THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 110. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being melancholy, or nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,

From whatever causes originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is substituted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50 delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac simile* of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE, Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anoint-ing as of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Supt. and Director.

June 16, 1865.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. R. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The "Ever-faithful Isle" Follows the Example of Spain.

Success of the Rebellion—A Provisional Government Established.

The N. Y. *World's* Havana correspondence of Nov. 1 gives the following details of the success of the Cuban revolution:—

Yesterday evening (Oct. 31) I had the good fortune to meet a number of Cubans, both from Havana and the interior, and in our long interview I have been furnished news as to the insurrection, which differs very materially from the government accounts. Because of the unquestionable respectability of my informants, as also on account of the certainty that I entertain of their being well posted, I am induced to give you their representations of the existing condition of affairs in full.

My Cuban friends denied that the reported victory of Colonel Quiros at the Vega de Cassanova, in the district of Santiago, was of any practical benefit to the Government. The insurgents were claimed to be as strong and numerous as ever in that neighborhood. The several victories attributed to Colonel Campilo were not only ridiculed, but it was affirmed that he had been defeated by the insurgents three several times and now keeps in close proximity to Manzanillo and the sea coast, not daring to venture again into the interior. I will add to this, for my own part, that the Government's published despatches appear to confirm the latter statement, it being announced in one of the journals here that Manzanillo was being fortified so as to resist any attack that may be made upon it.

The charge that the insurgents fired and burnt down the town of Maraff was most incontinently repelled. On the contrary, the destruction of the town was laid upon the Spaniards themselves. According to my informants, the place was filled with insurgents, and when the war steamer Francisco de Asis appeared in sight, they prepared to resist the landing of the troops known to be on board. Seeing this, the commander of the steamer shelled the town, and drove the insurgents out of it, but at the same time fired and burnt it down with his exploding missiles. This was considered as only a repetition of the system of warfare followed by the Spanish Government in its late war with St. Domingo, when nearly every Dominican seaport was destroyed by the Spanish fleet.

It was claimed that up to the present time the insurgents have committed no depredations whatever; that they have scrupulously respected all kinds of private property; and that estate-owners and administrators aid them with men, money, and provisions, because, throughout the island, the great desire of the Cuban population, of all classes and colors, is to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The insurgents have a Provisional Government, with Senores Aguilera and Cespedes at its head, organized and functionating at Bayamo. This government now counts twenty-two days of existence, and its members are highly hopeful of being soon recognized as belligerents by the United States. An envoy will ere long be sent to Washington to ask for such a recognition. It was calculated that the Provisional Government has at present from six to seven thousand men under arms, including two hundred Dominicans, who have battled against the Spanish soldiery once before. Some eighty women—mostly intelligent, bright-eyed, young, lovely, and buxom quadroons and octoroons—fight alongside of their armed brothers for Cuban independence. Not only the children of the island, but many native-born Spaniards are in the ranks of the insurrection.

The insurgents hold a column of men near Holguin; another in Cascorro, not very many leagues from the city of Puerto Principe; another at six leagues from San'a Cruz; another at four leagues from Manzanillo, and a fifth at twelve leagues from Santiago de Cuba. They hold the two district capitals, Bayamo and Jiguani, and also Baraneas, Canto, Guisa, and other lesser towns. The great drawback to their success is the want of arms, but this is expected to be in part remedied by the reception of rifles and ammunition already purchased in other countries. The revolution was in preparation for more than two years, and broke out rather precipitately, because of the discovered treachery of several of the leading plotters.

The principal leaders of the insurrection, and members of the Provisional Government, are Francisco Pedro Aguilera, a native Cuban, a landed and slave owner, worth more than $3,000,000, as I have already told you; Carlos Manuel Cespedes, a native of the District of Bayamo, a distinguished and well-known lawyer, and an estate owner to the value of $700 000; Dr. Arteaga, one of the best physicians of the east of the island; Hernandez Perdomo, son of a count of Puerto Principe, and a native of that city; Rafael Cabrera, a planter of the District of Santiago; J. Tamayo, a rich land owner of Bayamo; Modesto Diaz, a retired Dominican general (reported killed in the Government accounts), and many other honorable and well-to-do gentlemen of Manzanillo, Holguin, Bayamo, Das Tunas, etc., etc. Senori Aguilera and Cespedes have given liberty and freedom to all the many slaves they lately possessed, and most of those capable of bearing arms have joined their forces.

