THE LAST AND WORST DEMOCRATIC CA-That the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania generally indulged a strong hope that they would be crowned with the burels of a commanding triumph on Tuesday last, would not and could not be denied by themselves or their organs if they were forced to answer the charge. Never having doubted that this hope would end in ignominious failure, we can only wonder, in view of the indications which prepared the way for precisely the result that has happened, that it should ever have been indulged. How are we to account for this strange fatuity of the once wise men of the Democracy? Will they never learn dis | RANFT and CAMPBELL Over that given for cretion? Have the tragic pages of the Book of Death, filled with the proofs of their madness and their folly, impressed no warning upon their hearts, or failed to alarm them into the necessity of an entire change of policy? There was a broad and a genial road to honorable reparation before them; and all that was necessary to insure them respectability, and, if need be, a fair share in the administration of Government, was to show by their acts that they had said farewell forever to dissimulation and faction. But the same blindness that made them yield to slavery, and the same arrogance that drove them into sympathy with rebellion, proved to be their destroyers on Tuesday last. Refusing to discharge their whole duty, and still believing that they could secure majorities, as of old, by the baldest hypocrisy, they were defeated at a time and in a manner that will render recuperation, and much less recovery, well nigh impossible. Intoxicated with the Members of the Late South Carolina idea that their opponents were hopelessly divided, and inflated with the flattering delusion that President Johnson was not only willing, but solicitous for their alliance, they boldly appealed to the people and blindly consented to allow them to decide upon the justice of their pretensions. That the President was informed that they had the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania on their side, we not only believe, but know. Delegation after delegation of these self-invited and selfappointed partisans have called upon him to offer a friendship so hollow that the mere echoes of their words of promise sounded like so many rebukes of their falsity. Public announcements of these Democratic pilgrims were notorious, and it was a common thing for Union men, here and elsewhere, to be taunted as they were told that, after the election, ANDREW JOHNSON would be found a declared associate of BLACK, GLOSSBRENNER, GLANCY JONES, and even JAMES BUCHANAN. We can imagine ANDREW JOHNSON receiving and hearing these wise men of the Democracy. The President is a rare listener, and is fond of a sly joke at times. Hence his polite reticence as these eager seekers for audience and for office poured forth their vows of future fidelity, and noured down their anathemas upon the heads of such audacious dictators as STE-VENS and SUMNER; and hence, also, the merry twinkle of his eye as he quietly recalled the pleasant courtesies of these his Democratic friends a few short months ago, ay, even for four years of merciless and unabashed calumny. What could he do? Could he deny them the trial they asked? They did not say that they expected he would take them to his bosom if they carried Pennsylvania for their ticket; but they did declare that they were quite ready to trust to his magnanimity if they defeated the rascally radicals, as they called the supporters of HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL. The case, carried by themselves before the jury of the vicinage, has been decided against them, and by majorities so stunning as to leave them confounded at their weakness and folly. Their own arbitrators have kicked them out of Court. Never was there such a rebuke-never such a catastrophe to high-reared expectations and arrogant pretentions. Though their State ticket was crowned with soldiers—though in many counties (especially where they were in the minority, as in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Allegheny, etc.,) they coaxed brave veterans to accept their nominations, it seems that from the recent fighting men they have received the severest blows. Though they declared that they had always been for eight hours as the limitation of daily toil, and swore that McMr-CHAEL was an aristocrat, and that D. M. Fox was the only workingman's friend, it seems that the hardy sons of labor turned from them with a disgust stronger than that of the soldiers. Down, down, in the dust they sunk, imploring votes because they were opposed to "negro suffrage." But even this appeal, so successful before and in other quarters, failed to melt the stony hearts of the masses. The President will now see that those who knew these leaders longer and better than he, have even less faith in them now than ever, and that he has been saved the danger of fatal companionship by the interposition of the people of Pennsylvania. There may be another reason for this awful castigation of the Copperhead chiefs. Is it not highly probable that their former followers, in utter shame of their sycophancy and eager hunt for place, have quietly assisted to banish them from public favor, at least until they learn that if the chief criminals do not fear to show a prac-

ordeal ?

tical penitence, their willing accessories

should not be spared the same drastic

ELECTION CASUALTIES. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a very dandified individual, who bore a marked dikeness to a former city chief magistrate, was seen in the old Northern Liberties, dressed in a motley hunting costume, with a double-barrelled shot-gun on his shoulder, and followed by a number of "hounds." He seemed to be deeply affflicted and nervous, and when questioned as to the design of his distress, he said that he had lost the trail of a very comrade named John Hart, made his escape old and crafty fox, who had been running in a very wild way through the streets, greatly to the disgrace of the noble sport of which he had long been an adornment; and it was feared he had been run over by the locomotive at the corner of Nineteenth and Spruce streets, or caught in the dark hours of the dawn, and poisoned or cropped, by an old enemy of his, a notorious prowler called BILL MANN. The handsome stranger said that he had some hopes that the ancient Rey-York road, where, once fairly earthed, he sents that he is breaking up the various freedmen camps throughout that State, and supplywould be able to lie, perchance, for any ing the freedmen with employment in the diflength of time. On the Tuesday previous to this event the neighborhood of Freedmen's Affairs in Lower Maryland. the Continental Hotel was disturbed by a fierce set-to between two returned veterans, one of them known as Union Jack, and the other as Copper Bill. They had long been enemics, but had been kept apart by common friends, owing to the retirement of the latter from the army, and the engagement of the former in the | prosecute the offenders. and the engagement of the former in the fight near Petersburg; this was not difficult.

But on Tuesday they came most violently into collision. The conflict was brief, but terrible, ending in the complete defeat of Copper Bill, who was taken home to Doylestown on Wednesday, sadly de-Doylestown on Wednesday, sadly de- revenue for the First district of South Caromolished. Union Jack has returned to his lina; James S. Gibbs, collector of internal

Altebi.

VOL. 9,-NO. 63.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1865. White & Chiles have both been in Washing ton, and are now supposed to be in New York home in Norristown in prime condition, revenue for the Third district of South Caroand so proud of his feat as to have offered

to whip the whole Copper family, or any of the friends of his vanquished adversary. We fear that these are only the beginning of the list of casualties on Tuesday last. THE RESULT.

Although the returns from the State are more meagre than we were led to expect from the arrangements made by the chairmen of the two State Central Committees for the transmission of telegraphic despatches giving the vote of the different counties, they are still sufficiently full to confirm our belief that the State has given an unexpectedly large Union majority. While the Union counties have again pledged their loyalty by majoritics equalling, and in many instances exceeding, those of 1862, the Union gain in the Democratic counties has been sufficiently great to confound our opponents and at the same time help to swell the aggregate vote for HART-

DAVIS and LINTON. In this city official returns of the Eighth ward give WEAVER, the Democratic candidate for City Commissioner, twenty majority. After a careful calculation, with incomplete returns, THE Pages yesterday gave Weaver thirteen majority, which, with the Eighth ward, will now elect him by thirty-three votes.

WASHINGTON.

SEVERAL PROMINENT REBELS RE-LEASED ON PAROLE.

A. H. STEPHENS AND JOHN H. REAGAN AMONG THE NUMBER.

Convention Pardoned.

Encouraging Reports from North Carolina.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS OF THE TREA-SURY DEPARTMENT.

