# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X .- No 106.

## PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

## DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION | and urged us to remain, pledging themselves to our protection. They promised to pairol the

## TURKEY.

The Dardanelles Closed Against Ships-of-War-Troubles Resulting Therefrom-Official Notice to the American Minister.

As a consequence of the visit of the Russian frigate Alexander Nunsky, closely followed by the United States trigate Franklin, and perhaps as a broad hint to Congressmen not to intro duce any more resolutions respecting the free passage of the Furkish straits to foreign vessels, the Porte has issued a circular to all the legations announcing the decision of the Suitan that in future the straits shall remain closed to all foreign men-ol-war-while peace continues in Turkey-excepting only those which have on board sovereigns or chiefs of independent States. No aliasion is made in the circular to the treaty of Unslar Skellessi, of 25th June, 1833, where y in case of need, to be estimated by the Bussian Ambasador, Tarkey bound herself to close the Dardan lies against the French and English fleets, while the Bosphorus was to be left open for the free entrance of the Russians, thus secoming the ally of the Czar, offensive and defensive.

Great political changes having taken place in the meantime, shortly after the death of Sultan Mahmond, another treaty was signed at London in 1841, by which the Porte eugazed to keep both straits closed to all foreign ships of war while at leace with other Powers. What was the consequence? At the moment of the break-ing cut of the Crimean war the Black Sea, its perts and fortifications were sealed books to the havies of Europe. The defenses and resources of the great military port of the Crimea were enveloped in mystery in consequence of the self-inflicted prohibition of the "great Powers" against their ships of war visiting Constantinople and the Black Sea. Were the navies of the world ireely permitted to cruise in and visit the ports of the Black Sea, every suspicious preparation made in Russian ports for acts of hostility against Tarkey would be immediately detected by the practised eye of the usual officer, and reported to his government. Previous to the time of steamers and telegrapus, Russia might have made an attack on, and perhaps have oc-cupied Constantinople for weeks before it would have been known in Paris or London, but at the present day Rus is cannot set an intrigue affoat that is not immediately published all over Europe. The business of the capital would doubtless profit largely were these restrictions removed, as the fleets which would be tre-quently visiting here would leave a large sum of money annualty which is now excended elsewhere, principally in Greek ports, Pirmus and Syria. In tart, I see no gain, but a positive loss, to the Tarkish government as a consequence of this regulation Should war occur between any foreign Power-the United States, for example-and Russia, and an American feet were sent to attack the Black Sea ports, the Tarkish government would find itself to an awkward dilentma. If it permitted the fleet to pass it would be considered an act of war against Russia. If it refused, the monitors would attempt the passage in defiance of terri-torial authority, and the Sultan would thus become an ally of his natural enemy and rival. The Franklin is the second trigate we have had here since the Crimean war. The o her was the Wabash, Captain Barron, in November, 1858, which was visited by Sultan Abdal Medjid. The following is a copy of the official letter addressed by the Tarkish Minister of Foreign Afaust to the restort Minister of the United

ans to the resident Minister of t States at Constantinople, respecting the regulations of the passage of the Dardanelles: -

our protection. They promised to patrol the town and extend every guarantee, at the same time insisting that Judge Caldwell should speak the next day. We stayed, and yet live. Cald-well made a soft speech, but the circum stances, you know, were precatious. He went away last evening. I shall go as soon as I can. So will all. They propose merely to quiet the thing a few days, and then k ll every Union man in the place. They have bell in them here as big as two mountain". Not a man of us would have got away but for the precaution of Major Curtis and his judgment.

## AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

His Advice to the Southern Democracy. Major Tom P. Ochiltree publishes in F.ake's Gaineston Budetin a letter from which we make

the following extracts:-"I can scarcely take up a paper but I find my humble name designated as 'traitor.' 'renegade,' 'deserter,' an enemy to his native State,' and such other vile and opprobrious epithets. And why, lorsoo h? Because I have dared to express the opinion that I did not believe 'the country would go to the d-l' in the event of the success of General Grant."

