BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SEWING MACHINES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—"There seems to be considerable contradiction among the successful exhibitors as to the rewards made in this department. The recipients of the two gold medals severally advertise that theirs is the only gold medal, thus contradicting each other, while all the other prize-holders concur that no gold medal was awarded to any sewing-machine whatever. Happily, it is not our duty to decide this knotty question; but, be it as it may, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have received the very highest prize—above all medals—their representative in Paris having been decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor."

We find the above in one of our English exchanges, and transfer it to our columns with satisfaction. It is gratifying to find that the Grover & Baker machine, which stands so high at home, should also receive the highest honor abroad. When it is remembered that one thousand Gold Medals were awarded at the Exposition, and only one hundred and fifty decorations, it will be seen that the Cross of the Legion of Honor was considered by the judges as a much higher award of merit than the Gold Medal. No other Sewing Machine at the Exposition received this distinction, showing that, in the opinion of His Imperial Majesty and the judges, no other was equally deserving. This award places the Grover & Baker machine first in order on the official catalogue of the Exposition, as it is first in the estimation of the public on both sides of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Express.*

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO DEALERS.—A gentleman, with considerable experience as manufacturer of fine-cut tobacco, and ten years as traveller for Cincinnati houses, wishes to solicit orders for a Philadelphia house, either on salary or commission. His letters from bankers and other business men are to the point. Address "A. G. D.," EVENING TELEGRAPH Office.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of presents are to be given among the shareholders in the Riverside Institute. No blanks, but a guarantee that every one shall receive something.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTORS' BILLS?—An important question in these high tariff times, but easily answered. Go, or send and get, one of Humphreys' cases of Homœopathic Specifics. A full case costs but $10, and with it you may prevent or treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in your family and save so much of doctors' fees. Sent free, by Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

"THE COUNTRY IS SAFE," and we are glad of it; indeed, we always felt it would be, and in that belief we have laid in a large and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for the patriots. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Ready-made Clothiers, Chesnut street, under the Continental.

OPENING DAY.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TENTH, WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FRAMES in Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, retail or to the trade, at low prices, at No. 624 Arch street, manufacturers; also Looking-glasses plain or beautifully and durably ornamented.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description. No delay, no disppointment, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE "PLANTATION" TOBACCO—the best in market. E. Goodwin & Brother sell it everywhere.

SURPASSED BY NO OTHER, AND MADE BY HAND.—
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt."
The "Model Shoulder Seam Shirt"
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HUFTY—SIMPSON.—On October 8, at Alexandria, Va., by Rev. Dr. Munsey, FRANCIS HUFTY, of Washington, D. C., and CECELIA A., daughter of Henry L. Simpson, Esq., of former place.

NAPERY—SELMAN.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. J. S. Kennard, No. 72 N. Broad street, Mr. OSCAR G. NAPERY and Miss MARY E. SELMAN, both of this city.

THOMAS—PENNYPACKER.—On the morning of the 10th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Dr. James Pratt, Mr. ELLIOTT THOMAS and Miss SALLIE PENNYPACKER, all of this city.

DIED.

CLENDENON.—On the evening of 10th month, 7, TABITHA A., wife of Joshua Clendenon, in her 49th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 918 N. Seventh street, on Sixth day morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

HENDERSON.—On the 9th instant, ELIZABETH HENDERSON, daughter of the late Joseph and Ann Parsons, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Kenworthy, No. 333 N. Twenty-third street, on Sunday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Norristown for burial.

OTT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH OTT, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Dennis' Church. Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock precisely.

TITUS.—At the residence of his father, Jacob Titus, in Warrington township, Bucks county, on Monday, 7th of October, 1867, EDWOUD G. TITUS, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral to take place on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence. The friends and relatives are invited to attend at that time, without further notice.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE "BLOODY FOURTH"—HOW ALDERMAN BILLY MCMULLEN MANAGED THE ELECTION IN HIS DOMAIN.—"The freemen residing in" the Eighth Election Division of the Fourth Ward cast their votes at the Dallas House, on Eighth street, below Shippen. This Division has the high honor of being the dwelling-place of two shining lights of the Democracy, William McMullen and John McKeon by name, and the balloting was so manipulated by them that a Democratic majority of abogt 530 was rolled up, although there were but 710 taxable inhabitants in the whole Division, according to the returns made by the Assessors. The way in which it was done was this:—

