TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT has been chosen President of the National Copyright Association.

$417,600 in Treasury notes was shipped from San Francisco on Saturday; $110,000 worth goes to England, the balance consigned to the Atlantic States.

It is reported that slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leamington in Warwickshire.

Up to last night about 2,500 persons in the Government employ had left Washington to vote in their respective States.

MAJ.-GEN. WINCHESTER, of the Austrian army, who is now in this country, visited Fortress Monroe on Saturday.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD resigned his position as Superintendent of the New Orleans Police on Saturday, and Gen. L. Caln was appointed temporary Superintendent.

Rev. HENRY C. LOVEJOY, a Baptist Minister, was killed in Boston on Saturday night, by the falling upon him of a piece of stone coming from a wagon.

One hundred male clerks in the United States Second Auditor's Office, and seventy-five female clerks in the United States Register's Office, were discharged on Saturday.

An attempt was made to rob the First National Bank, at Alton, Ill., yesterday morning. The thieves were interrupted by a private watchman, from they fired a pistol, and made good their escape.

Recentness is closed in New York on Saturday. The total registry in New York city is 168,872, an increase of 43,515 over that of last year. The registry of Brooklyn is 69,307, an increase of 24,910.

Mayor Leftwich, of Memphis, has issued a proclamation earnestly recommending the exercise of universal forbearance, both in manner and speech, on election day, and the closing of liquor saloons.

Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation declaring registration invalid in the counties of Ashley, Bradley, Columbia, Hot Spring, Lafayette, Mississippi, Woodruff, Shark, Craighead, Silver and Green.

The final dissolution of the British Parliament will probably take place on the 17th inst., and the writs for the elections will be issued immediately after, and the elections will commence three days from the date of the writs.

Extensive fires took place in Rotterdam, Holland, on Saturday. The troops were called out and obliged to fire on the incendiaries. Six were arrested that several persons were killed and many wounded, and a large number of arrests were made.

In a suit for the recovery of property confiscated and sold on account of the alleged participation in the rebellion, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia decided that the confiscation laws were constitutional, and retained the purchaser in possession.

Schuyler Colfax, in his speeches on Friday and Saturday at Newark and Paterson, N. J., announced his vulgar and scurrilous anti-foreign speech recently published as delivered in Jan. 1856, as a shameless falsification and forgery.

The provisional government of Spain is about sending reinforcements to Cuba. The city of Havana has been authorized to borrow 10,000,000 crowns for the completion of the Cuban Loan. The provisional government has been recognized by Belgium.

The Conference of Dominion Representatives at Ottawa, has agreed upon a plan for the construction of communication to the Canadas, which will be submitted for approval to the local governments. It embraces the establishment of agencies in Europe.

In the case of Cooley and Kimberly against General Butler, at Baltimore, Judge Dobbin, in the Superior Court, has refused to vacate the summons against Butler on the ground that membership of the Legislature exempt from civil process, the disregard of which would not subject them to imprisonment or other molestation.

It is stated at the police headquarters in New York that a requisition has been made by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, on Governor Fenton, of New York, for the delivery of Peter Norton, Thomas Denning, and Thomas Carroll, several other Democratic politicians of New York city, charged with having conspired to violate the election laws of Pennsylvania at the late election.

A Dispatch from Cincinnati, of our yesterday says: "Three hundred Kuklux were parading about last night while a Democratic mass-meeting was in progress. Some fifty or sixty shots were fired, and Judge Hoadley's residence was morbidly wounded. Two negroes were killed, and several wounded—all Republicans. Intense excitement prevails here."

CITY BULLETIN.

Reformation Celebration.—Yesterday the three hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the great reformation commenced in Germany, under Martin Luther, was appropriately observed in the Lutheran churches of this city. At St. Mark's, Spring Garden street, the services were unusually interesting. In the morning a sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Kuskelmann, in the evening a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Sheaffer, of Germantown. Both Dr. Hutter's church, on New street, between Third and Fourth, and Dr. Seiss's church, on the corner of Sixth, held special services. The heavy storm prevented many persons from attending. Yet there was a large audience in the houses of worship.

