NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED.

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect coes it produce upon your general health! Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of he heart ? Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constinuted?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company,

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from

everybody ? Does any little thing make you start or jump ?

Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom

on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dys-

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your kness weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsisjor liver complaint? Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in

erfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such nen complain of being mliancholy, of nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanners about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

BELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNLYS.

GRAVEL.

DROPSY. ORGANIO WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY. And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether ex

lating in Male or Female, From whatever causes originating and no matter o

how long standing. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or

Insanity may ensue. The records of the Insane Asyberns and the melancholy deaths by Consumption. bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articu-

"With woeful measures wan Despair Low, sulien sounds his grief begutied." Our firsh and blood are supported from these

sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

RXTRACT BUCHU.

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 894 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. PRICE-\$1-25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50 de livered to any address. Sold by Druggists every-

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, H. T. HELMBOLD. and signed

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park. (A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DE-CEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:-Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with persect success. In the case of

our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mor tified, and he is free from the daily morning anathe, mes of the chambermaid who has charge of his bed dirg. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annay-ance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours, COL. YOUNG,

General Supt. and Director. June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Mr. R. T. HELMBOLD-

Dear Sir: - Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising; Yours, etc.,

T. R. B. STENHOUSE, Editor and Proprietor of Dally and Weekly Telegrapia

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from the States and Counties.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State According to the Latest Returns. The following is the vote of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, according to the latest returns and estimates, those thus marked (*) being unoffi-

| Majorities. Fudge Sup. Court. | 1867 | 1867 | Wil. Sharestrangt, Boyle, Itams, 1000d, Rep. Dem. | 8,000 | 2437 | 2829 | 2007. | 18332 | 2001. tiams, Rep. 2437 16333 ... 8937 Allegheny.. Armstrong. Beaver..... Bedford..... 2278 2644 11912 Berks.. Biair..... Bradford..... 857 Bucks. Cambria. 358 1057 2790 7751 1410 1477 1602 1698 5490 3451 5247 3207 286 5504 3184 289 3773 709 3608 1343 3009 3608 1388 12799 2833 Cameron. entre .. Chester . 1048 Clearfield... Clinton.... Columbia.. *1150 778 1981 632 Dauphin 1048 Franklin.. *350 1652 Huntingdon Indiana... Jefferson. Juniata... +400 ehigh.... McKean...... 174 3985 1565 548 6586 1006 3027 8023 2427 49,587 2756 1630 2756 421 4090 1675 3047 2018 Monroe ... Montgomery... Montour..... 964 476 3249 453 Northampton. Northumberland 175 *700 Pike...

Warren 1102 Washington 4618 2320 4212 1357 4848 Wayne. Westmoreland 1236 267,746 266,824 266,824

Schuylkill

Snyder..... Somerset... Sullivan...

Tioga Union.....

Venango....

1346

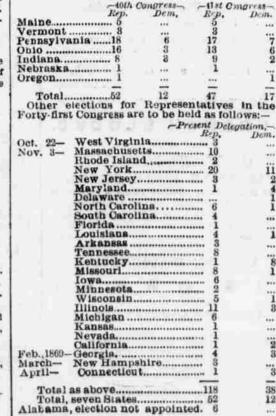
*300

Up to the present writing, returns have been received from 44 Republican and 47 Democratic is 24,271, that of the latter 22,842, showing a majority for the Republican candidate for Governor of 1429. Voorhees, the Democratic Con-

gressman elect, has telegraphed to Washington that Hendricks is surely defeated by 1000 majority, if not over that estimate. Ohio. So far forty-eight Republican and thirty-five

Democratic counties have been heard from, leaving five still to make their returns. The Republican majorities foot up 49,772 and the Democratic 29,016, leaving a majority for the former of 20,756.

The Forty-first Congress. HOW IT WILL STAND.



