FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENCY

Republican Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York-An Address by Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

Another monster meeting was held last night at the Cooper Institute, New York, under the auspices of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, the Central Grant Club, and the Griswold and Cornell Central Campaign Club. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and mottoes, and a larger number of ladies presents the scene, but held represents they was graced the scene by their presence than was ever seen before at a political meeting in the Ball. The Hon, Gerrit Smith, the Hon, Benjamail. The Hon. Gerrit Smith, the Hon. Benja-min Harris Brewster (the Attorney General of Pennsylvanis), and the Rev. Mr. Ives, of New York, were speakers. The Hon. Thomas Mur-phy called the meeting to order, and the Hon. Charles S. Spencer introduced as the first speaker the Hon. Gerrit Smith. Mr. Smith spoke at length, and was followed by Mr.

Speech of Attorney-General Brewster. Mr. Brewster was introduced by Mr. Andrews as the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and was received with a sterm of applause. At the suggestion of Mr. Spencer the audience rose and gave three tremendous cheers for Republi-can Peunsylvania.

Af er rendering his thanks for the hearty reception he too met with, Mr. Brewster said:—

Af er rendering his thanks for the hearty reception he too met with, Mr. Brewster said:— I am not accustomed, it is not the habit of my lite, to address assemblages like these. I am not a politician, and hardly a public man, for the station which I hold is purely a professional one, and the occupation and pursuit of my life has been that of a professional man, and whenever I have been tempted from a sense of duty to come out occasionally, as I have done now to such places, and I listen to addresses delivered by those who are accustomed to address assemblages for such purposes, and hear them explain the issues and enlarge upon the arguments and appeal to the people, I always feel my own shortcomings, and how incapable I am of meeting anything like the expectations that a large body of people have a right to demand at the hands of any one who shall presume to come before them and ask their attention. After what you have heard from Mr. Smith tonight, I do not know indeed what I could say to entertain or instruct you, and probably that which I should first do would be to direct your attention for the purpose of instructing you upon a subject about which you are not very well informed, and about which I may be supposed to know something, and that is the condition and prospects of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. (Applause.) The recent canvass in Pennsylvania was one in which I took part; a subordinate part, it is true, but still a part. As soon as the campaign began—for by a kind of practical misnomer we call these political canvasses "campaigns," as If they were war—as soon as the campaign began men of note and standing in the party resolved that we should scatter ourselves over the State of Pennsylvania, and seek, not only by addressing the people as you are addressed here, but by personal appeals to those who commanded the different districts of the State—the leaders of the Republican party in the different districts of the party through all the eastern end of the State, through all the eastern end of the St the different districts of the State—to stimulate their sense of duty. For one, with others, I went through all the eastern end of the State, through all the northern tier of counties, along the western border, and through the centre of the State, and there I learned that which I was glad to convey as information to you people of New York, who needed it of all other people in the nation, that Pennsylvania was sound (cheers), and that on the second Tuesday of October she would respond to the Republican party as she responded to the call of her country parly as she responded to the Republican parly as she responded to the call of her country when Fort Sumter was fired on. (Loud cheers). The Republican party of Pennsylvania has a history of its own. I was a Democrat, but, thank God, I will never again be a Democrat (aphistory of its own. I was a Democrat, but, thank God, I will never again be a Democrat (applause), for I hold that man an enemy of the human race who would identify himself with the Democratic parry after it has litted its parricidal hand against the life of its country, I call that man an enemy of the human race who would attach himself in full communion with the Democratic party. When he recognized with the Democratic party, when he recognizes in it the strongest and only ally of receidom in arms against humanity and human liberty.
(Loud cheers.) I say the Republican party in
the State of Pennsylvania has a peculiar history. All the strongholds of the Republican