Despatches to The Press.]
Washington, October 11, 1865. Letter to Hon. D. N. Cooley. The following letter to the Hon. D. N. Cooler, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and president of the delegation recently sent to Fort Smith, Althoused to enter into a treaty of amity with a number of Indian tribes, was addressed to him while there, with the earnest request that its suggestions might be favorably considered by the Government. Previous to the arrival of the Commission, slavery was still in exist ence among the Indians, who had refused to recognise the right of the blacks to their free-

from the fact that the Indian country is infested by gangs of desperadoes composed of ex-rebels, who have been accustomed to practice their outrages upon the defenceless people of that country. The letter will be submitted by the Commission to the Secretary of War for

by the Commission to the Secretary of War for his action:

Fort Shitt, Trk., Sept. 21, 1865.

Sir. We have the honor to represent that, pending the present negotiations between our nations and the United States, our nations are, to some extent, disorganized in their social and political conditions, and we deem it due to our people to ask that, pending the adoption and ratification of the iresties now under consideration, some measures be taken by the United States to secure its domestic tranquility, and afford us protection against outside aggression. To this end we respectfully suggest and ask the adoption of the following:

That the United States Government at once send a cavalry force into our country sufficient to sustain and enforce the provisions of the law regulating trade and intercourse, and to enable the agents of the United States to enforce their orders and regulations over our country. We beg leave to suggest that the headquarters of such command be at Teshamingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, and that a part of the force be stationed at Fort Towson or in that vicinity. These points are contiguous to forage and other supplies afforded by the valley of the Red River, and to our minds, are proper points for the accomplishment of the objects desired by the pros-

are contiguous to forage and other supplies afforded by the valley of the Red River, and to our minds, are proper points for the accomplishment of the objects desired by the presence of such force.

We also request that four companies of troops, or mounted police, be organized under the authority of the United States; three of Choctaws and one of Chickasaws, one company to do duty in each of the districts of Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, to aid the United States forces in preserving the tranquillity of the nations, and to be under direction and control of the governors or chiefs of Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, for the purpose of enforcing the local and domestic laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. We have also the honor to represent that, in concluding an abandonment of our rights of property in our slaves, we do not wish to be considered as abandoning all interest in their present and future welfare. If they are secured their freedom by the United States forvernment, we desire that it should be on such terms as will make that freedom as valuable to them as can be consistent with the rights of their late owners, and the peace and well being of the community.

To this end we respectfully ask that a discreet and competent agent of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., be sent to each nation as soon as practicable, with full and proper instructions to provide for and exercise proper control over these people, and do such other things for them as their new relations in life may suggest and the good of the country require.

quire.
Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
P. P. Pittellym,
Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation.
WINCHESTER COLDERT,
Governor Chickasaw Nation.
Hon. D. N. Cooley, Com'r Indian Affairs. Condition of Affairs in North Carolina Hon. Daniel R. Goodlos, a distinguished North Carolinian, arrived here to-day. He gives a very encouraging account of the conlition of the people of that State. They are generally quiet and subdued, and gratified that the supremacy of the Government is rerepresentative men in that state was tho oughly loyal, and earnest in all their actions towards the promotion of the interests of the States in the Union. There are but few bitter secessionists in the State, and they are over awed by the Union element. The only cause as a class, are indolent, and are unwilling to work for a fair compensation. The late crop are in excellent condition, and bid fair to be sufficient for the maintenance of the people during the winter.

Staff Officers of Commanding Generals. An order has been issued from the War Department establishing the number of staff officers to be assigned to commanding generais. Commanders of military department are allowed one assistant adjutant general, one assistant inspector general, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary of sub-sistence, one medical director, one judge advocate, and two aids-de-camp, to be selected from officers of their commands. Generals commanding districts two aids-de-camp, to be selected from officers of their commands neral officers without military command are not allowed aids-de-camp or other stat

Capture of a Desperate Rurgian. This morning, about four o'clock, a wellknown burglar, named James Arthur Whit-Low, more generally known as "Babe" WHIT row, was taken in a house on Buzzard Point from jail, in June last, by cutting through the roof and letting themselves down. WHITLOW is a light mulatto, and is noted for his desperate courage. Since his escape in June th police of the city have been on the lookout for

him, but, through his adroitness and swiftness he has until now eluded arrest. Freedmen's Affairs in Tennessee The commissioner of freedmen's affairs has received a lengthy report from General Fisks, assistant commissioner of the bureau for Tennessee, Last month, the Government subsisted 979 freedmen. Since that period this number has found employment, thus leaving no colored persons in that State supported nard had gone into his hole near the Old by the Government. General Fisks repreferent plantations.

A letter has been received at the free bureau from Governor Bradborn, of Maryland, relative to complaints made of abuses committed upon colored people in certain counties of Lower Maryland. Affidavits have been sent to the Governor in many instances, and he has referred them to the prosecuting attorneys of the different counties where the abuses were perpetrated, with instructions to

Treasury Circular. The following regulations for the removal under bond, without prepayment of taxes, of taxable products or manufactures within the limits of the late insurrectionary districts

was to-day promulgated by the acting Secre-tary of the Treasury : was to-usy promulgated by the acting Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 9, 1865. It having been represented that much inconvenience is experienced by parties purchasing goods in the South for transmission to Northern worts, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining national currency to pay taxes at the place of purchase, the following regulations are issued for the guidance of collectors of internal revenue and of customs:

1. Articles subject to taxation under the internal revenue laws may be removed from any collection district organized since April 1, 1865, in the States lately in insurrection, for shipment to either of the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans, on execution by the shipper of a satisfactory bond, in double the amount of the taxes due thereon, such bond to be given to and approved by the collector of internal revenue of the district whence the articles are to be removed, and to be conditioned that the taxes shall be paid to a collector of internal revenue at the port of destination, upon the arrival of the goods at such port.

2. Permits for the removal of merchandise

such port.

2. Permits for the removal of merchandise bonded under these regulations, accurately describing the same by marks, numbers, weight, rate, and total amount of tax, shall be executed in quadruplicate, by the Collector of Internal Revenue, or other officer receiving the bond; one copy of which shall be delivered to the Sollector of Internal Revenue, and one to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and one to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and one to the Collector of Customs, at the port of destination, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Schedules of all bonds taken for the transportation of merchandise under these regulations, together with the cancelled bonds, are required to be transmitted, monthly, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the officers receiving the same, accompanied by the evidence upon which each bond was cancelled.

3. The collector of customs at the port of destination will in no case permit the delivery to consignees of articles so shipped under bond until the Certificate of a collector of internal revenue, bearing his official seal, is produced, setting forth that the taxes due have been paid to him.

4. A duplicate of this certificate shall be transmitted by the collector receiving the taxes to the collector with whom the bond was filed, and shall be sufficient evidence to procure the cancellations, so far as applicable, will be observed by all agents of the Department who, under instructions heretofore issued, shall collect internal revenue taxes on goods shipped from points where there are no internal revenue officers.

6. The bend, permit and certificate of payment above required shall be in the following forms, uch port.
2. Permits for the removal of merchandise

Internal revenue omeers.

6. The bond, permit and certificate of payment above required shall be in the following forms, viz.: [Here follow the various forms.]

7. The fonegoing regulations are not to be held to apply to the removal of distilled spirits, coal oil, manufactured tobacco, sunff or cigars, matches, or quicksilver, which are fully provided for under the regulations of May 1, 1805.