Total in Fortleth Congress......176 50 Virginia (8), Mississippi (5), and Texas (4) are not represented in the Fortleth Congress. The whole number of States are entitled to 243 representatives.

DEMOCRACY.

Shall it Maintain its Principles.

Shall it Maintain its Principles.

The Washington Evening Express of yesterday morning, the central organ of the Democracy, in its editorial comments on the proposition to withdraw Seymour and Blair, says:—

We notice with regret that the New York World suggests a change of candidates, meaning, probably, the nomination of Judge Chase. Not a lew of our friends have suspected that the World was not heartly for the nomination made by the party, and its course, in pressing even the adoption of its candidates, who could not be supported by the Democratic party, except for the sake of carrying the election at the expense of its principles, goes far to justify the distrust commonly entertained. No practical mind, upon serious reflection, could entertain a hope of rallying the party for the World's candidates even if we had six months before us to do the work in. The attempt in present circumstances can only be attended with disaster. Nor does the paper in this movement speak for any one having the conndence of the party. Tilden, Beimont, and Schell, the representative men of the party in the city of New York, all discard all responsibility for this foolish freak of the World—to call it by no worse name.

And why are we called on at this time to surrender? By the World's own showing we have not lost the field. By concentrating all the resources of the corrupt money ring which controls the Government in the great States the radicals may have a nominal majority in each

radicals may have a nominal majority in each

of them. But this does not decide the Presi-cential election. In November the battle has to be fought over this whole Union. We shall then have a much fairer election than we had Tueshave a much fairer election than we had Tuedday last. It is the duty of every earnest Damocrat and conservative to press on the good work. Now is the time for a renewed vigorous charge all along the line. Our friends must not for one moment mistrust the future. We are the party of the people, and embody the majority of that race which created the Govarnment, and upon whom alone its perpetuity depends. We must continue to stand together for the sake of the country and its free institutions. It will be impossible to overthrow them whilst we do so.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Grant's Election a Necessity for the Pre-

Grant's Election a Necessity for the Pre-servation of Peace.

In a letter from a native Republican of South Carolina to the New York Union League, we find the following:—

Most of the reconstructed States would be perfectly safe for our party, could we have a fair canvass and election, without improper infair canvass and election, without improper intimidation—could Republicans feet sure of protection, not only at the polls, but also against
personal violence afterwards. But we cannot
have this assurance without force from some
source, to preserve order and punish violence.
The new civil governments are not sufficiently
respected by the disloyal and demoralized elements to restrain them, and they have no force
at their disposal. Where is such force to be obtained? There has been much tails of organizing
a loyal militia, and Tennessee has passed a law
to that effect. In most of the reconstructed
States a sufficient force of loyal militia can be
obtained only from the colored, would almost
everywhere tend to aggravate rather than
alleviate the condition of the country; would
rather excite outbreaks than prevent them.

alleviate the condition of the country; would rather excite outbreaks than prevent them.

We do not want anything to increase violence, but to prevent it. We need United States troops to support the loyal State governments, and not State militia. We need them now, at once, and until after the elections. And we want to have every outlaw understand that no efforts will be spared to catch and punish to the full extent of the law for every lawless act. Nothing but the most summary measures can Nothing but the most summary measures can put a stop to the lawlessness and violence ex-isting to a greater or less extent all over the

South.

If you ask me how the freedmen are acting, candor compels me to answer not very well; but at any rate quite as well as the whites, and probably quite as well as could be expected. A large proportion of them do not work as industriously as they should, but a still larger proportion of the whites live in idleness and drunkenness. You hearsometimes of drunkenness and riotous conduct among the freedmen, but much more frequently among the whites. but much more frequently among the whites. Much complaint is made of their intolerable insolence, but my experience is that they are

insolence, but my experience is that they are very quiet and respectful, unless provoked by some bad, drunken white man.

