to your Majesty. I come here of my own accord to say that, whatever may be the result of forthcoming events, I am periectly certain that the Duke of Montpensier will never authorize the Duchess to accept Queen Isa-bella's succession. The Duke knows that Spain needs to be on good terms rance, and he is perfectly aware that his personal position would place the kingdom in great ifficulty. Nothing in the world would induce him to accept the responsibility of the events which might follow the Duches of Montpen-sier's accession to the throne. His resolution on this score is so far determined that your Majesty may consider my statement as a formal renunciation of the Spanish crown on the part of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.' The Emperor, in reply, said that he had the greatest esteem for the character of the Duke and the virtues of the Duchess, but that politics had exigencies above all considerations of feeling. and that he was happy to hear that the Duchess of Montpensier, in accordance with her hus-band's good advice, dismissed any idea of ascending the throne of Spain."

Queen Isabella in Exile. The dethroned Queen was still at San Sebas-tian at last accounts. The Bordeaux Gironde gives the following particulars of her sojourn

there:"Secluded, almost in solutude, in her palace,
"Secluded, almost in solutude, in her palace, through whose saloons streams of courtiers and guests so lately passed, the Queen is reported to give vent to bitter sarcasm in speaking of her lonely and described condition. Her Intendant, Marfol, who—to everybody's indignation—is

FIRST EDITION | seen strutting about the streets, appears to be her Majesty's only confident. Now that her reasons for postponing her departure and resisting the wise advice of the few faithful friends remaining to her are known, the Queen, as a woman and a mother, is regarded with supreme indifference. The inspector of the North of Spain Railway is continually in attendance, awaiting her Majesty's pleasure to give a fourth order of departure, the royal carriages still re-maining in the station."

Curious Prediction of the Rising. A letter written and published some months ago by Karl Blind is now printed in the German press, from which it appears that both the pre-vious rising, which ended with the expulsion of the Duke of Montpensier, and the present revolu-tion, were confidently expected and predicted so early as the beginning of this year. The tollowing were the words a Spanish leader, who was in London at that time, literally made use of:—"In a few months you will see a number of our Generals arrested; among them even the former favorite of the Queen, Marshal Serrano, Count de la Torre. A new military movement is on foot; we have nothing to do with it; we shall simply step aside; and that conspiracy will fail. But a few months afterwards you will see another rising, of a more extensive and decided nature. Our great towns are ready for that; and, be sure, the pronunciamento will be made." The prediction thus communicated several months ago has certainly come to be fulfilled.

RELIGIOUS.

'Ritualism' in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Yesterday, in the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Trinity Church, New York, Judge Conyngham, of Penn-sylvania, arose and said that he had been requested to present to the Convention about twenty memorials, very numerously signed by lay members of the Church, condemning certain innovations in the manner of conducting the services of the Church, which had lately become

prevalent. The following is the memorial:—
To the Right Reverend the Bishops, Ciergy, and
Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church
In the United States of America, assembled in General Convention:—

To the Right Reverend the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled in General Convention:

Your memorialists, lay members of said Protestant Episcopal Church, respectivity represent. That uniformly in the manner of worshipping Almighty God is one of the chief reasons for the use of a liturgy, and is, in itself, desirable;

That it was the object of the Church of Eugland, and afterwards of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, a, appears by the preface to their respective books of Common Prayer, to establish a form of worship which "might most tend to the preservation of peace and the exciting of plety and devotion in the worship of G.a. and finally, the "cutting off occasion, from them that seek occasion, of cavil or quarrel against her liturgy."

That in order to attain these ends the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States made, at its organization in this country, many important alterations and amendments in the English Book of Common Prayer, all itending to simplify her worship and promulgate Christianity and the truths of the gospel to mankind "in the clearest, plainest, most affecting, and majestic manner."