As the Alderman resided in that particular precinct, he was exceedingly anxious that it should be made the banner precinct of the banner Democratic Ward. He therefore devoted a large share of his valuable time and attention to the task, and the Democracy were further assisted in their effort at rolling up a huge majority by Mr. John McKeon, who officiated as Inspector. Quite early in the morning the list of voters furnished by the City Commissioners was demanded by the Democratic Judge, to whom it was given up by the Republican Inspector, under protest, and was seen no more in the inner room of the Dallas House that day. The challengers of the respective parties outside, however, had duplicate lists of the voters, and as the Republican Inspector was thus enabled to counteract, to some extent, the disappearance of the list from the inside, both he and his Democratic colleague were waited on about 11 o'clock and obliged to deliver up their books. The Republican challenger, anxious to preserve a list of "the freemen residing in the Precinct," subsequently procured a blank book, in which he entered the names of those who presented their ballots at the window. But this would never do, and so, a few minutes before the close of the polls, the Alderman himself attended to the matter by taking possession of the new book. Just as he did so, the crowd round about raised the cry of "Who stole my watch?" to which the Republican challenger responded by inquiring "Who stole my book?" At this the Alderman and his Democratic cronies laughed heartily, remarking that the book had not been stolen, but that, on the contrary, the Republican challenger had parted with it in consideration of the payment of one hundred dollars. The challenger then remarked that, if the Alderman were not surrounded by such a crowd of adherents, he would show him whether the book had not been stolen. And there the matter dropped, and the counting of the votes commenced.

Meanwhile, the voting was progressing very briskly, all impediments having been done away with. George Smith presented himself at the window, and without stating his residence or age, his ballots were thrust into the boxes before a challenge was half uttered, the Democratic judge shouting out, in hearty tones:—"All right, Mr. Smith!" The ballots of James Jones were manipulated in the same graceful way, and then came the turn of George Smith again, this individual appearing with a new physiognomy. Then James Jones, likewise metamorphosed, appeared, to be succeeded in turn by another apparition of George Smith. While Jones and Smith were casting their multitudinous ballots, four different messengers had been despatched in four different directions for John Rodgers, and John Rodgers duly appeared with four different faces, and cast as many different votes. Whenever the Republican challenger questioned the right of any one to a vote, Mr. Inspector McKeon shouted out to him, with an introductory and emphatic flourish, "If you challenge that man, I'll raise a head on you!" As the Republicans were in such a melancholy minority, they could offer no resistance to this graceful and edifying process, and the election in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward passed off as quietly as it did in the sober Tenth.

ROBBERY IN CAMDEN.—Messrs. Fitzgerald, Brewer & Co., flour and grain dealers on Market street, below Front, had $350 stolen from them yesterday afternoon. The money was in a drawer in the counting-room, locked up. The key, very foolishly, was left on the top of the desk. A woman entered and desired to purchase some lime on "tick." She was requested to take a seat in the counting-room and remain until one of the firm came; then a consultation would be held, and if it resulted favorably she could have it. Two of the partners then went to the back portion of the store to measure some grain. This occupied about half an hour. A man entered and purchased some lime, and tendered a $10 bill in payment. One of the firm went to the drawer for the purpose of getting the change, when, to his utter dismay, he discovered that the money and woman were gone. The police were informed and succeeded in tracing the woman to the cars at Cooper's Point. She was arrested and taken before Mayor Cox. A hearing took place, but nothing being elicited that would tend to criminate her, she was released.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—On the stone steps of the old United States Bank building—now the Custom House—any pleasant day can be seen a gathering of dealers in pea-nuts and small wares, and the destitute seeking favors of their more prosperous brethren. Among these is a blind man, who, perched on the lower step, with his hat ready to receive, plays unceasingly away to the unappreciative passers-by. Now and then a penny is dropped into the hat; but what the poor man receives from sympathy some of the little thieving bootblacks deprive him of. For instance, yesterday one of these little fellows sidled up to him, talked soothingly, and, taking advantage of his sightless eyes, made a dive for the hat, and ran away. From the very small income this musician receives, a constant leak in this thieving manner must reduce it to almost nothing.