party at this day were once the only strongholds of the old Democratic party in its proudest days and giory. The whole of the eastern tier of counties, and the whole of the northern tier of counties, and the whole of the northern tier. of counties, were once the very citadel of the Democratic party, and in those countles those northern counties—began through Wil-mot's help and by Wilmot's assistance the teaching of those doctrines once called Free Soli and ing of those doctrines once called Free Soil and now called Republican, which revolutionized the State and carried it over, now and forever, to the cause of Republican liberty in this country. (Cheers.) After the Whig party in the city of Philadelphia had been broken up by the destruction of the old city proper—for the city of Philadelphia, as it was originally chartered and established by Penn, was a small corporation within the limits of what the world at large understood to be the City of Philadelphia, a very close and narrow corporation, consisting of but a few wards—after that was united, the whole into one grand metropolis, one great municipality, the old Whig party, as it was called, passed away, and then began a kind of scramble. We had the Know-Nothing party, we had the People's party, we had the divided Democratic party, and we had the Abolition party, and out of all this grew up gradually a party called the Republican party. And they stood firm, and gradually, as Mr. Smith can say, they came to him. The Whigs, some of them, went with the Democrats. Free-Soil and free-thinking Democrats went with the Abolitionists. The Native Americans and the Know-Nothings, and all the called Republican, which revolutionized Democrats. Free-soil and free-thinking Democrats went with the Abolitionists. The Native Americans and the Know-Nothings, and all the various divisions united, and out of them grew the great Republican party. And this party, constituted as all such parties must be necessarily, being a new party, passed into the hands of new men; and, to the surprise of others, the Republican party swept everything before it in the filter of Papperly and the Democratic of new men; and, to the surprise of others, the Republican party swept everything before it in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Democratic party began to see the signs of dissolution and ruin. At this juncture of the history of the Republican party in our State Rebellion broke out. The leaders of the Republican party in Philadelphia at that time were men who, up to that period, had been hardly known in public life, Many of them were very obscure persons. The body of the people of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly in the city of Philadelphia, to which, for the present explanation, I shall confine myself, the body of the people in the city of Philadelphia were actuated by a sense of duty to their country, and did not look too strictly into the organization or the fitness of the men who had organized the Republican party. What they wanted was not office or place, not power, but a patriotic enforcement of the law of the land, that they might have a country preserved to them. (Applause.) And so, during the war, the Republican party in the city of Philadelphia was in the hands of men, many of whom abused the confidence that was thus generously bestowed.

confidence that was thus generously bestowed

onndence that was thus generously bestowed upon them. But by and by the war was ended; and then the Republican party, true to that which seems to have been the moral principle of its existence—and a moral principle which alone has distinguished it above all other parties.

bers, visiting upon them a penalty of excommunication that was almost as terrible to the political man who sought to assert his independence as was the power of excommunication declared by the Church of Rome against heretics and schismatics. In the history of the Democratic party, and in the days of its pride and power, no man belonging to it who hoped for public promotion daren to have an independent opinion for himself. (Applause.) If he did, upon his head was visited a political panishment that sent him into political banishment for ever. But it was tot so, nor is it so, in the Republican party. That party, in the city of Philadelphia, as in the State at large, dared, in its rank and file, to speak out independently sgainst the views of its impure leaders, and to punish its bad ones. (Applause.) It was because of this, ladies and gentlemen, that here in New York and elsewhere the organization of the Republican party in Pennsylvania was not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer, you not understood; and it was because of these defeats which we had dared to suffer you not near the restributed for the Presisupposed Pennsylvania was in doubt. But let me tell you, there never was an hour since Ulysses S. Grant was nominated for the Presidency of the United states (applause), that there was a doubt in the minds of true Republicans that he would sweep the State of Pennsylvania, by the force of his nomination, both in October, as well as in November. (Loud cheers.) Why, therein is another evidence of the dignity, the purity, and the high moral principle that is a part of the very soni of the Republican parly. General Grant was nominated by the people of the Republican party, in spite of the politicians. (Applause.) And it is the only instance in the history of this country, since its organization, that the people have really had a voice in the nomination of a man they meant to elect. (Great applause.) Where would we have been without Ulysses Grant? Where would the Republican parly have been this day without Ulysses Grant? We were leaning upon a man who had been busily endeavoring to sell his body and his soul and to sell the very son!

without Ulysses Grant? Where would the Republican party have been this day without Ulysses Grant? We were leaning upon a man who had been busily endeavoring to sell his body and his soul, and to sell the very soul of his party and its principles to the Democratic party. (Cheers.) He was the git of Almighty God to the country during a bloody war, as he is now the gift of Almighty God to the country during a bloody war, as he is now the gift of Almighty God to the Republican party in this civil strifethat we are now in. After speaking long and eloquently upon the subject of slavery, and how its abolition was brought about, Mr. Brewster continued:—In Philadelphia we built a stately edifice, almost as beautiful as this, and in the cause of human liberty. The friends of human liberty then were Abolitionists. They built a house like this where white men and white women might meet together, as we meet together to talk over it, and excited public sentiment by appealing to public judgment, to get a popular verdict in Congress. And oh, shame! in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, they burned that house—Northern Democrats, instigated by Southern men, burned it to ashes. Whodegraded the white man North to the level of the black man? (Applause.) Where was liberty of conscience? Where was the right of private judgment? Where was liberty of speech? Where was the liberty of press when such things could be? And that not at the South, but upon our sacred soil—yes, before God more sacred than every inch of ground from the Potomac down to the Guif of Mexico. (Applause.) Upon our sacred soil of Pennsylvania, I say they came and tried to enslave the white men of the North. You addressed them in public here at the North. You addressed them in public here at the North. You addressed them in public here at the North. You addressed them in public here to night, and they assembled, as you have assembled here. A riotous mob, aided by Southern students of medicine, with a mass of other vagabonds, collected outs I have simply to say this to you. A gentleman told me some time ago that General Grant had said this, and I believed he said it, and it should be written in letters of gold. If they ask what are Grant's principles and what he wishes to carry, write this and hand it to them. He said:

—"This much I wish and this I declare to be my policy—that I hope to live to see the day when such peace and tranquillity shall be established in this country that a man may speak his sentimens, no matter what they have speak his sentimens, no matter what they be whether it be in California or in Maine, Florida or Oregon, without molestation or hin-Florida or Oregon, without molestation or hindrance." (Great applause.) Now, there we are. Let us take the preamble of the Constitution, and say, when we are asked what is it that the Republican party wants, "To establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and"—above all—"to secure the beneelfare, and"—above all—"to secure the tits of liberty to ourselves and our posterity brever." These are principles of the Republican party. (Immense applause.)

