THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 64.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the Union State Convention-The Whole State Ticket Renominated An Enthusiastic Reception Given to the Southern Loyalists-The peeches of Wendell Phillips, Cen. Butler, and Others, Ltc. Etc. Etc.

Boston, September 13. - The Republican State Convention was largely attended this morning.
Tremont Temple was densely crowded. The
Hon. J. M. S. Williams was elected temporary
Chairman, and made a brief opening speech,
which was well received. Committees on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions were appointed. The Committee on Resolutions is a rad cal body. Francis W. Bird, Warrington Robinson, and James M. Stone are members

General Butler Made President. General Butler was unanimously elected Pre-

siden: of the Convention, and his appearance on .ne platform was greeted with enthusiastic

cheer, a large portion of the audience rising and waving their hats. His most radical utter-ances were the most corduity applauded. After the cheers which greeted him subsided, General Speech of General Butler. Gentlemen of the Convention:-Let us first of all mingle our congratulations for the triumphant success of the great Republican party, whose representatives in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts we are. Organized on its present basis in 1856, that party nearly carried the country on the single issue of restraining slavery within the States where it decided its constitu-tional limits were fixed. More successful in

1860, according to the forms and in the manner of the Constitution, it elected the President and assumed the administration of the Government. With no pretext save this, seven States of the Union, under the lead of South Carolina, undertook, by the most solemn forms of municipal enactment, to vindicate her lavorite political

dogma of the superfority of State to Federal allegiance under the Constitution, and to estab-lish slavery, which was but a tolerated incident in the frame of the Government erected by our fathers at the corner-stone of an empire. The teachings in the South of a generation culminated in this enterprise. Relying on the peaceful prosperity of the North, its unwilling-ness for strile, on the law-loving and obeying spirit of its people, which was mistaken for pusilanimity, the bold, bad leaders of the Re-bellion thought to succeed by an appeal to arms. Putting faith in anticipated co-operation on the part or those who had formerly acted with them under the Constitution, to sustain them in their repudiation of the Constitution, they began a most causeless war. This insune act drove every true patriot who had intelligently waiched the progress of events to take sides with the Government in the pending annual struggle, and thus the Republican party, which had suffered in the estimation of many men, because it appeared to be a sectional party, became the great National Union party of the country. Relieved by the inexorable logic of events from any constitu-

which was the cause and object of the war on the part of the insurgents, the Republican party, widening the platform of its principles according to the humane ideas of it-inception, adopted universal freedom, universal equality, and universal jus-tice as the fundamental articles of its creed. The first, freedom for all, was established by an act of the war making power; the last, equality or rights and equal justice, are still in contest. When the last Rebel surrendered to the victorious armies of the United States; when Lincoin, whose pen signed the immortal Declara-tion of Emancipation, had laid down his life a sacrifice for its maintenance; when hundreds of thousands of brave men had fallen in the contest; when thousands upon thousands of the same men had most miserably perished in the murder-pens of Belle Isle, Salisbury, and Andersonville, in tortures only equalled by those suf-

tional opligations to sustain slavery, to establish

fered by the early Caristian martyrs, that liberty and just laws might be established throughout the land, the nation might well have hoped that there should be no foot of Ameriwhere an American citizen, whatever tank or complexion, peacefull advocating whatever proposition, moral, reli gious, or political, should not be free so to do, and be protected fully in that right. Surely a sufficient price had been paid that we might bequeath such a Government to our childrenthat inheritance which we received from our tathers, but have heretofore allowed to be tarnished in the Southern States. With the military power of the South subdued, its soldiers captured, its citizens substantially paroled prisoners of war, their municipal organizations broken up, their pre ended Government over-thrown, their leader in chains, and last indi-

overthrow, it only required that the Union party of the country should have agreed in all the branches of Government which it represented. to have imprinted upon the country those principles of liberty, equality, and justice it had so fully declared, so that such impress should have remained forever. Unfortunately, the head of the Administration, the Chief Executive of the nation, was not found equal to the occasion; or if, indeed, as his declarations at one time seemed to show, his intellect divined the true course, there lacked some quality in his organization which prevented his grasping the sublime significance of the political position of the country, as the great missionary nation in the regeneration of the governmental institu-tions of the world. Occupying himself with