Of Colonel Somers Kinney and Northern Democrais, Major Ochiltree says:-"This gentieman did me the honor, not long

since, to couple my poor name with that of General Longstreet-that eminent man being in Houston for the purpose of carrying out a great international project that will yet redound immensely to the wealth, greatness, and prosperity of our State-was stigmatized (of course out of my hearing) as a traitor! The man who, like the immortal Ney, fought a hundred batt es for his country, and not one against her-the right arm of Lee, the 'old war horse,' whose from will and steel-like nerve never slackened from the morning of Stone Bridge until the 9th of April. 1865, at Apponattox, giving the vigor of his manhood, his fortune and his position to his country, his body maimed, scarred, and shattered by the wounds of the Wil feruess-great God! can be be a traitor ? Colonel S mers Kinney is a good representative man of the 'Northern Democracy,' who always remind me of a certain engineer whom General Dick Taylor suid had

## 'A tropical fertility of promise, But a Baharic aridity of performance,'

For I will not soon forget the promises they mede us at Charleston and Baltimore in 1961. We were patted several times on the back there, and told to 'go in.' Why, certainly! Taey would never let a vandal horde pass over their country to invade us, oh, no! 'Pitch in,' said they, they, We'll be about, and so they were. They came about like old Theradier, wrangling with the vulture, and our own skulkers, over the dead and wounded bodies of both combatauts, or else they came with immense show of loyalty when we about worn out,

#### 'With spear and brand and bended bow,'

and help finish our conquest. Brick Pomeroy would be the first man to raise a regiment (to be commanded by some one else) to thrash us into loyalty, if we were foolish enough to be driven into war by his ilk."

In conclusion he says:--"I have spared you the usual disquisition upon ante-bellum political issues, because they are dead-killed by sabre and shot and shell during the late terrible war. That was what we fought for. If the South had been successful those principles would have been now dominant -as she was unsuccessful they are buried in company with the slain bodies of a million of men who contended over them. We have to do with the present-grapple with the reality of to-day-not visions of the past. The result of the civil war wrought changes that otherwise might bave required a century. I was as sincerely opposed to those results as any of you, and proved it by arraying myself in arms against the power that brought them about. Yet, divesting myself of all feelings of prejudice, I see but one way of honorable extrication-a straightforward acceptance of the situation if General Grant is elected."

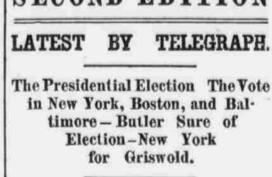
the South labored to excite their people against the North, and their labors finally reagainst the North, and their labors buyly re-suited in rebellion. For years it has been the policy of the Democratic party of Iudiaus and other Northwestern S ates to denounce New England, and arouse the prejudices and feelings of our people against the people of that portion of our country. This was the staple of Demo-cratic argument throughout the war, and the leading men of that party in Indiana hiuted broadly at a North restern confederacy, and that New Fraiand should be 'e't out in the cold and now we have an Eastern politician, a can-didate for office, endeavoring, by every means in his power, to excite the people of the North-west against the people even of his own State."