FRANTIC APPEALS.

August Belmont, Tilden, and Blair unite in Entreating the Democracy to Re-main Steadfast.

APPEAL OF AUGUST BELMONT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Fellow-Citizens:—It is a privilege and a duty to address you on the eve of the great battle which we are to fight, and which is to decide whether the Government of this Republic is to remain four years more in the hands of the radical party, or whether by an energetic, united, and last effort you will wrest the power from its grasp, and give to us, under a Democratic conservative administration, a

a Democratic conservative administration, a government based upon principles of justice, economy, and constitutional liberty.

The issues of the present campaign are plain and self-evident. They appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of every voter in the most unmistakable terms. They have been ably discussed by distinguished orators and leaders of our party since the nomination of our candidates.

What the Democratic party intends to do, if placed in power by your suffrages, is to restore peace and union to our country, to heal the wounds and sufferings caused by the Rebellion, tion, and by which alone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section; to reduce materially our military and navai establishments, kept up now on an immense scale and at an enormous cost; to introduce into every department of Government the strictest economy, and to develop, by an equitable system of imports and taxation, the growing resources of our country. equilable system of imports and taxation, the growing resources of our country, and thus to place the Federal finances on a solid and stable footing, and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payments. We are charged by the radical party—the party of violence and usurpation, which for the last four years, to prolong its own existence has set at rangely the Country. its own existence, has set at naught the Consti-tution and the fundamental principles of our Government—that we intend revolution, and defiance of established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd. It cannot be enter-tained for a moment by an intelligent voter, who has even the most superficial knowledge of the history of his country. The Democratic of the history of his country. The Democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations. Its watchwerd, in peace as in war, has been and will always be, the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. And no man, nor any set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can expect to of its existence—and a moral principle which alone has distinguished it above all other parties known in the history of this country—said:

"We will not recognize nominations that are made by the mere force of discipline, and we will not, in the name of patriotism, vote for bad men," and the consequence was, to the terror and amazement of a great many Republicans throughout the country, that Philadelphia went ever to the Democratic party, and we seemed to have been lost forever. Now that which was but a moral rebuke, a punishment inflicted by independent, patriotic men, and is a way that never could nave occurred in the days of the old Democratic supremacy, because the Democratic party, to its shame be it said—based, as it claimed to be, upon liberal principles, and recognizing Democracy as the very fundamental element of its constitution—was exacting, stern, and severe in the punishment of anything like the expression of an independent will by its mem-

men, however high they might be piaced by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can expect to receive the support of this great conservative parly in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. The ballot-box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look. Fellow-Democrats, you are tanting for a good and righteous cause. You save for your leader a tried statesmas; a patnet who stood by the Union in its darkest hour; a man equally beloved for the purity of his private character as honored for his public virtues.

For this final struggle, then, fellow-Democrats of the United States, let us invaorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short. The foe is stubborn and desparate, for our victory would be the death-blow to the Republican party. It could have been held together by no other nomination. It cannot gether by no other nomination. It cannot survive your successful assault. One victory is enough. Your triumph in November will finally re-establish the Unique and the Consti-

intion for another generation of men, it will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperily to the North, and a wise and frugal rule to both. The ereat prize is worth your most strenuous endeavor.

Our ranks are unbroken, our courage is unabab d. Once more to the breach, and this time victory.

For the Democratic National Committee.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman. APPEAL OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

New York. Oct. 20, 1868.—To the Democracy of the State of New York:—The results of the October elections demonstrate the fact that large accessions to the Democratic party have been made since the last Congressional election, in 1868.

In Indiana we have reduced the Republican majority from 14,518 to a doubtful claim of 800 majority. We have done this on the largest aggregate vote ever given in that State, and in what Schuyler Colfax confesses to be "the severest political contest ever fought in Indiana." Even by the showing of the Republicans, a further charge of one vote in 750—of one-eighth of one per cent—would have completed a political revolution. We have also gained one member of Congress, and perhaps two.

In Pennsylvania we have reduced the Republican majority in 1866 about one-half. A further change of one vote in 140 would have given us a complete victory in that great Commonwealth. We have done this in spite of vast patronage and means of corruption, syste-In Indiana we have reduced the Republican

monwealth. We have done this in spite of vast patronage and means of corruption, systematic frauds, skilfully organized by the best masters in that art, and in spite of the unjust exclusion of the votes of citizens of Irish and German birth by a party which claims the suffrage for the negro as a natural and sacred right, and practically gives him supremacy over the white man in a large portion of the Republic. We have also gained several members of Congress.

bers of Congress.
In Ohio, in the Congressional election just held, we have reduced the Republican majo rity more than one-half-from 40,000 to 15,000 -from the Congressional election of 1860, and have gained three members of Congress. Never has the indomitable spirit and herote energy of the Democratic party been more nobly manifested.