Many of them unfortunately carry concealed weapons; but the whites generally do the same. Of course not much can be said of their intelligence. Here lies the only serious objection that can be urged to their voting. But they know the Unionists liberated them, and they will vote for them if they can have a fair showing, as long as the question is between loyalty and disloyalty, as at present. But if we are to disfranchise anybody for want of intelligence, we must disfranchise at least one-third of our white yoters at the South, who are not one whit better voters at the South, who are not one whit better repared to vote intelligently than the masses of the freedmen,

of the freedmen.

View the question in whatever way I may, I cannot but regard the election of Grant and Colfax as an absolute necessity for the welfare of the whole country. You of the North have to choose between national honor on the one side, and repudiation and the ruin of our credit on the other. You have decide whether levalty or the other. You have decide whether loyalty or disloyalty shall rule the country; whether all the blood and treasure of the war shall have been expended in vain; whether the country shall again be dragged into a similar struggle, or permanent peace, prosperity, and happiness be restored.

We of the South have a still stronger interest We of the South have a still stronger interest in the success of the Republican party. With us it is a question of law and order on the one side, and of oppression, violence, and lawlessness on the other. It is a question of "to be or not to be" for every Unionist at the South. All the indications are that, with the election of Seymour and Blair, a carnival of blood would be inspanrated all over the South. The resent Maj. for Hartranft, 10,254 Sharswood's maj. 922 be inaugurated all over the South. The recent professions of moderation on the part of B. H. Hill and others are only intended to counteract the harm done by their violent language while

THE WARSAW METEOR.

It Explodes Fifty Miles from the Earth. In the Paris correspondence of the New York Times we find the following.—
"But what are we to think of the wonderful

"But what are we to think of the wonderful bolide of Warsaw, of a few months ago? Here is something more fantastic than anything the astronomer ever dreamed of. On a starlight night the citizens of Warsaw gazed petrified with fear at the rapid approach of an immense ball of fire which at last burst over their heads with a noise and shock such as never has been heard or feit before on the face of the earth. After the glose burst each of the pieces in turn broke up, until parts of the mass, before reaching the earth. parts of the mass, before reaching the earth, were in powder, the first discharges represent-ing from the sound the discharge of artillery, ing from the sound the discharge of artiliery, and the smaller pieces the rolling discharge of many regiments of small arms. M. Daubree, of the French Academy of Science, who has just been lecturing on the subject, has obtained for the Academy 932 pieces of the broken bolide. M. Krantz, of Bonn, gathered up for himself 1612 pieces. Other professors have done the same, and millions of pieces yet remain strewn over the section of country where it broke.

It was computed that this globe had a surface of 2000 acres: and was consequently large enough of 2000 acres; and was consequently large enough to maintain the life of many microscopic nations. Where did it come from, and what was the force that directed it thus in a straight line against the earth? When first seen it appeared as large as the moon, and never appeared larger till it struck our atmosphere and exploded. This fact shows its frightful rapidity of motion, for from the distance at which it appeared less than the moon till the time it exploded, it must have shot so rapidly that the eye had not time to perceive its enlargement! Then, sgain, what was the cause of the explosion, and especially of an explosion so complete as to almost triturate the particles? Was it in the density of the earth's atmosphere that broke it, or was the explosion due to the contact of certain gases of the meteor with the constitu-ents of the air? It is more consoling to adopt the first theory, because we will then feel as if our atmosphere served as a cuirass to the earth, and would continue to protect us from the stray globes like that of Warsaw. The shock and the spring of the air must have been something beyond the computation of man; for it did not knock people down, and yet it occurred at something like fifty miles from the earth, and the pieces picked up show it to have been a tolerably hard stone.

SPECULATION.