vidual citizen (with a few glorious exceptions) having toriested every right under the Constitu-

tion which he had repudiated and endeavored to

details when he should have dealt with generals studying politics when he should have been act ing statesmanship, busying himself with cle-mency to individual Rebel supplicants while he was unjust to the loyal heart of the country, seeking to repair the edifice of the Government by petty expedients, instead of laving the founds tions of its reconstruction deep in the broad principles of the party which elected him, recogniz ing the necessity of some accurity for the future instead of tusisting upon these fundamental ele mentary rights and truths as conditions prece dent to the return of Rebels to a share in the Government, he proposed the mere incidents of the situation as sufficient guarantees. Requiring

only that they should agree to the abolition of slavery, which the wager of battle had rendered complete and eternal, to the abandonment of the ordinances of Secession, which had been nullified amid the roar of cannon and the clash of arms, the President allowed States to re organize themselves upon such basis, to put for ward claims to a portion of the Government of the country, while their conventions which did so would not sit under the folds of the flag to which they had renewed a perjured allegiance. Assuming in nimself a sufficiency of wisdon

alone to meet a national crisis greate ever tasked the intellect of man, he neglected, therefore, to call to his ald the other departments of the Government elected by the same party and the same votes which had put him in the position from which a wicked accident elevated him to power, and thus raised from the dust every numbled, conquered Rebel, and converted him into a bluster blatent claimant for rights which he had torfeited, and to powers greater than had ever belonged to his state or section. When, thereluis, Congicas came logether after seven months

worse than lost in fostering the spirit of rebel-lion, which had succumbed to our victorious arms, the loyal Representatives of the nation were told that the said ordinance of secession having been repealed, and the amendment abolishing slavery having been adopted, with-out further acts or conditions these same Rebels who had fought to obtain power outside Hebels who had fought to obtain power outside the Union had a right to resume political power inside the Union, increased by the representation of two-fiths of their emancipated population. Because, while the negroes were slaves and had no votes, their masters were allowed to pay taxes for and to represent three-fifths of them only, and now that their slaves have become freemen, although denvived of their votes because of laws although deprived of their votes because of laws made for slaves, still it is claimed their masters shall represent five-fifths instead of three-fifths of them, while the negroes must pay all the taxes assessed upon themselves, so that if this wrong obtains, the Rebellion will have acquired for its traitors exemption from three-fiths of heir taxation, and an increase of two-tifths of their representation—the exact reverse of the old political maxim, "No taxation without representation," this being representation without taxation. This shocking injustice thus initiated by the President struck the country with sur-prise, not less than it did the kindred claim that it was for the Executive to determine under what guarantee and under what conditions States were to resume their forseited governmental relations

in the Union.

The great Union party, through their representatives in the House and Senate, with a unanimity unparalleled, especially as the Executive, at the beginning of his term of office, attempted the disruption of his party by the blandishments of power and the seductions of place, mintained that it was for Congress, as the Legislative body comprising three branches. the Legislative body comprising three branches, to determine upon what terms and at what time rebellious States, conquered provinces, territory of the United States occupied by disloyal inhabitants, their State organization lost or abrogated about he allowed gated, should be allowed to reorganize themelves and come back as part of the Government, and that other guarantees of fitness to exercise political power must be given than asking pardone to obtain property or the taking unwilling oaths by rejuctant perjured lips. After a careful examination of the whole subject by witnesses drawn from every portion of the country, Congress determined that the inhabients of these revolted States were not in such condition of loyal teeling and lealty to the Government and love for its insti-tutions as to entitle them to send representatives to make laws for the loyal portion of the country, until they had given guarantees for good behavior in the future and shown themseives wilting to adopt the principles of equality of personal rights in all citizens of the United States, and their abnorrence of secession and all its incidents by adopting certain Constitutional amendments rendered necessary in consequence of the Rebellion, to wit:—That the debt incurred in suppressing the Rebellion should never be repudiated; that debts incurred in the Rebellion should never be paid; that equal personal rights