That of late many ministers, forgetful of the objects of the fathers of said Church in this country, have introduced various changes in the previously long established manner of conducting divine worship therein, and of performing her rites and ceremonies, novel to our people and not contemplated by the Book of Common Prayer and the canons of the Church, and which do not "tend to the preservation of peace and unity in this Church." nor to "the protucing of reverence and the exciting of picty and devotion in the worship of God," especially not to the "cutting of reverence and the exciting of picty and devotion of the this country, and great scandal and dissension have been prompted thereby.

That, by reason of the said changes, the worship in the church as the manner of worshipping God, by what

intentional postures, unaccustomed ministerial garments, and personal or church decorations, and all conduct in the celebration of divine worship which tend to make the same resemble in outward seeming that of the Church of Rome;

That, in our judgment, charity and the interests of this Church, as well as good taste, require the abandonment by individuals even of acts not forbidden, if injurious to its peace or likely to be misunderstood by Protestant Christians;

Wherefore, we respectfully pray that canons may be passed which shall establish and enforce enformity in divite worship in all our churches, and tend to renew and preserve that simplicity and aussocs of unnecessary ceremontal which the early Protestant Episcopal Church in this country sought to attain.

Judge Conyngham said:—I will now submit a form of canon; when first sent to me for presenform of canon; when first sent to me for presentation to this house, it was much larger; but it has been modified by myself. In relation to this matter I hold my own opinions. I don't think myself bound to anything in presenting petitions like this. The following is the canon which I

have been requested to offer for adoption:-OF THE MANNER OF CONDUCTING DIVINE WORSHIP Section 1. No ministerial vestments shall be worn by any minister curing div.ne worship, or when present at or offic ating in any rite or cerem by of this Church, excepting surplice, stole, bands or gown, which shall be used as herestore accustomed on all regular occasions of worship, and at the discretion of the minister may be used at rites and ceremonies; and no ecclesiastical vestments shall be worn on occasions of civine worship or church ceremonies by choirs or other assistants therein; provided this section shall not be construct to relate to Episcopal vestments.

2 Candlesticks, crucifixes, or super-alters,

vestments.
Section 2 Candlesticks, crucifixes, or super-altars, so called, made of wood or metal, or other substance, shall not be used or suffered to stand upon or hang over any communion table as part of the furniture or decorations thereof.

Section 3 Bowing at the name of Jesus, excepting in repeating the Creed: turning or bowing towards the communion table, except so far as may be enjoined by the rubric; making a sign of the cross except in baptism; the elevation of either of the elements during Holy Communion, or of the alms or oblations of communicants or others; processional sliging in churches, except as provided by the rubrics; and the use of incense in and during the conducting of divine service, are all declared unlawful.

Judge Conyngham continued:—I move, Mr.

Judge Convugham continued:-I move, Mr. President, that this memorial and these proposed canons be referred to the Committee on

Dr. Adams then took the floor, and, referring to the memorial and resolution presented to the House before the recess, said that he had carefully read the same over and found that it was respectful to the House and its President, and conformed to the Constitution in every way. He saw no objection to reference to the Committee on Canons. At the same time he would say, to explain the position he would take in the debate when it should arise, that he thought that this Church was a national church, and that it should have a correct doctrine laid down as to its rites and ceremonies. He was of opinion that the matter on hand was an aberration on the right and on the left. There was a certain class of men who had made a movement to wards Geneva, who are Calvinistically inclined and have their own ritualism, and which, from his own knowledge, was a very strange ritualism indeed. It is contradictory to the canons and rubrics of the Church, just as was ritualism on the other side. Therefore they might cal-culate, when their debate should come on, that there would be fairness and a disposition to make allowances on both sides; that they should not be disposed to pass laws that shall stigmatize one side as uncanonical and unrubical, without passing laws upon the other party; but that all legislation should be in favor of uniformity in the ritual all round. He thought that the debate might prove very exciting, but he would now declare that this Church do as as the Greek, the Roman, and Calvinistic Church has done—prescribe an appropriate, suitable, and ecclesiastical set of vestments for its clergy. He thought further in this connection that the Church should have a permanent Committee on Rites and Ritual They have such in the Creek and and Ritual. They have such in the Greek and Roman Churches, and they ought to have such here. He hoped that instead of their holding the position of gladiators and combatants in the approaching debate, and engaging in mutual reproofs, they ought to make it fruitful. He moved in conclusion that there be a Committee on Rites and Ceremontes appointed. This motion was put and carried.

