THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 101. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 16.

The Spanish Revolution—Ministerial Interview—How the American Government is Regarded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPAIN.

Interview Between the American Minister and the Duke de la Torre.

In accordance with instructions received by telegraph, Mr. Hale, Minister of the United States, obtained an interview on the 10th inst. with the Duke de la Torre, President of the Provisional Council, and Don Juan Alvarez de Lorenzana, Minister of State, to whom he delivered a speech acknowledging in the most formal manner the existence and legality of the new order of things in Spain. The following are the

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN P. HALE.

Mr. President:—By command of my Government, recognizing the fact that the people of Spain, in the exercise of that high prerogative which rightfully pertains to every people, have fundamentally changed their system of government, in the name and on behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America I come to offer their congratulations on the quiet, efficient, and thorough manner in which this great change has been effected. A Government claiming to be founded on Divine right has been overthrown, and a Government founded on a right still more divine, the right of the people, has been established in its place. As Spain was among the first of the nations of the earth to hail the advent of the United States of America into the family of nations, so now, in grateful return, they make haste to congratulate the Spanish people on their political regeneration. In thus establishing diplomatic relations with the Government over which your Excellency presides, I recall with pleasure the fact that the United States and Spain have never had any differences which diplomacy has not been able to reconcile. I hardly need add that in the present circumstances no effort of mine will be spared for strengthening and rendering more cordial the sentiments of sincere friendship and good-will now so happily subsisting between the two nations.

REPLY OF THE DUKE DE LA TORRE.

To this his Excellency the Duke de la Torre, President of the Council, replied as follows:—

Mr. Minister:—Nothing is so grateful to my heart as to receive in this solemn act, in the name of the Spanish people, the felicitations that your Excellency has directed to me for the use that has been made of the prerogative emanating from its sovereignty. Having completed the first part of the work, having destroyed the obstacles that constantly opposed themselves to the planting of the institutions that the nation eagerly desired, the new order of things which by means of the exercise of that same sovereignty has been raised up in a little time, above that which has before existed, merits even in its day, I am assured, the approval of your Government and the sympathies of the United States. Agreeable and opportune in an augmented sense is the remembrance that you invoke, and Spain, that in these circumstances needs and no doubt will merit the assistance of all the nations that love liberty and have to consolidate it, accepts with peculiar appreciation that of those nations which like the magnanimous United States, has no sacrifice that it will not make to maintain intact its free institutions. The diplomatic relations which, by this official act, are continued between your Government and that I have the honor of presiding over will be to-day much more intimate and cordial, as it should be between two people which have never had differences that were not amicably arranged, and that, respecting the same principles of sovereignty, exercising them successfully to establish every one, after its national peculiarity, its institutions in a manner permanent and definitive.

The interview was extremely cordial, and the Spanish Ministers expressed their gratification at the stand taken by the United States. They felt that it would have a beneficial effect on their relations with the great powers of Europe. Certainly the influence of the people, as far as can be observed at this time, has been excellent. It encourages them to go on with the good work that enjoys the sympathies of so powerful a nation as the United States. Mr. Hale recalled the fact that Spain was the first to recognize the United States, and it was no more than a sense of justice and gratitude would dictate to reciprocate. It is supposed that the representatives of other nations will lose no time in following the example set by the United States. No one doubts that this Ministry represents the people of Spain.

Prim's Latest Manifesto.

The following is General Prim's letter, dated Madrid, October 10, to Messrs. de Pene and Tarbe, editors of the *Gaulois*:—

Messieurs:—I am honored as much as I am touched by the sympathies expressed in your letter, handed to me by your correspondent, M. de Miranda. I consider them as addressed rather to the Liberal revival of my country than to myself. Spain owes much to the French press in general and to the *Gaulois* in particular; which has undertaken to show to Europe the justice of the revolution. I am happy to transmit to you my warmest thanks, in my own name, and in that of the principles I represent, for your powerful co-operation. The revolution, gentlemen, follows its peaceful course, and I am convinced that you will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has been a pattern of moderation. As every one may see, it is the work of a generous, noble, and chivalrous people, who feel sure of their strength and disdain to exercise mean reprisals on their former persecutors. I know that a few of the Paris journals have made themselves the echo of some impatient men, and have pretended that we are not advancing rapidly enough. I am astonished at such an inconsiderate judgment, and beg you, gentlemen, to rectify it. What! can a revolution be called dilatory which is only a week old, and has already accomplished so much as we have? Was it a work of so little importance to overthrow a dynasty which has existed for three centuries, and to establish a government in a week? In fine, gentlemen, as your journal has deserved the title of *Moniteur de la Revolution*, reply to those insinuations, and add that, now we are constituted, we shall soon consolidate the situation on the basis of our programme. You know what it is. We hope that, with the co-operation of the Constituent Assembly, which will shortly be convoked we shall succeed, in a short time, in realizing it. We shall then have attained the political ideal of contemporary Spain; that is to say, a real constitutional monarchy founded on the widest liberal basis that this kind of government admits. Accept, etc.,

J. PRIM.

GENERAL NEWS.