At Zion's Church, corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, yesterday was the occasion of unusual interest to the German Lutheran Congregation of this city. The church was decorated for the worshipped there, and this being the last day in which services were held in it, there was present a large number of persons assembled. It is said that up to 1745, a small German Lutheran congregation, at that time the only Lutheran flock in the city, had been accustomed to service in a carpenter shop, situated in Arch street. In that year Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg arrived in this city, and in that year the corner-stone of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, in Cherry street, Cherry, was laid, and five years after the building was consecrated to its sacred purposes. During the services of Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg the congregation grew in numbers, and in consequence more commodious accommodations were required, and in 1766, the corner-stone of Zion Church was laid. The building was dedicated in November 22d, 1769. The church was taken possession of by the English army in 1777, and used as an hospital. It was also used for the same purpose by the American soldiers in 1779. In 1784, on the 23d of December, all of the upper portion of the building was destroyed by fire, and nothing but the bare walls. Measures were at once taken to repair it, and in 1786 the work was accomplished. The old Zion Church will seat about 1,500 people. The altar services were conducted by Rev. E. Ruche, pastor of St. Paul's Church. The sermon was delivered by Rev. W. J. Mann, who has for the past eighteen years preached in the English. On the altar was placed a pipe for the new church, to be built on the old Lutheran burying ground, in Franklin street, below Vine.

The Supreme Court Naturalizations.—District Attorney Mann has written the following letter:—I have been asked to give an opinion as to the validity of election officers in regard to the certificates of naturalization issued or purporting to be issued by J. R. Ludlow, Prothonotary, with the seal, or what purports to be the seal of the Supreme Court attached thereto, and I unhesitatingly say that it is the duty of the officers to reject all votes tendered by persons who offer to prove their citizenship by such papers, which purport to have been issued since September and October of this year. It is notorious that the Prothonotary of the Court has never saw the applicant or the voucher, and the certificates, being issued contrary to the express provisions of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, are illegal, and the election officers should not receive them as the evidence of naturalization by existing laws.

WILLIAM B. MANN.
District Attorney.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1868.

Neglect by Passenger Railway Companies.—The presentment of the Grand Jury, submitted to the Court on Saturday, says:

The Grand Jury find it an imperative duty to bring to the knowledge of the Court the gross negligence on the part of the city railway corporations in permitting the injury, in the street over the line of the road, in many places cut into ruts on each side of the track, rendering it almost impossible to drive a carriage on the track. In many instances we have seen the street left in in such condition as to render it dangerous to drive upon. We trust the Court will, as early as possible, take such measures as may be necessary to cause the Chief Commissioner of Highways to exercise his authority in the premises.

Death in a Police Station.—An unknown man died at the Central Station yesterday morning from apoplexy. He fell in the street on Friday evening, and was carried into Jayne's drug store, on Chestnut street, below Third, and was from thence removed to the station. He was unconscious up to the time of his death. The deceased was about five feet eight inches high, black curly hair, moustache and goatee, and appeared to be about 40 years of age. He was attired in a light ribbed cloth suit, brown felt hat and laced shoes. Two letters were found on his person, one addressed to John Beard, almost Jacob Beard and Fanny Beard. The Coroner has charge of the body.

Erection Fakers.—The Grand Jury presentment made on Saturday says: The Grand Jury have had before them evidence of deliberate organization by one day in late and adjoining wards of bands of men having no right to vote at our elections, for the purpose coming to our polls and illegitimately voting under assumed names, and also preventing by violence and intimidation the legal voters from exercising their rights. The legal voters from adjoining wards in other districts have been carried to such an extent as to cause to the jury to earnestly demand of good citizens and officers of all parties to detect and punish to the extent of the law all such criminals.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

The Election.—To-morrow will be a day fraught with important consequences to the citizens of Camden, as well as throughout the entire State. The interests involved are great, and no Republican who can in any wise walk, or be carried to the polls, should be left at home. A Legislature will have to be elected by the Legislature the coming session, and it is important that a majority of that body should be Republicans. Henry L. Bonsall, William C. Shinn and Thomas J. Coles are the nominees of the Legislative Districts of Camden county, all sound and substantial men. It is imperative that they should be elected, and for this reason every Republican voter should go to the polls. Every vote cast for these gentlemen contributes towards the preservation of the Union and Government of our country, good order and peace. Neglecting to vote under these circumstances would be criminal. Vehicles should therefore be provided to convey to the polls all who are too aged and enfeebled to walk thither, and every effort should be made to search them out. The importance of the election demands that to-morrow should be devoted to the cause of right by every true friend of constitutional liberty, of the Union and its perpetuity. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the day will be won.

