

VOL. X .- No 105.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

FIRST EDITION | than three nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor

THE SUPREME COURT

Judge Read Decides that the Supreme Court Naturalizations are All Illegal and Void.

He Instructs the Election Officers to Reject Them.

This morning, in the Supreme Court at Nisi Frius, Justice Read upon the bench, William B. Mann, Esq., attended by a number of citi ens, appeared before the Court and made the (oliowing petition:--

following petition:--May it please your Honor:--Within a vory short time another gentleman will besword into office as the District Attorney of this county. I wish to devote the remutant of my official life, it is but a few moments, to the dis-charge of a duty that I and the gentlemen who accompany me consider most sacred. I appear before you as the District Attorney of the county, and with gentlemen, citiz-as of this county, to ask your option in regard to the naturalization papers that have purported to have been issued from this Court. There is an act of Assemby in this State making it a citatact of Assembly in this State making it a drimi-bal offense to issue a naturalization paper with-out a hearing before a court and adjudication by the pioper judge. There is not a single record in this whole naturalization of such bearing and adjudication, and yet there are thousands of certificates issued from this Court thousands of certificates issued from this Court abroad in the community. The election officers are totally unable to discriminate between those properly issued by the Presiding Judge and those sent out by the Protonontary and his lipsiaves. In view of these facts we have come to ask your Honor to decide upon the legality of such proceedings, and whether these are or are not naturalization papers. The Jus ice, in reply, said:—This is a subject I have considered gravely, and one upon which held conference with two other Judges of this Court; after which I wrote, on the 7th of Octo-ber, a letter which expressed the unanimous

ber, a letter which expressed the unanimous opinions of those gentlemen. Fearing that there would be difficulty in regard to these 1 aturali-zation papers, and anticipating that this very proceeding would take place. I have written an opinion usion it, which I now proceed to read:-the number of persons naturalized in the forset of Nick Prins from the Bin of Santember.

Cut of Nisi Prius, from the Eith of September last to the 13th October, 1868, was six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, of which number two thousand eight hundred and seventy two were naturalized in the week chaing the 3d day of October, and of these seven hundred and iwenly were naturalized in one day of five twinly were naturalized in one day of five hours. These persons were helther examined by hor sworn by the Judge holding the Court, but the examination and eath were made and administered by two or more Upstaves, in a concer of the court room, or in an adjoining room. The applicant was not seen by the Judge, nor by the Pronontary, who attached his name to the papers when brought to him by the Upstaves. In fact, there was no examina-tion at all. What the Upstaves oid was to ad-minister the catbs. minister the oaths.

minister the oatbs. In my letter of the 7th of October last I said: -"We all three regard the practice of naturali-zation, pursued by the Nist Prius, nowever old, or by whatever judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and is therefore liegel. Naturalization is a judicial is increase in each of the second the second the second se practice in all the counties beyond the limits of 1 hiladelphia. My attention has been called to the 10th sec-

in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discre-

In view of the whole matter I make the following order:--And now, November 2, 1865, it is ordered that no more sliens shall be naturalized in this

Lon of the Court.

Since writing the above, I find that indictments have been found against, and requisi-lions have been made for persons holding high official stations in a slater State; and that the Grand Jury on Saturday last made a very startling statement, as follows;—

"The Grand Jory have had before them evidence of the dents rate organization in open day, is the sud-neighboring cities of bands of men having no right to yote at our election coming to our city for the purpose and repeatedly veing under assumed names, also preventing lessl voters from exercising their right. The fraud has been carried to such an ex-tent as seems to the jury to earnedly demand the efforts of all god citiz has and officers of all partner to effect and punith to the extent of the law all ruch criminals."

A am a native of this city, and have lived here seventy-one years, but never before did I hear of such outrageous, high-handed acts of law-lessness as were said to have been perpetrated It sames as were said to have been perpetrated in this city on the 13th of last month. I am de-termined that these people from neighboring cities shall not come here and visiate our righest right in this boid, fearle-s minaer, and I warn sil men who have designs to do so that J, as a justice of the peace, as a judge of the highest criminal court in the Size , will take prompt measures to have arrested and pro-perty punished all who are found engaged in it.



By an arrival yesterday at New York we have European dates to Oct. 20

SPAIN.

Important Declaration by the Junta. The Junta adopted on the 17th the following decisration, which was promulgated on the