My informants also indulged in the belief that very soon Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Pinaz del Rio, and other important places in the Central and Western Departments, would pronounce, and make common cause with the Eastern insurgents.

"THE ACCIDENT OF BIRTH."

John Quincy Adams on "Topsy-Turvy" Reconstruction.

In a letter dated October 23, and now first published, addressed by John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, to sundry unreconstructed Rebels of Macon, Georgia, we find the following passages:—

Gentlemen, your case is not one which admits of lulling strains or intoxicating melodies to soothe your pains or obliterate your memories; and those who seek to lure you always backward to the dread past, or cast a deceptive glamour over your stern future, are not, as I think, doing the best service possible for the South. Your position materially and politically is, to my thinking, to the last degree serious, and no holiday orations or deceptive assurances of a premature good feeling can help your hard case. You must try frankly and cheerfully to meet like men the fate you dared like men to invoke. If our people cannot suddenly renew their shattered confidence, or dare not grasp your stretched-out hand, why take it coldly as a part of your penalty, and set yourselves to extort a fresh faith, and compel us from sheer admiration of your pluck to grasp your hand unobserved.

You want but little politics, as I take it, but you do need every man of you to bend his every energy to build up your waste places, restore your languishing industry, renew your decayed trade, replenish your exhausted capital, educate and elevate the poor, ignorant, and degraded within your borders, and allure all to leave no device untried to reconcile and adjust your people to the new era.

I do not mean by that the era of reconstruction, for I do not believe that such a preposterous and topsy-turvy contrivance can stand. Yet, even for that, I would urge toleration until it peacefully topples over. What I do mean is the era which is coming, and must come, whether you like it or not, when the American people shall become homogeneous and animated by one spirit, which shall pervade South as well as North, East and West alike, the spirit of one progressive and productive, peaceful and free, Christian nationality. All the men who feel as you do at the South should scare no effort to hasten the day when we can once more resume the old touch of the shoulder, and dress up the ranks for the great march.

Do not be troubled by the croakers; the destiny of the people will transcend their gloomy portents. Be steady; be cool; be patient; be silent; be hopeful. Watch the heavens, and work the earth, and you shall see ere long the grey dawn creeping upon the eastern sky.

GRANT.

Rejoicings at the Home of Our President Elect—The General's Speech.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in its Galena despatch of November 4, written at midnight, says:—

This has been the proudest evening in all the history of Galena. The city, heretofore Democratic, yesterday gave a majority for her distinguished citizen, General U. S. Grant, for President of the United States. The county gives him a larger majority by 400 than it gave to Mr. Lincoln in 1866.

This magnificent result, together with the triumphant election of General Grant, was celebrated here by a grand torchlight procession, bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. The Galena Tanners, with two bands of music and a procession of citizens, numbering several thousand, marched to the residence of General Grant, in front of which a splendid display of fireworks was set up, after which three rousing cheers were given for the President elect. In response to repeated calls the General stepped out upon the piazza and addressed the multitude as follows:—

Friends and fellow-citizens of Galena:—I thank you for this additional mark of your kindness. Sufficient, I suppose, has now been heard of the result of the late election to show upon whom it has fallen to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years. I suppose it is no egotism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given to me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest—a contest in which you are all interested personally as much as, and perhaps more, than I am. I now take occasion to bid you good bye, as I leave here to-morrow for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pilgrimage to a place where I have enjoyed myself so much as I have here during the past few months.

At the conclusion of this first speech of the President-elect, the crowd gave nine deafening cheers for General Grant, after which they proceeded to the residence of Hon. E. B. Washburne, who has just been re-elected to Congress, for his ninth term, by an overwhelming majority. After three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Washburne, he was loudly called for, and responded by tendering his heartfelt and grateful thanks to his old neighbors and friends for the magnificent demonstration before him, and for the opportunity of mingling his congratulations with theirs at the splendid victory which had yesterday been achieved by the loyal people of the country in the election of one of one's own citizens to the highest office in the gift of a confiding people, and to the grandest position in the world. (Great applause.) The election of General Grant means that the country shall have peace; that the people shall have an honest and economical administration of the Government; that the flag shall be everywhere respected; the rights and liberty and property of all men, of all colors and climes, shall be protected and vindicated throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) All good people must rejoice in a result so auspicious, and which bears peace, happiness, and prosperity to a great nation, and which challenges the profoundest interest of all lovers of liberty and good government throughout the world. Mr. Washburne then alluded to the returns somewhat in detail, and particularly from his own district and city. He again extended his heartfelt thanks to his constituents, neighbors, and friends, who had nine times supported him for Congress with a devotion, zeal, and unanimity which aroused the emotions of his heart which no language could express. When Mr. Washburne had concluded, Hon. W. B. Allison, just re-elected to Congress from the Third district of Iowa, made a rousing speech, after which the crowd dispersed. The demonstration of the evening was the grandest ever witnessed in Galena. The illuminations of private residences were magnificent.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	1869. Senate	House	Jt. Bal.	1868. Senate	House	Jt. Bal.
Republicans	38	230	268	32	170	202
Democrats	2	10	12	8	62	70
Unclassified	..	...	...	...	8	8
Rep. maj.	36	220	256	24	100	124