REARREST OF WORMALD. | SECOND EDITION

The English Gladiator in Durance Vile-Pennsylvania Loses a Good Democra-

The New York Herald of this morning gives the following:—The gladiatorial contest between Joe Wormald and Ned O'Baldwin, so long the talk of all pugnists in the country, and to which the sports of New York have so earnestly looked forward for a 'mill" unprecedented in science and endurance, seems destined to be "nipped in the bud" by the strong hand of the law. Wormaid, who has been training in the vicinity of the metropolis since the match was agreed upon. was apprehended on Saturday last while in the act of leaving the State for Virginia, and taken before Justice Kelly, and there held to bail in the sum of \$2000 that he should not leave the State for the object of prize-fighting. Theodore Allen, well known to sporting fame, became his surety, thinking, perhaps, that Joseph would doubtless give up his pugilistic motives, or by this magisterial interference the match would be declared off. But the movements of Wormald on Sunday and yesterday made his bondsman very circumspect, and yesterday afternoon, upon his hearing that the illustrious English boxer, with his friends of the manly art of selfdefense-Joe Coburn, Dooney Harris, Fatty Welch, Barney the Kid, and others-were to leave the dust of Gotham for the city of Phila-delphia, there to electioneer in the cause of the Democracy, he quietly apprised the officers in whose care Wormald had before been confined, and as the illustrious pugilist, with his worthy brothers, were stepping upon the ferry-boat at the foot of Cortlandt street yesterday afternoon the whole party—as daring a was arrested and taken to the Central Office, in Mulberry street. Coburn, Fatty, and the ress of the distinguished band, excepting Wormald, were set at liberty; but he, poor fellow, went into a narrow cell, there to cogitate upon the encertainties of friends and dream of the result of the election which he and his brethren desired to manipulate in Philadelphia.

It had been agreed upon, it is alleged, that they should first go to Pennsylvania, do their

duty in the election for a consideration advanced, thence journey to the wooded bluffs above the Chesapeake, where the fun of the twenty-four foot ring could be indulged in. As it is, it is feared that the Democracy of Pennsylvenia have lost an invaluable champion and the

admirers of prize-fighting the opportunity of witnessing a grand old muss.

A visit to Joe in his close quarters last night found him writing to friends in the city and others in England. He said he could not make out why he had been "messed around so much white O'Baldwin walked around the city at liberty," and Joe really seemed to feel the force of his own words. "Well, I'il see if my Iriends, these that have got me into the mess, will get me out. I ope they will to-morrow, when they talk to the magistrate," said he. Besides this, Joe, who was very communicative, assured the visitors that he was in fine condition, and bare his arms to prove his assertion, and truly the mountain of muscle he can show leads one to hold to the opinion that, with his known art-fulness, Wormald will be a dangerous man to meet in the ring. He weighed when appre-hended 162 pounds, but says one night's incar-ceration will add several pounds to his weight.

WHO IS SAM WARD?

One "Sam Ward" being intimately mixed up in the 'Butler-Atkinson' imbroglio, a great many have queried as to his identity. One who seems to know all about it writes as follows:-To the Editor of the New York Times:-I am really surprised that the regular Washington correspondent of the *Times* should find it necessary to ask, "Who is Sam Ward?" If he had asked, "Which Sam Ward is it?" the question would have been more pertinent, as there are several of the name more or less known, at least three belonging to New York, one or more in Boston, besides an American citizen of Afrian descent, somewhat celebrated as an orator But ours is the Sam Ward par excelence, and this antecedents and relations (in all senses of the latter word) ought to be and used to be as well known in Gotham as those of any other man. He is the eldest son of Samuel Ward, of the firm of Ward & King, and was himself, after his father's death, a member of the firm up to the time of its dissolution. His eldest sister is the well-known authoress, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe another married the sculptor Crawford. Mr Ward is now for the second time a widower; his first wife was the eldest daughter of Mr. Wil-liam B. Astor; his second, the eldest daughter of the distinguished Louisiana lawyer. Grimes. His daughter by the first marriage is Mrs. (Representative) Chanler. His accomplishments are singularly extensive and varied; be is a poet. a musician, a mathematician, a classical scholar and a general linguist. His politics, when he has any, are Democratic; nevertheless he is thoroughly versed in all the minor arts and elegancies of life.