How to Make a "Corner" in Grain. That restless and speculative body of some weive hundred men known as the Chicago

twelve hundred men known as the Chicago Board of Trade, who almost entirely transact the immense grain-buying business which makes Chicago the largest wheat and corn market in the world, has within the last few days experienced the sensation of a first-class explosion. A little party of men, mostly from Pennsylvania and from Ottawa, in this State, came here about a month ago, with perhaps half a million dollars at command, and began privately buying up all haps half a million dollars at command, and began privately buying up all the corn in the market, contracting for its delivery in thirty days. The contractors, not thinking that a "corner" was forming, neglected to buy corn with which to fulfit their contracts until the month was nearly ended, and then, to their sarprise, found an alarming sesticity in the market. The price began to rise as the time of delivery approached, and the contractors grew more and more alarmed at their prospects, and bid still higher for the quantity which they needed. Before the hour of filling the contracts arrived corn was held at \$1'15, and many prominent dealers were ruined. When the hour struck the price dropped to When the hour struck the price dropped to ninety-one cents, and the "corner" was ended. The President of the Board of Trade was the first to go under, with reported liabilities for three hundred thousand bushels of corn, or some \$70,000. Other commission men have been dropping by the way since, and the aggregate loss and distress have been very large. The sharp and unscrupulous manipulators of the "corner" made from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and

many outside the "ring," who were fortunate enough to hold their grain and sell it at the right time, also made handsome sums. It was a shrewdly played game.

About a million of dollars are required to make a "corner" on wheat, and from one-half to three-quarters to accomplish it on corn, and it cannot be done every day. Sometimes the culmination can be prevented by importing from surrounding ports—as was done last year, when an immense quantity of wheat was hurriedly brought here from Milwaukee—but generally the operations of the 'ring" are too carefully concealed.—Chicago Letter.

M. R. W. A. G.

SECOND EDITION

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIMERAPH.

Saturday, Oct. 17, 1882.

Prime commercial paper ranges from 7@8 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government secunities were a fraction higher. City losas were unchanged, the new issue sold at 1634.

Carefully concealed.—Chicago Letter.

The Butler Suits—Later

TEXAS.

Members of the Constitutional Conven-tion and Colored Men Assassinated. The New Orleans Republican of the 13th instant relates the following:—
We learn the following facts from Judge Caldwell, of Jefferson. a member of the Texas Constitutional Convention, which are very clearly

parrated. Judge Caldwell arrived here last

stitutional Convention, which are very clearly narrated. Judge Caidwell arrived here last evening.

On Sunday night, the 4th instant, a tragedy occurred in the city of Jefferson. Texas, which sarpasses in atrocity anything which has taken place in Texas since the hanging of 1861.

Hon. George W. Smith, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and three negro men were assassinated. There are no pretenses that the cause was not political.

Mr. Smith bad just reached home from the Convention. His colleage, Rev. Mr. Grigsby, brought his valise in a buggy (Smith having come on horseback), and gave it to some colored men to take to Smith. While on the road to Smith's residence they were met by a party of young men, who robbed them of the valise.

In the issue of the Kte-Ktux newspaper of the 3d was published what purports to be an inventory of Smith's "carpet-bag." That night Smith, with the assistance of Lieutenant Ryan. of the 15th United States Infantry, and a squad of men, went in search of the "carpet-bag," but failed to find it. It was subsequently found, cut into a hundred fragments, and his clothes scattered on the ground, but his papers were missing.

A little after dark Smith was accosted in the

A little after dark Smith was accosted in the street and ordered to halt. He charged that he was fired upon, and in return exhausted the shots of his six-shooter, wounding ten of his assailants. Smith then ran to the headquarters of Major Curtis, commanding the post, for protection. He was surrendered by Major Curtis to the civil authorities, and by the Mayor confined in the city prison to await the investigation of the affair. The Mayor stationed a guard of six or eight citizen police at the calaboose to protect Smith. Major Curtis, not feeling that he was safe, detailed a guard from the 15th Infantry, under Lieutenant Bois, as an additional guard.

