WERE FOR THE

HEALING OF THE NATIONS.

We have published the ecicorated medical advertisement of Dr. H. T. Helmbold. Previous to doing so we have received a moderate reward in the usual way of payment, which we apply to all the wares, wants, and business cards we present to our readers. It is our custom to examine everything thoroughly which we offer through our columns, and to refuse all that we cannot commend. Now, as our readers know we never do anything by halves, they can readily infer that when a so-called medical advertisement occupies a whole page in the "Church Union," we mean something by it. It is not our purpose to dodge or to tergiversate, or to wink at any such thing. We have no managing agent who smuggles into one column what is boldly condemned in another. The Gettysburg Asylum swindle came to us; we judged not by feeble sense, popular disfavor, nor by Congressional action, but we examined for ourselves, and no money in the world could buy one inch of the "Church Union" to commend it. Precisely the same course we pursued towards Helmbold's Buchu. We had seen it everywhere; it haunted our vision on rock, mountain, and curbstone; in the cars, on steamboats, and by the wayside, we saw this omulpresent specific advertised. We never gave it a thought-never condemned it, never commended it; did not rush in the face of prejudices, and cry out quack! quack! We knew nothing of it; had other, and, we thought more important subjects for contemplation than this wonderful medicine. So when it came up for consideration, we determined to investigate for ourselves. As we do in theology, so do we in medicine-never ask, "What does Dr. So-andso think or say or surmise?" If it is wrong, all the world may espouse, yet let our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, if we waver one atom in our devotion. If it be right, not even the fact that a host commend, and a fortune is being made out of it, shall keep us from fidelity world that they will never advocate a good thing if anybody gets a good living by it. We know of men who won't hear Henry Ward Beecher preach, because he lives in a brown-stone front, and manages to keep the welf from the door quite easily. Just so with Dr. Helmbold; because he is making a fortune

by his enterprise, we cannot bend ourselves to

the mean task of condemnation and wholesale

slander. There is something about the man

you like at once. He is no quack. A quack is

an empiricist who tampers with disease by ap-

plying remedies he knows nothing about. Dr.

Helmbold is an educated man; he is frank in

every respect; readily lays before you the in-

gredients or vegetable compounds of his medi-

cine. The very processes of distillation are

perfectly patent; there is no diabolical decoc-

tion or compounding of elements that are vile

and, of course, secret. Everything is open and

above board; what he does he knows; you can-

not be in his establishment three minutes

without seeing that he is a man who knows

what he is about. All the world may know that the medicine he sells so largely all over the world is the very best diuretic known. It in strict accordance with the text at the head of this article. It is but the leaf of a shrub rtree, gathered by the wild Hottentots, and has been known for many years. Many others have used it, and bear ample testimony to its usefulness. We dare any unprejudiced physician to test its virtues and not yield to its superior merit. There are other ingredients, as his advertisement shows. And now, having a good thing, devoted to it with an enthusiasm which bespeaks honesty at once, what can we say-what need we say? The diseases treated are, some of them, peculiar and fearful; but did Our Saviour shrink from the loathsome leper because the world did? The Buchu is a specific remedy, and ought to go over all this world, if it is what any scientific man can prove it to be, a blessing. Believing it to be a blessing, we have allowed it place, and shall do it again. and for any and every good thing. As a toad or a viper would we shrink from errer or evil, whether of Church or State; but every good thing we advocate. Let the insane man who cries out quack at everything medicinal, pause, nect, and come to his senses. Quackery is

such is the enterprising and enthusiastic man

who is bound to succeed, because he wields

right. Success to the Buchu! Let the leaves

of the tree be for the healing of the nations .-

"Church Union," March 21, 1868, editorial,

THE LEAVES OF THE TREE | FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

Change of Officials-The Nation's Stability-Washington's Portrait Raised Instead of Isabella's.

The N. Y. Heraid's most recent correspondence (to the 13th) contains the following reigtive to Spain:-

Governmental Stability.