Aid for the Sufferers.

On the 14th instant a public meeting of the citizens of London was held for the purpose of starting a subscription for the purpose of aiding the sufferers by the terrible earthquake in Peru and Ecuador. The meeting was held in Guildhall, and among those present was the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, attended by many of the most influential bankers, merchants, and other persons of consideration, including among the rest the Governor of the Bank, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P., and other members of his house, and Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P. Before the meeting separated £7000 was subscribed.

Tumults in Dresden.

Another tumultuous assemblage of people congregated in the streets of Dresden on the night of the 15th, and the military had to be called out to occupy the points threatened by the mob. The director of police in vain called upon the people to return to their homes, and cavalry thereupon patrolled the streets with drawn sabres and broke up the crowds. The groups of people, mostly lookers-on, then dispersed, and tranquillity is now returning.

GRANT.

Another General Cordially Supports Him.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Oct. 16.—Editor of the (Ky.) *Commonwealth*—Dear Sir:—Some few days since the Louisville *Courier* published a list of Generals, who the Washington correspondent of the New York *Citizen* says are supporters of Seymour and Blair. My name was included in said list.

I have never entertained the remotest idea of voting for or supporting in any manner, shape, or form, the Rebel Democratic ticket headed by Seymour and Blair. I have for some time honestly believed that the success of the so-called Democratic party would insure the destruction of our great Government, and in its success that liberty, freedom, and human rights would be totally obliterated and disregarded, and all that our noble, grand, and glorious federal army fought for would be lost to the generations which are to follow and control the destinies of a free, happy, prosperous nation and people. * * * I earnestly desire that every federal soldier throughout the country with whom I had the honor to serve or command, should know that I heartily indorse the principles of the National Union Republican party, and that it is my desire, purpose, and intention to vote for our great patriot and general, U. S. Grant, for President, and for that pure patriot, statesman, and gentleman, Schuyler Colfax, for Vice President. We want peace; we will have peace. The election of Grant and Colfax will secure it.

Your friend, truly, E. H. HOBSON.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Letter from United States Treasurer Spinner.