Between nine and ten o'clock, just after the people in the churches had been dismissed, a body of "Ku-Klux," estimated to be seventy-five or one hundred, all masked or painted, as med with double-barrelled shot-guns and six becomes the superior of the surrelled shot-guns and six becomes the superior of the surrelled shot-guns and six becomes the surrelled shot-guns and six becomes the surrelled shot-guns and disarred.

armed with double-barrelled shot-guns and six shooters, rushed upon the guard and disarmed them. They then began battering at the prison door to force it open, which Major Curtis hearing, ran to the scene of action with his orderly, instructing his men to follow. So soon as he made his appearance the "Ku Klux" selzed him, and said to him:—"Major, we don't want to hurt you or your men. We have come for an object, and that we intend to accomplish."

Resistance was precise. The door was forced

burt you or your men. We have come for an object, and that we intend to accomplish."

Resistance was useless. The door was forced and Smith literally shot to pleces.

The Ku-Klux then took four negro men, who were also confined with Smith, and supposed to be witnesses of the assault on Smith the previous night. Two were killed, one effected his escape uninjured, and the other badly wounded in the shoulder. The cry was then raised, "We have got Smith-Caldwell and Campbell next."

Judge Campbell anticipated trouble, and took refuge at Major Curtis' headquarters in the evening. Judge Caldwell had just retired to bed when the firing was heard. He immediately arose, taking with him his two sons, one of whom is nineteen, the other fifteen, and retired to a dense undergrowth or thicket, some two hundred yards from his house. In a few moments some twenty-five or thirty of the "Ku-Klux" passed the road within a few feet of the Judge and his sons, going in the direction of his house. The Judge then directed his youngest son to take a circuitous route home and inform his mother and sisters of his safety.

When the lad reached the corner of the garden he was arrested by a masked "Ku-Klux." den he was arrested by a masked "Ku-Kiux." The whole Kian then surrounded him, and resorted to every means short of actual violence to extort from the youth the locality of his father. Falling in this, after retaining him some two hours in captivity the boy was re-Another party of the "Ku Klux" undertook to assassinate the Hon. G. H. Slaughter, a mem-ber of the Constitutional Convention.

COLFAX.

What He Says of the Election. Speaker Colfax arrived at Cleveland, Onio, on Wednesday morning, on his way East, and was received amid the firing of cannon by a large deputation of citizens. He delivered a brief patriotic address from the balcony of the depot, and left at noon on the Lake Shore Road for Washington. He said:—
My friends, I have heard of surprise parties

before, but a more complete one than this I never attended. I was detained in your city by the lateness of a train, and stepped up to your city to pass the time, but you have found me out. I can make you no speech, nor is any necessary. The glorious news which you have read this morning beams from these happy faces, and tells me that you are glad about something. The crisis is past. The great reac-tion you have heard predicted has come, and tion you have heard predicted has come, and the triumph is with us. Ever since the open-ing note of the present canvass, you have heard from the Democrats of a grand revolution in popular feeling that was to overwhelm the party of freedom, and re-instate Democracy and treason. Vermont they said would be the first one of the tide. instate Democracy and treason. Vermont they said would be the first one of the tide. Vermont came, and the telegraph told you that there, among the green hills, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching on." Then they turned to Maine. Maine was to be the first of the States to return. Maine voted, and again you heard that away under the pines of that noble State, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching on," and now you come here fresh from having read how, yesterday, in Pennsylvania, which was to be carried by fraudulent voters, by imported roughs, and every device of the enemy; from your own noble State, and from our State of Indipna, beset on every side, by Kentuckians in the South, and by traitors everywhere—from all the States—by telegraph brings the same glorious story, "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." From this glorious news there can come but one result. When we again rafily at the ballot-box is November, that will be a victory, not only of Vermont, and Maine, and Pennsylvania, and Onlo, and Indiana, but of the whole country, from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the shores of the Pacific, whose form is amber and whose sands are gold. At this point Mr. Colfax was interrupted by a man who had been pedwhose sands are gold. At this point Mr. Colfax was interrupted by a man who had been peddling Democratic tickets in the streets, who shouted:—"What did you do in 1854? You organized a Rnow-Nothing lodge." Mr. Colfax promptly turned around and said, "It's a lie, sir." There was a sensation in the crowd, The man persisted in his statement, but he was taken away by the bystanders. At this three rousing cheers were given, when Mr. Colfax closed by saying, "And now, my friends, I have done my part. It is your turn to speak. Let me propose three cheers for something better than men—three cheers for the good old principle under which we stand, "That loyalty shall govern what loyalty preserved,"