NEW YORK.

Republicans	17	75	92	17	52	69
Democrats	15	53	68	15	76	91
Rep. maj.	2	22	24	2	*24	*22

NEW JERSEY.

Democrats	12	32	44	11	46	57
Republicans	9	28	37	10	14	24
Dem. maj.	3	4	7	1	32	33

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republicans	19	43	62	19	43	62
Democrats	3	13	16	3	9	12
Rep. maj.	16	30	46	16	34	50

WISCONSIN.

Republicans	20	65	85	18	59	77
Democrats	13	36	49	15	41	56
Rep. maj.	7	29	36	3	18	21

MICHIGAN.

Republicans	27	75	102	27	79	106
Democrats	5	25	30	3	31	34
Rep. maj.	22	50	72	24	48	72

MINNESOTA.

Republicans	16	39	55	15	33	48
Democrats	6	7	13	7	13	20
Rep. maj.	10	32	42	8	20	28

MISSOURI.

Republicans	27	90	117	26	92	118
Democrats	7	43	48	8	41	49
Rep. maj.	20	47	67	18	51	69

NEVADA.

Republicans	15	32	47	17	34	51
Democrats	3	3	6	1	1	2
Rep. maj.	12	29	41	16	33	49

ILLINOIS.

Republicans	18	56	74	16	62	78
Democrats	7	29	36	9	23	32
Rep. maj.	11	27	38	7	39	46

DELAWARE.

Democrats	7	21	28	6	15	21
Republicans	2	...	2	3	6	9
Dem. maj.	5	21	26	3	9	12

*Democratic majority.

The Legislatures of the first nine States elect United States Senators.

OBITUARY.

The "World's" Arithmetic Man—The Nature of His Illness.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following spicy article:—

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Arithmetic Man, whose remarkable achievements in the province of mathematics have lent to the *World* of late its little and only glory. On Wednesday morning we informed our readers of the alarming state of prostration into which this celebrated character had been thrown by the returns of the Presidential election. He was removed from the spot where he fell to the editorial rooms, laid on a blackboard, and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, the entire staff devoting themselves night and day to his resuscitation. On Thursday afternoon he partially revived, and was noticed drawing figures in the air with an imaginary slate-pencil, and rubbing them out again with a damp pocket handkerchief. Shortly afterwards, during the temporary absence of his attendants, he seated himself at a desk and wrote that extraordinary article which appeared in yesterday's *World* on "The Decline of Radicalism," proving by an arithmetical process that the Democratic party had triumphed in the Presidential contest, and secured enormous gains in all the States. The strain, however, was too great for the shattered but once powerful intellect, and, with his pen on his last word, he fell forward in a swoon. Although the article was evidently composed during a temporary aberration of mind, the editor-in-chief determined to print it as a last memorial of his unfortunate friend. The stricken gentleman lingered until about midnight, speechless, but apparently suffering a great deal. In the hope of restoring consciousness, some one whispered in his ear, "We have a majority of two in the Legislature." The sufferer rallied for a moment at this, murmured, "Seven—times—two—is 48," and immediately expired.

Of the Arithmetic Man, it may be truly said that for him multiplication was no vexation, and fractions had no terrors. He dropped into figures as easily as Mr. Wegg dropped into poetry, and tossed the numerals about with a bewildering dexterity never equalled except by the most expert jugglers. "Dimdil's Arithmetic" in his hands was a kaleidoscope full of infinite varieties of surprising and beautiful combinations, and the more he turned it upside down the more brilliant it became. Give him figures enough and he could do anything. Let him have a tabular report, and Lord! how the totals would foot up! If the majorities against him were gigantic, he rose with the occasion, and, after a night's mathematical debauch, rolled you off in the morning enough "Democrats to gallon" to carry every State in the Union. If he had lived he would have ciphered Seymour into the White House and figured out a majority for Frank Blair in the Fifth district of Massachusetts. You could no more silence him with official returns than you could persuade a pitchwitch to lie down. Of course, in the present crisis of the Democratic party, the loss of such a man is a most severe blow; but it is understood that the *World* is already negotiating with a distinguished Democrat who, having had several years' experience in altering the figures of bank notes, it is hoped may be able to fill the vacant place.