The following letter has been addressed to John C. Hamilton of New York:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—My Dear Sir:—I have, since you have specially called my attention to it, looked over that part of Mr. Seymour's specious speech wherein he finds fault with the unequal distribution of the National Bank currency. His figures are substantially true, but he purposely so states them as to convey false impressions of facts to the minds of uninformed and unthinking men; and it is to such that he mainly addresses them. His very statements are absurd. What would he and his "friends" have? That the West, in whose behalf he speaks, and that he says was "not then in a condition to secure the currency, for the very reason that they most needed it," should establish banks without capital? True, under State laws, and under "Conservative" Democratic rule, banks used to be so created. But, thanks to better financial counsels and wiser political action, that time has passed. Then bank charters with exclusive banking privileges were freely granted to favorite insolvent politicians, for political services rendered and to be rendered. No real money was then required or needed to be paid in, or even secured to be paid in. These institutions were gotten up, so that the few favored stockholders might borrow the fictitious credit, in the shape of bank bills, of these bogus and utterly rotten institutions. For a time everything was lovely. The bills were exchanged by these swindling bankers for the products of the farmer and for the services of the mechanic and the laboring man. But then, when they came back for redemption, "the bank" closed its doors; and the honest holders of these bills lost their face value, they never had any other, and the luxurious idle swindlers pocketed, without cost to themselves, what had been so hardly earned by the honest, industrious, laboring poor. Does Mr. Seymour for himself, or on behalf of his "friends," desire the return of this state of things? The whole West, and especially Illinois, that he now contrasts with Eastern States, has had its surfeit of this kind of banking and currency; and if put to a vote, would no doubt decide against all banks and all kinds of paper currency, rather than have such banks and such a currency forced upon its people. But then, would the West have any more currency if it had used its scanty means to buy Government stocks, in order to procure it from its own people and banks, rather than from those of other States that had it in abundance? Can the West, or any other people, borrow money where it is not? Does not Mr. Seymour know that needed money, like everything else that is desirable, must be sought where it is, and not where it is not? How, let me ask him, can the West borrow money of itself, if, as he alleges, it has none? But by what authority does Mr. Seymour thus speak for Illinois? That noble State, that did so much to crush Rebels, and that holds in the bosom of its soil the ashes of a Douglas and the martyred Lincoln, does not need nor ask his interference in its behalf. It can take care of itself, and of him too. Illinois makes no complaint, and her citizens will, in a few days, admonish him that his meddling in her affairs is gratuitous and uncalled for. All Illinoisans know that the door for them to come in and to organize National Banks, and thus to secure their share of national currency, was left wide open to them for years. They know that the Government in its time of imminent danger and great pecuniary need sent its agents not only to them, but to all other loyal sections and communities, imploring all to buy its stocks and establish these banks. How were these applications of a sorely pressed Government of the people met by the then Governor Seymour and his "friends?" Your bankers in New York, under the invitation of the people's Congress, were anxious to aid the Government in its distress. They petitioned your Legislature to enact a law to authorize them to surrender their State charters, and to convert themselves into national institutions. A loyal Legislature patriotically granted their and the nation's prayer, and passed a law permitting the conversion of the State banks into National banks. Governor Seymour, foreseeing that this would in effect be a loan of the whole banking capital of the State to the General Government, and thus enabling it to prosecute the war against the Rebels, who were seeking the nation's life, and thus prompted by his Copperhead instincts to embarrass the Government and to aid the Rebellion, vetoed the bill. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other loyal States that Mr. Seymour names disparagingly, having loyal Legislatures, and loyal Governors withal, came nobly to the nation's rescue. They took the risks—risks they then were, for had the Government failed in its efforts to sustain the life of the nation, these banks, who had staked their all on the issue, would have, with our republican form of government, gone under together. Can this be doubted, when it is known that these National Banks had collectively loaned to the Government, in order that the suppression of the Rebellion might be more vigorously prosecuted, more than the entire aggregate of their capitals? And to-day these banks hold more than one-fourth of the entire funded debt of the United States. They took the risks, although told by those who now, like Mr. Seymour, boast that they never took or bought a dollar of Government stocks, that they would lose their whole investment. This course of Mr. Seymour and his "friends" admits of but two explanations. They are welcome to either horn. They refused to take these stocks, or to aid in the creation of national banks, because they believed it would bring aid to the Government, and injure their Rebel allies; or they had then already made up their minds to repudiate the sacred obligations of the Government, whenever the people should so far forget themselves as to trust them, and to restore them to political power. That banking capital and bank-note circulation should be distributed by "wise statesmanship" and an act of Congress *per capita*, and not according to the commercial wants of business communities, is an invention of Mr. Seymour's, for which he is entitled to a patent. His inventions will probably die with him, without loss to the rest of mankind. In January, 1861, when there was no United States law governing the subject of banking—when banks flourished or decayed under the laws of trade, and of supply and demand, the States that Mr. Seymour loves to contrast stood, capital compared with circulation, as follows:—In New York, the capital of the banks was about three times the amount of the circulation; in Massachusetts about four times, and in Rhode Island six times; in Illinois, on the contrary, the circulation approached nearly to double the capital. The last named State had, at the beginning of 1861, capital $6,750,743, and circulation $11,010,837. The national banks had last October capital $11,620,000, and circulation $9,544,710. Which of these conditions does Mr. Seymour prefer? Certainly not the one that the sound business men of Illinois, and the country over, would approve. Now that the country is saved, in part by the action of these banks, and the scheme that then looked so ominous to them, and dark even to loyal people, these then prophets of evil turn round and ask that there shall be a new deal. They want a "new shake of the hat," and they want to do the shaking themselves. They intend it shall be a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." "That's what's the matter." These fellows care nothing about Illinois or any other State having currency. What they want, is to get bank stock, as of old, without paying for it, on which they could issue an irredeemable and unsecured currency themselves and for themselves, but to the detriment of all honest people. This branch of Copperhead impudence is only surpassed by that of now asking to govern the country that for years they labored so hard to destroy.