Whereas, the form of government is one of the questions of the greatest importance to the good organization of the State, which is all the more solid and respected the more completely it is the expression of the justional will; whereas, the decision as to the form of government should be amply discussed, and a ple-biscitum without previous ripe deliveration would not be the expression of the reasoning will of the nation; whereas, the vote of a piebiscitum, before the judgment of the electors has been enlightened by numerous discussions in public and by the journals, would not be the conscientious expression of the national sove-reighty; whereas, considering the circum-stances which preceded the revolution, the people have not had the opportunity of enlight-ening their conscience as to the most appropriate form of covernment or indigne evaluation of a source of the form of government, or judging exactly what person should be proposed to fill the nighest post in the State; and whereas, important as it is to basten the meeting of a constituent assem-Is to nasten the meeting of a constituent assem-bly in order to escape from a provisional state of things, full of peril for the revolution and prejudicial to the other interests of the country, it is equally destrable that the soffrages of the people should be enlightened in order to be iree, a thing impossible if the electors are called upon at a bit fnotice to decide the form of government and designate the fature head of the State, in asmuch as they would give way to un-reflecting sympathles or obey pressure from sbroad, instead of formings correct judgment The Justa proposes to the Provisional Govern-ment to declare that, in conformity with the programme agreed to a Cadiz, and proclaimed throughout the provinces, it belongs solely to the constituent assembly to decide the fundamental question of the future form of government, not that at the same time there is any intention of ignoring the right of every Spaniard, even including the public func-tionary, to express his opinion or manifest his reasonal sympathica

The Situation.

personal sympathies.

men to give him a hearty welcome before Unistmus, Y in obedient servant, RODERICK I. MURCHISON, Royal Geographical Society, 15 Whitehall Flace, Oct, 19,

The "Thunderer" on the November Election.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

The elections which have lately been held in the United States are looked upon as the mos-important public decisions which have been given since the autumn of 1864 Then it was a question whether the great war should be carried out to the end or a less unbending policy acopted towards the South. The result of the mational controversy was to re-elect President Lincola and to commit the desinies of the country to the Republican party. The late elections indicate that another decision to the same eff ct is at out to be recorded. The fide which last year was flowing in the direction of Democratic principles has turned. Perhaps the failure of or includes the struggle with the Execu-

on the night after the great battle has been fought and won everything will be enanged. Even an American politician may be examined by baid work and long-con loued excitement. There will be a compass of an interest in the struggle which has been wag-d with daily increasing estness for nearly a twelvemonth past, the beaten party will affect to despise the sour graps which are beyond their reaco, sour graphs which are beyond their reach, and every body will prepare to make the best of bls lot and to recognize as just an i irreversi-ble the decision of the country. That part of the community which, though taking an inte-rest in poll ics, ha nos fancy for inceasant elec-tioneering will be glad that the business is over and that the country has a slight interval of rest before the Presidential campaign of over and that the country has a slight interval of rest before the Presidential campaign of 1872 shall begin. The skifai in "colonizing" and voling by "repeaters" will display their talents in some other field until the periodical return of the great contest. In the present case the Democrats will pro-bably now make up their minos to a defeat. It is said that the nomination of Mr. Sygm our as their candidate for the Presidency has done them harm, since a more distinguished and a more trusted man might have been found.

them harm, since a more distinguished and a more trusted man might have been found. Some goeven so far as to say that it is not yet too late to make a change. Chief Justice Chase was during the war one of the most prominent ment the North, and he received his appoint-ment from Prest lent Lincoln; but at present ne has, it seems, sufficiently the confidence of the Democratic party to make him acceptable to them, while he would, as it is thought, secure the voids of many waverers, who would other. the votes of many waverers, who would other-wise, when the time came, vote for Grant in preference to Seymour. Why, then, should not Seymour be put aside and Chase started as the Democratic candidate?

RUSSIA.

Important Maritime Regulations. The Russian Government have issued an im-portant usase on maritime police, which is

portant usase on maritime police, which is subjoined in full:—
1. Within three miles' distance of the shores of the Russian conlinent or Russian islands foreign ships will be liable to the superintend ence of the Russian Castom House authorities.
2. Any Russian or foreign ship approaching the shore within the distance mentioned will be liable to be visited by the Castom House authorities.
and Russian continent on a subject of the Russian continues and the shore within the distance mentioned will be fable to be visited by the Castom House authorities.
and the shore within the distance mentioned will be fable to be visited by the Castom House officers. In such a case the captulation of demand will be oblited to submit for inspection all the ship's papers, as well as the documents having reference to the cargo.
3. Within the distance mentioned all ships will be required to slacken their speed on the approach of a cruster sating under the Russian Costom House flag. Neglering to do this, they will be flored at with blank cartridge by the cruiser, should the ship attempt to excape, the cruiser, after flring again with blank cart ridge, will fire with ball—first at the rigging and then at the hull.
Note—Chauses 2 and 3 have no reference to be cardinated for the subjection. ubjoined in fuli:-

and then at the hull. Note.—Clauses 2 and 3 have no reference to Russian and foreign men-of-war, respecting which existing regulations continue in force. 4. The giving coase to a ship, if commenced within the said distance from the shore, may be

extended to neutral waters.

TERRIBLE ORUELTY.