THE WOULD-BE BITER BIT.—James Casey, who figures often in the police annals, beat a little boy at Seventh and Chesnut streets last night, when no policeman, as he thought, was around, for the purpose of drawing a crowd and then "going through it," in the professional meaning of the term. Officer Clark passed by in citizen's dress, saw the transaction, at once divined its object, and nabbed our friend, who was held by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing.

FULFILLING THE WAGERS.—After definite results of the election have been arrived at, then comes the fulfilment of the wagers. The victorious will be stocked with new hats, stamps, and beverages. The defeated will carry out their contracts. A half a cord of wood will be sawed in front of Riehl's headquarters, Girard avenue, east of Shackamaxon street, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, being the payment of a wager upon the election.

MILL ROBBED.—Last night there was a demonstrative Democratic jubilee in the lower part of Manayunk, which called a large number of every class of people. During its continuance some person or persons unknown entered John Maxon's woollen mills by violent means, and stole 9 pieces of brown and white-mixed Kentucky jeans, valued at about $200.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, for a full selection of all the latest London magazines and illustrated newspapers. The magazines are unusually interesting.

Mr. J. M. Clement, purser of the steamer Wyoming, has our thanks for full files of late Savannah.

AN ACCESSORY.—Michael Dowling, with the savory alias of "Noodles," was arrested last night, at Sixth and Shippen streets, on charge of complicity with a convict named Swayne in robbing Mr. Timmins' store, at Fifth and South street. He was identified by a man who saw the couple at work. He is held to answer.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Daniel Dougherty, aged twenty-five, and residing at Clearfield and Richmond streets, was badly injured by being caught in the machinery at Baeder & Adamson's glue works, on N. Fifth street.

MORE THAN ONE.—On the allegation that Oliver Saxton, residing in the Ninth District, had more than one spouse, that gentleman was taken in custody, and held to answer by Alderman Pancoast in $1200 bail.

FOUND DROWNED.—This morning the body of an unknown white woman was found in one of the slips at the Navy Yard. The Coroner took possession of the body.

HUHN, NOT HULME.—Samuel P. Huhn was elected Common Councilman in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and not James Hulme, as reported.

JOHN B. GOUGH delivers his last lecture at Horticultural Hall this evening. Subject—"Fact and Fiction." No one should fail to hear him.

THE CONVENTION OF PHYSICIANS favorable to reform in medical practice was continued this morning at the college, Ninth street, below Locust. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, H. J. Doucet, M. D., in the chair. Dr. Johnson was invited to a seat on the stand. Dr. Paine spoke in reference to the name and objects of the association, and stated he desired the name should be known as the National Medical Association of the United States of America, and its object shall be to form a national Association for liberality in practice. Dr. Longshore offered a resolution providing for a permanent representative membership. The sixth resolution, offered by the Business Committee, was then read, as follows:—

Resolved, That no author or dispenser of any secret remedy, drug or appliance, or itinerant practitioner who has no local place of business, shall be eligible to membership, nor shall any secret practitioner be entitled to receive the assistance, counsel, or countenance of the members of this association.