The New York Money Market.

The New York Money Market.

The N.Y. Heraldof this morning says:—

"The gold market was active yesterday and during the foreroon it was vigorously hammered by the bears, the result of which was a decline from 1881; at the opening to 1874; but subsequently there was a raily owing partly to deable as to the result of the elections to-morrow, and the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the Board at 3 o'clock were at 1874. Following this there was a further advance to 1886/1885, but this price stimulated fresh sales, and the latest quotation on the street was 1574@1375. There was an active borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at 1-16, 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cept. Per diem, and 5006 per cent, per annum for borrowing, as well as "flat," and at two per cent, per annum for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to \$105.997,000, the gold balances to \$1.910.876 and the currency balances to \$2.787, *54. The Sub-Treasury disbursed \$888 in coin during the day in payment of interest on the public debt. The imports of species at this port from loreign ports last week avgregated \$229,775, making a total of \$6.108,670 since the beginning of the year. Mr. Van Dyos, the Asaletant Treasurer, officially advertised yesterday that he will receive proposals for the purchase of \$200,000 of Government gold per diem for ten consecutive business days, commencing on the 14th lings, in loin of not less than \$,000, the swarts to be made to the highest bidders. The proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock on each day, and the awards will be made immediately atter noon. This is a decided improvement upon the system of secret sales, and we are glad to find that Messrs, Mctulloch and Van Dyck have been sufficiently influenced by the force of public opinion to make the change; but this new Han is not without objections, as it leaves room for favoritism is the selection of bids, while it prevents the competitors from bidding the full market price at the moment they send in their proposals. Owing to the delay which m

gold room would be secured, while every transaction would have the fullest publicity."

—The New York Triounc of this morning says:—

"It would appear that the most satisfactory mode of selling the surplus gold would be upon b'ds in the open market. Mr. actualloch could offeathree or four millions of coin to the highest bidders, deliverable daily, in amounts from \$20,001 to \$500,000. The offer should be for the amount necessary for his needs during the month, deliverable in small amounts running over a period sufficiently long to allow the public to take it without a spasm in the maney market. The bids would be for the amounts to be delivered each day, opened at the office of the Sub-Treasurer at it o'clock, I he bids to be awarded to the highest bidders on that day, and the gold be immediately delivered. This would save commissions, and give importers as well as speculators a chance, and effectually stop the complaints made from the secret sales of the past. Since writing the above, the Sub-Treasurer has advertised for proposals for coin on the basis above-named, and states that no gold shall be sold privately. The statement gives great satisfaction, and is a concession to public opinion which it has taken the Secretary fully two years to bring about; but g eat minds move slowly, and the public are stars full that it at he future they have no underhand work of the Treasury Department to fear."

-The following are this morning's gold South Third Street :-

1372 11 A. M. 1372 11-25 " 1374 11-50 " 1373 11-65 " 1373 12-03 P. M. 10.00 A. M. .

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Scheme to Defeat Grant-Affairs in Spain and the West Indies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Attempt by the President to Defeat Grant's Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- Another piece of garbling at the White House has come to light this morning, which is exciting indignation in all military circles, and especially at General Grant's headquarters. The order relating to elections in the South was concocted by the President, and by his special direction issued to the army through the headquarters, and the official order published to the army is headed as follows:-"The following order has been received from the President, and by his direction s published to the army:"

At the White House these words were suppressed, and the order was sent out as if prepared by General Grant. It is considered as a trick played by the President at the last moment to affect the election to-day. Staff officers speak of it as indecent and as nothing less than a barefaced forgery, no matter who was the instigator. General Grant had nothing to do with the order except to transmit it.