## LOUISIANA.

The Reign of Terror in New Orleans-Letter from an Independent Repub-

lican. The following letter explains the situation in New Orleans:-

Hon. William E. Chandler, New York .- Dear Sir:-Lawleseness and violence rule this city, Jefferson, St. Bernard, and a majority of the parishes of this State. Armed bands from De-mocratic secret organizations patrol this city and many parts of the State, destroying the beadquarters of Republican Caubs, shooting negroes and "cleaning out" residences of pro mivent Republicans. Probably fity person Probably fitty persons were killed yes erday in this city alone. night and the night petore, prominent Republicans concealed themselves, and Republicans many of their residences were visited by armed men during the night. In ac-cordance with the unaninous demand of his triends, Governor Warmouth did so; but yesterday he passed two hours at his office. On our return we organized a State Campaign Committee, and vigorously and skillfully began and carried on the campa gn. "Democratic Colored Clubs" di-appeared like mist at sunrise: our party railied with great zeal and determination, and by throwing out a few parishes in which there could be no pretense of a fair election, we were sure of carrying this State by twenty odd thousand majority. We would have elected our five Congressmen. The Democratic leaders were also aware of these facts. They and the ex-Rebels of Louisiana had and have determined uron revolution, i. e., upon superseding the present State Government. They desired support of a Demogratic Louisiana; but seeing moral ry in victory that, with anything like a fair election in Louisiana, that it was impossible, they have pre-cipitated matters, and God ouly knows what the result will be. Prominent Republicans, including myself, are openly denounced by bancs of armed men, our lives are publicly threatened, and undoubtedly we are in mo-mentary danger. Let it be remembered we are trying to do our duty. We have advised colored men to submit to persecution and wrong rather than allord a pretext for murder; to wait for that protection which the United States Government is bound in honor to give them; and they have been wondertully peaceable and forbearing. A conflict in this city could have but one result, namely, slaughter and extermination of black and white Republicans. General Rousseau says he has not sufficient troops to preserve the peace. He has refused to order General Mower with his colored regiment from Fort Pike because, as he says, "it would exclice the people." He would not let his troops fire upon murdering, flotous mobs, because, as he said, "it would bring on a collision." The very little "moral support" which the presence of 600 United States troops (most of whom reprobate Congressional reconstruction) can give as we have, and nothing more. Reconstruction is the work of the United States Government, and now it leaves its faithful servants, its law-abiding citizens, to outrage and slaughter. Samme to the American people and the American Government! Our honor is tarnished and our banner is soiled for long years to cone. Our election, if held at all, will be bat a farce. There are some Republicans who will nture upon th probably not one third will vote on election day. Prominent Democrats say that they will "assume centrol of their own adairs," or, in other words, supercede the present State Government. My impression is that our worst trouble has not yet come, and that the night grows darker. Governor Warmouth stands up to his duty like a hero. He will die rather than be recreant. "Circumstances beond my control " have prevented my writing during the last three days. We all keep out of crowds, and I therefore send, rather than carry this to the post-office, to avoid danger of kill ing. No. 12 Dryades street escaped only because was reported that we had moved out. Republican club rooms have, of course, been thoroughly cleaned out. This is very hastily written, but correct, and use as you think bestkeeping my name from the newspapers. New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1868.



**Financial and Commercial** 

## FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Election News in the Metropolis. NEW YORK, Nov. 3 .- Contrary to general expectation, election day opens here this morning clear, cool, and pleasant. Voting began in the various wards at 6-34, with every prospect of

The Largest Vote Ever Polled any city in the United States. The total number of voters registered is 168,172. Notwithstanding a conflict of opinion between the Police Commissioners, it is believed all will be peaceable.

#### Ten Thousand Deputy Sheriffs

have been sworn in by Sheriff O'Brien. The laborers and mechanics of the metropolis generally have knocked off work to-day to

#### attend the election. Votes Bought.

In one of the down-town wards a barrel of flour or a ton of coal is freely given for a vote for Seymour and Blair. The up-town polls are swarming with voters, and it is believed thousands of voters will never be able to deposit their votes in consequence of the rush. At several polls in Second avenue now the line of voters awaiting a chance to vote extends half way around the block, three and four men abreast. There is

## Some Difficulty

anticipated in Brooklyn, and the Mayor is out

with a proclamation. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

## The Election Proceeding Quietly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 .- Up to the hour of noon the election proceeded very quictly. An immense vote is being polled, but nothing is known to indicate the result. The polls are, all over the city, strongly guarded by the Metropolitan police, particularly in the Sixth ward. Possibly there may be disturbances during the day.

#### [THIRD DESPATCH.] The Election in Albany.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.-The election is proceeding in an orderly mauner. The Republicans expect to reduce at least, and the Democrats feel certain that they will defeat Van Wyck, but this is hardly possible, as a large majority of Irish voters in the district respect him for his action in Congress last year, when the bill for the protection of foreign citizens was up for consideration. Some of the Democrats and Republicaus are rather wild in their estimates of the State, both claiming it by From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 31. twenty-five thousand, and other Republicans place the majority at from five to ten thousand, which appearances indicate will be much nearer the mark. There is a confident feeling that we con go down to New York city with a majority sufficient to overcome the outrageous naturalization frauds there. Many bogus votes will be cast here, but the wholesale attempt contemplated by the Democrats will be largely checked.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

The Elections-Swann Cut and Old Dem-ocrats Slipping in Grant Tickets, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 3 .- Up to 11 o'clock, this

morning, the election was progressing quietly. There will be a large vote. The Republicans are turning out their full strength. Many Democrats are cutting Swann, and not a few are voting quietly for Grant and Colfax.