Dr. Moschzisker rose and said—I think that I will occupy a few moments of your attention. I particularly refer to the resolution of yesterday, that a code of ethics should be adopted. This resolution was defeated yesterday, but I wish to-day, in the words of Mr. Forney, "I am defeated, but not dismayed." This Association, as I understand it, is to be for reform, but what are the reforms to be? Dr. Paine told us yesterday that we should discard all isms. That we may bring in one evil or many evils is possible, but we should discard all evils. I look upon the progress of medicine as progressive; there are none here who will deny it. Dr. Paine acknowledged it himself yesterday in his speech. Yet there is a great deal of progress that we do not see. The progress to which we refer has been made by specialists. Take the opthalmiscope, the laryngiscope, and all the scopes, they were invented by specialists. I wish that this meeting should lay down rules of Government. One of the chief rules is that they should acknowledge specialisms. I speak interestedly, and I do not deny it, because there is no man who has suffered more than I have myself. There has been no man more opposed than I have been, and yet there is no man in the profession with whom I could not this moment stand forward and prove whether I have the right or not to what I claim; and yet what have they opposed me for? Because I violated one of their rules, of which they did not, nor could they say that my practice was illegitimate. My practice was open to them. The only reason was because I availed myself of one of the great instrumentalities of the age—the press. One of their particular rules is that no man should advertise. I look upon this as one of the tyrannies of the Association. Why should men prescribe to me if I have anything of value that I should not allow the people to know what it is? It is true that a great many evils have been done by advertising, but if the profession would acknowledge that advertising known specialisms was judicious it is evil would be done away with. Shall I, because I advertise in the press, be put down with Tom, Dick, and Harry, or Moses, and Isaac, and others, because they have not the knowledge? Shall I be put in the same category with them? It is said that the evil must be removed, and that this Association is formed to lay down rules. One question is to decide just now, for specialists should advertise. Therefore, I wish that this resolution be taken up in the rule of ethics, and the Association be governed by it.

The Business Committee offered a series of resolutions explanatory of its objects, its convention, and the spirit in which it should be conducted after it becomes an association. It was moved that any person who had practised medicine for four years, whether he had graduated or not, should be eligible to membership.

Dr. Paine spoke on the subject, and said he thought it was necessary to have a board of examination.

Dr. Williams coincided in these remarks.

Dr. Pope stated he wished to elevate the association.

Dr. Dalton said the object of the association was to give opportunities to men who were capable. There were many such men who had never been in College, or received a diploma, who knew more than those who had graduated and many who had diplomas were entirely ignorant. But to adopt such a resolution would throw the doors open to every one. He wished to have all manner of protection thrown around the Association. Dr. Putnam stated that he knew of a College in the city which was offering diplomas for sale at a low figure.

The resolution was then lost.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was then carried.

The Association then appointed Dr. Paine, the National American Association of the United States of America.

Dr. Doucet was appointed to the chair. Dr. Loomis was appointed as Secretary.

Dr. Paine moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to draft Constitution and By-Laws, to report this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The chair then appointed Dr. Paine, Dr. Buckman, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Bowles, and Dr. Williams.

Dr. Jones moved that a committee of three be appointed to present names of permanent officers.

The chair appointed Dr. Longshore, Dr. Bowles, and Dr. Easton. The association then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN ASHE.—The funeral of Captain William J. Ashe, late of the 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, took place this morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Germantown road and Master street, and was largely attended. The services were held in St. Michael's Catholic Church, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Thomas Walter Power, of St. Mary's, assisted by Rev. M. Sheehan and Rev. E. V. Rowan, of St. Michael's, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. There were also seated within the sanctuary, Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, of St. Michael's; Francis D. Maria, S. J., and P. J. Blenkhagen, S. J., of St. Joseph's; P. R. O'Reilly, of St. John's; Hugh Lane, of St. Theresa's, and others. The choir was directed by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, and in it were many of the most prominent Catholic singers of the city. Mr. W. A. Newland presided at the organ, and the "Offertorium" was well sung by Miss Eleanor A. Donnelly. The services were very solemn and impressive throughout. After mass, Rev. Father Walsh delivered a brief and feeling address, in which he referred to the many excellent qualities of the deceased, and called on those present to pray for the eternal rest of his soul.

DR. CHARLES C. MCGLAUGHLIN, who was elected on Tuesday as a School Director in the Fifth Ward, was accidentally omitted in today's *Ledger*.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred in O'Harra's court, about 3 o'clock this morning, caused by the explosion of a lamp. Damage trifling.

GENUINE "SABATIER'S" FRENCH COOKS' Knives, and various sizes of Bread and Butcher Knives, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR "HOG KILLING" WE HAVE BUTCHER Knives, Cleavers, Meat Saws, Sausage Machines with Stuffers, Patent Balances, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUPERIOR TRIPOLI POWDER, FOR POLishing glass or metals, and various grades of Sand and Emory Paper, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths3p]

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 2 25 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Toddy Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 423 PEAR Street, 11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp FAMILY FLOUR.