The new government is now pretty firmly fixed in the saddle, with the reins of power in its bands, and the people begin to discover that the wheels are in motion bearing the n forward. The Gacera de Madrid, the official organ of the provi-icual government, is raptity dling up with notices of removals of prominent officials in the various departments who are not regarded quite sound on the question of the hour, and with the autouncements of the appointment of other persons who are more in harmony with the policy of the powers that be. Any one prominently con-nected with the government just overturned has no chance of retaining his polition, as there are equally as good men selected for all the places and men who can be trusted as liberals. It is pretty hard on some of the old officeholders, but individual interests must be subordinate to the public welfare, and they are compelled to relinquish their hold on the public treasury. In many respects the changes are likely to be beneficial to the Government in more ways than one. Some of these old fellows are notorious peculators and rascals, terfectly up in the most skillul ways of filching the funds of the Sta e, and with no conscientious scruples which could prevent them from being an expensive sieve through which the income of the country struggled to reach the strong pox in the treasury. The attrition which wore away the money that travelled from the people to the Government was something never dreamed of in natural philosophy, and the same exhausting process was encountered in paying money out of the treasury. The present Government pro poses to do away as much as possible with this loss from wear and tear, and reduce it down to the lowest known percentage. With an honest administration of public affairs, now that toe immense civil lists are cut of, there is no rea on why taxes cannot be reduced and a beginning made in the payment of the public debt, the interest of which would soon swamp Sprin if things went on as they did under the old administration. The financial prespects of Spain are not so bad now as they might be.

Admiral Topete

has assumed the duties of his office. He arrive yesterday, and met with a very cordial and enthusiastic reception. His escort consisted of regulars, volunteers, and sailors, who bore flags, bunners, etc. The affair was not so grand as that on the occasion of the arrival of Serano and Prim, but it was none the less very flatter-ing to the plucky Commodore, who cares very ittle about disp'ay. As leader of the Rebellion in Cadiz he was entitled to something nice, and the post of Munister of Marine was very properly given him. The Commodore is a brave, gallant, and accomplished officer, and a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, very generally liked. He will doub less miroduce into the navy some desirable reforms.

Lieutenant-General Dulce, whose name is ment and with others in connection with the Captain-Generalship of Capta, has been appainted Chief Director of Cavalry. His heal h whether he can perform duty for some time to come.

Washington's Portrait.

As one of the signs of the times I may mention that the portrait of Washington has been placed under the grand canony in front of the town hall in Barcelona, in place of the picture of I-avel Segunda, torn down. Barcelona is republican, and it manifests its sympathy with republican institutions by placing in the most bonorable position in the commercial capital of Spain the portrait of one; of the celebrate founders of free institutions in the world, Spain is marching on. The revolutionary holi-day seems very little like growing to a close. Bands are traversing the city at all nours of the day and night, and enthusiastic processions follow the never to be tire! o "Hymn of Riogio," that is heard sung and hummed every morning, noon, and night to the utter exclusion of any other music whatever. I could not bear "Yankee Doodle" or "John Brown's March," if played for lifteen consecutive days without intermission, much less do I fancy the patriotic S, anish music, which has merits to be sure, but scarcely enough to bear it through this musical crisis. It wil, be all over, some of these days, I hope. All the Spanish papers speak in the most cordial and friendly manner of the United States, which to promptly exhibited its sympathies for free institutions by acknowledging the provisional Government founded by the the people, and they have given no heed to the evidently false report of the Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times that the Government had initiated a movement for the annexation of Cuba to the United States. have too much sense to believe any stupid re-

ARKANSAS.

Reckless Desperation of the Rebels-The Knights of the White Camella-A New Secret Organization.

A correspondent writes as follows from Little Rock, Arkansas, as to the condition of affairs

in that State:-There are 50 000 or 60,000 armed white men in Arkatsas who have, most of them, armed themselves within the last two months. The radicals will tell you this; the most plausible. politic, and smooth-tongued Democrat will not points, and smooth-tongued, Democrat with not stitempt to deny it. Gunsmiths and dealers in revolvers have made little fortunes. These men are mostly banded together in that asso-ciation known as the "K. W. C.," or Knights of the White Camelia, a secret league, whose ritual

is fair as the flower from which it takes its name in ottward rembiance, but whose me bers tacitly understand that they are to logether, foot to loot, shoulder to shoulder, and breast to breast, whenever occasion shall Tweive million white men in the South nave no need to form a secret league against four million blacks; and further, of my own in-stance, let me add this testimony to the negro,