All the questions about equalizing the amount of bank circulation will easily be settled so soon as specie payments shall be resumed. Congress will then, no doubt, remove the restriction that it has placed upon national bank circulation, which is now limited to $300,000,000. So that on the deposit of the requisite securities, and otherwise complying with the provisions of the National Banking law, these banks may be established where they may be needed; and those that are not needed will then be obliged to close their business. * * * * Yours truly,

F. E. SPINNER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote for Auditor-General Complete.

The following is the complete vote for Auditor-General at the recent election, every county except Forest being official:—

Counties.	Auditor Gen. 1868 Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Judge Sup. Court 1867 Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	2832	3174	2437	2829
Allegheny	23880	14923	16333	9994
Armstrong	3987	3459	3235	2934
Beaver	3540	2675	2818	2278
Bedford	2625	3019	2305	2844
Berks	7413	139[illegible]	6117	11912
Blair	3841	3183	3113	2540
Bradford	7612	3863	5846	2638
Bucks	6981	7838	6224	6910
Butler	3723	3292	2939	2862
Cambria	2849	3587	2068	3020
Cameron	537	441	358	300
Carbon	2129	2772	1687	2124
Centre	3388	3765	2790	3473
Chester	8850	6658	7751	5853
Clarion	1908	2956	1410	2663
Clearfield	1895	3037	1477	2740
Clinton	1992	2765	1602	2428
Columbia	2077	4058	1696	3453
Crawford	7026	5390	5400	4018
Cumberland	3801	4433	3451	4231
Dauphin	6190	4535	5247	3847
Delaware	4016	2761	3207	2148
Elk	508	1054	286	751
Erie	7702	4531	5504	3428
Fayette	3745	4773	3184	3839
Franklin	4321	4278	3773	3962
Fulton	781	1113	709	1059
Forest	352	348	289	319
Greene	1722	3374	1343	1732
Huntingdon	3473	2498	3009	5282
Indiana	4842	2301	3608	1867
Jefferson	2076	2094	1806	1851
Juniata	1467	1863	1368	1665
Lancaster	15313	8570	12799	7475
Lawrence	3691	1716	2833	1281
Lebanon	4267	2858	3625	2501
Lehigh	4733	6305	3514	5141
Luzerne	9992	13420	7985	10404
Lycoming	4680	5031	3604	4357
McKean	983	809	705	545
Mercer	4793	4177	3935	3414
Mifflin	1858	1828	1565	1769
Monroe	735	2789	543	2359
Montgomery	7943	8905	6586	7683
Montour	1194	1683	1006	1383
Northampton	4452	7701	3027	5979
Northumberland	3694	4146	3023	3469
Perry	2570	2526	2427	2292
Philadelphia	60633	60808	49,587	52075
Pike	338	1269	235	901
Potter	1604	811	1134	481
Schuylkill	8192	9538	7256	8380
Somerset	3195	1829	2756	1541
Snyder	1865	1343	1630	1199
Sullivan	401	846	421	683
Susquehanna	4682	3377	3947	2690
Tioga	5470	2051	4090	1425
Union	2054	1310	1675	1200
Venango	4431	3761	3040	2610
Warren	2990	1882	2131	1459
Washington	4946	4948	4618	4513
Wayne	2698	3397	2320	2586
Westmoreland	5335	6569	4212	5645
Wyoming	1549	1765	1357	1474
York	6053	9006	4848	7671
Totals	331,420	321,739	266,824	267,746
	321,739			266,824
Majorities	9,681			922

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

A Wounded Officer and His Prisoner.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives the following interesting account of a curious episode of the recent disaster on the Hudson River Railroad:

"Detective Jerome Rogers arrived in this city on the 9·10 train, Saturday evening. As far as yet ascertained, his injuries are not of a serious nature. He says that he had gone to the end of the car to get a drink, and was just in the act of returning when he felt the jolting of the car over the ties. He thought at once it was best, in the event of the cars leaving the track, to get as far as possible from the end of the car, and at that moment, feeling the coach tipping over, he clutched the end of a seat, and a few minutes afterwards found himself wedged in the ruins at the bottom of the embankment. The prisoner that he had in custody was the first to come to his relief. The prisoner referred to was one Charles Pelley, a soldier who had, under false representations, received chromos to the value of $70 from Messrs. Sanderson & Thorn, of this city, and then left for New York. Detective Rogers was despatched after him, and on his return with the prisoner the accident occurred. Mr. Rogers was conveyed to the Delavan House in Albany. Pelley continued to exhibit the same generous feeling towards his custodian that prompted him to remove him from the wreck at the time of the dreadful casualty. The officer wanted for nothing that the prisoner could obtain, and the sympathetic care displayed by the latter for the former in his misfortunes was a subject of remark. When the physician arrived to examine the injuries received by Mr. Rogers, his clothing was removed and deposited in an adjoining room. When they were returned to him he found that his pocket-book, with about $60, and a large memorandum book containing $20, and papers of various kinds had been stolen. Pelley did not show any disposition to go away, although he had every opportunity, until the train arrived in Syracuse, when he quietly left the car and has not since been seen. The pictures are in the hands of the police, and they will be returned to their owners. It is thought that Pelley took the money out of the detective's pocket in Albany."