A Young Girl Branded with Hot Irons by Ruffians. The Memphis Post of Saturday morning last

One of the most revolting cases of inhu-One of the most revolting cases of inhu-manity towards collidred which we have ever had occasion to write, occurred in the suburbs of the city, on the new Kaleigh road, one week ago last Saturday. The perpetrators of the savage outrige were John and Mary Peppers, who live in the relation of man and wife, although unmarried. These parties have had for shout two years in their charge, as their word, a ghi about tweive years of age. For some time the neighbors of this family have been shocked at various times by the cruei publishment which they influed upon the ghill for the most trivial offenses, On the Saturday releared to this gri iboughtessiy went into the garden hear the bouse and pulled up one or two turnips. For this sight televes of the heartless guar-dians became violently euraged, and after par-tially venting their fary in aboutve language tially venting their fury in abusive languag-and merciless blows upon the drienseless and terrifi debild, their informal hearts suggested the use of the hot iron poker as an instrument of purishment. Accordingly, the woman seized the girl, while the brute of a man applied the burning iron to her checks, neck, hands, and naked arms, and even attempted to thrust it down her throat. Thus the poor girl was tor-tured, while she writhed in vain to release her-self from the clutches of the heartless woman, while she writhed in vain to release hertill the flesh touched by the iron was covered and checkered with long lines of black, bleeding bilsters.

Their rage being satiated, they confined her in

Their rege being satiated, they confined her in the house from the sight of all, in o der to pre-vent her from disclosing their crueity. At length, however, the facts were found out and given to the police, who went to the house yesterday and arrested the parties, after which they took the girl before the Grand'Jury of the Ms nicipal Court. Upon the presenting of the case the jury indicted both parties. This morn-ing, when they appeared in the Police Court for trial. Deputy Marshal Williams served the copias upon them and then marched them off to jail. The wounds upon the girl are now healing rapidly. and have lost their unsightly heating rapidly, and have lost their unsightly appearance. She will remain in charge of the police till the trial of her assailants is concluded.

KU-KLUX BARBARITY.

How They Make Democratic Gains in

Arkansas The Memphis Post of the 29th ult. relates the

following:-

Under the head "Fa'al Affray-Negroes Fighting Among Them-elves - Two Killed," the Avalanche of this morning has the follow-Dg: "On Saturdayn barbecue was riven at Kingston, several miles back of Hopeneld, Atkansas, It was largely attended, and everything passed off quielly. But later in the evening, while on their way home, some of the negroes commenced quarreling among themselves. Pis ols were produced, and a number of sho's fired. The result was that two were killed. We could

carn no names. To those who know the facts in this case a nore amosing inischood could not be perpe-trated. There has been no batbeene of any character in Kingston for three months. There has not been any serious difficulties, and indeed scatcely a quarrel among the colored citizens of that place.

On Saturday night last the company of Ku-Klux which ranges of nights over C i tenden county visited a cabin on a place in the precinct



FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Affairs-Gen. Butler's Trial. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.-Large numbers of trangers are now in the city and passing

through to Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvasia to vote to-morrow, with many suspicious Ku-Klux amongst them. Look out ! Business is pretty much suspended to-day, All seem absorbed in political matters. The Republicans are very active, and hopeful of casting a large vote.

There seems a great anx'oty to try General Butler be'ore a Baltimore jury chosen by Southern appliances, and composed of Democratic secessionists. In such a case he is sure of defeat, and may with certainty calculate upon such a jury. Of course his counsel will carry the trial fually to a higher tribunal, and eventually to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 2 .- To-day is a holiday in the Stock Mørset.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVEBPOOL, Nov. 2-A. M .-- Cotton tends upvards; the sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. London, Nov. 2-A. M.-Linseed Oll, 30s.

Tallow, 52-, 6d. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.-Arrived-Steamships San aria and City of Washington, yesterday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 2-P. M.-Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11 d.; middling Orleans, 11 d. Lard dull. Refined Perroleum, 1s, 51J. Turpentine, 25s. 9d. Corn, 37s. 9d. Tallow, 51s. HAVRE, Nov. 2 - P. M. -Cotton, 139 frances on the spot and 126 france afloat.

New York Stock Quotations-I P. M.

Market Irregular.

The New York Money Market. From the Tribune.

"Morey was apparently easier and in good supply "Morev was apparently easier and in good apply at 7 per cent, in currency, early on saturday, but at 2 o'clock the rate was a war ced to 7 per cent, in gold, and 3 per cent commission on currency interest. The sharp turn was unexpected, and took the ma-jorry of houses put rely unprepared; it was only sucher movement of the lock up conspiracy, how-ever. Having released their hold for a moment they again made a mivement on kalurday alternood, when money is usually easy. New york CITY BANK REPLET.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

1104; do., 1867, new, 1101 201102; do., 1863, 1104 @1114; do., 58, 10-408, 1034 201064; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 133 21334. pound Interest Silver, 1274@129.

Silver, 1274@129. --Messrs. Jay Ccoke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follow::--U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154@1154; old 5-20s, do., 194@1094; new 5-20s, 1864, 1974@108; do., 1865, 108@1094; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1104@1102; do., 1867, 1104@111; do. 1868, 1112, 1114; 10-40-, 106@1065, Gold, 1333.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been addied during the preach year, and a large portion of the re-mainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the estrings stready average more than a quarter of a million in gold per month. A limited amount of the Company's six PEB CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coln) will be disposed of at 100 and secrued interest, in currency. Coupons payable in July and January. For sale by DE HAVEN & BROTHER.

