TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

PIO NONO has ordered a gunboat to Marseilles to take on board the ex-Queen of Spain.

In London, yesterday it was currently reported that Cuba had declared for independence.

JOHN PERKINS was arrested at Portsmouth, yesterday, for the murder of Sarah J. Ford.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE leaves Washington next week, on his Southern Circuit.

THERE was fresh in various portions of the South on Thursday night.

MINISTER REVERDY JOHNSON has signed a naturalization treaty for Great Britain.

H. S. WATTS, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Austrian Mission.

A BILL will speedily be brought before the Cortes for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies at the expiration of ten years.

THE Cubans resident in Madrid declare that the "clean of the Antilles" shall be represented in the deliberations of the provisional Junta.

HORACE GREELEY was nominated for Congress last night by the Republicans of the Fifth New York District.

THE Alabama Legislature has agreed to adjourn from to-day until the 2d of November for the election.

CIVIL and religious liberty has been proclaimed by the Provisional Junta of Spain, and it has been received by the wildest enthusiasm by the people.

A SALOON-KEEPER, named Mench, in Jefferson ville, Ind., was fatally stabbed on Thursday night by a drunkard named Holpin, to whom he refused to sell liquor.

THE Franklin House, and three adjacent buildings, in San Francisco, were burned on Thursday night. Five bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Franklin House.

A PARTY of teamsters attacked a band of friendly Indians, in Arizona, on the 28th ult., and killed fifteen of them, including a head chief. It is probable that another Indian outbreak will result.

DR. FRANK SETTENSTOCK, of Reading, who accidentally shot himself some months ago in the leg, died, this morning from the effects of his injuries. The deceased was a member of Congress from Delphia, to whom his melancholy death is a sad affliction.

SPORTING.

The Great Cricket Match—Continuation of Yesterday's Sporting Gossip.

Hargraves was caught by Wylliser at slip, off Freeman. Hargraves's score of one was unpublished, and was received with much applause as he retired to the club-house. Cadwalader came forward as the next representative of the United States. Willsher bowls Gibbes an over of trimmers, which he plays well, and on his third Freeman's over Cadwalder makes his first run by a leg bit, and second leg bit over Gridge is handsomely bowled by Freeman. Gibbes bowls an over half an hour and the fine was the bowling that he only received two runs. Score of game at 1.10 was twelve runs for four wickets. White comes in and on his second ball Freeman bowls his off stump—five wickets for twelve runs. Morley, the professional of the St. George, is next man in, and plays a maiden over from Cadwalader. Cadwalder the same from Freeman; Morley plays a maiden from Willsher, and on the ball of Freeman next over, Cadwalader plays it to leg and Morley is run out; Cadwalder is bowled by Freeman; Pearson next man in, and first ball from Freeman is handsomely cut by him for two runs. Willsher bowls a maiden to Cadwalader, and Pearson on second ball cuts a ball to the off from Freeman for two very neatly; Willsher bowls an over to Cadwalader, and on Freeman's 3d ball, Pearson, in attempting to hit him to leg, skyes an easy catch from Cochanan's hand to Jupp. Pearson scoring 4. 7 wickets for 17 runs. Rad-cliffe comes in and hits Willsher's ball for four ward, and on last ball of Freeman's next over, slips him nicely for a single, just in time to face Willsher, who on his last ball of over, bowls him by a beautiful bailer working from the off. 8 wickets for 19 runs. Cadwalader's score looks nice. Little Bobbie is next out to gain in an appearance, Cadwalader slips Freeman for a single, and again plays a maiden over from Willsher. Cadwalader off to Freeman. Bobbie is sent quite mockly to the home by a shocker on his leg stump. 9 wickets for 19 runs. Busster now shows forth and plays a maiden to Cadwalader, and a leg bit over from Willsher. Busster gives a chance to Griffith on next over of Freeman's which is too taken. On next over from Freeman, Busster is smacked by Wylliser for 4 leg wickets for 10 runs. Barclay advances to the rescue and on last ball of Willsher's next over gets a single to leg. On Willsher's next over, Rowbotham allows a ball to pass him, which Barclay tips, thereby securing 4 runs for him—and at two o'clock dinner is announced. Score of game at 2 is two runs for 10 wickets. Barclay plays a ball to Pooley at mid off from Willsher, and Pooley is run out. On next over Cadwalader cut him very handsomely for two. On Freeman's next over Barclay secures a very fine leg—a very close run, and Willsher bowls a fine over to Barclay, who plays them very well. The bowling is collared and Jupp takes the wicket, Griffith bowling his slow underhands to Barclay, who drives third ball over Grillage's head for a single, and next ball Cadwalader is caught at slip by Willsher. Cadwalader was in about half an hour for 7 runs. Hammond fills the vacancy, and first ball of Willsher's next over clay has notice to vacate, 12 wickets for 34 runs. Meade next man in and scores a leg bit on ball of over Willsher permits him to go to the pavilion for no his threat. 13 wickets for 34 runs and Griffen is next representative. Griffiths on first ball of his over plays one up to Hammond, and it is driven back into his hands. Mid Georgy Wright is next man in appear; and the first ball he hits to the on for one, and plays a maiden over off Freeman. On first ball of Griffith's over Grafton hits him for one to the off, and next ball Wright hits to the off for four, a beauty. Wright make a single off Willsher, and Freeman takes his leg bail again. Wright scores a single on Willsher next over from Willsher, and on last ball of Freeman's next over he is sent to the rear by a beautiful bailer on the off stump. Wright's score was 8 runs secured in fine style. Jupp and Newhall next make appearance for the defence, and first ball of Willsher's next over Grafton hits a ball into Humphrey's hand, who closes on it securely. 14 wickets for 4 runs. Hogerson, the solitary representative of the New York Club, now comes forth and applies the takes block, and first ball from Willsher beat a hasty retreat, Newhall hits his leg stump in beauty. Clay comes forth and receives two balls from Willsher, and G. Newhall plays an over from Freeman cautiously; and the third ball from Willsher's next over Clay hits a ball along to Lilywhite, which he held, and Clay made way for Young, of the Washington Club. Freeman bowls a maiden over to Newhall, and Young plays a maiden from Willsher. After several consecutive maidens, G. Newhall blocks a ball off Willsher into Humphrey's hands, at point, and gives way for his brother Dan, who finds first became so great a bugbear. Willsher breaks the ball of the off stump by a fine bailer and Freeman comes to the rescue; twenty wickets for forty-four runs. Young, who is a maiden from the Freeman very safely. Baird after playing with excellent discretion applied Willsher's seventh maiden, and first ball off Freeman's next over slipped. Baird was caught at slip by several maiden overs, Young was caught at slip by Pooley off Freeman. Young Baird now been in half an hour without scoring be run. Lopez Baird not yet for runs. Total score of the innings, 47 runs. The bowling of Willsher was considerably the comparable, and fielding of the Eleven excellent in all particulars.