WM. E. CHANDLEN,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond Newspapers.

The prohibition of the publication of the Commercial Bulletin having been removed, that paper will make its reappearance to-morro rning. Mr. H. R. POLLARD has been permit morning. Mr. H. R. Pollard has been permitted to revive the Richmond Examiner, and is making preparations for its publication at an early day. Messrs. Janes A. Cowarden and H. K. Ellyson expect soon to republish the Dispatch. Col. Nat. Tyler will revive the En-

quirer, the first appearance of which may b looked for about the first of next week. An Order from General Terry. The following order appears in the Richmond

The following order appears in the Richmond papers of to-day:

Headquarters Dept. of Virginia,
Ricknond, Va., Oct 9, 1865.

General Oorders No. 122.—All district, subdistrict and post commanders in this department will take efficient means to prevent any interference by the officers and men of their commands with the elections that will take place on the 12th instant. To this end they will, on the day of election, remove all troops from the vicinity of the polling places, and suffer no officer or man to approach them, except in eases of disturbances of the peace, when, if absolutely necessary, military force may be used to queil the same. By command of Major Gen. A. H. Terry. Ed. W. Smith, A. A. G. Pennsylvania Soldiers to be Mustered

Fifty-three members of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in Richmond yester lay afternoon, to be mustered out of service The Colored Troops to be Mustered Out. It is generally understood that in a few days an order will be issued from the War Department, authorizing the muster-out of the United States service of all colored organiza tions at present not doing duty. ardon of Members of the South Caro lina Convention.

The pardons of the members of the South Carolina Convention have been signed by the resident, and forwarded to Governor Perry or distribution. Internal Revenue Receipts. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day, amount to \$900,632.72.

Colored Regiments Ordered to Wash-The Secretary of War has ordered five colored regiments to report to this city, to do rarrison duty. Meeting in Georgetown. The citizens of Georgetown this evening held a meeting to make an expression of their ap-

probation of the wise and magnanimous policy of President Johnson. The attendance The Freedmen in Petersburg.
A large number of negroes who have bee employed on farms near by Petersburg are locking into the city, where they expect to remain in idleness during the winter. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad This road is now in operation, and trains are running regularly and without interruption

etween Lynchburg and Bristol. Release of Prominent Bebels.

Executive Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1865. Whereas, The following named persons wit: John A. Campbell, of Alabama; John H. Regan, of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Caroina; and Charles Clark, of Mississippi, lately engaged in rebellion against the United State lovernment, who are now in close custody. have made their submission to the authority of the United States, and have applied to the President for pardon under his proclamation; and whereas, the authority of the Federal Government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid States to admit of the enlargement of said persons from close custody: It ordered that they be released on giving the respective paroles to appear at such time and place as the President may designate, to answer any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them, and also that they will respectively abide, until further orders, in the places herein designated, and not de-part therefrom: John A. Campbell in the State of Alabama, John H. Regan in the State of Texas, Alexander H. Stephens in the State of Georgia, George A. Trenholm in the State of South Carolina, and Charles Clark in the State of Mississippi. And if the President should grant his pardon to any of the said ersons, such person's parole will be thereby ischarged. Andrew Jornson, President.

The Texas Indemnity Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury lately de-cided to pay all the Texas indemnity bonds presented at the Department with evidence that they were owned by loyal holders, and and been transmitted from the State of Texa only through loyal parties. It is not, however, the intention of the Department to pay the bonds presented without such evidence, and without a careful scrutiny of the facts in eac ase. Governor Hamilton has represented to he Department that certain Texas indemnity onds were, by officers of the rebel government and are now in New York city, to be dispose of for the benefit of certain rebels who hav one there since the close of the rebellion; and Governor Hamilton protests against the pay-ment of these particular bonds to any party excepting the State of Texas. The facts represented by Governor Hamilton are that, on the 12th day of January, 1865, a so-called military board of the State of Texas, composed of George P. Murragh, rebel Governor and exofficio president of the board, N. B. Beaver and James S. Holman, made a contract with George A. White, of Austin, Texas, and John Chiles, of Hamilton county, Texas, to deliver them one hundred and thirty-five Texas in lemnity bonds with component tool ing to \$156,287.50, White and Chiles agreeing to deliver in payment therefor 25,000 cotton cards at \$5 per pair, and the balance in medicine of the best quality. The bonds and coupons were to be delivered to them immediately upon the execution of the contract, on their furnishing satisfactory security for the performance of the contract, or to pay to the military board, in case they should fail to fulfil the contract by delivering the cards and medicines, Texas seven or eight per cent. bonds at par, worth at that time about eight cents on the dollar, while the United States bonds were rated at eighty cents on the dollar, when in fact they were worth \$1.40, being paid by the Government in gold. On the 12th day of J date of the contract. White & Chiles executed their bond to the State of Texas to secure the performance of their contract; and on the 12th of March following the militar hoard took from the State treasury the 155

delivered them to White & Chiles, taking

were ever delivered by these parties; but

White & Chiles have come North and at tempted to obtain pardons by the President, and are endeavoring to dispose of the bonds

as their own property in the New York man

ket. Governor Hamilton has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to pay none of

these honds, and it will, therefore, be advisa

ble for all parties purchasing Texas indem-

nity bonds to see that none of them have

in such event their payment against the pro-

come through the hands of White & Chiles, as

their receipt therefor. No cards or medicine

The Rights of Negroes In Alexandria recently a fowling-piece was taken by a justice of the peace from a colored man, on the ground that the statutes of Yir-

ginia rendered such possession by a negre Provost Judge Hambrick addressed a letter to the Mayor of Alexandria, saying in all such cases, and similar cases which may arise here-after, the colored people will be protected by me in any infringement upon any right guaranteed to white citizens. Hereafter no olored man will be arrested when found with a fowling-piece in his possession, nor will he be liable to arrest, as I understand he now is, if found in the street after the hour of 10 P. M. I will further state that this plan will be strictly adhered to, and the colored man must be regarded so far as the right of property and freedom of person is concerned, precisely on the same footing with the white citizen, no ore, no less. The Major General command ing the Department of Washington has di rected the gun to be restored, and that the civil authorities be notified of the action of the Provost Judge in all similar cases.

The Treasury Department has issued the regulations, the substance of which was published several days ago, for the removal, under bond, without the prepayment of taxes, taxable product or manufactures, within the limits of the late insurrectionary districts but requiring the taxes to be paid to a collec-tor of internal revenue at the port of destinaion, either New York, Philadelphia, Balti more, Boston, Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans. These regulations are not to be held to apply to the removal of distilled spirits, coal oil, manufactured tobacco, or snuff, or eigats, or matches, or quicksilver, which are fully provided for under the regulations of May 1st, 1865.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has caused the subject of the liability of playing cards, properly stamped by the manufacturers, to an additional stamp duty in the hands of the retailers, to be carefully reconsidered. After giving the grounds of his decision, he concludes as follows: "I am of the opinion that when the manufacturer of playing card has affixed stamps appropriate to the price per pack at which he sold them, the subse quent vender should not be required to affix any additional stamps thereto, whatever may e the price at which he offers them." The Briscoe Trial.

with the larceny of certain moneys, was opened to-day. His council proposed to show his previous good character as a brave, faithful and efficient officer. The Judge Advocate objected to the question

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

A Spanish Fleet Sent to Chili to Settle Affairs There.