REGISTRATION.

The Law in New York Explained.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

The Attorney-General has written his Democratic friends in this city that "the law does not require a naturalized citizen in any case to present his certificate of naturalization to the Board of Inspectors on offering his vote on election day;" that "the right is with the elector to judge of his own qualifications as a voter," and that, "if he is willing to take the general oath his vote must be received by the Board." Mr. Champlain thinks that the Board of Registry has no legal power to disregard papers that have the signature of the clerk and the seal of the Court. He adds:—"If they should assume that the papers were spurious in any case and reject them, and refuse to register the name, they would do so at their peril and render themselves liable, if the person rejected was a legal voter." Now, the plain letter of the law is as follows:—"No person shall be placed on such register if he shall be objected to by one of the Inspectors of Registry and Elections, or by a qualified voter of the city within which the election district is situated, unless he shall be known or proved, to the satisfaction of such Inspectors, to be at the time a qualified voter in such election district, nor shall the name of any person be placed or retained on such Register without the concurrence of three of the four Inspectors, nor except in compliance with section seven hereof. No person born out of the United States shall be placed on such Register unless he shall, to the personal knowledge of three of such inspectors, have been duly naturalized, as provided in the act hereby amended. When the question is raised upon the naturalization of a person, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the inspectors, by his own oath or otherwise, that the person claiming to be placed on the register is the identical person named in the certificate he produces. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the name of no person shall be placed upon the said register unless he shall appear in person before the said inspectors and prove to their satisfaction his right to vote at the next election in the election district in which he claims the right so to vote."

—There are at Biarritz seventy-five American families, occupying the best cottages.

—The "magnet" had its name from Magnesia; the "bayonet" was first made at Bayonne

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Republican Demonstration in San Francisco—The Canvass in Tennessee—Forged Documents—The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Grand Republican Demonstration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Republicans turned out last night in full force, and the torchlight procession was the largest ever witnessed in this city. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 people were in line. Delegations were present from Sacramento, San Jose, and other interior towns. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people along the route, and many residences and places of business were illuminated and decorated with flags. The procession was four miles long, and was an hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Competition—Affairs in Nebraska—More Indian Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The *Democrat's* Omaha special says the Union Pacific Railroad Company laid seven and a half miles of track yesterday, passing the advance stakes of the Central Pacific.

The Nebraska Legislature met to-day, and passed to a second reading a bill providing for the canvassing of the electoral vote.

A Cheyenne despatch says Indians attacked Hunt & Holt's train, near Perry Station, on Sunday, and killed four men and captured fourteen mules.

William P. Plant, senior member of the firm of Plant Brothers & Co., of this city, and an old and prominent citizen, died yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Political Canvassing in the State—A Campaign Document Pronounced a Forgery.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—The canvass between the two radical candidates for Congress, S. C. Mercer and W. F. Prosser, is waxing warm in this city. The friends of Prosser hoisted a pole on the public square, last evening and ran up a carpet-bag in place of the national colors. The following was published to-day, as a private circular issued by Prosser:—

Radical Central Committee—The Congressional election is close at hand, and radicals must awake from their inaction. The enemy are busy, and the friends of W. F. Prosser must be watchful. It is no time to be idle. The franchise law, as it now stands should remain on our statute book. What right have disfranchised Rebels in this State to ask the dominant party to restore the ballot to them? S. C. Mercer is in favor of giving equal rights to all men—that is if abolishing the franchise law. He holds that disfranchisement is hurtful to both the white and colored races; that there should be no taxation without representation, and that universal suffrage should be established in Tennessee. He would delude colored men with the fallacy that it would be to their interest after the election of Grant to conciliate white men by admitting the disfranchised classes to the ballot and let all the taxpayers assist in electing our officers. We emphatically denounce the vicious heresy, our only safety lies in averting the franchisement of Rebels in Tennessee. The colored men have got their feet on the necks of the traitors, and they must keep them there. Let there be no pardon for Rebels, however fair their words and actions may be, on this side of the grave. Our own prosperity depends on their everlasting prostration. "The caged wolves must not be turned loose to devour." The great duty now devolving on us is to defeat S. C. Mercer, who is the friend of universal suffrage. Let all the radicals work for the election of W. F. Prosser.