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stocks steady, Chicago and Rock Island. 1694; Reading, 994; Canton, 5134; Rrie, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 10634; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 91%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne. 117%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93%; New York Central, 129%; Illinois Central, 1454; Cumberland preferred 35%; Virginia 6a, 59%; Missouri 6a, 91; Hudson River, 138; 5-20c, 1862; 114%; do. 1864, 172%; do. 1865, 11234; do. new 11334; 10-40s, 10634. Gold, 126%. Money unchanged, Exchange, 9%.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

-The Butler Suits-Later Election Returns.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Frank Blair Declares that Grant will never Leave the White House Alive, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 17 .- General Frank P. Blair Jr., arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, and last evening addressed some 3000 people for half an bour from the plazza of his residence. He thanked them for the ovation extended him by old friends. He came before them not dismayed or discouraged. Alluding to recent radical victories, he regarded them as precursors of the defeat of that party. The Democracy would yet win. They had everything at stake in this struggle, and if they failed the republic would fall with them. A military dictatorship would be established, and Grant would never leave the Presidential marsion alive. He announced that he now expected to continue to be a candidate for Vice-President, but was ready to make any sacrifice if the people demanded it. The audience greeted him with enthusiasm.

FROM OHIO.

Objections to Seymour's Withdrawal, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17 .- The State Democratic Central Committee of Ohio, and a number of distinguished leaders of the party in other States, met here yesterday, and discussed the present political situation. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-"Resolved, That the recent elections have not

shaken our confidence either in the principles of the Democratic party or its nominces. "Resolved, That now, as heretofore, the Demo-cratic party of Onio eschew the substitution of policy for principle; that therefore we are opposed to any movement by which Seymour and Blair shall be withdrawn from the ticket as our national standard-bearers, and we will not consent to such withdrawal, and that we pledge to them our hearty support in the present

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Kimberly-Butter Suit-Affairs in Political Circles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph BALTIMORE, Oct. 17 .- The argument in the case of Woolley & Kimberly Bros, against General Butler, on the motion to quash the service of the writ to arrest him by the Sheriff, is now going on in the Superior Court, before Judge Dobbins. William Mead Addison is speaking on behalf of the plaintiffs. Robert J. Brent will follow on the same side, to be closed by William Schley for the defense. It will occupy the tire day. A large audience is present, including members of the bar and others. Judge Dobbins' decision will not be rendered for some

The proposition to withdraw Seymour and Blair affords much amusement here. Democrats are disgusted with themselves and their

A large number of Friends arrived here to attend their yearly meeting to-morrow.

Governor Swann, it is understood, expresses great disgust with political affairs. He fears defeat, and the Democrats are loth to trust him. There was a slight snow squall early this

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Oct. 17—A. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s firmer at 727g; Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 52'/4.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—A. M.—Cotton steady.
Sales of 12,000 bales. Petroleum dull.
LONDON, Oct. 17—A. M.—Sperm Oll, £100,
Whale Oll firm. Tallow, 40s. 6d.