who, in the unhappy position into walca he has been forced, has had enough obloquy to bear. In twelve months' continuous residence and three months' extended tour in the States of the Southwest, supplemented by more or less previous experience in every Southern State, from Virginia to Texas, I have found but one rom Virginia to Texas, I have found but one instance (the abortive rising at Bossler Point, Ls.), where the negroes, of their own accord, incited by no unscrappious white men and scared by no real or fancied necessity of acting in self-defense, have ever taken the initiative in any organized act of aggression upon the whites. Their conduct has been mild, placable, ductile, and inoffensive, as it was during the war. In the face of the most incendiary inducements those savage, brutish instincts which it seems the fashion to ascribe to them have manifested, except in isolated individual cases; and the truth, divested of partisan coloring, would really seem to be that the vidual cases; and the truth, divested of partisan coloring, would really seem to be that the emancipated slave is a timid ignorant, child-ish, and credulous being, incapable of self-reliance—a pliant tool for any one who chooses to make use of him for good or ill, but nothing more. Of all the St. Domingos and Haytis that have been threatened where has one been brought to pass? The history of every riot, from New Orleans down to Camilla and Ope-

This general arming of the waites, which, by the way, is going on as rapidly in Louisiana as here, has pherior objects in view in which the here, has plietlor objects in view in which the poor scapegoat nigger plays only a small part. What it will develope into will be, to a great extent, determined by the elections in the North. Policy, a strongly rooted determination to do nothing to endanger the Democratic party North, now holds the people back. "These Radicals charge us (says the Chairman of the State Executive Committee) with fomenting and exciting disturbanges. Why, by the mere raising of our hands we could light such a fire as their puny squirts would never exiloguish in this world! But we don't want to do it." It is possible to-day's elections may knock out the wedges which have hither to kept the vessel in the launching ways, and let her silde. If so, God help the poor carpet-baggers and their aities!

The people are getting desperate—how desperate it would be hard to show without communicating to this letter an alarmist and sensultional tone which it is the writer's earnest aim to avoid. Their present condition is so had.

tional tone which it is the writer's earnest aim to avoid. Their present condition is so bad, their future prospect is so lowering, that any change, however violent, would be we comed. The restoration of military rule, in whatever despotic form, has no terrors for the people after their experience of Congressional reconstruction. It would be regarded as a happy relief. "Military officers," they argue, "though there may perhaps be one black sheep in every dozen or so, are for the most part gen lemen, and have the instincts of justice and nonor; but these mer o whom Congress has turned us over, bound hand and foot, are devouring our very entrails

THE MAYORALTY.

like ravenous wolves."

General Tyndale Contests the Fraudu-lent Election of Daniel M. Fox.

On the opening of the Court of Common Pleas this morning, James T. Mitchell. Eq., filed the petition of fifty citizens, contesting the election of Daniel M. Fox, in the following words:-

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Preas of the City and County of Philadel-ohia.—The petition and complaint of the undersigned respectfully show that they are dit-zens and qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and that a general election was held therein, on the second Tues-day of October, Anno Domini elgateen hundred and sixty-eight, and that they voted at the said

and sixty-eight, and that they voted at the said general election therein for the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

Your petitioners further show that it has been returned that at said election Daniel M. Fox received sixty-one thousand five hundred and seventeen votes for the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia afor-said, and that Hector Tyndale received fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-nine votes for the said office, and that the said Daniel M. Fox has been returned as elected thereto, by a majority of returned as elected thereto, by a majority of one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight votes, which your petitioners charge to be a false return and undue election of the said Daniel M. Fox and they coatest his right to the said office of Mayor of the city of Puliadelpula. That the said election and the said return of the said Daniel M. Fox is false, fraudulent, and unitrue in this:

untrue in this: That at the said general election, two candidates for the office of Mayor of the city afaoresaid were voted for, to will the said Daniel M. Fox, who was unduly returned as having received for the said office sixty-one thousand, five hundred and seventeen votes, and the said Hector Tyridale, who was retured as having received fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and sevenly-nine votes for the said office. Whereas your petitioners alrege charge, and verily be lieve, that the said Danlel M. Fox received not more than fifty seven thousand votes, and that the said Hector Tyndale received at leas 59,779 votes for said office, whereby your petitioners allege, charge, and believe that the said Hector Tyndale has received the highest number of votes for said office—to wit, at least two thousand seven hundred and sevenly-nine votes more than the said Danlel M. Fox—whereby the said Hector Tyndale is ejected to the said office of Mayor of the City Of Thiladelphia sforesaid, and should have been so returned. And your petitioners specify more five hundred and seventeen votes, and the said so returned. And your petitioners specify more (Here follow same as in the petitions already published

THE CELESTIALS.