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

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.- The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, but prices are without essential charge; only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$6@6 50 for superfine; \$675@7 for extras; \$750@8 for spring wheat extra family; \$8 50@10 50 for winter wheat do.

extra family; \$8 50@10 50 for winter wheat do. do.; and \$11@13 for facey brands, according to quality. Rve Flour may be quoted at \$8@350 8 barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal. There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of common and prime red at \$1 75@2; and amber at \$210. Rye is quiet at the recent decline; seles of Western at \$1 52. Carn is doil and drooping; sales of velow at \$1 20; and Western mixed at \$1:18@120. Oats are duil, with a de-clining tendency; sales of Western at 70@72c. In Barley and Mait no change to notice. Seeds-Cloversee! comes forward slowly, and may be quoted at \$7@7 75 \$6 54 pounds. Timothy is nominal at \$3@315. Flaxseed ranges from \$2:55@2:65.

82:55@2:65. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron a: 515 p ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from \$18 to \$21 p cord. Whisky-250 barrels sold at \$1 16 p gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 2 .- The Cat le Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged. About 2200 head arrived and sold at 81/@9c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c, for fair to good, and 4@6c % 1b. gross, for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

The bildwing are the particulars of the sales:
Head,
56, Owen Smith, Western, 839, gr.
75, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 635, gr.
79, P. McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
80, P. Hathaway, Western, 739, gr.
81, B. McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
83, B. McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
84, McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
85, E. S. McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
86, James McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
87, James McFillen, Western, 739, gr.
89, Uliman & Bachman, Western, 738, gr.
80, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 639, gr.
81, B. McFillen, Christer county, 738, gr.
81, McGrillen, Western 200, 738, gr.
81, McGrillen, Western 200, 738, gr.
82, McGrillen, Western 200, 738, gr.
84, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 637, gr.
84, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 547, gr.
84, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 547, gr.
84, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 567, gr.
86, Frank, Virginia, 567, gr.
87, Dohn Smith & Bro., Onio. 73854 gr.
88, Thos. Mooney & Virginia, 567, gr.
89, Duffy, Western, Virginia, 567, gr.
81, Baidwin, Chester co., 66845, gr.
82, Elnboin & Aleorn, Virginia, 567, gr.
84, Chandler & Alexander, Cars. co., 61498, gr.
85, James Aull, Western, 6675, 47, gr.
86, Chandler & Alexander, Cars. co., 61498, gr.
87, John McArdie, Western, 5468, gr.
88, Frank, Pennsylvania, 536, gr.
89, H. Ketler, Penna, 465 gr.
90, Wester, Virginia, 567, gr.
91, Ketler, Vennsylvania, 566, gr.
92, H. Ketler, Vennaylvania, 566, gr.

tion of the act of the 4th April, 1858. The con stinutionality of this act was before the Chief Justice at Nisi Prius, and he called upon us to hear the argument and assist him with 0124 advice. Two of us thought the law constitu-tional. The Chief Justice was of opinion it was unconstitutional in several of its provisions, in only one of which my prother S rong conton. This was the only part of it which the Court decided to be unconstitutional. Tals perion, therefore, which is a separate, in to-pendent concernent, is in full force, and is in Licse words:-

"If any proboulary, clerk, or the deputy of ither, or any other person, shall silk the seal of files to any naturalization paper, or give out the same in blank, whereoy it may be traudulently use 1, or fur, sh a autralization cartificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in pen court, in presence of some of the jidges thereaf, according to the set of Congress, he shall be guity of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall translutently use any such certificate of the uralization knowing that it was fractulently issued, and shall vote or at-tempt is vote thereon heshall be guitty of a high mis-demeanor; and either or any of the persons, their alders and abilities, a fifty of either of the wisde-meanors aforesid, shall, on conviction, be liked in an sum of exceeding one thousand dullars and impri-ance to the person bound of the persons. same in blank, whereov it may be traudulently use 1 moned in the proper penilentiary for a period not ex-

Now it is clear that none of the persons to whom naturalization certifications were far nished had ever been dady examined and sworn in open Court in presence of some of the Judges thereot, according to the act of Congress.

They were not duly examined in fact, not examined at all-by the Judge or the Protno-notary, nor even by the officiating tipstaves; nor were they sworn in open court, in presence of the Judge; nor were the applicant and his with as a en by the Judge or Prothonotary; but the examination, which was never made, and the administration of the oath, were intrusted to two tipstaves, who had no power to examine or to administer an oath.

or to administer an oath. There is not a slogie feature of a judicial act in the whole transaction. The Prothonotary who furnishes such certificates exposes himself to the penauties of the statute, and the persons using such cert fieldes and voting or attempting to the winnest limit of the furn-tion become back. punished to the utmost limit of the luw

There is direct evidence of the natural effort of no due examination of the applicant or his witness, in the naturalization of a Rebel soldier who of course had behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. So in certificates granted to men who were

not in the country on the day they bore date; so in certificates granted to pe sons as minors, who had regularly declared their intentions; so where there were professional vouchers who ware paid to perfore themselves one of so where there were professional vouchers who were paid to perjure themselves, one of whom by his own acknowledgment and oath fais-jy vouched for seventy-two persons who were thus fraudulently naturalized.