You have driven in the Republicans to their baggage-wagons. You have aimost routed Fellow-Democrats! Is this a moment for doubt as to what you ought to do? Is it a mo-ment in which even to be counting the chances

of the struggle to which we are advancing? We know that we will deserve victory. We will resolve to attain it.

Fellow-citizens, it is a false calumny that we desire to overthrow the pernicious systems of our adversaries—their government, by force or by fraud, in the Southern States, their supre macy of the negro over the white citizen—by any but the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box. We resist by peaceful and lawful measures the practical revolution which the Republicans are gradually accomplishing. We and our candi-dates are pledged to restore and not to destroy the Republic

Fellow-Democrats of New York, we call or you to make a grand and final rally. Your standard-bearer in the national contest, who would gladly have laid down the honor of a victory already achieved, advances to the forefront of the battle. We appeal to the 400,000 Democrats of New York—one and all—to gather around him. Our example will animate to new vigor our courseless. Two and a vigor our comrades in other States. Two and a half millions of Democrats, under our chosen leaders, with our organizations unbroken, with our masses compact, with our old and honored flag floating proudly over us, will join in our final and, we trust, victorious struggle for constitutional government and civil liberty.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Chairmain of the State Committee.

WM. CASSIDY, Secretary. BLAIR'S EXPLANATORY LETTER.

BLAIR'S EXPLANATORY LETTER,

The following letter has just made its appearance in the Laisyette (Ind.) Courier:

FORT SANDERS, Wyoming Territory, August 24, 1868.—To Mr. James Howes, Lafayette, Ind.—Dear Sii:—I have received your letter in which you ask me if I would endeavor to have the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts tested by the Supreme Court before proceeding to treat them as null and void. In answer I say that the vital principle of the Reconstruction acts bas already been decided to be unconstitutional, null, and void by the Supreme Court, the whole Bench concurring in the case of Milligan and Bowies, which went up from the State of Indians on a writ of habeas corpus. In that case it was decided, in the plain lan-

guage of the Constitution, that the Government could not establish martial law in time of peace or try a citizen by military commission or court-martial. The reconstruction acts. socalled, stand on martial law and nothing else It is the essence of these acts. They were pre pared and put in execution in time of profound peace, in defiance of the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred, and they and all that has been done under them are null and void.

A case was made under these acts—the case of McArdle, of Mississippl—and brought before the Supreme Court, and it is well known that the Court was ready to declare these acts un-constitutional, when Congress passed another act to deprive the Supreme Court of its juris-diction, and openly attempted to intimidate the Judges by threats of remodelling the Court. The Supreme Court, in another case—that of Cummings, of Missouri—decided that the dis-franchisement of the white people of the Southern States by an act of Congress was a southern states by an act of congress was a bill of attainder and an expost facto law, both of which were forbidden in express terms by the Constitution. Even the radicals admit, in their Chicago platform, that the States alone have the right to decide who shall be entitled to suffrage within the States; and yet Congress has assumed to take the right from the white people and size it to the nearest within the Scatters. and give it to the negroes within the South

The Reconstruction acts violate the Constitution in all these particulars, and it has been already so decided by the Supreme Court. The Constitution says the military shall always be subordinate to the civil authority, but these acts have superseded all civil authority, and erected military governments at the South. Do you want a decision of the Supreme Court to show that this is unconstitutional? Are those who say that the military is subordinate to the who say that the military is subordinate to the military authority revolutionists? Are those who demand the restoration of the trial by jury, which has been suppressed in the South by the Reconstruction acts, revolutionists? Are those who claim the benefit of the great writ of right, the habeas corpus, which is denied to eight millions of our people by the infamous Reconstruction acts, to be branded as revolutionists?

Shall we be called revolutionists because we proclaim, in the very language of the Constitution, that Congress shall pass no bill of attainder or ex post facto law? or shall we be thus branded for claiming what the Constitution concedes in express words—that the States shall regulate suffrage for themselves? Do we want more decisions of the Supreme Court on these points? The truth is that the radicals are the real revolutionists, and have subverted the fundamental principles of our Government and converted it into a mean and maliguant oligarchy, sure to relapse into a military de

To restore the Government and the great guarantees of freedom contained in the Consti-tution and inherited from our ancestors is "revolution." To execute the will of the people whom the fragmentary Rump Congress has put at deflance, is "revolution." To carry out the decisions of the Supreme Court is "revolution." This revolution is at hand. The people's will, the judgment of the court of the highest jurisdiction, will be enforced against a usurping Rump Congress.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Markets by Telegraph.