Delaware County. Special Despotch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA. Pa., Oct. 17.—Official returns from Delaware county give Hartranft 1252 majority, Campbell 1240 majority, and Townsend 1265 The whole county Republican ticket

Covode Probably Defeated - He Will Contest. GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Republican judges this morning signed certificates for Westmoreland county, as they did not want to

Westmoreland county, as they did not want to go behind the usual township certificates. This makes the total vote in the Twenty-first district for Foster 13,807, and for Covode, 13,766, and giving Foster a majority of 41. The poli exceeds last year's by 5278, of which Covode gained over last year's vote on Judge, 2762, and Foster gained 2496. Mr. Covode announces his determination to contest the seat if the three conference judges who meet on Tuesday next give Foster the certificate. He alleges that in a contest he can throw out over 300 Democratic votes in Fayette and over 200 in Westmoreland.

Snow Storm in Massachusetts. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. SPRIFGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17 .- It is snowing

hard here this morning. Very large flakes have been falling for half an hour, and the weather is quite cold. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 17 - Three companies of heavy artillery from this fortress have been ordered south on temporary duty—Battery G, ist Artillery, to Atlanta; Battery A, 3d Artillery, to Columbia, S C.; and Battery C, 5th Artillery, to Raleigh, N. C. They left at daylight this morning for their respective destinations. The Snow Storm.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 17 .- From one to our inches of snow tell at and west of this place last night. Reports from Concord and Wo ter, Mass., and other Eastern cities report blinding snow storms from the north west. Heavy Snow Storm in New York.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 17.—Two and a half inches of snow fell here last night, and the murcury is below the freezing point to-day. A brisk snow storm is going on all round the county. From Milton, Pa. MILTON, Oct. 17.—The store of Helner & Son was entered last night and robbed of goods to the value of \$1000.

-Eugénie surrounds herself only with ugly maids of honor,

ing, and prices were firmer. Government secu-rities were a fraction higher. City losss were unchanged, the new issue sold at 1934. Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 49f, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$: Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; Minehill at 58, an advance of \$\frac{1}{4}\$; and Northern Central at 49, no change. In City Passenger Rallway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10] for Hestonville; and 30, for

Bank shares were in demand at full prices, Canal shares were higher. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27½@27½, an advance of ½; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21½, an advance of ½; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 30, no change. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street.— 16-90 A. M. . 1363 11-49 A. M. . 1364

136g 11·50 ··· 1364 11·57 ·· 136 -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8, 6s of 1881, 115½@115½: old 5-20s, do., 114½@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 112@112½: do., 1865, 112½@112½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1867, 111@111½; do. 1868. 111½@111½: 10-40s, 106@106½. Gold. 136½. —Messrs. De Haven & Brouner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115½@115½; do., 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1864, 111½@112½; do., 1865, 111½@112½; do., 1864, 111½@110½; do., 1865, new, 110½@110½; do., 1868, 111@111½; do., 1868, 111@111½; do., 1867, new, 110½@111½; do., 1868, 111@111½; do., 1867, new, 110½@110½; do., 1868, 111@111½; do., 1867, new, 110½@110½; do., 1868, 111@111½; do., 1864, 113½@136½. Silver, 130½@136½.

Silver, 1304@132. Silver, 1304@132.

—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, 1154@1154; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@114; do. 1864, 1114@112; do., 1865, 1114@112; do. July, 1865, 1104@1104; do. July, 1867, 1104@1104; 1868, 111@111; 5s, 16-40s, 1054@106. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 137@1374.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 17 .- The Flour Market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$6.25@ 7 25 for superfine, \$8@8.75 for extras, \$8.50@9 for spring wheat extra family, \$9@9.25 for fancy Minnesota do. do., \$9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat do. do., and \$12@18 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8@8 50 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. In Corn Meal.

There is no change to notice in the Wheat
Market. A moderate inquiry prevails for good
lots from the local miliers at yesterday'aquotations. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2'10@2'20,
and 1000 bushels amber at \$2'23@2'25. Rye sells
at \$1'60@1'65 \$\text{p}\$ bush, for Penusylvania. Corn is
quiet and prices are not so strong. Sales of
yellow at \$1'30 and Western mixed at \$1'27@
1'28. Oats are without change. Sales of Western
at 74@75c. No sales were reported of Mait. 1200 at 74@75c. No sales were reported of Malt. 1200 bushels Canada Barley sold on secret terms.
Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$7.50 to \$7.75 g
44 lbs., but the sales are unimportant; Timothy
may be quoted at \$3@3.20; Flaxseed is taken by
the crushers at \$2.70@2.80.