Political Excitement. Much interest prevails throughout the city consequent on the State electious occurring today, and many bets have been made. The political organizations have made arrangements for receiving returns, to be read at their respective headquarters to night.

FROM SPAIN.

Cuban Franchises. By Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 13.-Telegrams from Madrid in this city report that the Cubans now present in the Spanish capital manifest great interest in the electoral representation of the people of the island in the new legislative body which will be assembled under the call of the people, and in the general government of Spain. It is also stated that the question of the abolition of slavery engages much attention in Cuba.

The members of the Central Provisional Junta of Government assembled in Madrid promise to Cuba the same amount of liberty in every respect as shall be accorded to the inhabitants of

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 13-A. M .- United States 5-20s easier at 742; Illinois Central, 954; Erie Rail.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13 .- U. S. bonds, 771@774. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13-A. M .- Cotton market buoyant; sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10 d.; middling Orleans, 11 d. were 3000 bales.

Petroleum is quiet and steady. London, Oct. 13-A. M.-Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Oct. 13 -A. M. -Petroleum dull at

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Oct. 13-P. M.-American securities

are quiet; U. S. 5-20s, 74]. Stocks quiet and steady; Eric Railroad, 314.

Linearool, Oct. 13—P. M.—Cotton firm at previous rates. Cheese firmer at 58s. Lard, 70s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 7d. for refined, and 114d. HAVRE, Oct. 13-P. M.-Cotton, 138f on the

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 13-P. M.- Arrived, s'eamer Hermann, at 11 30 this morning, from

FROM PORTO RICO.

Official Accounts and Private Reports About the Insurrection-An Outbreak among the Native Soldiers Feared, By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 13 .- Advices from Po to Rico to the 2d inst. state that an official proclamation announces the insurrections at Lares and Pepino to be insignificant revolts. Private accounts, however, report them as extensive, and that an outbreak among the native soldiers is feared by the authorities.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Convention of Maryland Editors—Auxiety to Hear the Election Returns.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 .- The convention of the Maryland country editors is in session here to-day. They purpose adopting rules and regulations to secure uniform prices and protection from imposition. There is a full attendance. There is much interest and anxiety to hear the

returns to-night of the elections. Thousands will wait up. Betting runs high.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 12 .- A grand Democratic torchlight procession took place this evening, and was forty-five minutes passing a given point. It is estimated that five thousand people paraded. The streets were lined with spectators. The affair was orderly, and passed off with great effect.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1868.

Joseph G. Mitchell has been unantmously elected President of the Mechanics' Bank. Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the bank for over eighteen years, in the various capacities of collector, teller, cashier, and Vice President, having succeeded his father, who for fifty years managed the affairs of the institution so prosperously. Mr. Mitchell still continues his connection with the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, as its Vice. President. We congratulate both institutions on having so able an official.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at

1023a102i.
Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 484@483, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 554, a slight decline. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 444 for Little Schuylkill; 564 for

Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Eimira common; 40 for preferred do.; 34j for Ca awissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia

and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 10½, 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 61 was bid for Commercial; 33 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation;

and 66 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing.

10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do.; 26¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 71¼ for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

#900 City 8s, New La 1034
5500 do New La 1034
51000 do New L027
54000 do New L027
54000 Leh 6s gold L.... 9834

#800 Leh 6s gold L.... 9834

1000 Leh exgold L..... 9834

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6. of 1881, 1131 @1144; do. 1862, 1124@1124; do. 1864, 1101@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1111; do. 1865, new, 1084@1104; do., 1865, 1104@111; do. 1865, new, 1084@11084; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do., 1868, 1094 @1094; do., 58, 10-408, 105@1054; Due Compound, Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, fig. Gold, 1374@138. Silver, 132@134.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 68, 1881, 1134@114; U. S. 5-208, 1852, 1124@1124; 3do., 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1084@1081; do. July, 1867, 1084@1081; do. July, 1867, 1084@1081; 1868, 1094@1093; 58, 10-408, 105@1051. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1374@138.