Business is pretty generally suspended. All the Courts are adjourned. The returns will be given out to-night at the headquarters of the Republicans, New Assembly rooms; and the same of the Democra's, on South street. Much excitement is anticipated to-night.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by relegraph. NEW YORK, NOV. 3 --stocks s.roog. Chicago and Rocz feland, 1-55: Beading, 95% Cantor Co., 47; Erie, 41%; Oleverand and Toisdo, 1ot: Cleveland and Pittsburg 87%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113 Michi-gen Fouthern, 55% New York Cestral, (2%); Ilinaois Central, 43; Cumberlaid preferred, 121; Virgian 63, 55%; Missouri 64 85%; Hausson River, 137; 5-35, 1812, 1956; do. 1864, 1075; do. 1865, 107%; do. new, 110%; 10-564; Missouri 65%; Exchange, 9%; Miney, 7(98) per Cent. per cent

New York Stock Quotations-1 P. M. 

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Property Owned by the United States.

Excluding Alaska, we own in public land nearly a billion and a half of acres. Including Alaska, we own a billion and eight hundred millions. Half a million of acres of this land has been surveyed. At the race we sold and gave away land last year, 200 years more will see the State, like a prodigate heir, run through its whole possessions. In Florida we still pos-sess 17,500,00 acres: in Ohio, only 500 acres unappropriated; in Missouri, nearly 2,000,000 acres; in Alabama, 7,000,000 acres; the same amount in Louisiana; in Calicorna, 106,000 Missouri amount in Louisians; in Cali ornia, 106,000,000 acres, so that State really owns only about oneeighth of herself. More than one-haif of Kansas belongs to the United States, and Mississippi owes one eighth of her soil to the United States. The United States have given away of swamp lands, valuable when reclaimed, three times the surface of Holland, Belgium, Limburg, Lux-embourg, and the Roman marshes. The value of this gift may be estimated by the fact that \$263,000,000 worth of lands in the Texas boytom can be reclaimed at a cost of \$5,000,000, Up to 1867 Congress had given to the Pacific Railroads 129,000,000 of acres of land. With what was also given to wagon roads, this amount of land is 5,000 000 of acres more than are included in New Eugland, all the Middle States, Virginia, Maryland, and Oblo. Nearly one-tourth of all the public land disposed of in 1867 was taken for homesteids, or about 1,800,000 acres. Since the Homesteids, or about passed, 60,000 farms, or more than 7,000,000 acres of land, have been taken up and occupied under it, and it is probable nearly halt a mit-lion people are now existing and thriving on the public domain by reason of this oblianthro-pic legislation. The American Homestead act has made more proprietors of land than there are in all Great Britain. In A perica there are more than 5,000,000 of freeholders. COMMERCIAL. Direct Steam Communication Between

ville at 112, no change. 35 was bid for Fifth and Siath; 47 for Cheseut and Walnut; and 65 for West Philadelphin.

Bank shares were in demand. 334 was bid for Mechanics'; 66 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

for Corn Exchange. Caual shares were dull this morning. Lehigh Navigation sold at 284, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation comm up; 14) for Sus-ouchanna Canal; and 32 for Wyoming Valley Canal

-The following dividends have been declared 31 per cent. Consolidation National Bats, Corn Exchange National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, 14 Girard National Bank. 44 Farmers' and Mechanics' National

	Bank,	5	**	
	Southwark National Bank,	12	44	
l	Second National Bank,	Б	**	
	Mechanics' National Bank,	8	41	
	Commercial National Bank.	5	**	
	Commonwealth National Bank,	5	**	
	PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANG	E SALE	S TO-DAT	i
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	10.45	4.		12.18	**	1331
	12 07 P.M.			12 17	**	133
68	12 10	•	1333	12.51		1334

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -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, 114f @1154; do. 1865, 1084@1094: do. 1864, 1074@ 1074; do., 1865, 1074@1071; do. 1866, new, 110@ 1104; do., 1867, new, 1104@1104; do., 1968, 1104 @1101; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@1054. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 1334@1334. Silver, 1284@130.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. 5. 6s of 1881, 1154@1151; old 5-20s, do., 109@1094; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@1074; do., 1865, 1071@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 110#@1104; do. 1868, 110#@1104; 10-40-, 1055@105, Gold, 1333.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILBOAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the re-mainder 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 cold) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in corrency. Coupons payable in July and January. -For sale by DE HAVES & BROTTER