At 1.25 the Twenty-two took the field, and Messrs. Jupp and Humphrey went to the wicket defending the wickets for the Britons. Humphreys has his lively bats among the leg. Charge and played the 3d ball into his wicket. First wicket for a duck's egg until Jupp appeared. Smith appearing for the next defender, played ball from Newhall and hits leg bail. Smith who bowls a maiden over. Good beginning, for 2 United States Twenty-two.

Smith, on next over his Charley to leg for a single, which Jupp hits single to on. After a maiden overs Smith got a good hit off Meade, and first ball next over Jupp gets a single off Newhall by a good hit to the off. Meade bowls a maiden over to the off for 2, and next over from Newhall Smith made 7 by a fine hit for 3 and a maiden over, and first ball of Newhall's next over Smith slips him a single. Meade bowls a maiden over to Smith and Newhall. The defence Jupp bowls a maiden over Jupp secures a single to the off, and Smith a single to leg, which was well fielded by Grafton, amid loud applause. On Meade's next over Smith slips one to leg and secures a single, and at 5 o'clock time is called, the Eleven having scored 16 runs, with the loss of one wicket, Jupp and Smith making.

The bowling and fielding of the Twenty-two during this innings has been superb.

Affairs in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9.—General Meade has issued the following General Orders, No. 27, which distributes the forces under his command to points which he deems necessary to enforce the laws and preserve order. The Order says:

Whereas, By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authority to preserve peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any State, and,

Whereas, This duty has become more imperative from the existing political excitement in the public mind from the recent organization of civil government, and from the fact that Congress has, by resolution, prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this department; it is, therefore, ordered:

I Here follows the distribution of troops and instructions to the commanders of posts.

District commanders will instruct post commanders in their duties and relative position of the civil and military powers, and will impress on their commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment imbued by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold the civil law and order; they must be satisfied that such is the object of the civil officer calling on them for aid, and must in all cases where time will permit apply for instructions to superior authority; but they must at all hazard preserve the peace and not be influenced by technical scruples when in their conscious judgment, under the circumstances, it is their duty to act. Post commanders, on being notified of the proposed holding of political meetings, may send an officer, and, if necessary, a detachment, to watch the proceedings and see that peace is preserved.

To the people of the several States comprising the department, the Major-General commanding appeals that they will co-operate with the civil authorities in sustaining law and order, in preventing crime and avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed and wanton destruction of property that have already in many instances been enacted in the department. He urges the abstaining from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to the passions, to discourage the use of firearms, the open carrying of days of political meetings and of public assemblies, abstaining from carrying arms, and asserting the right of citizenship to live free from fear.