THIRD EDITION

The Next Legislature.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—Pretty full and reliable returns from all portions of the State, just received here to-day, indicate that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will have nearly the following complexion:—

Senate.—Republicans, 20; Democrats, 13.

House of Representatives.—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 45.

United States Troops and Batteries Sent to Baltimore.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Washington says that three light batteries of artillery were sent from Washington last night to Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

This morning a detachment of infantry was sent from the same place.

During this week 250 troops were sent there by General Butterfield.

Another detachment of infantry will be forwarded from Fort Columbus to Fort McHenry to-night or to-morrow.

There is considerable speculation as to the cause of the concentration of so many troops in that fort.

The Ordnance Department have also been sending supplies to the same point.

Counterfeit Seven-Thirties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Information has been received here that quantities of 7·30 notes, sent to Washington to be exchanged into 5-20 bonds, have been discovered to be counterfeit, and have been returned to the owners. They are said to be admirably executed.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from Havana.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108⅞@109.
United States 5-20s, new, 1866, 107@107¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107@107¼.
United States 10-40s, 100¼@100⅝.
June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105⅜.

Latest New York Markets.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—10 o'clock.—The following are the closing prices:—Flour dull and unchanged. In Wheat there is more doing. No. 1 spring $2·60@$2·61. Corn dull at $1·41, in store. Oats dull at 81c., in store. Whisky nuiet. Rate lower, at $23, cash. Lard and Tallow dull. Gold, 143¾.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Grand Reception at Albany—Speeches by Sheridan and Sickles, Etc.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The train arrived at 5 o'clock, promptly on time, and there was a crowd of several thousand assembled at the depot on the west side of the river to greet the General. Besides the general turnout to welcome the hero to the Empire State, there was formed in line a large number of delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Zouave Cadets, who, with a couple of bands, escorted the General through Broadway and State street to the residence of Governor Fenton, on the corner of Eagle and State streets. Here the party alighted, and remained the guests of Governor Fenton during the night.

In the evening there was a reception, and among those present were Generals Sickles, Martindale, and Barlow. The reception ceremonies were interrupted at about 10 o'clock by a crowd which had gathered outside, calling for General Sheridan to appear. The shouts failing to bring him, a serenade followed, and the General, in company with Governor Fenton, appeared at the door amid the most enthusiastic cheering. After the applause had subsided, the Governor introduced General Sheridan as follows:—

"Fellow-citizens—You are not here to listen to what I can say, but to welcome Major-General Sheridan; and I will only stand between your voice and his to give assurance that this expression at the capital is the evidence of the patriotism and approval of the people of the Empire State. His noble deeds inspire every loyal heart with gratitude to him, with hope for our country, and with confidence in man. No words of mine can glow your hearts to-night, nor add to the fervid greeting which you now extend. Fellow-citizens, Major-General Sheridan."

General Sheridan responded as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—I can only thank you for the kind welcome you have given me this evening. I may say that for some time past I have been unused to such demonstrations. In the place where I have lived, I have been paddling my own canoe, and though I was paddling it alone, or almost alone, but for the past four weeks I have learned that there were a great many men in the same canoe. To my old comrades I may say that for the last four years we have been making history, and I hope that history will be a good history, and that they will not have recorded in it that Rebellion is honorable."

Cries for "Sickles! Sickles!" were then made, when the Governor, stepping forward, with General Sickles leaning on his crutches and wearing a fatigue cap, introduced him as follows:

"Fellow-citizens:—I am not surprised that you demand to see and hear Major-General Sickles, our own trusted and faithful fellow-citizens. We delight to honor him. He, too, has advanced the standards of the republic and been true to the right. It affords me profound pleasure to introduce Major-Gen. Sickles."