Quereitron.
Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 150 barrels at \$1.27½ % gallon, tax paid. -The Princess Metternich spends \$20,000 a

year in bonnets.

Bark is dull; we quote at \$48 % ton for No. 1

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 17.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Ventus. Vesper San Francisco. Merchant & Oo. Steamship Whiriwind. Geer. Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Ital. barque Boston, Lucommone, Lisbon, Jose De Bessa Guimarien.
Barque C. S. Rogers, Ballard, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisco, Eaton, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Brig J. W. Drisco, Eaton, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Henry May, Rackett. Providence, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westo-tt. Lynn. do.
Schr American Eagle. Shaw, Fail River, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens. Provincesown. do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens. Provincesown. do.
Schr Margaret and Lucy, Crossiey, Washington, do.
Schr Remedy. Layfield, Washington, do.
Schr M. Powell. Smith, Washington, do.
Schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Newburyport, do.
Schr C. C. Brocks, Brocks, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co. & Co. Schr Francis Edwards, Boyce, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Alex Young, Young, Boston, American CoalOo.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.

& Co.

Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier,
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weldon, Providence,
Go.
Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, Washington, do.
Schr Sosan McDevitt, McDevitt, Washington, Tyler & Co. Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Norwich, Castner, Silekney & Wellington. Schr Hiawaths, Newman, Newport, Day, Huddell &

Co. Schr H. Simons, Godfrey, Salem, Bords, Keller & Nutting. Schr Mary, Caril, Bridgeton, Wannemacher, Maxileld Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Medford, Hammett & Nelll.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Medford, Hammett & Nelll.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs. New Bedford,
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs. New Bedford,
Schr Jas. S. Wattson, Houck. Lynn.
Schr Jas. S. Wattson, Houck. Lynn.
Schr Transit, Rackett. Danversport.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Boston.

Schr Transit, Rackett. Danversport,
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, 6 days from Broad Creek,
N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, 4 days from New Bedford, with
oil to Shober & Co.
Schr M. P. Phillips. Somers, from Provincetown,
Schr M. P. Phillips. Somers, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Phillips. Somers, from Boston.
Schr M. A. Danenhower, Sheppard from Boston.
Schr W. P. Phillips. Somers, from Boston.
Schr M. Bamson, Samson, from Boston.
Schr M. B. Bamson, Samson, from Boston.
Schr Emily and Jeonie, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr Emily and Jeonie, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr G. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr G. Bartlett, Broth Boston.
Schr Francis Edwards, Bryce, from Boston.
Schr Francis Edwards, Bryce, from Boston.
Schr W. Walisca, Schill, from Boston.
Schr G. S. Carstairs Price, from Boston.
Schr G. S. Carstairs Price, from Boston.
Schr G. S. Carstairs Price, from Boston.
Schr G. S. Carstairs Procks, from Lynn.
Schr G. & C. Brooks Brooks, from Providence.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Daniels, from Providence.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Daniels, from Providence.
Schr G. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton,
Schr J. B. Allen. Case, from Greennort.
Behr J. R. Murney, Murney, from Hartford,
Schr Mary, Caill, from Bridgetown.
Schr Trausit, Hackett, from Newbort,
Schr Mary, Caill, from Bridgetown.
Schr Edw. Ewing McDevitt, from Washington.

MEMORA NDA.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yes-

terday.
Schr F. W. Johnson. Mast. for Philadelphia, salied from Wareham 1sth inst.
Schra Isabella Thompson. Endicott. and Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Providence 1sth inst.

New York. Oct. 17. - Arrived, steamship Rhein,