New York, Oct. 11. By the Ocean Queen we have Panama dates of October 1. Panama has been kept nightly excited by reports of an au-ticipated invasion to release the rebel pri-soners and seize the President. The excitesoners and seize the Fresident. The excitement had been abated, however, by the President putting the prisoners on board a vessel and sending them to their home in the Carica. The leaders, consisting of ex-President Calancha, Colonels Nersa and Vallarino, and a few others, were shipped off to Jamaica and Santa Martha.

premises sacked. foreign war-vessels to go there and frighten the revolutionists; but it did not succeed, and

sion of Santa Martha. The rebels appear to be making headway throughout the Republic, and, though a new government is to be inaugurated next April it is doubtful if the present one can sustain itself till then. The steamer from Central America brings information of great dissatisfaction through-out all the republics against Salvador for the brutal execution of Barrios. President Duenas s obliged to keep his house guarded, and dare

From Peru we learn that the rebels still hold the Chincha Islands against the Peruvian Government, but allow American, English, and French vessels to load under their regular charters. Matters, however, look a little fa-vorable for the Government. The Spanish fleet had left for Chili to settle atters there, so that in the course of a month interesting news may be looked for from

Judge Fields, of San Francisco, is amongst

NASHVILLE.

Frauds on the Revenue NASHYLLLE, Oct. 11.—Immense frauds on the revenue have been discovered here. The United States Revenue Collector for Chicinnati reached here yesterday to investigate the ffair. A large liquor house has swindled the Government out of \$150,000, but will be com

pelled to refund at once or pay \$200,000.

A. A. Harris has been arrested here by order of Gov. Brownlow, in accordance with a requiition from Governor Bramlette. Harris is dicted in the Kentucky courts for acts during the war. There is much excitement in the Tennesse legislature on the negro and franchise ques

FORTRESS MONROE.

dications of Excitement on the Vir ginia State Election. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.-Gen. Mann ha oft for New York. There are indications of excitement on the state election to-morrow at Norfolk. The miitary will be held in readiness if their serices are required.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL. THE INDIANS NOT YET PRESENT. St. Louis, Oct. 11.—The Democrat's Lawrence (Kansas) special says, a coarier brings intelli-

ence that the Indian council, which was to eet at Bluff creek, on the 4th, had arrived The Kiowas, Camarches, and Chevennes Wer camped some distance off; but, up to the 5th, none had appeared at the council. The same courier says one of Butterfield's coaches was attacked and burned by Indians, and the stock riven off. The loss, including express mat er, was \$10,000. An escort will hereafter ac company the coaches. General Dodge, with a trong escort, left Denver, Sept. 30, coming Trouble in West Virginia.

Baltimore, Oct. 11.—Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, has issued an important pro-clamation in reference to the efforts of evil-disposed and seditions persons in the county f Jefferson to incite the people there to re sistance to the laws of West Virginia, by hold ing an election of delegates to the Genera ssembly of Virginia, claiming that county to be in the State of Virginia. The Governo orders the arrest of all parties offending, and calls upon the United States military authorities to aid the civil authorities to prevent such

General Hartrauft Serenaded. Nonnistown, Oct. 11.—General Hartranft, auditor General elect, was serenaded at his esidence in this place this evening. One hun red guns were fired in honor of the victory chieved by the Union party yesterday. Death of an Editor.

ROSTON, Oct. 11.-James A. Dix, principal editor of the Boston Journal for a number of ears, died to-day of consumption. Sailing of the Cuba.

Boston, Oct. 11.—The Cuba took 121 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halifax, but no

Fire in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The Locustville cotton mill, in Hop Kenton, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is \$50,000; insured PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Returns from the State Still More Eucouraging.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE PRESS.

TIOGA. TIOGA, Pa., Oct. 11.-In three districts Hartranft has 132 majority over Cochran, in 1862, which is a gain of 51 over the Union vote of last October, and a loss of 17 on the vote BERKS. READING, Oct. 11 .- Berks county will give about 4,500 Democratic majority. The chairman of the Democratic County Committee claims from 4,500 to 4,800. SCHUYLKILL.

Treasury-Department Circular.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The defence of General Baiscon, charged

asked of Major General Curtis to this effect saying it had become too common to bring be fore military courts the conduct of accused parties in the field when it had no relevancy Good conduct in the field might, however, form rounds for Executive elemency after a party ad been sentenced; but it was not the province of this court to entertain any such con

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Business is stagnant in Panama. The United States steamer James Adger had returned to Aspinwall from a cruise to Rio Hucha, where it was reported the United States consulate had been attacked by rebels and the It appears the report was a ruse to get

the revolutionists still held possession of the place. They have also undoubtedly got posses

not go abroad or receive any one, for fear of being killed.

Dates from Valparaiso to September 10th Callao September 21st and New Zealand August 9th, had been received at Panama. The Chilian Congress was still occupied in the reforms in the constitution. Trade wa atisfactory. In New Zealand the Maories had cruelly murdered a British government official, and the master and crew of a vessel. The Maori ar was considered closed, as peace negotiations had been concluded. The Ocean Queen brings \$1,362,775 in treasure

THE RETURNS VERY MEACRE.

The Union Candidate for Governor Elected by 20,000 Majority.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 .- The returns thus far re-

Dubuque county gives about 900 majority for t county gives 800 majority for William The Democratic majority in Keokuk is 130, election indicate that the majority for Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, is ut 20,000. A small vote was polled. Clin ton county gives about 500 Republican ma-

City Election at Baltimore tion to day but a small vote was polled. All sition. Only 7,500 votes were polled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

Markets by Telegraph Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—Flour dull and un-changed. Wheat dull and nominal: Corn dull. Provisions dull and lower; elty Mess Pork sold at \$35.50, with no buyers at \$35 at the close. Bulk Shoulders declined to 17/4c; \$1des, 17/4c. Bucon dull. New Lard is offered at 27c. Whisky, \$2.26.
CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Flour dull, and nothing doing; medium grades of choice spring extras \$4.50. Wheat firm at \$1.461.41½ for No. 1, and 50.25 for No. 2. Oats dull at 29½c. Freights weak, and 191½c lower. Wheat fite and corn 15½c to Buffalo. High-wines neglected, Provisions dull.

Receipts, Shipments.

Ship News. Boston, Oct. II.—Arrived, bark Hadley, Phi-adelphia; brigs Eunice and Circassian, do. Spiritualism.—The well-known medium, Mu C. H. Foster, has just arrived in the city from New York. Mr. Foster elsewhere advertises that he will give seances at his rooms

Consecration of the Bishop of Tennessee

and importance,
Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. the processio
of bishops and officiating clergy entered th

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 11.—Schuylkill county will not give over 1,200 majority for Davis. The county gave 2,239 for McClellan at the Presidential election.

B. [By Associated Press.] ADAMS. Adams County, Oct. 11.—Union members of Assembly. 17 majority.

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, Oct. 11.—In nineteen districts in this county the Union gain is 446. The Democratic majority in the county is about 100, three districts are yet to be heard from. JOHN CESSNA. Bedford, Oct. 11,-The Union party gains a Senator in Adams and Franklin counties; one nember in Franklin and Perry counties; one Armstrong, and one in Adams BERKS COUNTY.