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 South Third street.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.-The Flour Market remains quiet, but prices are stronger. About 1100 barrels were disposed of in lots to the home consumers at \$6@6.50 for superfine; \$6 7567 for extras; \$7.50@8 for spring wheat extra family; \$8 50@10 50 for winter wheat do, do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$8@8 50 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature; Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1.95@2.05; and 500 bushels choice amber at \$214. Rye sells at \$1.50@1.55 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is better; sales of yellow at \$1-20/28 1-22; and Western mixed at \$1-18@1-20. Oats are unchanged: sales of 4000 bushels Western at 70@72c. Barley is quiet and prices are nominal. Barley Malt may be quoted at \$2.30 Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quereltron at \$45 per ton.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Sept. 25. 1868. Hon. F. Joy Morris, Resident American Minister, Constantinople, Sr:-The prohibition of passage of the straits of the Dardaneiles and Bosphorus to foreign ships-af-war is a regulation which the Imperial Government has, in the exercise of a territorial right, applied from the earliest times.

The Sublime Porte, however, discover that any abstement in the strict application of the said principle relating to ships of war apart from the exceptions cited in articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of March 30 1856, will not be compatible with the dectaration contained in

the alo esaid treaty of Paris. It has, therefore, been absolutely decided that in future no exceptions will be made, other than in the case of ships on board of which there may be a sovereign or the chief of an inde pendent State.

The preceding decision, having been sanc-tioned by his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, I have the honor to beg you to bring it to the notice of the United States Government. SAFUET.

## TEXAS.

## Private Details of the Assassination of the Hon. G. W. Smith.

private letter, written in Jefferson, Taxas, Oct. 7, Fays:-

Perhaps the record of crime from the sur render presents nothing to compare with the killing of Smith and others here on Sunday I shall not go back of Sunday. You night can read the letter of ----, which is correct, and will show you how the mob were treating Smith. On Sunday, after supper, when I re-marked to — that "hell was in the very atmo-sphere, and that we might look for something terrible," no noisy confusion foretold dis older, no riotous drinking or loud declamations gave cause for tear; but we con cluded to ensconse ourselves where they would not be likely to look for us. At about 9 o'clock at night there arose a yell as if every demon of hell were unchained and doubly intoxicated with anger. They rushed into the inclosure where the citizens and soldiers, about twelve each, were standing guard around the calaboose where Smith was imprisoned, threw their weapons in the aces of the soldiers, and demanded their arms. Toe lieutenant in comman i surrendered, and they barst down the jail doors in a minute. The M jor 12 command was on the spot with his troop, 25 or 30 in number, who were contemptuously laughed at and told to stand and ground arms, all of which they did. of course, before a force of 200 prepared assassins. The Major went to the jail door and tried to talk with the mob. He had made three attempts, when they canght him by the collar and threw canght him by the coltar and threw him out, telling him that they "did not wish to harm him or the soldiers, but that he must not Smith fought them alone and unarmed until dead. He was shot eighteen times. Three negroes were shot, two dead. About twenty visited Judge Caldwell's house; he was hidden in the bushes and they missed him; twenty-five or thirty visited-for me, but fortunately I had not gone there that night, and, of course, disappointed them. They went to to ascertain whether I was there the night before. On Monday, ----, myself, and -----, being the remaining element of loyalty, were warned by our Bebel friends that it had been determined to "make a clean sweep," and the commanying officer informing us of his inability to afford us any protection beyond a equad to accompany us away-we determined to leave. Judge Caldwell and I called upon the Board of Aldermen and Mayor to ask of them an escort of responsible citizens to go with us in leaving the State—we were going to Sureveport by boat. That request beat them. They knew the effect politically and commercially that it would have upon the city and the mer-chants, and all becoming alarmed visited us, WESTON.

His Prospective 5000 Miles Walk, From the Troy Buoget.

One week from November 1, Weston is to ommence his walk of five thousand miles, having accepted the proposition of Dan Rice, an account of which we published in last week's Budge'. By accepting the terms of that proposition, Mr. Weston pledges himself to go his best to walk five thousand miles in one hun-dred days, exclusive of Sundays, which reduces he actual time granted to complete the march into eachty six days. In case he accomplishes the task, he is pledged a purse of \$20,000.