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 20.—Exchange on London, six months, 48, 7%d.: New York, 38d. discount. Slik, tair business. Staple American drills, \$500. Rice advanced and in good demand. Total shipment of slik since July 1, Learly 5000 bales. Extra and best Mibash \$40@1000. Total arrival of Slik Worm Eggs for the season, 1% million. Cords are quoted at 50 cts. to \$4. There is little demand for Tea, and large quantities are being received from Hiogo and shipped to New York. Freights—London and New York, £3 lss. @£4 per ton.

New York, Oct. 21.—Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 1654; Reading, 94%; Canton, 48, Erie, 40%; Oleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 884; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 113; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 861; New York Central, 195%; Illinote Central, 144; Virginia 6s, 563; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 132; 5-2m, 1862, 1135; do, 1864, 1113; do, 1865, 1113; do, new 1093; Exchange, 9%.

Battimone Cet. 21.—Cotton quiet and suchanged. Markets by Telegraph.

10-408, 108 M. Gold, 126%, Money 7 per cent., strong. Exchange, 9%.

BALTIMORE Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

prime to choice red. \$2**ueg2*50; good, \$2*16@2*20; ordinary to fair, \$1*75@2. Corn from: white \$1*25@1*27; yellow, \$1*27. Oats dull at 70@78c.; choice, \$0@850; Rye unchanged at \$1*50@1*60. Provisions quiet and suchanged.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Blair's Troubles in the West-Donnelly not to Withdraw-Presbyterianism in Our State-Affairs in Mexico -European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices from Hong Kong-Tonkei to be the Capital of Japan-The War. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 .- Arrived, steamship Japan, with Hong Kong advices to September

15 and; Yokohama advices to September 2. The Japan brings over 500 passengers and 1500 tons of merchandise. She experienced heavy weather most of the passage. The steamer China, hence September 3, arrived at Yokohama on the 26th. The Japanese Mikado has issued a proclama-

tion decreeing Jeddo, the capital of Japan, here after to be called Tonkel, or the Eastern capital. The port of Jeddo will be opened to foreigners October 1. The present Governor of Yokohama has, at the request of foreign representatives, transferred the governorship of that city. It is believed the appointment gives general satisfaction.

Intelligence from Nagassa represents that the town of Negato was bombarded by steamers from Satsuma and Choisu, and the place en-tirely destroyed. Rambrandt, Prussian Coarge d'Affaires, was grossly insulted by an escort of the Japaness Minister while returning from the Government house, and has protested against the outrage, demanding complete repa-

There has been no military events of importance since last advices, though considerable fighting is reported, the advantage resting with the Northern army.

In Costrie's Bay, August 22, the steamer Howan exploded, killing George C. Herman, First Assistant, and Mr. Bernard, Third Assistant, Engineer, and five Chinamen.

ant Engineer, and five Chinamen; also badly scalding Chief Engineer Harlow and three Chinamen.

It is reported that an American officer beconging to the steamer Oneida was killed at Hiogo by a Japanese. Two seamen and several midshipmen from the United States steamer Oneida and the French war vessels Belieguez and Venus created a disturbance in Hiogo, while under the influence of liquor, when the

officers of the Mixado attempted to arrest them, which resulted in a scuffle and pistols being fired. The offenders escaped.

The Japanese Government has notice of a desire that the treaty as regards the duty on tea and silk be revised.

The United States steamer Shenandoah, while en route for Hioge, broke her engine.

The United States Minister En Route, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Hon. J. Ross Browne, United States Minister to China, arrived at Shanghae September 5, and left the next day for Pekin, via Tarsui. The Burlingame Mission treaty is fally discussed in China by the press, and has given general dissatisfaction, because it contains no new concessions. Anti-foreign riots have occurred at Yong Chow, near Klong. A mob burned and destroyed some missionary premises, and attempted to murder the inmates.

The British Consul at Shanghae, on her Majesty's steamer Rinaido, has been snot. An inquiry into the matter was made by the Commander of the Rinaido, with a demand for reparation, who afterwards visited the Viceroy at Nankin in connection with the affair, and reported that his exertions had proved successful. The United States Minister En Route.

Mining to a small extent is still carried on by foreigners at Chefoo.

The British Consul having induced the Chinese authorities to protect travellers in the province, the recent violent opposition is coniderably abated.