The employment as a cierg, upon the recommendation of another clerk, of a person who had been convicted of is-uling forged land war-rants, and the employment of other persons in the office, may account for the blauk certificates floating about with the seal affixed, to be filled up at the pleasure of the holder. Taking, therefore into consideration the illegal

chovacter of these certificates, so distinctly pointed out by the vot of Assembly and so severely punished by its provisions, with the circumstances of fraud so ins parably connected with them. I can only come to one conclusion that the whole issue is illegal contrary to the act of Congress, contrary to the act of Astembly, and should be rejected at the polls. The Prochonolary is responsible for furnish-ing such certificates, and the persons who at-

tempt to vote on them must face the penalties of the tenth s ction.

Some have concended, and with great force, that the Nisi Prius has no power to naturalize,

but up n this point 1 express no opinion. The naturalization frauds in this and other **S ales** show the necessity of Congress either confining naturalization to the Federal Courts, control by maturalization to the rederat Courts, the officers of which are directly responsible to the United States; or if the State Courts are to be still permitted to naturalize, the proceedings should be so guarded by express positive pro-visions as will render frands impracticable. The act of Congress of 1813 punishes an offense that is often committed of moliting saids or dis-

that is often committed, of making sale or dis-posing of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, by making it felony, and upon convic-tion sentencing the offender to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period of not less

There is nothing changed in the situation of panish affairs. The Manifesto to which I Spanish affeirs. The Manifesto to which i alluded in one of my recent letters, by which the Provisional Government was expected to throw out some hints as to the fatare destines of the country, is not quite ready yet. Matters proceed at a leisurely pace in spain. What would elsewhere be denounced as "proveking slowness" is here dignified loto "mature deliberation." But, notwinstanding this unaccountable delay, the real intentions of the Provisional Government are as well known as if the official organ had matter out known as if the official organ had spoken out. General Prim has freely destared, through the medium of a French journal devoted to his Interests, that 'no other government than a constitutional monarcay could suit the Spa-nish people." He has been twitted by a cele-brated writer in another French newspaper, on the various grounds that "such a profession of faith on his part prejudges a question which, it had been agreed, was to be left for solution to the Spanish nation itself, as represented in a constituent assembly by deputies chosen upon the principle of public real suffrage?" moreover, that "it is idde interests, that 'no other government than i nniversal suffrage;" moreover, that "it is idle for Spanish statesmen to talk about a constitutional monarchy, for a monarchy must needs imply a monarch, and it would be vain for the crown of Spain to go a-begging for a wearer either among the reigning or among the disossessed dynasties, inasmuch as insarmount. able diffiulties arise against every candidate that may be named;" that, consequently, "there is no other alternative left for Spata than a re-

public, and that the attitude of the various revo-lutionary Juntas established throughout the Peninsula clearly points to the formation of a Federal Commonwealth."

ENGLAND.

The Expected Return of Dr. Livingstone Sir Roderick I. Murchison addresses the fol.

Sir:-I am happy to make known to the pub-lic that letters which I have just received from Dr. Klik of Zanztoar, dated Angust 18 and 30, inform me that he had received through an Arab messenger short letters from Dr. Living-stone, writien at Marungu and Cazembe, places which lies to the S. and S. S.W. of Lake Tan-

As these brief letters were written in the months of October and December of 1867, we have now obtained intelligence which satisfie-torily accounts for the delays that have occur-red since he wrote to myself and others from a more southern latitude in the month of Fab-uary, 1867. It appears that Livingstone has been living during three months with friendly Arabs, and waiting for the close of a native war before proceeding on his way to Ujiji, and ne old the Arab messenger that after exploring Lake Targanyika he intended to return to Zanzibar. This is the first aunouncement from numbelf that he intended to quit Africa by that route, and it confirms the suggestion I made ong ago to the Royal Geographical Society, as stated in the *Times* of October 7. The letters of Dr. Kirk are very comforting.

insemuch as they make clearly known to us that provisions, medicines, letters, and informa-tich had been sent to meet Livingssone as Uj ji. and that our great travelier was aware of their being so sent. Dr. Kirk also reminds me that when Livingstone weat on this exp dition (and he has not received any European news since) he was unacquainted with the discovery of Baker and the southern extension of Lake Albert Nyapza towards the Tangaoyika; but as he map of Baker has also been transmitted to Jiji, Livingstone will at once see that it was note than ever incumbent on him to try to olve the great problem of the Nilotic watershed of Africa, by determining whether taese great lakes are united, or separated by high lands, and, if separated, by escertaining into what river system Tanganyika discharges its With the authentic data now before us we

may well believe that the news which came by telegram from Bombay, dated October 3, was perfectly correct; for, after Livingstone quitted the southern end of Tanganyika, he will have had about ten months to explore the whole course of that lake, and afterwards o fird his way to the seacoast.

to fir d his way to the seacoast, Your readers must remember that the ordi-nary post from Zanzibar, whether by the Sey-chelles or the Cape, usually takes six weeks or more to reach England, and hence, if my dis-tinguished friend reaches that place in a week after the departure of the steamer which car-ied the naws to Trincomplex some weeks may ried the news to Trincomalee, some weeks may probably elapse before we can know of his arrival at Zanzibar. He may, indeed, bring the news himself, and enable his admiring country.