The march of five thousand miles will carry r. Weston from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and thence back, by a different route, to the city of New York; and it is well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of our somewhat mercurial people. On the walk from Portland to Chicago, the distance and the time accomplish it required that the pedestrian should make an average of forty-seven miles daily, and that walk, made in a more propitious season of the year, called forth the wildest applause from the thousands who, night and day, througed the line of march. In the five thousand mile march Weston will be required to make a daily average of 58 1-7 miles, or more than eleven miles in excess of the average on the road to Chicago, and this at a season of the year when rain falls and snow impedes the progress of even railroad trains. It the past may be taken as an index to the future, considering the greater difficulty of the feat, the hero of the wonderful walk at White Plains rally around him unnumbered thousands to shout his name and cheer him on his weary march. As a matter of course young and old America will pray for his success, for it is an element of American character to credit a native-born hero with extraordinary prowess, and to flatter themselves with the belief that the world does not contain his equal. The pride is pardonable, even if judgment is warped by sanguine hope. The march is for a purse of \$20,000, and starting on the 1st December, concludes the one hundred days on the 11th of March. Weston will pass through 17 diff-rent Sta'es, 188 counties, and 728 cities and towns, When he reaches St. Paul. Minnesots, he will have walked 3033 miles. He returns by a route that will bring him to City Hall, New York city, at the end of 5024 miles, he thus per'orming more than he coutracts to do. As will be seen from the tone of his letter, he feels confident of succeeding, and we trust that he is not over though we must admit, under the saugnine. circumstances, the future seems to faintly We have faith in the peles whepper failure. trian's honesty, and be the end what it may, we pray that this abiding faith may not be destroyed.

## SEYMOUR.

# His Attempt to Excite Sectional Ani-mosities.

Senator Morton, although suffering from illness, spoke at a Republican meeting in In ilan-nuclis, Ind., on Taesday night, his remarks being mainly devoted to a reply to ex-Governor Seymour's recent speech. In commencing hi

"The great object which he seems to have in view, in all the speeches which he has made since he started, is to carry the Western against the Eastern States-to excite the people of the Northwest to hostility towards the people of what he calls the Northern Atlantic States, New Yorker as he is, Eastern man as he is, he does not besitate to slander his section and the people of his own State-to represent them as people of his own State-to represent them as the enemies, commercially, financially, and socially, of the people of the Northwestern States. The people of New York, to whom he owes his official dignities and all that he is, are represented by him as oppressing the people of the Northwestern States, extorting from them, robbing and plundering them at every

## STRATEGY.

#### How Democracy Seek Victory.

Following will be found the copy of a printed circular, which has been judiciously forwarded (except in two or three instances where, as it will be perceived, it has got into the wrong hands) to good Democrats throughout New York State. Its object will be readily recognized. By having the approximate returns from the different counties before the close of the polls in New York, those who have charge of tue ille-pals will know how many of them to use to secure the election of Hoffman, if it can be done even in this way.

#### Private and Strictly Confidential.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. Oct. 27, 1868 .- My Dear Sir:-Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns, and in each city of your county, and request him (expense daly arranged for this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls-not waiting for a count-such persons' estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph as follows:-"This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of -," Or this one, it sufficiently certain :-- "This town will give a Bepublican (or Democratic) majority of There is, of course, an important object to be attained. By a sinultaneous transmission up to the hour of closing the poll, but not waiting, opportunity can be taken of the onger usual halt-hour full in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and pelore the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns, and interfere with individual measages, and give orders to watch carefully the count. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

## Treasury Department.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CLERES, AND MANY RESIGNATIONS.

The Washington In'elligencer, of November 2,

Department are waiting in anxious expectation for the result of to-day's proceedings at the Department, as the list of names of one hundred clerks in the Second Auditor's office, and of seventy five female c'erks in the Register's office, whose services can be dispensed with on account of the decrease of work, has been pre pared, and has been submitted to the Secretary for his approval. In the Second Auditor's office the Secretary has given the clerks whose ser-vices are to be dispensed with permission to resign, and they will be allowed thirty days' leave of absence before the acceptance of their resignations. As will be seen by the list, a number of resignations have been received and accepted. The list of female clerks has not yet been ac'ed upon, but it is probable that they also will be allowed to resign. Another reduc-tion will be made on the 1st of December, when about two hundred male and female clerks will be dismissed from the Second Auditor's, Sixth Auditor's, and Register's offices.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 3-A. M. -Consols 942 for both money and account: United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 74%. American stocks quiet and steady; Illinois Central, 974; Erie H. R., 284. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3-A. M .- Cotton firmer; the sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000