New York Stock Quotations-I P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13 .- The Flour Market is quiet, but holders are firmer in their views There is no demand, except from the home consumers who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$6.25@ 7.50 for superfine; \$8@8.75 for extras; \$8.50@9 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota double extra spring wheat family; \$9@9 25 for fancy Minnesota do. do.; \$9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat family; and \$12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8@8 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, but the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak. Sales of red at \$2 10@2 22; and amber at \$2 20@2 25. Rye is quiet at the recent advance. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$1 65@1 70. Corn moves slowly at the recent advance. Sales of 500 bushels Western mixed at \$1 28. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western at 72@74c. No change to notice in Barley or Mait. Bark is unchanged. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$18 per ton.

Bark is themanged. We quote No. 1 Quer-citron at \$48 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$7.50@8.25 per barrel. Timothy may be quoted at \$3.20@3.30.

Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.80.

Cotton is but little sought after. Sales of mid-dling at 26@27c. for upland and New Orleans.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 1 3

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Hanson Gregory, Gregory, Boston, Workman & Co.

& Co.

Brig Cahawba, Webber, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.

Brig Cahawba, Webber, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Taunton, Captain,

Schr Old Zack, Lynch, Georgetown, Castner, Stick
ney & Wellington,

Cayrison, Plymouth, Sinnickson & ney & Wellington, Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Sinnickson &

Co.
Schr Southerner, Baker, Boston,
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris. Hyannis,
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris. Hyannis,
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence,
Schr F. French. Tarockmorton,
Schr A. Eddridge, Young, Pawtnecket,
Schr H. B., Gibson, Lincoin, Orleans,
Oo.
Schr B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Borda, Keller &
Nutting. Schr B. B. Wheeler, Libyu, Boston, Boston, Relief C.
Nutting.
Schr J. J. Alburger, Corson, do, do,
Schr J. J. Alburger, Corson, do, do,
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Newburyport, do,
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Newburyport, do,
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Milton, do,
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Milton, do,
Schr Emma Bascon, Chase, Boston, W. H. Johnston,
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, Captain,
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludiam, Boston, Captain,
Schr H. T. Hedges, Throckmorton, Boston, Weld,
Nagle & Co.

Nagie & Co. Schr Eva Bell, Barratt, Marblehead, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. B. Tuttle, Strong, Alexandria, do.
Schr Almirs Moriey, King, Gionesster. do.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, L. Andenreid Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, Boston, do.
Schr H. A. Miller, Miller, do.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, do. Coptoin,
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr Hate V. Edwards, Allen, Washington. do. Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, G. S. Rep-

piter. Schr Pearl, Pinkham, do. Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Salem. J. Rommell, Jr. Schr Clara Jane, Parker, Apponaug, Hammett Schr Clara Jane, Tester, Prosent, Hammett & Neill.
Sohr Elwood Doran, Weeks, Boston,
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Plymouth, Captain,
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Plymouth, Captain,
Brother & Co.
Schr S. L. Wines, Hulse, Washington, Captain,
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr D. W. Streaker, Vangilder, Beverly, Captain,
Schr Ida L. Bearse, Portsmouth, do.
Schr D. Britton, Spenagie, Boston, do.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Miliville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Ida L. Bearse, Fordandia.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Milville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Milville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Brig John Weish, Jr., Mucday, '1 days from Sagua with augar aud molasses to S. W. Weish.
Brig Catawba, Webber, from New York,
Schr Charles Woolsey, Parker, from New York,
Schr R. Vaux, Whitesker, from New York,
Schr R. Vaux, Whitesker, from Bowy York,
Schr M. A. Grier, Fisming, from Bowston,
Schr B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston,
Schr B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston,
Schr J. D. McCariny, Simpson from Boston,
Schr J. D. McCariny, Simpson from Boston,
Schr J. D. McCariny, Simpson from Boston,
Schr E. H. Bartle, Smith, from Boston,
Schr Elwood Doron, Weeks, from Boston,
Schr Ida L. Bearse, from Boston,
Schr J. S., Shiudler, Lee from Boston,
Schr Elwood Doron, Weeks, from Boston,
Schr J. S., Shiudler, Lee from Boston,
Schr B. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston,
Schr B. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston,
Schr Adule Fuller, Headerson, from Boston,
Schr Mary Price, Garrson, from Plymouth,
Schr W. P. Cox Bateman, from Powidence,
Schr Mary Price, Garrson, from Plymouth,
Schr W. P. Cox Bateman, from Providence,
Schr B. B. Strong, Tattle, from Providence,
Schr B. B. Strong, Tattle, from Providence,
Schr B. B. Hrong, Tattle, from Providence,
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from Richmond,
Schr B. H. Wilson, Harris, from Hyaonis,
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Providence,
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from Balem,
Schr Widow's Son, Smi h, from Salem,
Schr Widow's Son, Smi h, from Salem,
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Balem,
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Providence,
Schr H. Ger, Schr J. Shersker, Vangilder, from Balem,
Schr Widow's Son, Smi h, from Salem,
Schr D. V. Bireaker, Vangilder, from Balem,
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, from Providence,
Schr Hawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with
mdse to George B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr Hawatha, Newman, from Newburyport,