The latitude accorded to Custom House The latitude accorded to Custom House cruisers in the last clause is by the Baltic mer-chants of Prassis regarded as involving an un-fur and even dangerous privilege. A petition on the subject has been addre-sed to the Berlin authorities by the Konigsberg Corporation.

TENNESSEE.

Masked Assassios-General Forrest the

Leader of the Memphis Piracy. An occasional correspondent writes as fol ows to the New York Tribune, from Mempuis

You say that many object to the use of the outh it but expresses the actual condition of sitairs as seen in every-day life. Wout mean the organization and purposes of Ku-Kiex Kan? Acknowledge that its incipiency it was designed sa as a political organization to co-10 solely as a political organization to control the Southern elections, how were such purposes manifested in our midst? By an evi such cent determination, through the agency of the clan, to carry such elections by any means, even to the assassination of prominent Republicing leaders, the murdering or overawing of the leading blacks and the consequent intimida tion of the colored voters at large. This policy, so successfully adopted in Mississippi, and suc-sequently introduced throughout the South, is certainly but rebellion, and exampt be flutingly expressed by any other term. Those who object to the phrase probably still profess to confide in the peaceful professions of such 01 8004 conspicuous Southern leaders as Hampton. Hill, Forrest, and others, and reject the admissions of Forrest in regard to the Ku-Kux organization. "In Tennessee," said Forrest, "there are over 40 000; in all the Southern States there are about 550,000 men." Here, on the scene of action, with the light about us, we are led to the national convictions that regardered led to the painful conviction tast, rendered desperate by the seeming certainty of defeat and consequent overthrow of their hopes for the accomplishment of their inceadiary designs through the ballot, the losane leaders of the fire-eating element are preparing, descerate as it may seem, to once more 1 ght the flames of

We know that the Northern mind is slow to believe this possible. So, in the beginning of the old Rebeilton, nothing but certainty of actual war could awaken the public mind to the dangers of the situation. Here, in the South, where the Rebel leaders' intense natred of the Government is seen in all its flendish malignity, the fact that such leaders have today a thoroughly organized force of over AUU,000 men at their control, and are constantly fomenting atrife and bloodshed, seems condit-sive of itself. This organization, so far from day showing any evidence of dismemb.rment, isst increasing in numbers and efficien efficiency and assassing do not intend revolution, what is the meaning of such a secret, armed, organ-ized, and disciplined force throughout the South? Acting under advice chiroughout the South? Active under advice of Northern Democratic leaders, as is well known, our Southern advisers and counselforshave for some time striven to hold in check the teckle s, law tess clement under their control. Despite all this however, it has been paipable that so far from abating one jot or titlle in their prepara tions, the Rebel leaders have been thoroughly tions, the Rebel leaders have been thoroughly and constantly at work in the organization and perfection of the force in their hands. In minds of observing Unionists there has for a long time been no doubt that General Forrest him-self is the recognized military leader, and General Price the counsellor and controller of its political movements, throughout the South and West. "In Tennessee there are over 40,000 and West. "In Tennessee there are over 40,000, and in all the Southern States there are about 550,000 men." "I have no powder to burn in ktiling negroes. I intend to kill the radicals " "Not a radical in Memphis but is watened; they and their houses are picketed, and in case of disturbance, not a d-d one of them will escape alive." "They and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of existence." Says the one, "Arm and organize," and "Deflance to the law" says the other. That General Forrest nimself commanied the expe-dition in person that committed the late of dition in person that committed the late pi-ratical destruction of the Arkansas arms is now the general belief of Memphis Republicaus the general belief of Memphis Republicaus There are several reasons for this:--1. He is recognized as the leader of the organization, proof sufficient of which is found in his own admissions in his famous "big talk," some time ago, 2. Of all men believed to be connected with the organization, no man, from his well-known characteristics, would be so likely to

of Kingstou. The door, not being at once opened at their bidding, they attempted to force Finding resistance was useless, the celored men ir side, Sim, Evans and his brother-in-law, opened the door and caue out into the sard. When the Ku-Ktux band brought them near to the sate to their yard, without par eving or arning, they, from bahind, emptied tuelr shotguns into the beads and b dies of their victims The top of the head or one was nearly shot off, and both were badiy out up and tell dead. This murdered men were ques, hard-working men, and guilty of no off-use whatever except that o' having black skins and voting the Republican ticket.