LONDON, Nov. 3-A. M.-Sugar quiet steady. Tyllow, 51s. 6d. and

#### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3-P. M.-Five-Twentles, 741; Erie, 28; other securities unchanged. LIVERFOOL, Nov. 3-P. M.-Bacon unchanged. Lard declining; sales at 67s 6d. Pork quiet. Beef, 924.6d. LONDON, NOV. 3-P. M.-Sugar dull both on

the spot and adoat. Low middling cotton at

# FROM WASHINGTON.

The Agent and Consul-General of Switzerland to-day makes an appeal for assistance for the sufferers by the late floods in that country. He says that sixty millions of francs will fall far short of the losses sustained.

BOSTON, Nov. 3 .- The Republicans are doing better than they expected. At noon the vote of the Republicans was six thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, and the Democrats three thousand eight hundred and ninety. Both Republican Representatives to Congress are

the engineer, and fatally injuring John Hurley, a fireman, and a brakeman named Gardiner.

#### Fire in Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 3 .- A heavy fire occurred in this city last night, destroying a block of three stores in Centre street, occupied by J. Anhols, auctioneer; S. C. Bruenell, ladies' furnishing goods, and Mrs. Maas, German saloon. Several families, living in rooms up stairs, lost their goods. The buildings were owned by C. Assauer and A. Wagner,

At an early hour yesterday morning a splendid steamer crossed the bar and steamed up to the city, presenting an imposing appearance, and well she might, for no such vessel, as regards size and cost, has ever before come to our ancient city. Cantain Macbeth's presence in Charleston with this steamship marks, we hope, a new era in the trade of this city with Europe. It has been the dream of nearly an entire generation that the great cotton States of the Sou h should deat directly by means of steam with the manu'acturers of Europe. seventeen years ago Carolina capital paid for a steamer for the Liverpool trade, but as usual, we went North for draf:sman and ship wr ght, and it developed into a disreputable failure. The scheme then slumbered peacefully

the South and Europe.

until last sea on, when Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co demonstrated that a British steamer could deliver cotion in Liverpool in good time. We have or ly one word of counsel on the subject of the present enterprise-sustain it amply-consider. Here are \$300,000 of gold which has been induced to come over 3000 miles of ocean to help us forward in this our period of greatest com-mercial depression. Why does it come? Because carnest men of this city have said we want help-we have no capital to construct a steam fleet-but we have business to offer. Send your splendid steamsnips to us, and not only Charlestou, but Augusta and Colombia, and distant Memphis, Nashville, and Louisville, will crowd down to tide-water to meet yon. The Teuton, the Anglo-Saron, and the Celt, to the number of thousands, will crowd the decks of the Golden Horn and Bos-

phorus and Marmora in the good time coming, if these steamers are sustained liberally. Now merchants of the South, we hope to hear good accounts of you. It affords us the greatest gratification to learn that the South Carolina Bailroad Company, in spite of its onerous surroundings, was identified with the scheme from its first inception, and will use all its influence, as well as that of connecting railroads, in securing its success.

-Six seats in the Forty-first Congress will certainly be contested.

-The annual dotation of the royal family of Spain was £458,000, of which the Queen got £340,000.

-In Madrid, on Oct. 8, a great demonstration was made in favor of religious liberty and equality.

-On Saturday, the 15th of August, a remarkable tidal wave visited Australia and the neighboring islands.

-It is reported from Madrid that the portraits of the French Emperor and Empress have been publicly destroyed.

-A boy of sixteen, apprenticed to a gilder in Paris, hung himself with his waist-belt. He objected to run errands.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1868.

Money continues in demand. Call loans rule at 10@12 per cent; prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was very little di-position to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady.

Government securities were firmly held. 1053 was bid for 10-40s; 1154 for 6s of 1881; 109 for '62 5-20s, coupon off; 107 for '64 5-20s, coupon off; 1071 107 '65 5-20s, conton off; 110 for July, '65 5-20s; and 1102 for '67 5-20s, City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were firmer. Reading sold largely at 494@494, an advance of i on the clos-ing price of last evening; 1284 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66 for Norristowa; 58 for Minehili; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 31 for Catawisss preferred; and

254 for Philadelphia and Erse. In City Passenger Railway shares there was more doing. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 73; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 154; and Heston-

Seeds-Cloverseed may be quoted at \$7@7.75 per 61 lbs. Timothy is nominal at \$3@3 15. Fiax. seed sells to the crushers at \$2.58@2.65.