The steamer Kinsban ran down and sank, September 14, the schooner Japan, in Woosing. A fire occurred in Hong Kong, on the 18th of August, which destroyed a large amount of property, killing two women and seventeen children. Captain Johnson, of the British gun-beet Bustaria, fired on the city of Carochile. boat Bustaria, fired on the city of Carochi, in the river Handong, doing considerable damage, because a boat, with provisions for the gunboat, was fired on and plundered. Teas have declined at Hong Kong, and there are but few shipments. Silk has slightly declined, but the market is active. Exchange on

5d. discount. SHANGHAI. Sept. 16.—Exchange, six months, in London, 6s. 12d. On New York, 14d. dis-SHANGHAI. Sept. 10.—Exchange, six months, on London, 6s. 1½d. On New York, 14d. discount. Coals—English, 9 taels; American, 11½. Exports of green tea 58,706 chests. Stock 34,000, The ship Asphodel sailed on the 4th instant for New York, with 533,600 pounds. The ships Resolute and England are loading for the same place. Prices are higher than last season, and decline is confidently exceeded. Silk shatts a decline is confidently expected. Silk shatta, 5:60@576 taels; prices are declining, consequent upon the unsatisfactory news from London.

ondon, six months, 4s. 1/d. On New York

FROM MISSOURI.

Blair Charged With Disloyalty-Registration Troubles-Settlement of the West.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph; Sr. Louis, Oct. 21.-General Blair's name has been struck from the registration lists here on the ground of disloyalty. The General has been notified to appear here and disprove the charge, but he has engagements in Illinois, and cannot return. He will therefore be unable to vote The Registrar, Charles Teff, was instrumental in having Blair rejected. Blair's friends have

made threats of assassinating him,

Colonel Armstrong, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been been before the Board of Review, and expected to be rejected, but was finally put on. He declared his vote was dearer to him than his life.

There is some trouble in Wayne county, owing to the registration books having been stolen. This will disfranchise the entire county. unless they are produced before the election. It is rumored that the books were taken from the residence of one of the registers by his two associates without his knowledge. Wayne is Democratic by a small majority.

In the States of Nebraska and Kansas, within the past few weeks, some 40,000 acres of public

ands have been taken up for actual settlement,

FROM CHICAGO. Donnelly Not to Withdraw-Post Office

Embezziers. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-William J. Steele, a clerk in the Chicago Post Office, has been arrested on

a charge of purloining a money letter from the mails. A National Convention of Underwriters meets in this city to-day.

There is no truth in the report that Donnelly is about to withdraw from the Congressional canvass in the Second Minnesota District.

FROM BOSTON.

Prize Fights and "Rubber" Base Ball

Bosron, Oct. 21.—George Seddons, the victor in the late prize fight at the fale of Shoals, was arrested last night, and will be fined for a violation of the law against such exhibitions. The punishment provided is a fine not exceeding \$5000, and incarceration in the State prison for a term not exceeding five years.

The rubber game of base ball between the Howards and Lowells was won by the former by a score of 28 to 15.

FROM READING.

Session of the N. S. Presbyterian Synod.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. READING, Oct. 21 .- The opening session of this body, which convened last evening in the Presbyterian Church of this city, was largely attended. After the opening sermon by Dr. Johnson, of the Washington Square (Philadelphis) Church, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. Rev. Messrs, Jones and Schenck were appointed Temporary Clerks.

The session this morning spent the first half hour in devotional exercises of an interesting character. The vsual standing committees were appointed, and arrangements made for discussions of the various benevolent enterprises and the celebration of the Lord's Supper during the meeting of the Synod. York, Pawas chosen as the place for the holding of the Synod next autumn. A large attendance of members of the Synod is present, and this meeting promises to be of great interest.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Movements-Crime in the City
-The Registered Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.-The Democrats met at their headquarters last night, and passed resolutions sustaining Seymour and Blair and condemning the movement to withdraw them The Republican mass meeting at Front Street Theatre last night was very large and enthusiastic. Judge Goldsborough made an able speech, and advocated negro suffrage, and believed it would be sanctioned soon all over the

Thomas Martin, Clerk of the Police Commiscloners, was thrown from a buggy and badly injured, breaking his leg.

The registered vote in Baltimore now numbers 37,163. George Jacobs and William Hessling were convicted yesterday of murder in the second

FROM MEXICO.

The Prosecution of the War Against Lozado-More Filibustering.

degree for killing John Kaney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.-Correspondence from Mexico, under date of Colonia, Oct. 5, states that there is discontent about the prosecution of the war against Lozado by the General Government. It is reported that four divisions of the Mexican army were ordered against Lozado, and states that Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, and Queretaro were instructed to furnish Jalisco, and Queretaro were instructed to furnish all their spare men. Lozado is said to have 15,000 troops under arms, and his position impregnable. Rumors prevailed of a filibustering expedition from different ports of the United Staies, and General Marquez had landed at Sinaloa with a revolutionary party. Now is thought to be the most favorable opportunity for filibustering movements. Regret is expressed that Secretary Seward will not encourage such.

age such.

Markets—Flour quiet at \$5.25@6.25. Wheat,
\$1.75@1.85. Legal-tenders, 73.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 21—A. M.—Consols, 9434 for both money and account. United States Five-twen-ties, 72%. American stocks steady. Erie, 3134; Illinois Central, 96%; Great Western Railroad, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21-A. M.

sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Petro-leum quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed firm. Spirits Petroleum, 11½. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Oct. 21-P. M.—Consols, 94% for both money and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady. Stocks easier; Erie, 311,4.