FORTRESS MONROW, Oct. 18.—Passed in. barque Stella from Bremen for Baltimore.

Fassed ont, barques Mary C. Dyer, for London, and Anna, for Bremen.

DEMOCRACY!

More Work by the Supreme Court Tipstaves.

Below we give the names of 117 persons naturalized by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court on Saturday, October 10, and of 246 naturalized by the enthusiastic officials yesterday. The total thus far published is as follows:-Published to-day...... Published previously...

Grand total..... .4085 which leaves 2883 names yet unpublished. according to the statement furnished to Judge

The Professional Vouchers do not appear very often below. The following is a general summary of their labors thus far:-James A. Watson.....72 James A. Costello.....16 Tim Donobue.......43 John Green..........14 Hiram Jacobs..... Bernard Mullin... George Palmer.... Hugh Brown..... Trecolore Sayder. 25 William Campsell... 25 A. De Bruen... 22 George Thompson... 20 George Dickinson... 19 John Little... 19 Michael Hays... 17 Wm, Belshaw... William Gross. John Hariman.... Fromas Evans.... John Williams.... John H. Little.... Ernest Genther... Henry Wisham...

Inomas Cochrane. The City Executive Committee
have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which
we will publish from day to day:—
HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut
street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized
by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely
examine the same as regards the residence of
the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and
to make copies of the same, to be used on election day. The City Executive Committee

JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Saturday, October 10. Voucher, Owen Murphy Quigg's court James Pellissier v. 332 York avenus Jacob Hamilton Bucks county J. Oshleman Name. ames McCallen, Chester county. Charles P. Lackner, 1535 Montgomery Dennis Callahan, J Oshleman

Dennis Callahan,
Bucks county,
Edward Leary,
Robert McNamee,
1324 Wood street.
Patrick McCrea,
Green lane,
James Comlin,
964 N. Front street.
John McGovern,
1926 Webster street,
John Zunglmann,
Third and Noble st.
Frank Dove,
7th and Wharton st
George Ukers,
1214 Potts street.
William Taylor,
1835 Addison street.
Tim, Conly,

J. Oshleman
Samuel McLaughlin
324 N. Twelfth street
James Johnson
1122 S. Eighth street
Michael McCann
Del. av. and Laurel st
Michael McDermott
1821 Oatharine street
William Weber
147 Allen street
William Oliver
t. 1618 Poplar street
William Steinauer
1210 Potts street
James D. Collis
431 Walnut street
James Cuilin

Tim. Conly, Montgomery co. William Oliver, James Cullin Montgomery county Thomas Geegan 940 N. Nineteenth

Christian Hayde 244 S. Sixth Herman Mayer, Herman Mayer,
37 Queen street.

James Miller,
2014 N. Second street.
Patrick School,
713 S. Twelfth.
S. H. Myers,
625 Marshall street.