Burlingame Making Good Progress Recent letters state that Mr. Burilogame is making better progress with his mission than hight be expected from the cold reception first given it by the press. In addition to the Dail News, the Star has urged his claim to a fair bearing, and manifesis an unmistakable friend-liness towards the ambassador and the objects of his visit. A paper similar in tone will appear in the forthcoming Westminster Review. The Illustrated London News publishes por-

traits of the Embassy, with friendly notices of its object. Nor is the liberal press generally backward in appreciating the true character of the mission. The hostile articles in the Times came first simply because their insertion was procured in advance by persons interested commercially in perpetuating the alternate systems of force and fraud on which so much of British trade and supremacy in Calna were built up. The first official interview with Lord S anley, it is known, was friendly and satisfactory.

The New York Money Market. From the Times.

"The sales of gold yesterday were at 131% \$\tilde{\text{13}}\tinde{\text{13}}\tinde{\text{1

From the Tribune.

"Movey is less scrive. Early in the day loans were made at 7 per cent. and 15 per cent. Commission, but at moon borrowers were fully supplied at currency interest, with large balances offered at that rate at the close. The Tressury Department paid large checks for coin interest due November 1, to day, and tumorrow will pay all spoilcants. The sudden case in money is due partially to the fact that Mr. McCulleub has stated that the banks ware, under the present lock, may have lest called upon to trench upon their reserve in order to assist their customers, will not be moiested. The banks also have been lenders to day, knowing they can replace all they lent with gold from the Sub Treasury."

Morigage fifty-year seven per cent, Sinking Fand Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street New York, at 97% per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office. Government and other securities received in ex.

change, at market rates. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

terrified resistance to rejectless slaughter. | SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Intelligencer" is Wroth-Treaties with Indians-Seymour's Electioneering Tour through Pennsylvania.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. A Long Correspondence

is published in the Baltimore papers to-day between the President of the Board of Police Commissioners of that city, and President Garrette of the Baltimore and Ohic, and President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, in which the latter call the attention of the police authorities to the outrages on passengers on the 12th inst., and request the police

force to prevent a repetition. The substance of Garrett's letter has been published. He devies that any passengers were assaulted on his road. Jarrett, President of the Police Board, complacently says no one was assailed except a man whom he says provoked the mob by shouting for Grant. He pretends to have investigate 1 the case, but presents the most shameful falsehoods in regard to the occurrence, his whole effort being an apology for the rioters.

Treaties with the Indians. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 31.-The President has proclaimed a treaty with the Sacs and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, by which they code to the United States all their lands, in return for which ample compensation is made, and a tract of land set aside in the Indian country south of Kansas for their future home.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31. Judge Dobbin,

in the Superior Court, this morning, delivered an elaborate opinion on a motion to quash the

Arrest General Butler. in the case of Colonel Woolcy and Kenberly Brothers against Butler for damages, Judge

Dobbin overruled the motion, holding that the Sheriff had a legal right to serve a writ on Butler, thereby arresting him, even though he was a Congressman returning from Congress. The case will probably be taken in the Court of Appeals, and if there sustained the trial against Butler will proceed.

Robert J. Brent and William Mead Addison are counsel for the prosecution; Caieb Cushing and William Schley for the defense. The matter excites much interest.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

money and account. United States 5-20s, 734. Himois Central, 974; Erie, 284.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—A. M.—Cotton is tending downwards; sales of probably 18,000 bales, inclading 6000 bules sold after close of the market last evening. Corn, 37s. 6d LONDON, Oct. 31 -A. M .- Linseed Oil, £23 15s.