Liverpool, Oct 21-P. M.—Cotton steady.

Bacon—the market is bare. Tallow, 52s.

London, Oct. 21-P. M.—Tallow, 52s. 3d.

HAVRE, Oct. 21-P. M.—Cotton, 1376.

AN EXILE.

A Victim of Russian Despotism.

M. Andreoii, a Russian writer, who was exiled some years ago to Siberia, is now contributing to the Revue Moderne, under the title of Souvenirs de Siberie," his recollections not only of Siberian but also of Russian life. In the last number of the Revue he tells a story, the end of which belongs to the present reign and the beginning to the reign of Paul, of whose and the beginning to the reign of Paul, of whose period it is strikingly characteristic. The Emperor's favorite was at that time a young French actress, of whom he was madly jealous. One evening at a ball, he noticed that a young man named Labanoff was paying her a great deal of attention. He did not lose his temper, but at the end of the ball gave orders that Labanoff should be arrested and thrown into the citadei. He only intended to keep him there a few days, "to make him more serious," after which he proposed to reprimand him and to appoint him to an office which had been solicited for him. Labanoff, however, was forgotten. "At the death of Nicholas, Alexander II, then full of magnanimity, liberated all the prisoners in the citadel, without exception. In a vaulted tomb in which it was impossible to stand upright, and which was not more than two yards long, an old man was found, almost bent long, an old man was found, almost bent double, and incapable of answering when he was spoken to. This was Labanoff. The Emperor Paul had been succeeded by the Emperor Alexander I, and alterwards by the Emperor Nicholas; he had been in the dungeon more than fifty years. When he was taken out he could not bear the light, and by a strange phenomenon his movements had become auto-matic. He could hardly hold himself up, and he had become so accustomed to move about within the limits of his narrow cell, that ne within the limits of the half wo steps forward without turning round, as though he had struck against a wall, and taking two steps backward, and so on alternately. He lived for only a week after his liberation."

POLITICAL.

The Macon Telegraph is afraid that Georgia will go for Grant and Collax.

The Republicans, up to date, have nominated for re-election eighty-three of the present members of Congress.

—"Boz" writes to the New York World that

Horatio Seymour once gave \$50 to a negro church. "Boz" is noted as a writer of fiction.

—The Nashville Gazette predicts that Kentucky will a year hence be the most radical State of the Union. The moment Grant is elected, free speech and free thought become a rocally lity.

-The Louisville Journal calls upon the Copperheads of Kentucky to bestir themselves to bring out a full vote in November. The Journal is disposed to overwork these fellows; they haven't had a chance yet to rest from their industrious voting in Indiana.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1868.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Government securities were a fraction lower. 115½ was bid for is of 1881; 105½ for 10-40s; and 113½ for '62 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½. Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 47½@48½, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 56½@56½, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 34, a decline of ½; Northern Central at 49, ne change; and Catawissa common

rai at 49, ne change; and Catawissa common

at 9½, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Green and Coates sold at 32½, and Girard College at 24. 51 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thir-

teenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadel, hia; and 10 for Hestonville.

Referring to present and prospective railroad earnings, the N. Y. Bulletin says:

The railroad erroings of August and the early part of September were very large ou in at of the Westers reads, and some disapplictures seems to be left that they are not fully maintained. The course of the grain trade, however, seems to furnish a very satisfactory reason for the lare decrease in the earnings of many of the Western roads when compared with corresponding period of last year. In the earlings of many of the Western roads when compared with corresponding period of last year. In the earlings of many of the western roads when compared with corresponding period of last year. In the serily autumn of 1868 the price of grain was very high, and farmers and grain dealers at the West pushed forward their produce to market with great eagerness, making their light receipts of the railroads unusually neavy ouring that part of the season. At the prisent time, however, grain is held back at the West for higher prices as may be seen by comparing the weekly receipts at the principal lake ports with the receipts for corresponding weeks in 167. Irom which it appears that for several weeks past there has been a decrease from last year, although the fact is generally concided that the grain pridect of 1883 largely exceeds that if 1817. I seems to be a fair conclusion from this state of the grain trade that, he raw it be larges shipments made to the Rastern wearkets later in the season. The excort demand for grain will require a larger quantity at the ports than can be sent forward before the close of navigation, and the natural result will be that after the cannais are closed the railroads will do an unusually large business in the transportation of flour and grain from the West to New York. The prospect of heavy recepts from freight duving the coming winter on the great through lines of railroad between Chicaro and the Arlanic coast is certainly very good. The Mich

Palifords will ags from the transport of the transpor

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 115\(\frac{3}{2}\) \(\tilde{\Omega}\) (116; do. 1862, 113\(\omega\) (113; do., 1865, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\) (111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\) (111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\) (111\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1867, new, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) (2110; do., 1868, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) (2110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 58, 10-40s, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\) (2015\(\frac{1}{2}\); Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 136\(\frac{1}{2}\) (213\(\frac{1}{2}\); 31\(\omega\) (213\(\frac{1}{2}\).