Financial Affairs.—During the year just closed the expenditures of the city of Camden were as follows: Salaries, $1,469 57; gas and lighting, $315 38; fire apparatus, $1,222 60; fuel of poor, $693 33; miscellaneous, $1,836 84; feeding of convicts, $200; taxes, $48 82; Hughes fund, $100; interest, commission and incidentals, $8,688 09; police, $83,188 94. Total, $182,498 38. North Ward expenses were $26,327 76; Middle Ward, $21,736 94; South Ward, $20,654 01.

Fire Matters.—To-day the Weccacoe Hose Company of Camden will bring home and house their new and elegant steamer. The machine costs $48,000, and in order to assist the company in paying for the balance of debt thus created, the city council have presented them with a year's appropriation in advance.

Strawberries in Ocean.—In keeping with the progress of public improvements, Berkley street, from Fifth to Broadway, and Sixth street, from Clinton to Morris, are to be opened and dedicated as public highways, in conformity with the surveyed plan of the city.

The Democratic Parade.—The Democratic procession and torchlight parade on Saturday evening was attended by a large number of people, was well attended, and made a very creditable display. Quite a number of business men of the city generally participated in the display.

An Improvement.—The City Councils have passed an ordinance authorizing the laying of Federal street, from the junction of the Haddonfield turnpike to Newton avenue, the extreme limit of the city.

Chat About the Duke of Wellington.—It is all the pleasure in the world to more than once seeing and saluting this famous English hero. Every one took off his hat to the Duke in those days, and I do not remember that along in one of the London Parks, you could trace his progress by the hats that were lifted in salute. One day, in London, when I happened to stroll into St. James Park, I observed that a great number of carriages and equestrians on horseback were going toward one point, from the entrance of Buckingham Palace, the London residence of Queen Victoria. These carriages stopped in a few minutes, and the pedestrians, all of them rolled away. A great crowd of people had gathered to witness this spectacle, and I being very young and a stranger in the place, joined them, and stood there a long time, admiring the beautiful equipages, the splendid horses, and showy liveries. Dukes and duchesses, earls and countesses, barons, baronets, knights and commoners, many of them distinguished for more than rank and wealth, passed in review before the crowd, all delighting them by any mark of respect, or recognition.

But at length an elderly-looking gentleman came up on horseback, attended by a single servant, whom everyone instantly recognized, by his large and peculiar nose, to be the Duke of Wellington. There was no indication of the military man about him, except the stripes down his trowsers, which, on that day, as the Court was in mourning, were black. The moment he appeared, every hat was removed, and he acknowledged the salutation of the crowd by raising his forefinger to the brim of his hat, and holding it there as he passed along. I saw him afterward, when but a single individual took off his hat to him, no one else being present at the moment, but whether, one did so, or a multitude, the Duke always lifted his finger in the same courteous, military fashion.

A princess had been born the day before, and all these distinguished people were going to the palace to inquire respecting the health of the Queen and the little stranger. They were highly delighted, and cheering as usual, made the inquiry of some official person, who came out with their name in a book, and retired. The Duke was seventy-four years of age then, but while he remained on his horse he sat erect and firm, and might have passed for a well-preserved man of sixty-five. It was only when he was getting off his horse, and getting on again, that he showed some signs of decrepitude. The young stranger could not help thinking that, when the Duke of Wellington "mounted to hot haste" for the field of Waterloo, there must have been more spring in his back-bone than there was on this occasion. However, he required no assistance, and when he had given his bridle to his servant, he stepped lightly enough toward the door of the palace.

There was something touching and romantic in the spectacle of this aged warrior, whose name must go forever to be an essential part of the history of his country, paying homage to a youthful Queen. She was a warm friend of the Queen and the throne, and there was said to be in his demeanor towards her a beautiful blending of respect and affection. The Queen, on her part, cherished for him an unbounded veneration.

During the time when he was Prime Minister, his immovable opposition to liberal measures made him for a short time, the most unpopular man in England. His beautiful and spacious home, near the principal entrance to Hyde Park, his country's gift, was assailed by the mob and its windows broken. At the same time his statue, just without the park, was pelted; but as it was made of iron, the stones rolled harmlessly about the pedestal of the statue, and lay within the railings. The indomitable old Tory, being indignant at the outrage, boarded up the windows of his house, and refused for a long time to inhabit it or have it repaired. He did, however, at length, so far relent as to have the windows replaced, and to live in his house in usual; but the statue never has fallen about the statue were not removed for some years, and I saw them myself in 1844.