LONDON Oct. 31 - A. M. - Consols, 941 for both

Seymour's Electioneering Tour.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 31 .- Governor Seymour and party arrived here at 104 o'clock, where a large concourse of people gave him a most enthusiastic welcome. The ceremony of welcome and a short speech to the crowd occupied about fifteen minutes, after which the party proceeds ! west to Wilkesbarre, where he will speak to night. He will stop over Sunday with Judge Woodward, proceeding on Monday, via Scranton, Great Bend, and Binghamton, towards hishome, where he is expected on Monday night At all the way stations the people beset the cars and the Governor appeared on the platform to meet the crowds. A meeting of the Democracy is advertised to be held here to-night.

From Boston.

Boston, Oct. 31. - A verdict has been rendered against the Boston and Worcester Rutroad Company, giving Samuel B, Stone \$6000 compensation for injuries sustained by being run over while travelling on the highway in Natick. The horse John Stewart trotted twenty miles

yesterday on Riverside Park, in 59 minutes and 23 seconds.

LOCE HAVEN, Oct. 31 .- The Musina and Farns-

worth blocks were entirely destroyed by fire last

night, also eight business houses with their contents, and Farnsworth's bandsome brick resi. dence. Four other business houses were partially destroyed. The loss will reach \$30,000.

Insured for \$18,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, undoubtedly for plunder. Shipment of Specie. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Imman steamer City of Boston, sailing for Europe, takes out in

specie \$124 000; the French staamer Peretre, for Brest, takes out in specie to-Spanish Patriotic Airs.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times 'several papers have mentioned that when

Setrano entered Madrid, on the 3d of October, his charger was almost borne off its legs by the throng that pressed upon bim with thanks, corgratulations, and applause; the singers of the Italian Opera, Tamberlik among them, were out in the street in a carriage, and welcomed him by singing Garibaldi's and Riego's hymns. This has hid to some discussion as to the origin of Riego's hymn, which has been attributed to the patriot whose name it bears. It was cer-tainly composed in 1820, at the time of the insurrection of Riego and Quiroga, but it is now said to have been San Mignel, then a colonel and chief of Riego's staff, and since then so

well known as a staunch Liberal and the oldest general in Spain, who wrote the words, while the air was composed by a youth of 17, named Huerta, since then well known as the greatest ot guitar players. He was the Paganini of the guitar, and probably nobody ever played it as

"A Paris paper says:—'The guitar has rejoined the harp in that necropolis in which time heaps up old things that are disdained and out of fashion, and Huerta is poor. A few weeks ago

M. Carjat gave a spiree in his studio for the benefit of the virtuoso, It is to the air of Riego's hymn that Spain has just accomplished her revolution; so Huerta has his part in the great

events that have occurred. Let us hope that Spain will remember it, and think it a duty to save from misery the old age of the patriot com-

The air of Riego's hymn, repeatedly prohibited in Spain by reactionary governments, has never ceased to be ground on organs in the streets of London, and must be familiar to most persons. It is of no very extraordinary merit, but played by a military band on the day of an action, or in the streets of Madrid when barricades are up and shots flying, it has an inspiring cades are up and shots flying, it has an inspiring effect. It is by no means, however, the best of the Spanish patrotic arts, some of which, such as those that begin A ta Lid and Por estas montanas, are remarkably spirited. Those two are known as the hymns of Valladolld and of Navarre. The old Traga a is fierce, and suggestive of bloodshed and of priests dragged through the streets by their heels, and ordered to gnaw a bone, and threatened with a curved subre for their hroats, with its savarely scornfal chorus of heir hrosts, with its savacely scornful chorus of tracada fraise! tracada porro! 's wallow it, frant! swallow it, you dog! Those days, let us hope, are for ever past and gone in Spain, when, in the old times, the Liberal fever and the deep

haired of the priests caused, so many cruel and ferotious deeds.
"It seems difficult to trace the composers of some of the finest of the Spanish patriotic airs, but probably most of them were produced, like Riego's hymn, by musicians who were also a dent Liberals, and some of whom, perhaps, fell before they had time to claim, the credit of their compositions. One can hardly imagine that class of music being written without some er thus asm on the part of the composer for the cause he seeks to fire others to espouse; although we were told the other day by the French papers that there was talk of inviting competition for the production of a new national air. the Hortensian melody of Partant pour la Syrie being thought to have had its day, and to want replacing. Considering the mere prettiness of its ballad music, we may wonder that it has held its ground so long,"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning a hearing was had upon the writs of habeas curpus sued out by the election judges who were arrested for rejecting certa a votes and aniawfully retaining certain naturalization papers.