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s ef 1881, 115%@116; old 5-20s, do., 1134@113%; new 5-20s, 1864, 111%@111%; do., 1865, 111%@111%; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 110@1104; do. 1868. 1104@1104: 10-40*, 1054@1054. Gold. 1364. -The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30

South Third Street:-10.00 A. M. 10.55 1367 11.45 A. M. 1367 11.50 1367 12.07 P. M. 1368 12.27 136; 136; 136;

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is aiready greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be more than a million in gold, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street. THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21 .- Bark-In the absence

of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$46 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed comes forward more freely. but the inquiry is limited. We quote at \$7@7:50 per 64 pounds. Timothy is out of season. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2 70@2 80.

There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and prices of the medium and low grades are drooping, while good family brands maintain former quotations. About 800 barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at \$8 25@7 25 for super-fine; \$8@8 75 for extras; \$8 50@9 for Northwestfine; \$3@875 for extras; \$550@9 for Northwest-ern extra family; \$9.25 for lancy Minnesota do;; \$9.75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheet do; and \$12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$8@875. No change to notice in Corn Meai. The Wheat Market is duil and depressed. Sales of red at \$2.10@2.20, and amber at \$2.20@ 2022. Rya salls in a small way at \$1.65 per hysbel. Series of red at \$2.10@2.20, and amber at \$2.20@ 2.22. Rye sells in a small way at \$1.65 per bushel for Pennsylvania; sales of yellow at \$1.28@1.27. Oats are scarce and steady; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 74@75c., and Southern at 60@68c. No new feature to present in the market for Bar-ley and Malt. Whisky is selling at \$1.25@1.27½ per gallon, tax paid.

tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 21.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Alaska, Small, New Orleans, Warren & Gregg.
Ship Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, Rotterdam, J. E. Basley & Co.
Brig James Dav's. Clough, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Brig James Dav's. Clough, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Bobr Magnet, Smith, Saiem.
Go.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Weymouth,
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence,
Go.
Schr Alfred Keene, Robinson. Providence,
Go.
Schr Decatur Ookes, Berry, Fall kiver.
Go.
Schr Decatur Ookes, Berry, Fall kiver.
Schr L. A. Orcutt Butter, Boston, Weld; Nagle & Co.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Boston, L. Audeurled & Oo.
Schr R. Hannibal, Cox, Boston, Wannemaener, Maxfield & Co.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Richmond, R. Jenes, Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington. Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Mary Milnes, Crowell, Salem. Scott, Walter & Co. Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Norfolk, John R. White

& Son. Schr Reading BR. No. 44, Trainer, Branford, Day, Huddeil & Co. Schr Abbie Pitman, Lambord, Marblehead. Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Washington, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co. Schr B. F. Reeves, Ramson, Medford. Schr Mary P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston. St'r Miliville, Renear, Miliville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Mary P. Hudson. Hudson. Boston.

St'r Millville. Renear, Millville, Whitail, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jeunings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton. etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. L.

Lowry. Mrs. Allen and children. Mr. J. N. Clark.

Barque Bavannah, Ames. 14 days from Sombrero, with gusno and sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.

Brig James Davis. Clough, from Providence.
Schr Access. Colver, from Nortolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ann Eliza. Teasell, from Providence.
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, from Boston.
Schr B. F. Heeves, Ramson. from Soston.
Schr B. F. Heeves, Ramson from Boston.
Schr B. F. A. Orcutt. Butler, from Boston.
Schr R. A. Orcutt. Butler, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49. Robinson, fm Alexandria, Schr Henry Allen Tatem from Salem.
Schr Hannibal, Cox. from Hyanuis.
Schr L. A. Bennett. McAlinden, from Norwich.
Schr L. A. Bennett. McAlinden, from Norwich.
Schr L. A. Bennett. McAlinden, from Hartford.
Schr Clarz Davidson. Jeffers, from Pawticket.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lynn.
Steamer M. W. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mass. to W. M. Balrd & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Oct. 19-6 P. M.—Sulp Ventus. from
Philadelphia for San Francisco went to sea this afternoop. Schra Selan B. Strong. from Philadelphia for
Alexandria: A. Pharo, do do : Rescue. do for Boston;
and D. L. Sturges, from New York for Richmond, remain at the Breakwater. Wind SW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Sea Eagle, Howes, hence, via Barbados, at Antigus 10th inst.

Brig Emma G, Webber, hence, at Antigus 2ist ult, and salled 25th for Jamaica.

Brig Foyle. Boy. hence, at Barbados 4th inst., and remained 10th, diacharging.

Schr S, C, Morton, Morton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Tork yesterday.

Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Arrived, ship American, rom Bordeaux, Cleared, ship Magnet, for Hong from Bordeaux, Cleares, sus, Kong. Kong. Cot. 21.—Arrived, steamships Russia, New York, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steamships Russia, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steam