No just cause is ever advanced by resort to violence. Let there be candor and forbearance among political opponents whatever may be the result. Let each good citizen remember that he who under the law have a right to the ballot must protect the ballot box. If there are subpoenas of witnesses issued in the courts, and not in polls or polls, the order of irresponsible bodies construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeals to the good sense and earnest hope that the Major-General commanding can not doubt, and to the good sense and judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will be spared the necessity of using the power with which he is intrusted, which he will most reluctantly exercise. He thinks it his duty to make known, that so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be violated, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of law made when the present anomalous condition of affairs was not contemplated by any statute.

The Governor also issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Notwithstanding the Executive Proclamation of July last, many violations of law have occurred in violation thereof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the peaceable exercise of the duties of office by citizens have been elected denied, the lives of citizens have been threatened as a means to drive them from their homes and property; and

Whereas, The protection of person and property is a paramount duty of the government, and shall be impartial and complete; and

Whereas, The Sheriff of each county, is by law, charged with the preservation of life, property and peace, and authorized by Reference to Lucius B. Bullock, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby order and proclaim, that commanding officers, commanding said Sheriff, and each and every other officer, under all circumstances whatsoever, and to it that the lives and property of all citizens of this State, and of the Commonwealth are preserved, and that all persons are protected in the free exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges, and charge upon every person rallying in this State, and by proclamation and willing obedience to the Sheriff and other civil officers, under all circumstances whatsoever, and that they demand from said civil officers protection from threatened or disturbed in person or property, or denied political or civil rights; and that, failing to receive such protection, they are to report the facts to this department.

OBITUARY.

Death of Howell Cobb.

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, died suddenly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, yesterday morning.

He was born in Jefferson county, in that State, September 7, 1815, and was graduated at the college in Athens, where his parents then resided, in 1834. He soon became favorably known as a lawyer of popular address and a dexterous politician, and in 1843 took his seat for the first time in Congress.

Mr. Cobb was five times successively elected to the House of Representatives, and was elected Speaker of the House for his fourth term, beginning in 1851. He was one of the most active of the Southern Democrats in promoting the compromise measures of 1850, and at the close of the session returned to his State to fight against the followers of Quitman, known as the Southern Rights party, and succeeded in defeating the party in the Gulf States. He then professed implicable devotion to the Union, and in 1851 he was elected Governor of Georgia, as an unconditional Union man, by 32,000 votes, against 25,000 cast for the secessionist McDonald.

In 1855, a year after the end of his term as Governor, Mr. Cobb was again sent to Congress. Upon Mr. Buchanan's accession to the Presidency, in 1857, he called Mr. Cobb into his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He held that office in a many respects the saddest record in the financial record of the Union. He found the Treasury full to overflowing; he brought up the bonds of the United States, and yet due, at a high premium; he hands the treasury was so rapidly depleted that new loans became necessary; these were negotiated in the most awkward manner, so that, before his term expired, money could only be procured by the sacrifice of immense sums of interest. His estimates and plans were the least careful and least successful ever received by Congress.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln, in November, 1860, Mr. Cobb gave all the influence of the Treasury to the secessionists in the south and did more than any other member of the Cabinet to alienate the country from President Buchanan. In December the difference between him and his colleagues in the Cabinet became so great, however, until he had exposed himself to very strong suspicions, to say the least, of unfairness in his position as an executive officer of the United States, for the purpose of overturning the government.

He immediately joined the conspiracy against the Union in Georgia, and distinguished himself by the bitter hostility he displayed in the convention to organize a new government at Montgomery, February 4, 1861. Howell Cobb was chosen president of that body, and he drew up and afterwards as Speaker of the Confederate Congress, he insisted on the Southern Rights principle of the rebellion.

He was the violent expression of that great enterprise by General Grant, Mr. Cobb was for a time, the leader of the party of Freedom against Democrats of the same class. It is understood that he has lately been anxious to take an active part in the political canvass, but has been kept back by the party managers in the Northern States. His bitterness against all Union men, and his earnest and strong sympathy with the Blair doctrine of revolution, made him dangerous to the safety and aspirations of his own associates before the people.

An Address by Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of South Lancashire, in which reviewing the progress of reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the government, especially condemning the increased estimates in regard to Ireland. He says the true policy would be to make the law the friend of the Irish people.

He repudiates the proposition for general endowment of the churches in Ireland, and says the case against the Established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the Church of the rich. The address concludes in favor of its continuance as a nation on unsaleable funds. The Established Church is a wreck of past opinions. Disestablishment will give the clergy of that Church more scope.