General Sickles replied as follows:—

"Governor—I have not listened without grateful emotion to the indulgent and generous praise your Excellency has been pleased to bestow on my services. The military occupation of the Rebel States has imposed upon the army a most responsible task. It is indeed gratifying to be assured by the Chief Magistrate of the State of New York that our duties have been performed satisfactorily to the people of this powerful Commonwealth. In obedience to the will of the people the sword may sometimes be usefully employed when other means fail to organize States. In a free government the ballot and the bayonet are allies. The one enforces, whenever necessary, the decrees of the other. United, they overcome all enemies, maintain the Union, and compel obedience to the law of the land. In this country the sword is the servant of the people; the army is their shield. The means employed for the pacification and reorganization of the Rebel States have illustrated the methods by which, whenever the occasion may arrive, we may gradually prepare the population and remodel the institutions of any territory we have, or may hereafter acquire, for eventual union with our republic. Your Excellency has appreciated the sense in which the reconstruction acts have been passed. The Rebel States refused the terms of peace and restoration offered by the Constitutional Amendment because it disfranchised the authors of the Rebellion and thereby denounced treason against the Union as a crime. Although they professed to accept the situation, no one of the Rebel States enfranchised the loyal freedmen, who had been made citizens by the law of the land. When the Rebels undertook to destroy the Union to save slavery, emancipation became necessary as a war measure. Suffrage follows liberty. Millions of loyal people cannot be denied political rights and made subject to the absolute control of their old Rebel masters, without danger to public order. The enfranchisement of the emancipated race is necessary as a peace measure. Whatever the Rebels suffer from the execution of the Reconstruction acts follows as the unavoidable consequence of their crime and their folly. The incendiary who fires his own dwelling, that he may the surer destroy his neighbor's, must not assail the firemen who put out the flames because they flood his house with water. The conduct of the Rebel States in 1865 and 1866, not to speak of the war, left the Government only three alternatives—either to abandon the loyal population to their fate, or to maintain an army in the Rebel States for an indefinite period for the purpose of protecting loyal people until the Rebels chose voluntarily to deal justly with them, or to pass an enabling act by which loyal civil governments could be at once established upon the basis of universal suffrage. Military authority can be dispensed with in the Rebel States as soon as the loyal population are made self-sustaining, and secure by means of the ballot in their own hands, and not before. Reconstruction has advanced so far upon the basis of manhood suffrage that reaction is impossible. As well might it be proposed to remand the freedmen of the South to slavery again as to deny them the elective franchise.

"The conditions imposed upon the vanquished cannot justly be stigmatized as oppressive, since they only assimilate the institutions of the South to those of other States. The method, if unusual, was not unauthorized, for it must be remembered that the Government is dealing with conquered enemies, still disaffected and occupying conquered territory. (Cheers.)

A voice here interrupted the speaker, inquiring, "What were your politics five years ago?"

The General replied:—"My politics were loyalty to my country, then, as now, sir." He continued:—"My friends, you and I have met enemies before, and we are safe, indeed, if they assume no other form than that of impertinent interruption. The enfranchisement of the freedmen is essential, nay, indispensable, as a guarantee for the loyalty of the Rebel States in the event of war with any formidable power. If the political control of those States be surrendered unconditionally to the authors of the Rebellion, they would go over to the enemy in any serious war in which this country might be engaged. We may waive indemnity for the past, we must have security for the future."

At the conclusion of General Sickles' speech, and after the crowd had dispersed, Professor Wood and his family gave a vocal serenade to the distinguished visitor, which was duly acknowledged. The principal reception on the part of the citizens of Albany will take place tomorrow.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Cabinet Ministers in New York.

The Secretary of State arrived in this city yesterday morning by the early train from Washington, accompanied by his son, Colonel Augustus Seward, and a colored servant. Mr. Seward drove straight to the residence of Thurlow Weed, Twelfth street, where he breakfasted and spent the greater portion of the day.

In the afternoon he took a drive in the Park, and returned to Mr. Wood's house at 6 o'clock in the evening for dinner. He leaves the city this morning by the 8 o'clock train on the Erie Railroad for Goshen, accompanied by Mr. Wood and family, where he will remain to-day, and then, after a short stay at his birthplace in Orange county, proceed to Auburn, where he is expected on Saturday.