A very genteel wake over the remains of the deceased was given at the residence of Mayor Hoffman, last evening.

EARTHQUAKES.

The Sacramento *Union* of the 22d ult. says:—The earthquake which was felt in this city yesterday morning, at 7·59 o'clock, with sufficient severity to excite alarm but not terror, was much more startling at San Francisco and in the Bay counties. Our own first despatches received two hours after the shock, show that it was severest in Alameda county, about twenty to thirty miles south of San Francisco. In San Francisco, though the damages to property were at first roughly estimated at "several millions," the result was not so fearful nor so destructive of life as was apprehended. The casualties reported sum up twelve persons killed and seven pretty badly injured. The list of buildings thrown down or damaged looks up a large number—large enough to justify a fear that the first reports of losses may not have been exaggerated. That part of the city between Montgomery street and the bay, built mostly on "made" ground," faired worst, as in the shock of October, 1865, and but little damage was sustained in the upper part of the city, where the foundations are laid on solid ground. In Oakland, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Alvarado, Redwood City, San Mateo, San Jose, Petaluma, and Vallejo the shock was quite as severe as in the lower part of San Francisco. It was also felt in Stockton with a good deal of severity, in Sonoma, Sonora, in Marysville lightly, and more heavily in Grass Valley. The motion was horizontal, and continued from ten to twelve seconds, increasing in violence to the last. It was preceded by a rumbling noise, which may, however, have been caused by the rattling of buildings, and not by anything going on underground. Here in Sacramento those who observed its effect out in the streets say flag-staffs and trees vibrated ten feet, and that the water of the river rose and fell a foot and a half. The clocks in many houses were stopped, and the chronometer clocks in several establishments being stopped, show the exact time of the occurrence to have been just one minute before 8 A. M. In San Francisco there were five slighter shocks felt between the first and 5·20 P. M. Each of these was felt here as well, but they produced no alarm. The weather could not have been more delightful than on this occasion. Here there was a perfectly clear sky, with a temperature at about 66 degrees. No wind perceptible. It continued clear, calm, and warm all through the day, and was almost sultry at 8 last night. This condition is notably that in which nearly all our great earthquakes on this coast occur. Just before and after that of October 8, 1865, the same weather phenomena were observed; and such a day as yesterday at this season of the year nearly always mingles with its delights a lurking suspicion that mischief is brewing below.

This has undoubtedly been the heaviest earthquake experienced on the coast since the American occupation, though nearly two hundred shocks have been noted down from 1850 to 1868. Of all these there were but four or five of an exciting character—one May 15, 1851; another February 15, 1856, which threw down a building on Battery street; one her in December 1833, and the most noted of all (prior to the one of which we are now writing) that of October 8, 1865, of which the first reports estimated the damages at $250,000, but which caused no loss of life. The record of the earthquake of October, 1865, on file in the *Union* of that month, shows that it, too, was felt with considerable severity here, at Stockton, Petaluma, San Jose, San Leandro, and Santa Cruz, but not at all felt as far south on the coast as Los Angeles or the San Joaquin Valley as Visalia, or in the mountain regions to the east. The heaviest earthquake of which we have any record in this State preceding this one, occurred in the southern counties on Sunday, September, 1812. It was marked by the same weather conditions of this one and of that of 1865, and was more violent than either. It destroyed the Mission building of San Juan Capistrano, Los Angeles county, and of Purissima, in Santa Barbara county. The shock came from the southeast, and so did this and the one of October, 1865. It was noted in that one that dizziness and nausea seized upon the people, as was the case yesterday, and also on the shaky Sunday of October, 1865. On the same day, with the severe earthquake of May 15, 1851, there occurred a remarkable eruption of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands; and it may suggest profitable reflections to mention that for several weeks prior to the earthquake yesterday, volcanic phenomena were observed and commented upon by persons residing in the regions of Alpine and Inyo counties. These were generally preceded by earthquakes, and during one part of this local disturbance Owen's Lake rose a good many feet higher than its ordinary water-mark at this season. It is possible that there may be some connection between these volcanic disturbances in the Sierra Nevada and the earthquake we have just experienced. What this occurrence teaches San Franciscans is that their future welfare in a great measure depends upon their extending the city upon the solid grounds among the hills and stopping their advance upon the waters of the bay.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 7—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94⅜; for account, 94⅜. United States Five-twenties, 73¾. Illinois Central, 97. Erie, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—A. M.—Cotton is quiet and steady; the sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 7—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.; Whale Oil, £39 10s; Linseed Cakes, 12s.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.—Arrived, steamship Allemania, this morning.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 7—P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94⅜@94½. United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Erie Railroad, 27¾; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—P. M.—Cotton steady; the sales foot up 12,000 bales. Corn firmer. Lard, 66s. 3d. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 51s. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 7—P. M.—Tallow, 51s. 6d.