READING, October 11.—Returns from twenty-four districts in this county show a Democratic loss of 193 upon the vote of 1862. Three districts remain to be heard from. The Deocratic majority in this county is estimated t about 5,000. CHESTER WEST CHESTER, Oct. 11.—Nearly the whole county has been heard from. The indications are that the Union ticket will have 2,000 majority. It may, however, run over that figure for the Assembly ticket—William B. Waddell, Nathan Pennypacker and Nathan Sharpless.

The National Union State and county tickets have about the same majority. CHESTER, Oct. 11. - The election in this orough, yesterday, resulted as follows: Union.

Union majority.. ..212 In the township the vote was: Union, 163; em., 69. Union majority 94 West Chester, Oct. 11 .- Forty-five townships are in, showing a loss of about 150 on Lincoln's najority. The Union majority in the county FRANKLIN AND ADAMS.

DAUPHIN. HARRISBURG, Oct. 11.-The Union majority in this city is 6-a Union gain on the Presi-FULTON. FULTON COUNTY, Oct. 11.—Democratic major-ity, 240. Union gain, 40.

MONTGOMERY. Nonnistown, Oct. 11,-Returns from twenty-seven out of the thirty-eight districts in Montgomery county show a Union gain of 351. MONTOUR. DANVILLE, Oct. 11.—This county gives 420 De

mocratic majority; Union gain 54 on the vote PERRY. NEWFORT, Oct. 11.—The Union majority for the State ticket is 250; for Assembly, 235. STOYSTOWN, Oct. 10.—The Union majority in his borough and Quimahoning township is 78. Union gain, 14. The county will go about the ame as last fall, when it gave Lincoln 1,069

REDFORD, SOMERSET, AND FULTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following School Directors were elected James Neville, D. R. W. Southmayd, D Chas. W. Ridgway, U Eighth Ward-Official. rvevor General. Solicitor...

Fifteenth Ward. E. W. Davis (U.)...2,280 Dr. J. M. Harris J. E. Reilly (D.)...1,860 (C. U.)..... COMMON COUNCIL R. M. Evans (U.)...2,689 Price (C. U.). Warner (D.)......2,069

THE OHIO ELECTION.

COX'S MAJORITY 25,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The latest returns from

ajority. Sixty Union Representatives and

all parts of Ohio give Cox (U.) about 25.00

THE IOWA ELECTION.

Senators are elected. The Ho will stand about 105 Union, and the Senate 3

ceived of the Iowa election, yesterday, are very meagre, and there are no indications as to the result. for Governor. M. Stone, the Republican candidate for Govwhich is a gain over the last election of about 500. CHICAGO, Oct. 11,-Returns from the Iowa

he candidates were Unionists, with no oppo

NEW YORK CITY.

1335 Vine street, Hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES. The interesting and important ceremony of the consecration of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States took place yesterday at St. Luke's Church, in this city, the occasion being the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, bishop elect of the Diocese of Tennessee. The ceremony is one of the most imposing character, and is invested with a high degree of sanctity and importance.

Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. the procession of bishops and officiating clergy entered the main aisle of the church. Rev. Dr. Balch, secretary of the House of Bishops, and Rev. Dr. Randall, secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention of the Church now in session, lead the way, followed by the robers, Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Tennessee, and Rev. Dr. Hobart, of New York. The readers, the venerable Archicacon Leach, of Montreal, Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., of Maine, and Rev. Mr. Collins, of Tennessee; and the readers of credentials, Rev. Dr. Cummins, of Chicago, and Rev. A. Dew. Howe, of Pennsylvania; the bishop elect of Tennessee, and the House of Bishops in reversed order of seniority, the senior bishop and the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

The musical portion of the services was creditally rendered by a choir of clergymen, consisting of Revs. J. S. B. Hodges, organist; Ormes B. Keith, Geo. P. Shetky, A. B. Goodrich, J. L. McKim, F. L. Knight, Geo. Bringhurst, M. L. Olds, L. Coleman, E. M. Pecke, J. H. Hopkins, Jr., C. W. Bankin, J. P. Lindy, J. F. Young, Wm. B. Ashley, R. L. Goldsborough, Albra Wadleigh, Chauncey Vibbard, and H. P. Hay.

The opening service was read by Rev. Mr.

H. Hopkins, Jr., C. W. Rankin, J. P. Lundy, J. F. Young, Wm. B. Ashley, R. L. Goldsborough, Albra Wadleigh, Chauncey Vibbard, and H. P. Hay.

The opening service was read by Rev. Mr. Collins, of Tennessee; the first lesson (& Isaiah) was read by Arch Deacon Leach; and the second lesson (20th Acts) by Rev. Alex. Burgess. The 106th Psalm was then sung with effect, after which followed the ante comitted nion service, the Lord Bishop of Montreal officiating. The collect and epistle for the consecrative ceremony were read by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, read the Gospel. The 97th hymn, "Go forth ye Heralds," was then sung.

Bishop Stevens delivered the sermon on the occasion, taking for his text lst Corinthians, lith chapter, 1st and 2d verses; "I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or wisdom, for I determined not to know anything among you bufferist and Him crucified." The roverend speaker commenced his discourse by an allusion to the fact that the great Apostle Paul, in leaving Athens to go to Corinth, left behind him a people who were great philosophers, and who had established idolatry in its most fascinating form, to meet a different class of people. He was to encounter the busy trader, the rough meclanic, and all those elements which go to make up the holy Ghost, he accommodated himself to his new position, and began the great and solomn of which was sin and immorality, the Gospel of the Son of God. He succeeded; a Church was organized, and the new religion secured a permanent foothold in that great commercial city. But how was this accomplished? What were the instrumentalities by which so great a triumph was achieved? The text furnished the answer.

Two facts were here ennunciated by the Apostle. The first, that he did not attempt to plant the raligion of Jesus Christ upon a worldly basis. He knew the true nature and vitality of the religion which he was destined to preach, and hence he determined to know nothing then but Christ and Him crucified. This w

contential and another that on which the Corinthians as much prided thousands, as also his confidence in the prided thousands are considered to preach. He resolved he was con at Corinth not Christ as a prophet the there are a considered to preach. He resolved the theorem and corrint not Christ as a prophet the theorem and corrint as a king seated on the throne of universal dominion, but Christ endified, dying on a cross—not dying an ordinary death, but dying on the cross, hung up between leaven and earth; Christ rejected by the Jows, despised by the Greeks, and crucified, but dying on the cross, hung up between leaven and earth; Christ rejected by the Jows, despised by the Greeks, and crucified by the Romans. It must have seemed strange to that cultivated people to be told that they must believe in the divine character and maryellous work of a Jew—a Jew crucified, a Jow whom his own nation hung up on the accursed tree—or else they must be forever lost. And yet, strange as it was, they were told this, with an emphasis and a directness not qualified with courtly words or garnished with worldly grace, but they were told that unless they believed this, and received this crucified Jesus as their Lord and Saviour, they not officed with the eternal wrath and condemnation of Almighty God. The question, then, was, what is it to know Jesus Christ and Him crucified; It was to understand and procedim the plan of salvation of which Christ was the central and controlling part, that scheme of grace revealed in God's Word for the redemption of the world. The knowledge of Christ, which at first sight was apparently a very narrow circle of knowledge, was, indeed, when truly understood, the widest circle which fee intelligence of it took in the very being an individual took i