The first case was that in which J. Alexander Simpson was charged as Election Judge of the Seventh division of the Twenty-fourth ward with miademean or in rejecting the vole of a qualified elector.

John Hippels swore—I am a resident of the Seventh division of the Twenty-fourth ward, and am a naturalized cit men! I took out my first papers in 1883 and my second papers in 1893 and was judge of the election there: I did everything that was required of me to prove my qualific atoms, out he refused to receive my vot. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Brew-

was required of me to prove my quantity and a refused to receive my vot.

Cross-examined—I did not not notice any blank date in my natural attorn papers; I think I got my papers room the Court of Court on Pleas; It was my stirs; I do not know what Indge was on the beach; Mr. - Impson said he did not think the paper genuine

Mr. Impson said he did not think the paper genuine and could not receive at.

Question by Dean is O'Brien, representing the relator—Was the man who administered the cash o you sitting on the banch or a anding directly below?

John O'Byrre, Esq. on behalf of the Commonwealth, objected to this question on the ground that it was an attempt to inquire collaterally into the validity of the naturalization certificates, which could not properly be done for the raper, baring the seal of a procer Court and the signature of the Prothonotary, proved Leelf.

The Court ruled out the question.

To his Brooke testified that he was Hippel's

or a procest court and the signature of the Prothonotary, proved itself.

The Court ruled out the question.

To bias Brooke testified that he was Hippel's

voucher, and had known him for years, and hat he
saw Mr. Simuson reject Hippel's voce.

The next case was that in which Jacob M. Davis.
Judge of the First division of the Eighth ward, was
charged with misdemeanor. Thomas Mooney, upon
being aworn testified that he was a resident of that
division, and a naturalized clitzen; he offered to vote,
and Mr. Davis rejected him on the ground that
his naturalization certificate was fraudulent;
the paper was not returned to me: an Inspentor
told him to make no disturbance about it, for three or
four other papers had been taken in the same way.

He lived with John Robios, formerly a mismber of
Construction than of the prove his right to vote from the army and offered to prove his right to vote under it, but they would not receive it. Cross-examine:—The witness said that he did not see Mr. Robins show the judge this discharge for he remained outside while Mr. Robins went into the

remained oniside while Mr. Bobins went into the rolm.

The naturalization paper, purporting to be from the Supreme Court, was offered in evidence, but Mr. O Brien objected, on the ground that it was issued by the Court at Nist Prius, and not by the Supreme Court. The Judge said that the Nist Prius was but an emanation of the Supreme Court, but a branch of it, and therefore he would overrale the objection.

Then was called the writt in which George W. Cloak, the Judge of the Seventh division of the First ward, was the relator. John smith testified that he had come to this country when thirteen years old, and had resided here thirty-nine years; he first look out may trait zation papers in New York twenty years ago but afterwards lost them in Minnesota; after residing in this city six years, he shought he had a right to be a citizen again, and went to the Supreme Court and there took out new papers. He presented them at this poil when he offered to vote, but his vote was refused, and the judge sain his was a bogus paper, as die would not allow him to vote upon it; on the next day the policemen arrested tim and demanded the paper, and he gave it no and went with them to Alderman Bonsail, who but him under 1000 ball. The policemen didn't give him time to put on his boots, and he had to go off with only his all opers, to learn whether the paper was legal, and Batter returned, sayling the Court had and it was geanine, as de he made a second attempt to vote, but, atthough Baller offered to prove that the Court had pronounced the paper good, the vote was rejected.

Testmenty was taken upon a fourth with in which the paper good, the vote was rejected.

Bailer offered to prove that the Court had pronounced the paper good, the vote was rejected.