Immediate justice to the Irish people is called for, the revenue must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishments. Mr. Gladstone closes with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire to support the only just policy that England can pursue.

CITY BULLETIN.

MORE FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATIONS.—It has been ascertained that a person named George Thompson, giving his residence at 1246 Callowhill street, has vouched for seven persons, at regular Lacey, of the Eighth district, has accordingly. Failed that no such person ever lived at the above locality, which renders the naturalization papers of those he vouched for illegal without further proof. The names are Patrick Murphy, rear of No. 235 North Thirteenth street; Christian Schmidt, No. 1322 Moyamon street (there is no such street in the Directory); Andrew Kenney, No. 502 Street street; John B. Mayer, No. 8 New Market street; John Haley, No. 1139 Arlington street; Christian Stoltz, No. 1050 Market street; Edward Maciel, Jr., No. 1101 Columbia avenue. One of the witnesses, Patrick Murphy, was arrested yesterday and taken before Ald. Beitler, where he stated that he came to this country in October, 1864, and is now about twenty-four years of age, and consequently could have no right to take out minors' papers. He never declared any intentions, and does not know Thompson. The first time he ever saw him was on Chestnut street, about ten minutes before he was vouched for. Thompson volunteered to go and vouch for him and got the papers, which was done.

Murphy was committed to prison to await trial for perjury and violation of the election laws.

NATURALIZATION IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.—Yesterday afternoon, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, W. L. Hirst, Jr., declared that the Clerk of the Court had refused to allow him to examine the records and give a certified copy of a naturalization.

Mr. John G. Butler and Captain Isaac McBride appeared for and came in court with District Attorney Mann.

Mr. Mann said he had instructed the Clerk not to issue certified copies of naturalization where the facts were misapprehended. In all cases where intentions were declared certificates were given, and should the certificate be lost it was very easy to come into court and swear to the fact.

Judge Lindenmuth said any respectable person in good standing had a right to inspect the records of the court, but no certificate would be given, except upon the express order of the court. He had given his personal attention to all naturalization cases, and would continue to do so as well as in cases where duplicates were required.

A VOYE.—After the cricket match game closed yesterday afternoon, and when the spectators were returning on the Germantown train, a vote was taken for President of the United States, which resulted as follows: Grant, 350; Seymour, 161.

THE NEW JERSEY HATTERS.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION.—The leading features of the contest in the First Congressional District of New Jersey are exceedingly suspicious. The Republicans are putting forth all their energy and vigor, and the cause is represented as gaining strength daily. Hon. William Moore, our candidate for Congress, is working energetically; he is the right person in the right place, if he is

seen, both Democrats and members of his own party, makes his election a foregone conclusion. There are local interests also to be subserved, and the efforts in that direction are earnest and effective. Heading the District Republican ticket, Mr. Moore carries there force and strength with him for the other candidates, and consequently our candidates for Governor, Hon. John. I. Blake, if re-elected, is a firmly believed, a larger majority in the First Congressional District than any candidate for Governor of the State ever did. It is certainly not, and there will be pretty close calculation, that Mr. Moore will carry every county in the District, and that most of the local officers will be elected on the Republican tickets by handsome majorities.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Considerable excitement and interest appear to be manifested in Camden Since the nomination of a candidate for the Legislature from the First Assembly District, and the Republican people are to be congratulated on the nomination, and quite a contest is being exhibited by each to see who is entitled to it. It is to be hoped a strong and competent gentleman will be taken up by the Republicans. Hon. Jno. G. W. St. Clair, who so ably represented Camden in two legislatures, with such success that the Republican party could scarcely fail of success. The Democrats will, most likely, take up Hon. John Hood Cooper, who is a strong man. The contest between both parties will take place in a few days, and the Republicans of Camden city for the approaching election will be complete.

MISSING.—A young man named Bernett was arrested yesterday, for giving a false alarm of fire. He concealed himself in the house of the Thaddeus Hooke and Father Company, and rung the bell. The Mayor held him to answer.

PROGRESSING.—The work on the new bridge over Cooper's Creek is going ahead with rapidity. It will be a substantial structure.

MEDICINAL.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868, TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT, FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET, AS FOLLOWS: 8 A. M. Mail, for Long Branch and all stations on the New Jersey Central Railroad, connecting at Elizabeth with Express Trains for Plainfield, Easton, Phillipsburg, Somerville, Flemington, Lambertville, Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Camden, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Freehold, Red Bank, Matawan, Keyport, Perth Amboy, Bound Brook, Plainfield, Dunellen, Metuchen, Rahway, Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, Cranford, Roselle, Rahway, Elizabeth, Morristown, Dover, Rockaway, Hackettstown, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Manunka Chunk, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Hornellsville, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Ithaca, Watkins