conjointly acting as to constitute him Emanuel, God.
The speaker dwelt forcibly on this two-fold character of Christ as very God and very man. He said that we must fully accept this central fact of the Gospel as we find it revealed in the Word of God. And not only must we have a clear faith in the nature of the person of Christ, but we must also have such a faith in His work. All our knowledge of God centres in the cross of Christ. Take away His cross and the whole great fact of atonement and redemption is lost with it. He who really accepts the truth of a crucified Saviour, learns with it all the other great truths that radiate from His cross, On his basis our Church is built, and only on this can it be sustained in our land or in any land, if we attempt to establish a spurious gospel or. a sham philosophy in place of the simple truth of God's word, our work will fail and will bring upon ourselves eternal shame. We must

assembling of the present general of vention, a wonderful spectacle, The lor dissevered Church has become united; t long-separated dioceses of clergy and lai have come together in this City of Brother Love. Thank God for this triumph of prin Love. Thank God for this triumph of principle over passion, of love over wrong, of peace over hatred. It was the work, we believe, of the Holy Ghost, who, like a dove, as of old, came to our ark of safety upon this troubled sea, bearing the clive branch which told that the surging waters were still; and we at last see the seven-colored bow which assures us of a serener sky and the favor of God.

And now to-day our tribes come up to consecrate one who has been attested as worthy to succeed that noble man of God, Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. Taken away by death, in the midst of the turmoil of arms, his end was a peaceful and blessed entering into a long-covoted rest.

Many years ago, the speaker added that he coveted rest.

Many years ago, the speaker added that he had ministered to a congregation in Georgia, when there came to him a young physician destring to connect himself with his church. He received him, and he became a most useful and faithful member of his communion. Af at ter he came to the North, that young man was

admitted to the profession of medicine and holy orders in Tennessee. Then the clouds of war came down on the land, and he was lost to his view. After a while the angel of peace rolled back t hose dark clouds, and again he caught sight of him, laboring diligently to bring togethet the scattored fragments of the rent Diocese of Tennessec, and striving to nurture the thit igs which remained and were ready to die. The day that young man stood before him to be consecrated to the high office of bishop, and in one would wonder that his heart went out to bim with the warmest affection and sympathy.

The bishop conciled his sermon with a further eloquent exhortation to the new bishop, to labor as a wise master builder in the Church of God, and so to prove himself worthy of the high office and ministry to which he had been callied.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the consecration service was commenced. The bishop elect was presented by Bishops Potter and Lay. The testimonials from the Diocese of Tennessee were read by Rev. Dr. Cummins, of Clerical and Lay Deputite S by Rev. Secretary Randall, of Massachusetts, and the testimonials from the House of Clerical and Lay Deputite S by Rev. Secretary Randall, of Massachusetts, and the testimonials from the House of Rishops. The consecrating bishaps were the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Rishops Hopkins, Burgess, Bedell, O. lenheimer, Secutions of the Consecration of the conceusion of the Consecration between the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Rishops were the Lord Bishops, clergy and lalty present partook of the Lord's Supp er.

President Johnson's Proch tmation of Freedom.
On the 24th of October, 1864, Mr. Johnson, then Military Governor of Ten 10880, addressed an immense audience of a llored people at Nashville. He said:

ple at Nashville. He said:

"Colored men of Nashville, you have all heard of the President's proclama tion, by which he announced to the world that the slaves in a large portion of the secede d States were theneeforth and forever free. For certain reasons, which seemed wise to the President, the benefits of that proclamation did 1 tot extend to you or your native State. Many of you consequently were left in bondage. The taskmaster's scourge was not yet broken, and the fetters still galled your limbs. Gradt tally this iniquity has been passing away; but the hour has come when the last vestiges the it must be removed. Consequently, I, too, without reference to the President or any other person, have a proclamation to make; and, standing here upon the steps of the capital, with the past history of the State to witness, the present condition to guide, and its future to encourage me, I, Andrew Johnson, do hereby proclaim freedom—full, broad, and unconditional—to every man in Tennessee."

THE CASE OF MR. A. H. STEPHENS .- Mr. B I. Bingham, of Georgia, who carried a petition to President Johnson in favor of the pardon of Mr. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the ex-Confederacy, has written a letter to a ex-Confederacy, has written a letter to a friend, in which he says;
"In the progress of the conference the President trusted the Government did not forget the sacrifices of any public servant; that indeed it would seem hard if, in the day of misfortune, such sacrifices should not be permitted to plead for him; but that there was a time for all things, which he hoped the friends of Mr. Stephens would understand and duly appreciate; that acting as Chief Magistrate, he must have a due regard to the general tranquillity and the good of the whole country."

Speaking of the people of the North Mr.

quillity and the good of the whole country." Speaking of the people of the North, Mr. Bingham says:

"In closing, permit me to express the gratification I experience as the result of my observation during my recent visit North. There is magnanimity and a disposition to ement the reorganization of the Union in the strong bonds of triendship on the part of the President and his administration. There is magnanimity amongst the people; and with the exception of a few hanaties who still urge extreme measures, they all admire the gallantry of the Southerners, and are willing to do its justice. They say our faith is pledged; and they will confide in our fidelity. We will not disappoint such confidence."

Fastest Trotting Time on Record. FASHON COURSE, L. I., Tuesday, Oct. 10.—R. Y. W. Snediker bet \$5,000 to \$1,000 that Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Dexter, in trotting a mile, cannot beat 2:19 in three trials, to go as he pleases, which was won at the first attempt by the gelding, under saddle, ridden by young Murphy.

This is the best time ever achieved iting, beating Flora Temple's 2:18%. SOLDIERS' REUNION.—The returned soldiers of Crawford county, Onio, have just had a grand reunion at Bucyrus in that county: Thousands were present. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Public stocks were again in brisk demand yester-lay, at a further advance. Coupon five-twenties said freely up to 10½, and the new at 102½. This advance is calculated to increase the funding of ompound legal-tender notes on the terms proposed y the Secretary of the Treasury. Bankers and by the Secretary of the Treasury. Dankers and brokers, who buy compound legal-lenders at 2023; per cent. less than their face value and accumulated interest, are making a good business in selling the pay five-twenties at 1021/6010236 per cent. The Cheering advices from abroad have imparted a strong confidence to money-lenders of all classes, and the effect has been quite instantaneous. The same remark applies to the New York market with even more force. The Times states that National Bank currency is wanted for the country, probably to go South, to purchase exchange cotton at New Orleans and Mobile. The large bank baye been repeatedly applied to in the last few days to furnish these notes, but their surplus is not large, and some of them have called in part of their deposits with the Sub-Treasury, which have been running at ten days notice at 6 per cent. per annum. The State and City Loans could not the control of the state and City Loans could not the control of the state and City Loans could not the control of the state and City Loans could not the control of the state and City Loans could not the control of the state and city Loans could not the control of the state and city Loans could not the control of the state and city Loans could not the control of the state and city Loans could not control of the state and city Loans could not control of the state and city Loans could not control of the control of the control of the control of the city of the cit The State and City least continue very quien Some further lots of State 5s sold at 91. The few sales of City 6s effected were at last quotations viz.: 88 for old, and 91 for municipal and new. The market for Ralirond and other bonds were very dull, but prices are steady. The share list was without animation, and the general tendency was downward. Reading closed at 58%, a decline of % as compared with the previous day. Pennsylvania Raliroad, Norristown, Minchell, and Lehigh Valley were selling at former figures. The only