626 Marshall street.

627 Marshall street.

S. H. Myers, 625 Marshall street. William Stack, Michael Gleason 306 South street (rear) 504 Larkin street Jere, Heley, 32 Christian street. John Neelay, 2219 Reese street. 104 Spruce street Bernard Muldoon

429 German street Wm. Balburger James Bradley 12th and Milton ste Lewis Lange 117 Catharine street Pat. Dolan, Del. co Georse Owen 919 Rodman street Thos. Kelly, Dal. co. Edw. Owen, 919 Rodman street. John Moran, 517 S. Third street. Charles Borbidge 812 Lombard street

John Galtley
4th and Wood streets
George W. Derr
2l Thirteenth street
Thomas Cochran John Hanna, 2145 Cuthbert street, Henry Colbert, Bucks county. Chris, Joyce, 1314 Carpenter street. Patrick Stewart, 328 Dugan street. John Brannan, Edw. Stewart J. O'Conner 2427 Manning street

John McDevitt,

Martin Quinn,

Bucks county. Depnis Mullin,

Antone Teller,

Henry Stutzer,

Bernard Fisher

Lancaster avenue.

Moses Brantes,
1014 N. Second street.
John McCool,
1514 Willow street: William L. Swope 1010 N. Second street Patrick McCool 3 Zely alley George L. Pfister 902 Callowhill street Jacob Hummeli Front & South sts Bernard O'Rourke Monigomery county.
James Carr,
15th & Christian st.
Martin Brophy, 2410 Federal street Tacony John Nos, 150 Norris st Tacony. Jacob Webber, 1748 Callowbill st. Bernard O'Rourke,

Christian Joyce 1312 Carpenter street Thomas Keirns 819 Walnut street Jas. Whelan, 1216 Anita 2410 Federal street, Arthur Campbell, 2 Sherwood's court. Peter Hackett, 1214 Anita street.

Francis Schaunding, 320 S. Fourth street. John Ehrenberg 767 S, Third street Felix Mulholland Charles Mulholland, 413 Carpenter street. Patrick Kelly, 413 Carpenter street. 413 Carpenter street george W. Derr Northampton county, 21 Thirteenth street Thomas Barrett, 1141 Williams street, John Barrett 1141 Williams street, 1554 Richmond street Wm. Dunlavy, Osprey James McCormack 24th and York streets

Francis Mulholland, F. Snyder, Bustleton James McNeelis, John Quinn,
Gray's Ferry. Gray's Ferry road
Florence McCarty, William Russel
1432 Cadwalader street Cadwalader & Master John Mauning 1628 Afton street John Brannigan 1327 Salmon street. Patrick McKeever. 807 S. Eleventh street 807 S. Eleventh street
John Hamilton
753 N. Twenty-fourth
John Krows
729 Dauphin street
Thomas Cochrane
7 Otsego street
Peter J. Campbell
240 Jefferson street
John Ward Pagoda and Earl sts. Jacob Young, 2118 Second street. John Ward 1010 Filbert street Michael Carroll 917 Wainut street Tim A. Mayer 1206 Market street

Conshohocken,
John Carroll,
126 Walnut place,
Michael Kelly,
Seventh and South,
Leonard Morley,
Montgomery county,
David McCullum,
108 Laurel street,
Patrick Welsh. 1001 Adrian street Jonathan Balderstein 1036 Frankford road John Trenwith 917 Chesnut street William Daley 2316 Palethorp street

Martin O. Buckwell, 1129 Eilsworth street. Patrick Sennett.

Patrick McAleer.

A. Calligan, Chester county. John McDonough 246 Oxford street John Merriman, Conshohocken,

A. Calligan,

Jacob Ball, 1305 South street. Francis Hogan, 2419 Martha street. Bernard Coyle, William street. James Slaughtry, Conshohocken. [Continued on

2316 Palethorp street
James Sandberg
510 N. Front street
John G. Githens
130 Holmes street
Dernis Call
1540 Salmon street
Daniel Tooley
339 Griscom street
on the Second Page.]