HAVRE, Nov. 7—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington—A Treaty with Bavaria—Further Election Returns—The Reported Prize Fight.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The Treaty

between the United States and Bavaria is officially proclaimed. It is provided that citizens of Bavaria who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by Bavaria to be American citizens, and be treated as such reciprocally. Citizens of the United States who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Bavaria, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within Bavaria five years, shall be held by the United States to be Bavarian citizens, and be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization. A naturalized citizen of the one party on a return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country, and committed before his emigration, having always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

The Convention for the

Mutual Delivery of Criminals,

fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Bavaria on the other part, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, remains in force without change.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.

The Oyster War

between the Virginia police authorities and the Maryland oystermen, it is apprehended, may lead to serious trouble. The debatable oyster ground is between Virginia and Maryland, off Accomac county. It is reported that one Virginian was killed, others wounded, and one or two Marylanders injured. It is believed that the Maryland oystermen are in fault, having encroached upon the Virginia rights; but the affair is likely to create other disturbances.

Nicholas Monsarra, an old and well-known druggist, died yesterday from apoplexy.

Political Affairs

subsiding. A grand parade of Swann's militia comes off on Monday.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Wormald-O'Baldwin Fight a Hoax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The rumor circulated in the evening papers of yesterday and telegraphed hence that Wormald and O'Baldwin had fought on the morning of the election in Putnam county is entirely groundless. It was stated that soon after the fight commenced Wormald hit O'Baldwin a terrible blow, cutting his face from chin to ear, when O'Baldwin rallied and by a heavy and well-directed blow won the battle. The entire affair is a hoax, unless perhaps the pugilists may have fought by telegraph, for O'Baldwin has been in this city for some days, while Wormald still remains in Boston. That the encounter may take place there is every probability, but the time and place are unknown.

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.

The following additional official returns have been received this morning:—

Delaware county, majority for Grant, 1550.

Centre county, majority for Seymour, 217.

Oil Refinery Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—An oil explosion took place last night at Rockafeller, Recos & Flagler's refinery, by which several boys were severely burned and one man killed. The property was damaged by fire slightly. The planing mill of Moore, Cahoon & Co. was burned later in the evening. Loss, $20,000; insured.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was held at high rates at the opening, and ⅝@½ per cent. commission was paid on currency loans. At the close of business money was easier and in good supply at 7 per cent.

"Sterling exchange was unsettled and lower at quotations:—Prime bankers' sterling bills on London, 8 days, 109⅝@109¾; good bankers' do., 108¾@109¼; Paris (bankers), 5·6¼; Antwerp, 5 16¼; Swiss, 5·16¼; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Hamburg, 36; Frankfort, 41@41⅛; Bremen, 79¼@79¾; Prussian thalers, 71¼@72.

"The Gold transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were,—Receipts for Customs, $412,000; receipts for gold notes, $162 000; total receipts, $1,081-615 94; total payments, $1,731,090 49; balance, $82,210 285·18.

"Freights are a trifle more steady to-day. We note the following:—850 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., and by steamer 1000 bbls. Flour at 3s; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d; and 500 bales Cotton at 7¼d. To London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. To Rotterdam 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 35s; 1000 boxes Extract at 30s.; 600 obls. Rosin at 3s. 9d; and 20 tons Measurement Goods at 35s. To Antwerp, 2000 bags Coffee at 3c. 6d. Two vessels from Philadelphia to the Continent with Petroleum on private terms."

From the Times.