The *Republican*, Prosser's organ, denounces the publication as a forgery.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 28—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 73⅜. Stocks flat. Erie Railroad, 26¾. Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—A. M.—Cotton buoyant. The sales will probably reach 150,000 bales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Oct. 28—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Woodlawn Races.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The regular meeting over the Woodlawn Course commenced to-day, and will continue during the week. The attendance was fair. The first race was for the United States Hotel stake for four year olds, to harness mile heats, best three in five; $50 advance, play or pay, the Hotel to add $50. The following is the summary:—

Swigert's "Almont," by Alexander's "Abdallah," one.

Woodward's "Mate," by "Eminence," drawn.

J. S. Dorsey's "Jack Conn," by "Gold Dust," distanced. Time, 2·39½.

The second race, for the trotters' purse of $100, $70 for the first, $20 for the second, and $10 for the third mile heats, to harness, for horses that have never trotted in public previous to the 1st of September, 1868, was won by Dan Barker's b. m. "No Name." Time, 2·40, 2·36½.

Officers of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College yesterday, Hon. John H. Clifford was re-elected President of the Board, and Dr. N. B. Shurtleff Secretary. The election for President of the University was deferred for the present.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Flour dull at $5·75@6·25. Wheat dull and declining; good shipping $1·70@1·85. Legal tenders, 74¼.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Ohio Members.

The following are the official majorities for Congressmen in Ohio, Democrats in Italics:—

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	†*P. W. Strader*	211	10.	†*T. H. Hoag*	912
2.	‡J. E. Stevenson,	497	11.	J. T. Wilson	2128
3.	*R. C. Schenck	475	12.	**P. Van Trump*	4913
4.	*Wm. Lawrence,	629	13.	†*G. W. Morgan*	1634
5.	**Wm. Mungen*	4846	14.	*M. Welker	462
6.	John A. Smith	343	15.	Ed. H. Moore	856
7.	Jas. J. Winans	105	16.	*J. A. Bingham,	416
8.	John Beatty	948	17.	J. A. Ambler	3396
9.	†*E. F. Dickinson*	1045	18.	W. H. Upson	6379

19. *James A. Garfield......10,428.

*Re-elected. †Democratic gains. ‡Republican gains.

The Indiana Members.

The following are the majorities in Indiana, those marked thus (*) not being officially complete:—

Dist.			Dist.		
1.	†*W. E. Niblack*	*1494	7.	†G. S. Orth	*667
2.	‡*M. C. Kerr*	6436	8	D. D. Pratt	3257
3.	†*W. S. Holman*	762	9.	†J. P. C. Shanks	941
4.	G. W. Julian	116	10.	†W. Williams	2323
5.	†John Coburn	1032	11.	Jasper Packard	1221
6.	*D. W. Voorhees*	128			

*Re-elected. The Democrats gain one district.

VANCE.

A Characteristic Letter from the Ex-Governor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 16, 1868.—Messrs N. Peebles and others, Committee, etc., Jackson, N. C.—Gentlemen:—Your letter, inviting me to address a mass meeting in your town on the 30th inst, has been received. I regret that I shall not be able to comply. My time is already disposed of either by professional or political engagements up to the day of election.

I regret my inability to attend with you, all the more because the recent elections in the North have a tendency to discourage our friends, and cause a relaxation of our efforts. This greatly needs to be counteracted. I do not at all regard the election of Seymour and Blair as hopeless, for various reasons. But even if I did, I frankly confess that I have not been fighting this campaign under the impression that our redemption was to be attained through the instrumentality of the National Government. Nor have I labored for a reform in the General Government. My great aim has been the regeneration of North Carolina, her redemption from the grasp of the hungry vampires who suck her life's blood, and drag down her decent people under the feet of ignorance and corruption. After all, this can only be done by our own State action. It is in the power of the conservative men of the State to work out their own salvation, let the North vote as it may, whether Grant be President or Seymour. Kentucky shook off her shackles in spite of the despotism of the national Radical rule which was upon her. Maryland did the same, and Georgia is fast accomplishing the glorious task. Virginia and Texas would do the same to-morrow, if the bayonet was withdrawn from their throats. So it would be, and will be with all of them, for God has not decreed that the ignorant African and the renegade whites shall rule a nobler and superior race longer than the application of superior physical force and its attendant demoralization shall maintain this most unnatural position. If they would but shake off their fear, there is nothing whatever to prevent the true men of North Carolina from carrying the next election by 30,000 majority, without a single recruit from the ranks of those who voted for that infamous Constitution last spring, and throwing off every negotiable politician in the State with his congeners. Then would begin our redemption. The radical party was formed and sustained here by the bayonet; it has gathered Swiss recruits—Dagettys in everything except courage and honesty—for a term of years, by an impression of strength and power to bestow patronage. Deprived of these supports it will die speedily. It stinks already.