Testimony was taken upon a fourth writ, in which I. Reas Kemble, the judge of the Second division of the Eighteenth ward, was charged with unlawfully refining to receive the vote of Partick Meehau. It was alleged that when an objection was raised to Mechan's certificate of naturalization John A. Mera went before Judge Allisan, and stating the case asked bis advice, and his Honor told him to the best and present the vote with proof and than to go back and present the vote, with proof, and then if the Judge refused to receive it it would be at his peril. He reported this to the relator who said this, was not evidence for him and he would not receive the vote.

evidence for him and he would not receive the vote. This closed the testimony, and the arguments of counsel followed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludiow—The case of Aiderman Riddle charged with litegal voting and misdemeanor in office in refusing to accept ball in a ballable case, was before the Court on habeas corpus. It will be recollected that the allegations against the Aiderman were, first, that when Col nel Jacob M. Davis was taken before nim under an accusation or remains to receive before him under an accusation of refusing to receive the votes of qualified electors he refused to take ball without the production of deeds, and when the parwithout the production or deeds, and when the parties had gone away to get their deeds, and had returned he had left bis office; and secondly, that he voted, although his vote was challenged upon the ground that he was an alien born, and had no naturalization papers; to which he replied that he voted moon his father's papers, which had been accidentally loss, As to this second specification, his counsel argued that the reception of the vote; it lilegal, was an off-one on the part of the election indge, and not on the part of the election indge, and not on the part of the specification, his counsel argued that the proper for the jury to decide whose offense it was and, therefore, he would remand the relator upon that charge. As to the other, the matter was held under advisement.

New York Stock Quotations-I P. M.

BISHOP STEVENS will avail himself of an op portunity to rest for a few weeks, in compliance with the directions of his physician. This he can the more conveniently do, as the clergy of the parishes for which he made appointments have mostly asked for postponements. During the month of November those who have busi-ness with the Bishon will be kind enough to communicate with his Secretary, Rev. John A.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH | Saturday, Oct. 31, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 7@12 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@ 10 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was dull this morning, but prices generally were higher. Government securities advanced fully 4 per cent. 1064 was bid for 10-40s; 1153 for 6a of 1881; 1134 for '62 5-20s; 1114 for '64 5-20s;

112½ for '65 5-20s; 110½ for July. '65 5-20s; 111½ for '67 5-20s; and 111½ for '68 5-20s. City lease were mechanized; the new issue sold at 102½, and old do. at 101½.

Hallroad shares were mactive. Lehigh Valley sold at 55½, no Change; and Heading at 49½@ 50, an advance of ½. 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56 for Pennsylvan'a; 66 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehilf: 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmita preferred; 10 for Catawissa common; 33 for preferred do.; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie. delphia and Erie.

delphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 165.

35 was bid for Fifth and S ath: 72 for Tenth and Eleventh: 225 for Spruce and Pone; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Germantown; and 114 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were tirmly beed at fall prices. but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 110 for Ken-sington; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 67 for Commonwealth; 60 for Corn Exchange; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 294, an advance of 4, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 214@213, no change, 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Cana'; and 31 or Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third street85. 4934 -This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No 30 South Third Street.-

134 11 98 A. M. 1334 11 99 " 1332 11 35 " 10.00 A. M. . 133/ 134 11 36 " 1337 12 16 P.M. 11 07 ... 133! 12 16 P.M. 134 — Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115 @115; do. 1862, 113½ 213½; do. 1864, 111½@112; do. 1865, 111½ @112; do. 1865, 111½ @110; do., 1867, new, 110½ @111½; do., 1868, 111½ @111½; do., 58, 10 40s, 105@106½, Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 1331@134. Silver, 128½@130.

Silver, 1284@130. -Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154@1151; old 5-20s, do., 1134@1134; new 5-20s, 1864, 1114@1124; do., 1865, 112@1124; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 111@1114; do. 1868, 1114@1114; 10-402, 1064@106). Gold, 1333.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IS NOW THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the posent 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 cold per month. 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 cold) 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. SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1898 .- There is more firm. ness in the Flour market, and prices may be quoted 25 cents @ bbl. higher than the lowest point reached yesterday. About 700 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$6.25@6.50 for superfine; \$7 25@7 50 for extras; \$7 50@8 for spring wheat extra family; \$8 56@10 50 for winter wheat do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Frour is selling at \$8@ 8.50 % bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is quiet, and the tendency of prices is for a higher range. Sales of 500 bushels choice red at \$2.05, and 500 bushels amber at \$2.10. Ryosells at \$1.60@1.65 % bushels amber at \$2.10. Kye sells at \$1.60@1.60 % boshel for Pennsylvania. Corn is inactive at the recent decline. Soles of yellow at \$1.23, and Western mixed at \$1.20@1.22. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@72c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quereltron 11.50.72 ton.