Atter the Ku-Klux savages had enjoyed the feast of blood they visited the cabin of an old grey-headed otlored man named Daniel Wallace, and took him out into the woods, and, beat though he was with twenty years of toil, these inhuman monsters gave him a most ferocious

and protal whipping. On the following day the old man happened to remark to some one that he knew who the villains were who had so cruelly be ten him, and on that Sonday night the Ku-Klux called for him, and took him again 1010 the wools. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him. The Ku-Klux savages undoubtedly glutted their revenge with the blood of the old man. On the same Sabbath a colored man named William Mo-s ventured to prepare a coffin for the decent burial of the two men murdered in cold blood on Saturday evening. This had reached the ears of these Ku-Klux, and swearing that no man should dare to bory the victims of their ferocity, they took out Moss on the same Sunday evening, and shot him dead.

Thus were four Republican voters out ont of the way in a single prectoct. If the Rebels of Ar-kansas cap, by their barbaric strategy and cannibal-like styles of argument, make large gains at every precinct in the State, why may they not hope to carry Arkansas for Seymour and Blair ?

POLITICAL.

-The Democratic party of 1860 had for its central idea the nationalizing of slavery. -The Democracy of 1868 has revolution and

reputiation on its bappers. - The Democratic platform is fast assuming the shape of a scaffold.

-The Democracy of 1864 had "The war is a fallure" for its motto, --Robert J. Walker insists that Seymour and

Blair shall resign. -Edmund Quincy has written an anti Butler

-The Republican Congressional Executive Committee have circulated 4,000,000 documents

during the campaign. -It is unreasonable to object to Saymour's taking the stump-doe:n't he represent the stump'all Demo racy? -The Democratic party of 1852 had for its

rallying point opposition to the abolition of slavery -It has been compelled in turn to give up the extension of slavery, the perpetuity of slavery, the success of tresson. Ehall revolution and

repudiation prevail? -The Boston Post says :- "The Democratic cause never loosed brighter than now," which s probably true, as it has been pretty well

pol shed off of late. -There is no antagonism between the ploughbolders and the boncholders. Their interests are identical, and if the one class sinks the other sinks al-o.

-Senator Wilson made his fifty-fourth campaign speech at Sterling, 111., on Wednesday evening, and started for home at 11 o'clock. His engagements have closed.

-The Bartford Post says :- "The Democratic papers of late have studiously represented Charles Francis Adams, late United States Minister to England, as favoring Seymour and Biair. in unison with his son, John Quincy. We via late no confidence in saying that these repre-sentations are catirely false, and that in private conversation with intimate friends he expresses himself as strongly in favor of Grant and Colfax, and declares that he shall feel it his duty to vote for them at the coming election."

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT,

Oct. 24. \$9,163,563 L*gal tenders	Oct 81. \$10,6 '0 526 51 590 945	Inc\$1,066 913 Dec. 6.129,485
Total reserve. \$66 \$55 017	\$62,211 474	Dec. \$1.014 543
Deposits	\$131 915 547 31,153,710	Dec. \$4,104 300 Inc 59.572
Total liabilities. \$220 249 785 25 per cent. res. 5 .062 446	\$216 202 257 54 050,561	Dec. \$1,045,026
Example of the local	1.	

This in part reflects the tock-up but the full prover-tions do not show, as large amounts were sent here lave in the week in order to wake the large interest

tions do not show, as large sum ucts were sent here lave in the week is order to make the large interest now paid on the street. The bears woo predict a public on the Stock Ex-change and throughout the business community at large must remember that we are on a currency basis and it is impossible for money to be very tight for any length of time. At the present time money would not a mmand more than live or six per ceat, had not the locking up of the or lifteen millons of greenbacks brea indulged in by an unscraphions of greenbacks brea indulged in by an unscraphions of greenbacks brea indulged in the sent three market down had failed. During the next three months there will be dissured in this citly from how to loo millions in the starse of interest and dividends. The government pay \$57,000,000 gold interest, which does not coast the receiver any equivalent, with the premium added. This equals \$56,000,000 in arr-rency, to which will be added bask, insurance, raiway and other dividends, together with the interest on State and railway bonds, amounting to form 50 to 50 millions. For the past six years the Government has been supplying the market with scarifies, absorbing all incomes up to the past six montors, show which time they have only issued bends to the Pacific Rairboads, which will some be finished, and then the further issue of bonds will cease."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COABC.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Nov. 2, 1868,

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were un changed; the new issue sold at 1021a1021 and ld oo, at 1014. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold

at 491@491, a shgat decline; Camdon and Amboy at 1282, no change: Penneylyania Railcond at 5646.564, a decime of 2; and Philadelphia and

State of the second of the second and Finial second Girard College; 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were tirmly need at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 281 for Length Navigation; 30 for Morris Canat: 714 for Morris Canal pre-ferreo; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; and 32 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

-The d rectors of the Bank of the Northern Liberties have to day declared a semi-annual dividend of t-n per cent.