"The Stock market opened with an urgent pressure to sell for ready money. This feeling was manifested on the funds, on the state bonds, and on the railways. The further fall late last night in the Northwest and in the St. Paul stocks, preferred as well as common, and the apprehension that the prominent, though report, was true, 'built' in the St. Paul's could not or would not stand the end of a 30 per cent. decline in a few days, contributed to the feverish excitement in the market. The results were sales of St. Paul common down to 64@65 per cent., and of preferred to 74@76 per cent; Northwest common at 74@75¼ and preferred at 76@77; New York Central at 119@118@117¾@118@118⅛ per cent., and some of the other New York and Western stocks in less important proportions; but all followed, later in the day, by a sudden and pretty general reaction, after it was made public that the St. Paul party referred to had failed in his contracts. His trouble seems to have been not so much the want of ability to carry all the stock he had bought and paid for, as his extraordinary imprudence in selling privileges to deliver to him 20,000 or 30,000 additional shares at very high figures. These 'puts,' as they are called in Stock Exchange parlance, he was unable to respond to and some inconvenience followed, of course, to the brokers, who had bought in the stock for the purpose of delivering it the defaulting party or his brokers. Rumor was busy with the names of two of the latter this afternoon, on account of the sudden embarrassment thrown upon them in receiving stocks and making up their bank accounts, or the failure of their principal; but the trouble, it is believed, in both instances, will prove but temporary."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax* are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were higher. Government securities advanced ¼ per cent. 104 was bid for 10-40s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 107½ for '62 5-20s; 106¼ for '64 5-20s; 106 for '65 5-20s; 108¼ for July '65 5-20s; 108¾ for '67 5-20s; and 109¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold large at 47½@48¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 54½, an advance of ½; Catawissa preferred at 30, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 25½, an advance of ½, and Minehill at 53, no change; 34 was bid for North Pennsylvania, and 44 for Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Bestonville sold at 11, no change; 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 20 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½. 56 was bid for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 42 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were higher. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27½, an advance of ½; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa R 1 m 6s	10⅜	100 sh Read			48
$500 City 6s, new	10⅜	100		do b5&10	48
$1 0 do. New	10⅞	100		do c.	47⅞
$1000 Leh 6s gold	92⅞	100		do c.	48
$500 do b5.	92⅞	100		do s5	48 1-16
100 sh Penna R.	53⅝	100		do c.	47⅞
100 do. opg&10	53⅝	100		do c.	47 3/16
100 sh Leh V R.	54⅝	100		do b5&10	48
100 sh Cata Pf	31	100		do c.	48⅛
100 sh Phil & E. b10	55⅝	100		do c.	47⅞
100 sh Leh Nav. c.	27⅛	100		do c.	47⅞
50 sh Big Mt. b60	45⅛	50		do c.	48
500 sh Feed Dam	56	100		do c.	48
200 sh New Creek	⅛	100		do b5	48
17 sh Mech Bk	31¾				

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 36 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅛	12·10 P. M.	133⅞
10·47 "	134⅛	12·11 "	133⅞
11·19 "	134⅛	12·14 "	133⅞
11·32 "	134⅛	12·15 "	134
11·45 "	134⅛	12·16 "	133⅞
12·09 P. M.	134	12·31 "	134

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, do., 107¼@107½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@109⅛; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do. 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 104@104⅛. Gold, 134⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. June, 1865, 108⅛@109⅛; do July, 1867, 108⅞@109; do. 1868, 109@109⅛; 10-40s, 103⅞@104⅛. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@113; do. 1862, 107⅞@108; do., 1864, 106⅛@107; do., 1865, 106⅛@107; do. 1865, new, 109@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 103⅞@104⅛. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119⅛; Gold, 134⅛@134⅜. Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7.—The movements in trade circles are considerably restricted by the stringent condition of the money market.

The demand for Cotton is limited. We quote middling uplands at 25@25¼c, and New Orleans at 26@26½c.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $42 50 ⅌ ton, without finding buyers.

The Flour Market is very flat, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the home trade, but the better grades are held with great confidence; sales of 600 bbls. Northwest extra family at $7 25@8 25, the latter rate for choice Minnesota, including Pennsylvania and Ohio family at $8 50@10·75; fancy brands at $11@13; extras at $6·75@7; and superfine at $5 75@6·50. Rye Flour sells at $8@8 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, and only 1500 bushels were taken at $1 90@2 10 for red, and $2 10@2 14 for amber. Rye sells at $1·50@1·55 ⅌ bushel for Western and