Seets.—Cloverseed comes forward more freely, and may be quoted at \$7.5775. Timothy is nominal.

Fixxeed sells to the crushers at

Whisky is firmer. Sales at \$1:18 % gallon, tax

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCT OBER 31. STATE OF THESHOMETES AT THE EVENING PELS.

& Co. V. Williams Steelman, Boston, G.S. Repplier, Schr Clara Jane, Parker, Salem, Schr L. Bridgman Hart, Biston, L. Audenried & Co. Schr John Slusman, Weaver, Georgetown, Davis, Schr L. Briognam Hart. Baston. L. Audenried & Co. Schr John Simman, Weaver, Georgetown, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr A. J. Fulvies Bragg. Newburyport.
Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, Savannah, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr L. D. Smail. Tice. Danversport. Griscom & Co. Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavalier. Norrolk, Simulekson & Co. Schr Clyde, Gage, Boston. Kitanning Coal Co. Schr Clyde, Gage, Boston. Kitanning Coal Co. Schr R H. Shannon, Diaga. Newburysork.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Richmond.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with meas, to John F. Oni.

Br. barque Royal Arch. Stanley, 47 days from Santanda, with old railroad fron to Workman & Oo.

N. G. barque Argonaut, Steengrate, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Werkman & Co.

Brig Mystic Hopeman, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

York, in ballast to Werkman & Co.

Brig Mystic Hopeman, from Boston, in ballast to
Warren & Gregg.

Br. schr Miscaief, Conway, 13 days from Matauras,
with moisses to A. Merino.
Schr E. G. Willard. Parsons, 6 days from Portland,
with mose, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Sarah Briten, Fisher, 5 days from Wilmington,
N. C. with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Harriet Baker, Webbsr, 16 days from St. John,
N. B. with laths to Pattersen & Lippincott,
Schr E. Sinnickson Winsmore from Boston,
Schr Robert Palmer, Clark, from Boston,
Schr R. B. Wheeler, Lloyd from Boston,
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd from Boston,
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw from Boston,
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw from Boston,
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw from Boston,
Schr J. B. Detwier, Grock, from Martiord
Schr J. B. Detwier, Grack, from Martiord
Schr J. B. Detwier, Grack, from Martiord
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport,
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Suriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
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MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr Island Home, Carver, before reported sunk off George's Shoals, was losured for \$6004, She was owned by parties at Vinalhaven, Bangor, and Portland,
Sor R. O. Thomas. Crockett, for Philadelphia,
Salied from Rockland 26th inst.
Sohrs Gilbert Green, Westcott: Bhodel'a Blew. Peterson; L. B. Wing. Edgar; and J. D. Ingraham.
Nicholson, hence at New York yesterday.
Schr Frank Herbert. Crowell, for Philadelphia,
Cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Sohr Manantico, hence for Salem, at New London
29th inst. Schr Mananilco, hence for Salem, at New London
29th inst.
Schra J. Cadwalader. Steelman, and Pearl, Pinkham, hence, at Salem 27th inst.
Schra S. A. Bolce. Yates, for Philadelphia, salled
from Salem 27th inst.
Schra Brandywine, Irelan; J. L. Maloy, Russell; and
E. H. Bartle. Smith. hence, at balem 24th inst.
Schra Wirginia. McFadden: Davis, Fors, and Admiral, hence, at Fortland 29th inst.
Schra M. Jefferson, Jefferson: Active, Bramble:
Cherub Layman: J. R. Murney, Murney; and Lottle
Baird, Perry, hence, at Washington, D. C. 78th inst.
Schra S. E. Strong, Tuttle; Rapidan, Wander; and
J. C. Runyon, Heates, hence, at Alexandria 28th inst.
Schra Crisis, Wendell Phillips, and Revenue, hence,
at New London 28th inst.

QUEENSTOWN. Oct. 21. - The steamship Scotis arrived last evening.
Or assow, Oct. 31.—The steamship Iows arrived yes
lerday.