It is entirely in our power, then, to strike down this monstrous concern on the 3d of November, by the peaceful means of the ballot, and with it goes down the wholesale proscription of intelligence and virtue; armed partisan militia, to bully, murder, and steal; negro domination in all its shapes; endless and intolerable taxation and confiscation of land by pauper legislatures; drunken, obscene, and partisan judges; leprous carpet-bag Congressmen; railroad rings; and a wholesale system of corruption such as never before afflicted a civilized people!

All this we can, if we will, strike down. When you think of it, gentlemen, in Heaven's name, how can you relax one effort or withhold one blow? Here are the real issues; here is the true battlefield of our liberties. And may God forgive the man who flinches, like a poor dastard, now, in the very agony of the struggle. His children will learn to curse his memory, and he will be regarded by a wiser and braver generation as the betrayer of liberty and civilization.

Very truly yours, Z. B. VANCE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Bonnell vs. Mumpher & Co. An action of ejectment. Before reported. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Flanley, to use, vs. Mintzer. Before reported. The case was withdrawn from the jury.

Philip B. Fisher & Co. vs. Kneass & Co. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $281·30.

Catherine and Rosanna Fitzpatrick vs. Patrick Fitzpatrick. An action to recover money deposited with the firm of which the defendant was a member. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Patrick White vs. M. P. Moffit. An action of replevin. Verdict for the defendant.

James Garret vs. I. Fitzwater Lukens. An action of trover to recover for a cow alleged to have been unlawfully sold. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Isabella Baylis Thomas vs. Benjamin L. Temple. An action to recover rent alleged to be due. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $200.

B. H. Seeger & Co. vs. August Bissell, garnishee of G. E. Dolton. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff, $214·64.

Binder, Beck & Co. vs. Mart Hertz, Henry Hertz, Isaac L. Oppenheimer, Theodore Weil, and Loser Buchenheimer. An action to recover for goods alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by Hertz, who, it was averred, pretended to take them for sale on commission at Kulpville, and the other defendants, in pursuance of a combination to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs, received them from him, and refused to deliver them up or pay for them.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—There were but one or two small cases before the Court this morning.

F. J. Amerling was convicted of a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon, and was sentenced to the County Prison for four months.

Charles Trainor was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a demijohn of whisky, the prosecutor stating to the jury that he did not believe the prisoner to be of sound mind, and, as he had already been in prison several weeks, he did not desire to press the case further.

In the case of Policeman Robert Swain, charged with the murder of Washington Hamilton, the Grand Jury to-day ignored the bill of indictment.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—It was expected that a hearing upon habeas corpus would be had this morning in the cases of the election judges who were arrested for refusing to receive certain naturalization papers on the ground that they were illegal; but on account of the absence of counsel, the matter was continued until to-morrow.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Louis Goldstandt was called for trial. Twelve gentlemen having been selected for the trial of this cause the other jurors were discharged from further attendance upon the Court. The defendant in the case was charged with perjury, it being alleged that he borrowed a sum of money from the prosecutor and gave his promissory note for it, and when it was found necessary to sue him upon it he falsely swore that he had received no consideration for it, and that it had been obtained from him by deceit. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were firmly held. 115 was bid for 6s of 1881; 112⅞ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; 109⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 110 for '67 5-20s; and 105⅛ for 10-40s. City loans were dull and lower; the new issue sold at 103, a decline of ⅛.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅝@48¾, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 33, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 65¾ for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 9 for Catawissa common.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 11 for Hestonville; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Kensington sold at 120. 240 was bid for North America; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 33¼ for Mechanics'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 67¼ for Commonwealth, and 124 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28⅝, a decline of ⅛. 10⅞ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; 71⅞ for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New..2d..	103	500 sh Shamok C..b30..	7½
$600 do..New..ls..	103	100 sh N Y & Mid....	5⅝
$500 do..New..s5..	103	100 sh Read..........c..	48·56
$1200 do..N..ls..2d	103	100 do..............	48·56
$500 Leh 6s gold L..c..	93¾	100 do..........c..	48⅝
24 sh Kens'n B........	120	100 do........s30..	48⅝
2 sh Penna R........	56	200 do..............	48⅝
128 do..........ls..	56	100 do..............	48⅝
18 sh Leh V R........	55¾	100 do..........c..	48⅝
100 sh Leh Nav...b30..	28¾	100 do..............	48·69
100 do.........b60..	28¾	100 do....b5&in..	48¾
100 sh Cata Pf..........	33	100 do....b5&in..	48¾
100 do..............	33		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 112⅞@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅜@111; do., 1865, 110⅞@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 134⅛.