Whisky is stronger. Sales of 50 barrels at \$1.18 per gellon, tax paid.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......... NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THEE.

Schr Jessie Wilson, Conneily, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Newport. Schr O. B. McShain. Qu giey, Alexandria. Tyler & Co. Schr Wm. John. Street, Baltimore, Lenigh Coal and Navigation Company. Schr James Allderdice, Willetts, Boston, L. Anden-ried & Co.

cied & Co. Schr Boston, Nickerson, Boston. Schr John Farsum, Kelley, Boston, Van Dasen, Bro

& Co. Schr John Griffith, Coombs, Belfast, do. Schr Mary Bowman, Rocap, Bridgeton, do. Schr Fiwuod Doron, Jarvis, Wasaington, Caldwell, Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, Boston, Fuller & Oo.

Gordon & Co. Schr km ma R. Graham. Smith, Boston, Fuller & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steambip Graneste. New York, John F. Ohle, Scor John Sharp, Barrett, from Salem. Schr S. Hotenkiss, Hogoon, from Salem. Schr K. Misgee, Smith. from S. Iem. Schr J. hn Cadwaisder, Steelman. from Salem. Schr Bewood Lorne. Jarvis. from Boston. Schr Elwood Lorne. Jarvis. from Boston. Schr John Griffiths. Coombs from Boston. Schr John Griffithe. Wilselst. from Boston. Schr John Griffithe. Wilselst. from Boston. Schr John Griffithe. Wilselst. from Boston. Schr Emma R. Granam. smith. from Boston. Schr Emma R. Granam. smith. from Boston. Schr Hary P. Smith. Grace from Boston. Schr John, Steert. from Boston. Schr Jews Allderdice. Wilselst. from Boston. Schr John, Steet. from Boston. Schr James Allderdice. Wilselst. from Boston. Schr Lewis Chester. Gostin. from Boston. Schr Hary P. Smith. Grace from Boston. Schr J. e. M. Schneit. from Boston. Schr J. e. MecBauler. from Bastinners. Schr J. e. MecBauler. from Baston. Schr H. W. Benedict, Cass. from Prymouth. Schr Lewis Chester. from Alexandria. Schr Lewis Mendel. Corta. from Alexandria. Schr Lewis Ananen. from Millevilla. Schr Lewis Manneck. Corta. from Alexandria. Schr C. Batanen. Recon. Trom Alexandria. Schr C. Batanen. Recon. Trom Alexandria. Schr Gers Hankin. Rankla. f om Georgetown. 8. O.r. With Imber to C. E. Baker. Schr J. A. Birkey. Bouder. from Bistonnend, with granite to Richmond Granite C. Schr A. M. Edwarda. Hinson. from Bistonnend, with granite to Richmond Granite C. Mith mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Mith mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Lzwiss, Del., Nov. 1-6 P. M.-Ship Laucaster, from Philadelphia for Mobile, went to sea this evening, in company with a barque and saveral brigs unknown. The following vessels were detained at the Break-water to day by head wind:-Wrigs Mary E. Tuomp-son. for Boston; A. M. Roberts, for Portland; echrs H. G. Hand, for Salem; A. L. Ald-tidge for Boston; Abna May, do: Isaac Bich, do: Clara Merriov, for Lynn; and Thomas Borden, for Fail River, all from Philadelphia. Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA;

[BY TELEORAPH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 3.-Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Ouble.) QUEENSTOWN. Nov. 5.-Arrived, steamship City of Baltimere yesterday,

ahead. Butler is sure of election. FROM ZANESVILLE. Boiler Explosion, with Fatal Results.

ZAMESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 3.-Engine No. 502, attached to a westward bound freight train on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded near Claypool station this morning, instantly killing Robert Brown,

FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The Election-Republicans Ahead-Butler Sure of Success. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

Havre easier for afloat. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3-2.30 P. M.-Co'ton con-tigues firm. Yarns and fabrics at Munchester are quiet. Corn is unchanged; Fiour dull; Wheat dull; Peas, 46s. Provisions quiet.