Postmaster-General Randall arrived on the same train with Secretary Seward, with whom he drove from the depot to the Astor House, where he had engaged rooms. He was occupied about town very much during the day, and it is said that the object of his visit is in relation to the erection of the new Post Office building in the City Hall Park.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Peter J. Smith vs. Neafie & Levy. An action to recover damages for an alleged infringement on a patent right. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Mary A. Brobst vs. Brobst et al. An action of ejectment to try the title to coal lands of great value in Schuylkill county. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Edward S. Conner vs. The American Life Insurance and Trust Company. An action to recover on a life insurance policy, brought by the assignee of Elias R. Richards, who insured his life in the defendant's company for $10,000, who subsequently assigned the policy over to the plaintiff for $300 in cash, and who was alleged to have been drowned afterwards in the Susquehanna river at Elkton, Md. The defense allege that Richards is still living and was seen and identified on the Trenton and Philadelphia Railroad cars after the time of the alleged drowning. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Edwin Mausby and Emma H., his wife, in right of said Emma H., vs. George N. Smith. An action to recover for breach of contract in failure to give possession of certain property purchased by plaintiffs of defendant at the time agreed upon in the articles of sale. Verdict for plaintiffs, $291.

The Shull's Run and Big Eddy Oil Company vs. Isaac P. Mein. An action to recover a balance due on shares of stock in plaintiff's company. The defense alleged that there was no company formed by plaintiffs, and that the purchasers of stock were deceived in the matter. Verdict for defendant.

Frederick Oechler and Antoinette Schultz vs. Hermon Mayer and Hanna Mayer, his wife. An action of ejectment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Brewster—Jury trials were begun in this Court this morning.

Phœbe Ann Clarges vs. Francis G Hague. A landlord and tenant case to recover arrears of rent. Verdict for plaintiff, $ 6·01.

E. C Seamen vs E. C. Thomas. An action to recover for work and labor done. The defense allege that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Considerable time was taken up in hearing applications for excuses from service on the jury, and trials were not begun until late.

John Swartz was charged with the larceny of a set of harness belonging to Hiram Miller, and pleaded "guilty." The evidence was that the harness was stolen from Mr. Miller's stable one night, and was found in the possession of the defendant next morning. Upon this the jury pronounced him "wholly guilty."

David Nichols (colored) pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of shoes, valued at $2·50, belonging to the House of Refuge. The ingrate had once been the object of the charity of this institution, and after having boarded there for three years, was honorably discharged. In after years he paid a visit to the house, and took away the shoes as a memento of the happy years he had spent there.

James Duffey and John Walton, two small boys, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $25, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

James Hughes pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon David Hall. Hughes is a white boy, about nineteen years old, and David Hall is a colored man, about ninety years old. Hughes met the old gentleman in Southampton one day, and without the slightest provocation, committed a most brutal assault and battery upon him.

Judge Ludlow said, that whatever excitement there may be upon matters of the day, whatever may be the differences of opinion upon certain questions placed before the people, one thing was certain, and that was, that so long as there were colored persons within this Commonwealth, and a court of justice in the city, those colored persons should be fully protected. He would, through the prisoner, inform all persons disposed to act as he had, that such brutal conduct would be severely punished by the law. Sentenced to County Prison for four months.

John Flanagan pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a mule. The evidence was that the prisoner was one day seen beating a poor mule with a long stick, and the stick was covered with blood from the tortured animal. The Judge took occasion to say that as it was generally understood by a certain class of people that they could treat dumb brutes as their passions led them to desire, it would be well to let them know, by this case and others, that this idea did not meet with the approbation of the law. A humane law had been created by the Legislature to prevent such outrages as this, and that law this court would scrupulously carry out. Sentenced to the County Prison for thirty days.

Charles Moore, colored, was convicted of a charge of robbery. The evidence was that on the 10th of September, as Mrs. Spear was passing the corner of Tenth and South streets, the defendant snatched her watch from her belt and ran away.

Hiram Collins was convicted of a charge of receiving the watch stolen by Moore, knowing it to have been stolen. The evidence was that he took the watch to a pawnbroker to borrow money upon it, and upon the broker expressing his doubts that the watch was honestly in the possession of Collins, the latter induced Moore's mother to say to the broker that the watch belonged to her, and she had authorized him to pawn it. The watch was recovered from the broker, and was identified by Mrs. Spear as her property.

Edward Davis, colored, was acquitted on a charge of larceny.

William Berringer was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat belonging to William McManus. He was seen to steal the coat from