—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, 114⅞@115; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@112⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅞@110⅞; do. July, 1865, 109⅞@109⅞; do. July, 1867, 110@110⅛; 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅛@134⅛.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅛	12·07 P. M.	134⅛
10·52 "	134⅛	12·20 "	134⅛
11·53 "	134⅛		

From the Tribune.

"Money was in active demand at the opening. Government brokers were supplied at 7 per cent, and some stock houses made loans at the same rate; but the usual rate was 7 per cent. in gold and 7 per cent. in currency with ⅛ commission. In the open market stocks were turned at ⅛ per cent. for the day. Governments were turned in the same manner for ⅛ per cent. for one day and ⅛ per cent. for three days. The lock-up continues, and one bank in the conspiracy accumulated $1,500,000 more to-day. This was, however, neutralized by the action of the officers of the Bank of Commerce, who sent $1,800,000 3 per cent. certificates in for collection, immediately loaning it on the street, thus checking the stringency that would otherwise have occurred. The act speaks well for the bank, who have the thanks of the community for the act."

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Tol. & Wabash R.	62
N. Y. and E. R.	39¾	Mil. and St. P. com	96¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Adams Express Co.	49½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Wells, Fargo	28
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	U. S. Express	46¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	90	Tennessee 6s	68½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90½	Gold	134⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	104⅛	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	113½		

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.—The Flour Market is excessively dull, and prices have a downward tendency, although it is the opinion of some of the merchants that they have touched bottom notwithstanding it is an obvious fact that no considerable sales could be effected unless at a material concession. Sales of a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $6·25@7 for superfine; $7·25@8 for extras; $8@8·50 for spring wheat extra family, the latter rate for choice; $9@11 for winter wheat extra do. do.; and $11·50@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8@8·50. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, the demand being extremely limited. Sales of red at $1·75@2, and 1000 bushels of red at $1·75@2, and 1000 bushels amber at $2·10. Rye sells at $1·60@1·65 ⅌ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull. Sales of yellow at $1·28, Western mixed at $1·25@1·26. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at 72@74 cents. Barley is in active request, and 4000 bushels two-rowed New York were taken at $2·10@2·22, the latter rate for choice. Malt is unchanged.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $45 ⅌ ton.

—A Kansas woman prosecutes any one who sells liquor to her husband.

—Minnesota has to use $1 and $2 checks because bank notes are scarce.

—The Mississippi drains 1,785,000 square miles—equal to half the United States.

—The conscience fund of the United States Treasury amounts to over $100,000.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........60 | 11 A. M..........66 | 2 P. M..........67

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Maggie, Putman, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
N. G. barque Onkel, Hornegan, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Brig Tangent, Vrale, Rockport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Alexandria, do.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr John H. Allen, Ketchum, Boston, do.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Peterson, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, John R. White & Son.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Boston, do.
Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, Boston, do.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ann S. Dole, Halsey, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr B. Steelman, Adams, Portsmouth, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Washington, Captain.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, Salem.
Schr Julia Crawford, Buckley, Danversport.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. barque Roanoke, Davis, 16 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee and fustic to John Dallett & Co. Left at Laguayra, brig Hermes, from New York, discharging.
Brig Tula, Reed, 14 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Knight & Sons.
N. G. brig Diana, Michaels, 58 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Ital. brig Nellie, Cafiero, 95 days from Palermo, with sulphur, wine, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, 8 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Tangent, Vrale, from Boston.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Newport.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 5 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Mary Louise, Hamilton, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Geo. Kilborn, Stanley, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, from Providence.
Schr James Satterthwait, Long, from Salem.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, from Boston.
Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from Boston.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from Boston.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Boston.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich.
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, from Portland.
Schr Julia Crawford, Buckley, from Wareham.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Danversport.
Schr B. Steelman, Adams, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, from Fall River.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 26—6 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Ships Hercules, for Mare Island; Sir Colin Campbell, for Rotterdam; barques Adelaide Norris, for Key West, and Hanson Gregory, for Boston. The brig Anna Wellington, for Genoa, went to sea 23d inst.

Two full rigged and two herm. brigs, for Philadelphia, passed in this afternoon.

Wind SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska, from Liverpool, and Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall.

Also arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—Arrived, barque Transit, from Swan Island, for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Cleared ship Puritan, for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks of wheat.