-The directors of the Philadelphia Bank declared a dividend of eight per cent., have payable on demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street F.R.T BOADD

.65, '89.	C. Bo 36	100 ml	b Read	B	.b35. 495
			de		b 🖕 495
1 N Cd	P. 16%	100			
	20_ 6634	100	do		
	Cp. 6634	10-01	do		,b 5. 495
ornin	ON A'R	d an	otatio	ns. 1	reported
	1334	12.10	P.M.		133
12	1332	12.16	44		133
1.1	1334	12 20	+0.1		1133
12.1	1334	12-25		- 7	133
	1331	12:37	44	- 2	133
	ornin	m	m	m	 b. cdrp. 163 100 do cdrp. 263 100 do cdrp. 263 100 do cdrp. 263 100 do orning's gold quotations, 1 adner, No 30 South Third S 1334 12 10 P.M. 1334 12 10 " 1334 12 20 " 1334 12 20 "

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 115 @1154; do. 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 1071@ 1074; do., 1865, 1071@1084; do., 1865, new, 1101@

44, S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 536, gr.
29, H. Ketler, Penna, 435 gr.
47, C. Welker, Virginia, 63654, gr.
49, G. Stewart, Weat. Penna, 5366 gr.
70, S. Ansley, West. Penna, 5366 gr.
23, D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 3354, gr.
15, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 6436714, gr.
Cows were unchanged. 250 head sold at \$40265 for springers, and \$502685 per head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were unchanged, 12 000 head arrived and sold at 4½@6c. per lb., gross, as to condi-

Hogs were dull and lower. 5000 head arrived. and sold a\$1 10@11-25 per 400 los, net.

-The population of Ohio is calculated closely at 3,000,000.

-Minnesota expects a crop of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

-Two thousand sleighs are being built in Westboro', Mass.

-California contains 130,000,000 acres, of which \$9,000,000 are arable.

-The artesian well at St. Louis is now 3375 feet deep, and no water.

-Smyrna is only two hours and twenty minutes distant by telegraph.

-In Hartford a chimney eighty feet high was moved forty feet a few days since.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, Baltimore, P. Wright

& Sons. Ship Abby Thomas, Raymond, Autworp, L. Wester-

Saip Abby Thomas, Raymond, Antwerp, L. Wester-geard & Co. Barque Honter, Lee. Portland. Warren & Gregg. Parque Europa, Tucker, Liverpool, Workman & Co. Schr G. Clary, Gould. Smyra. & do. Schr Marlan, Darran, Por Iand. Warren & Gregg. Schr Dob L. Mertill, Hatch Boston. Sioniogaon & Co. Schr Cornelta. Carroll. Bridgeport. Schr Lody Eunna, Sondecor, New Haven, do. Schr M. L. Vankirk, Warker Providence, do. Schr J. W. Everman. Guster. Schr J. W. Everman. Guster. Schr J. W. Everman. Outen. Lynn, do. Schr J. W. Everman. Outen. Lynn, do. Schr N. O Price, Smith, Cape Island. Schr S. & E. Conson. Brower, Winnington, N.C., Scott, Walter & Co.

Waiter & Co. Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Richmond, Va., do. Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Richmond, Va., do. Schr A. R. Whetmore, Lemon, Washington, do. Schr Thos, G. Smith, Lake, Washington, do. Schr Neille Treat, Trim, Bangor, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Brig Cosmos Paraous from Boston, Both Sanah Cobb, from New Badford, with oil to Schur Yhos, Holcomb, Godtrey, from Boston, in bal-last to Peter Wright & Sous. Schur Thos, Holcomb, Godtrey, from Providence, in bal-last to Lennox & Burgess. Schur J. F. Carver, Carver, from Providence, in bal-last to Lennox & Burgess. Schur G. B. Solmes, Fray, from Newport, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess. Schur J. A. Cooker Currier, from Jacksonville, with humber.

Jumber. Schr D. S. Siner. Huntley, frim Salem, Schr Kenzuk, Smail, frim Botton, Schr A. H. Cain Simpson from Hallowell, Steamer Taccory, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdae, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Charlotte, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, is consigned to Warren & Gregg.

MEMORANDA. Ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott cleaved at New York Solh nil, for Cork for orders, via Polladeipola, Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

yesterday, Steamablp Junista, Hexte, for Philadelphia via Ha-vana, cleared at New Orleans 27th uit. Passengers-Jas Mershon. A. B. Blanks, Mrs. T. A. Doyle. Cargo for Philadelphia-1137 bales conton. 10 bbis, molasses, 85 do, flour, 25 bales moss, 50 pkgs, old iron, and 183

a bo, holf, 25 bates moss, 30 page, old iron, and iss do, mose, Barque A mella Gheeing. Haynie, for Philadelphia, was loading at Hull 17th ult. Berque Turber, f chultz, for Philadelphia, was load-ing at Hull 17th ult. Brig Alice Les, for Philadelphia, sallel from Charleston yesterday. Brig Geo. F. Prescott, Mills, hence, at Portsmouth 29th ult.

29th uit. Brig Catawba, Webber, hence, at Boston Sist hit. Schr Ida Richardson, for Philadeiphis, sailed fr Charleston yesterday.

(By Atlantic Cable.) LONDON, Nov. 2.-Arrived, steams alp Atala: ta yeit terday.