At that time, every American, on getting access to the gallery of the House of Lords, cleared, first of all, to have the chair of Wellington pointed out to him. I well remember having the Duke, sitting in his accustomed seat, in his accustomed attitude—his arms folded, his legs crossed, and his hat drawn over his eyes; as though he had seated himself for an afternoon nap. He had a singularly ordinary looking countenance, but noted this, as he was slightly undersized, and his formidable nose was concealed. It was a warm afternoon, and he had on white trowsers. Seldom has an innocent youth been more astonished than I was when I was told that that sleepy little gentleman, on the floor of the house, was the great Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, the conqueror of Napoleon!

An hour afterwards, when the House adjourned, I hurried down to the entrance to see him pass, and possibly to have a sight of him as he mounted his horse and rode home. Both these privileges I enjoyed. He certainly looked better as he alighted from the house, and brought up his finger to the brim of his hat to the people who uncovered before him. His face, I remember, seemed all nose, and indeed I can recall nothing of his countenance at this time, except that well-developed organ.—*James Parton.*

Statement of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Philadelphia.—The following is the statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in Philadelphia, for the week ending October, 1868:

Oct. 1.—Balances on hand at this date.. $6,645,909 14

Receipts during the month, viz:

" 31—Account General Treasury, including customs $2,917,351 81
Post Office Funds.. 25,966 63
Internal Revenue Collectors' Drawer's Fund.. 635,018 57 ... $3,769,000 00

$9,968,909 14

Dr.

Payments during the month, viz:

Sept. 31—Account of depositors during the month.. $1,947,061 21
Post Office.. 26,793 70
Interest.. 143,263 14
Drawers.. 918,664 15 ... 3,035,782 20

Balance at close of business this day.. $6,176,666 97

Balance in Treasury.. $2,000,000 00

" 30—Currency.. 176,666 97

Oct. 1—Balance due to depositors at this date.. $13,000 00

" 31—Receipts of depositors during the month.. 1,100 00

" 31—Balance due to depositors at close of business this day.. 9,900 00

" 31—Fractional currency redeemed.. $223,153 00

CARPETINGS, &c.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS &c.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chestnut Street.

CARPETINGS.

FALL OPENING.

Elegant Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
TAPESTRIES, 3 PLY and INGRAINS.
Parlor, Hall and Stairs to Match.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
910 ARCH STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets. sel5-3mpr

ELASTIC SPONGE.

Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,
1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CO.

A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

103 and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most important link of the great Union Pacific Railroad, two-thirds of which are already built, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between

New York and San Francisco

will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will commence, over the first 1,200 miles of the distance between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that 800 miles additional will be completed before the close of next year. The future of the Line, therefore, is unusually promising. The

Central Pacific Railroad Company

receive from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of the

PUBLIC LANDS,

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of U. S. BIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $28,000 per mile for the entire distance, when the road is completed. They have received, in addition, important Land Grants from the State of California, which are more than $30,000,000 in GOLD. The proceeds of these Bonds, together with the Company's Capital Stock and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. THESE LATTER HAVE THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY, and are found to be such amount only as the Government advance, or the entire cost to complete the road, after the Stock is fully paid in.

The Road Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the NET EARNINGS, FROM THE WAY TRAFFIC UPON 80 MILES NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS, ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

☞ Business mileage upon all through business, this Road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being except a few miles, without an unusually safe, reliable and profitable security would do well to purchase before the Stock advances.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of any portion of the unsold Bonds at any time, at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than five per cent upon the investment, and have, from *National and State taxes, exemptions superior to any other corporation in existence or effect.*

The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL are MADE EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. The tax interest from July last is charged only at the currency rates.

Subscriptions are received for Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Bonds, with the difference in the holdings to realize from 6 TO 10 PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of the investment, or continue the Government Bonds at the same rate of interest for a longer period.

Orders are solicited, and receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Resources, Progress, Prospects and Business of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by express free of charge.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED, at our office.

☞ All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXCHANGED, at our office.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to sight draft, and we make no charge for the collection of Coupons when the business of a depositor with us shall be such as to warrant the same.

We receive Gold and Silver on Deposit, and allow interest on the balances at the rate of three per cent. per annum, the interest being computed and added to the principal every three months, and we are prepared to offer special inducements to those who may favor us with their business.

We buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, and all other securities on the most favorable terms, and we make no charge for our services in these departments.

We receive Subscriptions for the 7-30 Treasury Loan, and will deliver the Bonds when the Notes issued for subscriptions shall be received at this office.

We receive Subscriptions for Gold Bonds, and will deliver the Bonds at any time within ninety days from the date of subscription, at the rate of 103 and accrued interest in currency