naterial falling off was in Catawissa, the preferre stock of which sold at 3, a decline of 1, and the com mon do. at if, a decline of M. Camden and Amboy was Mhigher. Of passenger railroad stocks there were further sales of Second and Third at 23, Heswere further sales of Second and Third at 23, 468-ton-ville at 23, and West Philadelphia at 65, 534 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh, 25 for Spruce and Pine, and 23½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth. In bank shares there was little doing; 182 was bid for North America, 137 for Philadelphia, 43 for Commerçial, 23½ for Mechanics', 43 for Penn Township, 53½ for Girard, and 29 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'. One or two lots of Furners' and Mechanics' changed Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is dull. Girard, and 29 for Manufacturers, 4314, Agenances. One or two lots of Farmers' and Mechanics' changed hands at 123. The only sales of canal stocks were Wyoming Valley at 69, and Delaware Division at 23%. 28% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 22% for preferred ditto, 53 for Lehigh Navigation, 50 for Morris Canal common, 121 for preferred ditto, and 9 for Susquehanna Canal. The oll stocks were very dull, with light sales. Coaperors continue to attract considerable attention

on stocks were very dair, what right shees. Constocks continue to attract considerable attention, in view of the present low prices among investors and speculative operators. The coal companies are now having a run of prosperity similar to that of last year, when gold was at its highest premium. The mines are producing to their full capacity, and the only limit to their sales is in the transportation facilities of the roads. The extension of steam navigation and of from manufactures has created a demand for coal equal to that of the most active period of the war, and, with the current high prices f coal, there would seem to be no reason why th ers should not realize handsome profits numers should not realize halldsome profits, Under the foreign advices of a further rise in five twenties and cotton gold again declined. The opening and closing quotation was 1443(4)15.

The following table shows the progress of the na-

tional banks since October, 1863 Circulat'ı

a sham philosophy in place of the simple truth of God's word, our work will fail and will bring upon ourselves eternal shame. We must meet the enemies of the cross as David met Godiah, not with weapons of man's forging, but with those simple weapons which God has ordained in His blessed Word.

St. Paul might have preached to the people of Corinth on many other topies. It was a time of political excitements. Sixvery existed in a cruel form. The savinge sports of the areas might have claimed his attention. The tyrant Nero might have occupied his tongue and his pen. There was no lack of sensational topies for him, but he cast them all aside, determined to know nothling among them but Jesus Christy will included his own portrait into the shield of appetites of his authence is tike Phidlas, who introduced his own portrait into the shield of Minerva, which the Athenians themselves declared to be profanity.

After referring at some length to the duties and responsibilities of the ministry of the Church, the reverend preacher, turning to the bishop elect, spoke substantially as follows:

"Such, brother beloved, is the glorious gospel committed to your trust, which you are commissioned to feration and ordination. And what a glorious thought that you are to stand beneath the very glance of list syes and behold the very beatings of His heart! We have witnessed, in the assembling of the present; one of the present general opervention, a wonderful spectacle. The long-dissevered Clurch has become united; the long-separated dioceses of clergy and lairly have come together in this City of Brother's how converged and in the seven and behold the very beatings of His heart! We have witnessed, in the assembling of the present general opervention, a wonderful spectacle. The long-dissevered Clurch has become united; the long-separated dioceses of clergy and lairly have come together in this City of Brother's how converged in the late of the present general opervention, and other has become united; the long-separated dioceses of cler which some of the institutions of that city "cook up" their statements, "in which the "wid-cat' is very poorly conceated in a thin coat of 'national' whitewash, and their statements are worse than worthless, because cooked and prepared for the occasion in a manner far from honorable. A day or two before the day appointed for the statements, fletitions figures, false checks, and spurious balances make their appearance, and in a day or two so transform the accounts of the bank that its reckless management is, made to appear the most wise and cautious, and its sinking condition made to resemble the most flattering property. Checks are borrowed by directors, in some instances, upon which money is drawn for a day or two from some other institution; in others exchange is sold to swell the currency balances, and in other instances

swell the currency balances, and in other instance

...20 00 Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. FOR THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty an extra copy of the paper will be given. THREE CENTS

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WIll be sent to sub-

is interested in some way in the Gunpowder Na-pional Bank, gives his cheek for \$50,000 on some national bank with which he has no money, and never expects to have. The cashier of the Gunpowder National Bank passes it to the credit of the drawer, and the bogus check figures in the statement of checks on city banks and bankers, and is counted the same as lawful money actually in the vaults. As soon as the statement is made. equal amount, presents it at the pank, and receive

Sales of Stocks, October 11. SECOND CALL, AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

Reported by Hewes, Emig & Co., No. 50 S, Third of, FIRST BOARD, 4000 U S5-208..lts .cp.1044 100 Hes ville R...130 225, 300 d01ts .cp.1044 100 Hes ville R...130 225, 7000 d01ts .b30 22100 d01ts .b30 25100 catawiss R...100 175100 d01ts .b30 25100 catawiss R...100 175100 d01ts .b30 25100 catawiss R....100 1751 BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD

The New York Post of last creating says; Gold is more steady to day. The opening price was 145%, the lowest 141%, and at the close 144% was was host active at 7% cent. There is less pressure to börröw: but a number of loans have been called in. Commercial paper is dull at 7610, with more offering and less demand.

The stock market opened firm and closed with a slight improvement. Governments are more active, especially the seven-thirties, which have advanced x61/2 ecent. Compound-interest notes are rather better. Railrond shares are held for an advance—lilinois Central being the strongest on the list. Hist.

Before the first session New York Central was guoted at 102%, Eric at 90%, Reading at 116%, Michigan Southern at 73%, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 52, Rock Island at 110%, Northwestern preferred at 65, Fort Wayne 25 10% and Canton 42%. Later Eric sold at

Philadelphia Markets COTOBER 11—Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, but prices are without change; sales comprise about 2,000 bbls, mostly Northwestern family at \$10.55, including superfine lat \$3.50, extra at \$00.50, and Penna and Western family at \$10.50 (212 % bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$4.506.5.75 for superfine, \$4.60.50 (212 % bbl. Or extra, and \$10.506.12 for extra family, and \$12.506.13 % bbl for fancy byands, according to quality. Hy Flour is

\$10.50@12 for extra family, and \$12.50@13 % bbl for fancy hypnds, according to quality. Hye Flour is selling in a small way at \$6.25@6.50 % bbl. Corn Moal is without change.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull and prices are rather dower; finall sales are making at \$2.55@2.40 for good and prime new reds. Old is lield higher. White is scarce and selling at \$1.00 % bushel for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is rather dull; small sales of prime yellow are making at \$20, alloat and in \$2.75@.20 bushels Southern sold at \$10c. afloat, which is a decline. 3.000 bushels prime Barley sold on terms kept private.

RAPK.—Ist No. 1 Quercity on the day. decline. 3,000 bushels prime Barley soil on terms kept private.

BARN.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron continues dull, and quoted at \$3.50 \$\text{ From 10}\$ for.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices are unchanged; small lots of middlings are reported at 50.2 \$\text{ BARN}\$.

GHOOERIES.—Cones continues scarce, and mear of no sales worthy of notice. Sugar is without change; 400 inds Cuba soid at 10. \$\text{ b in gold.}\$

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$1820.2 \$\text{ ton.}\$

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$1820.2 \$\text{ ton.}\$

EFON.—Cloversed is in Petter demand, and prices rather better: 400 bus sold at \$4.50.50 \$\text{ bis.}\$

Timothy is dull, and held at \$4.50.50 \$\text{ bis.}\$

Timothy. Flaxesed soils on arrival at \$8.50 \$\text{ bis.}\$

Dus.—Change There is the sales of the sales of the soil at \$3.50 \$\text{ bis.}\$

PROVISIONS—There is very little dolong for a particular \$1.50 \$\text{ bis.}\$

There of the sales are scarce.

bus.
PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing for the want of stock. Mess Pork is less active and rather lower. Bacon is scarce; small sales of pickled thams are reported at 256,000 % h for plain and fancy cunvassed, and shoulders at 21c % h. Green Ments are playested, and shoulders at 21c % h. Green Ments are also sale shoulders was made at 20c. Butter is rather dull at former rates. WHISKY is more active; sales of bbis are making at 232,0230 % gallon, the former rate for second-hand packages.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: New York Markets, Oct. 11.

ASHES are quiet.

BHEADSTUFFS,—The Flour market is duit and 5@
10e lower for common grades; sales 9,000 bbis at \$7.99

@8.30 for superfine State; \$3.40,00,55 for extra State;

@8.30 for sholed doi \$7.50,00,30 for superfine
Western; \$3.45,05.90 for common to medium extra
Western, and \$100,20 for common to good shipping
brands extra round hoop Obio,
Canadian Flour is heavy and \$600c lower; sales 300

bbis at \$3.55,08.90 for common, and \$90,12.75 for good
to choice \$21,10. to choice extra.

Southern Flour is lower; sales 400 bbls at \$9,500

10.65 for common, and \$10,70@15.75 for fancy and

State:
Ryc is quict and firm.
Ryc is quict and firm.
Barley Matt is heavy.
Onts are dull and drooping at 50@55c for unsound,
and 6@35c for sound.
The Ceru market is lower; sales 46,000 bus at 80@
80c for unsoddid, and 81@33c for sound mixed sec for unsollind, and 91@336 for sound mixed Western.
PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is lower; sales 3,100 bits at \$35.25@35.50 for mess, closing at \$35.50 for prime; and \$36.25 for prime mess.
The Beef Market is firmt sales 250 bits at \$10,500 lbs. 50 for prime; and \$35.50 for prime mess. Beef Hams are quiet.

BOARD OF TRADE D. C. MCCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN P. WETHERILL, MARINE INTELLIGENCE, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 12. Arrived. Steamship Washington, Chichester, from Rich-nond, with malse and passengers to WP Clyde & Co. Brig C E Kelly, Morrell, from Boston, in ballast

o captain.

Brig Altavela, Reed, 10 days from Bangor, with
umber to S B Bulley & Son.

Schr Minerva, Jefferson, 4 days from Fall River, humber to S B Billey & 2001.
Schr Minerva, Jefferson, 4 days from Fall River,
in ballast to capitain.
Schr M Wrightington, Thacher, 5 days from Providence, with mulse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Python, Clesson, from Calais, with ship knees
to W A Levering.
Schr Kittetann, Holmes, from New York, in ballast to Flizpatrick & Heraly.
Sehr Pursuit, Adams, from Borchester, Md. in
hullast to J T Justus.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston, in ballast
to capitain. o enptain. Sebr E W Gardner, Steelman, from Boston, in balst to captain. Schr E Richardson, Thompson, from Boston, in Bohr Belle, Griffin, from Boston, in ballast to cap-Schr J C Runyon, Mathis, from Boston, in ballast) captain. Schr II II Shannon, Marts, from Boston, in ballast Schr A II Leaming, Ludlam, from Boston, in bal-Schr Tilt, Prescott, from Providence, in ballast to Solu I R Johnson, Smith, from Providence, in bat-Schr Basinson Emiliary Providence, in Salastic expirain.
Schr S A Boice, Boice, from Providence, in Salastic cupitain.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Danversport, in ballast Dentain.
Sehr Fanny Fern, Saunders, from Chester, in bal-last to enptain.
Sehr Northern Light, Harper, from New Haven, in billist to enptain.
Sehr Hunter, Endledtt, from New York, in ballast o captain. Schr Fleetwing, Hand, from Pawtucket, in ballast. Schr E A Conklin, Daniels, from Orient, L I, in ballast to captain. Schr Speele, Smith, from Georgetown, in ballast Schr Specie, Smith, from Georgiowh, in Mallass to captain, and Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Schr Sarah and Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Steamer Frink, Siropshire, 2 hours from New York, with miss to W M Majard & Course from New Steamer Philadelphin P 10 to & Co. Hours from New York, Steam Bandard, 2016, 2 hours from New York, with miss to W P Clytic & Co. W P Clytic & Co. W P Clytic & Co. With miss to W P Clytic & Co.

Cleared.
Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, Liverpool, via.
New York. Stenmship Bosphorus, Alexander, Liverpool, via.
New York.
Stennship Norfolk, Vance, Bichmond,
Bark Linda, Howlit, Hayrp,
Bark Abde-l-Kailer, Nickerson, New Orleans,
Brig Robertina (Swed), Mardenborough, Falmouth,
Brig Mand (Br), O'Bryan, Mayaguez,
Brig S & H Crowley, Drisko, Boston,
Brig W H Farks, Merriman, Portsmouth,
Brig Marlosa, Nash, Buston,
Schr J & Austin, Davis, East Boston,
Schr J & Hattle, Davis, East Boston,
Schr J Marlosa, Bark, Sarger, New Orleans,
Schr American Eagle, Singer, New Orleans,
Schr American Eagle, Stenger, New Orleans,
Schr J Harbert, Britten, Berney, Markort,
Schr B A Holeo, Holeo, Providence,
Schr B A Holeo, Holeo, Providence,
Schr B J Johnson, Johnson, Providence,
Schr Hetwing, Hand, Pawtusket,
Schr Hanter, Baidleott, Newport, B I.
Schr B J Johnson, Johnson, Providence,
Schr J C Runyon, Mathis, Providence,
Schr J C Runyon, Mathis, Providence,
Schr Korlhern Light, Harpez, Boston,
Schr Bollo, Gilfin, Boston,
Schr Bollo, Gilfin, Boston,
Schr Barlesardson, Hongson, Roston,
Schr Barlesardson, Hongson, Roston,
Schr Bat Conglins, Daniels, Kew Haven,
Schr Rate Walker, Guillver, Salem,
Schr Rate, McDermott, New York,
Schr Rate, Schr Rate, Sandery, Morwick,
Schr Rate, Schr Rate, Schr Rate, Schr Rate, Schr Rate, Schr Rate,
Schr Rate, Sandery, Morwick,
Schr Rate, Schr R

swell the currency balances, and in other histances money is absolutely borrowed for a few hours from private bankers and brokers, to be deposited in the vaults long enough to be counted and entered upon the books as 'tawful money on hand' and then returned. Nor is this all; checks, utterly actitious, are given. For instance; A, who