bould be guaranteed to every citizen of the United States in every State, and equal protection under the laws; and that, so long as any class of men in the States were prohibited from the exercise of their political rights as citizens. they should not be counted in the quota of representation. To most of us—may I not say all of us—these terms seemed too easy, too mild, too lentent. (Applause.) It seemed to us that Congress did not go far enough in imbedding in the very foundations. fions of the Government the true idea of American liberty—the great result of the war—to all men justice, and equative of political and personal rights. We were willing, however, it the proposition of Congress had been met in a spirit of love and kindness, or even cordial acquisescence by the South to have seed to be the South to have seed to be the south to be escence, by the South, to have restored then again to the seats they had profaned and de serted, and to a fair share of the power which they had abused, and the right to which they (Applause,) But Richmond Memphis, Savannah, and New Orleans, by their ournals, their riots and the massacre of Union nen, tell us that we have nothing to

hope from the love of country, the pairiotism, the loyalty, the fraternal feeling of the South. The President, cutting loose from those who stood by him to his darkest hours, has called together in convention at Philadelphia the representatives of those who rought against the Union in the South and the delegates of those who were atraid to tight for it in the North (cheers and laughter), and at the head of a personal party so formed, proposes by this union of every enemy of the country, aided by their sympathizers North and South, to force the rebellious States into positions as a ruling lower of the Government, without any indem ity for the past or security for the future. this, then, the issue is at once narrowed. Shall those who have betrayed the country, and tried o destroy it by force and by fraud, control it lestinies in its otherwise glorious future? Shall all the fruits of the war now be thrown away, and all good lost at the call of personal ambi-tion and wilfulness? I have said that we had

cause to congratulate ourselves as a political organization, one that has carried the country through this awful war against its enemies abroad and at home, which now stands concentrated and powerful to uphold the principles of its organization, to make them the law of the land, notwithstanding treachery is in our ranks, and the union of all our opponents and the opponents of the country to overthrow us. Without fear, without hesitation, without doubt, we will meet the issue between eternal right and unmeasured wrong. Certain that in the end, whatever trouble, darkness, or difficulty may compass us, our principles, if we are true to them, must triumph. We cannot go wrong. There is no such thing as missing one's path on a straight road. (Cheers.) We spurn the dogma that this is a white-faced man's Govern-ment. (Cheers.) We are now to look to the heart for color—not the face. (Cheers.) We

insist that this is the loyal man's Government, whether he be white or black. We look to the color of the heart and not to that of the face to determine our political triends or enemies. (Re-newed cheers.) We hold all men who fought with us to save the country our equals in right, in governing the country, and we hold all men who fought against the country unit to take part in its government until they have shown due repentance for their sins and bave brought forth works meet for repentance. ionged cheers.) Delegates of the Republican party of Massachusetts, we here in the old Com-

monwealth have substantially no contest. stand on the vantage-ground of baine pioneers in the principles of government. We have no temptations to yield anything to expediency but to follow as our policy only the dictates of justice and right, and thus exercise that in duence or the true principles of government which has been the pride and boast of our beloved Com monwealth from the inception of the Revolution. It is for us, as the advanced guard, to vindicate, to establish, to make certain forever, wherever

floats the American flag, equality of rights and equality of protection under the laws, these great safeguards of human freedom, as a birth right and an inheritance indefeasible and in dienable to manbood (cheers); to engrave such cherter of rights to mankind in letters of living light, ineffaceable through all time, so that pre dice shall not misinterpret them, wilfulnes shall not misunderstand them, nor perversity

whether of king or president, shall not dare to interfere to prevent to their fallest fruition, is the glorious untuitilled mission of our organization. (Cheers.) To this we stand pledged, by the teachings of our patriot sires, now re-echoing through this hall; by the hallowed blood of our sons, slain on the battle-field or parved in prison; by the sacred memories of the bleeding corpse of the assassinated Lincoln; by the dving praver of the sainted Horton, the

latest victim sacrificed on the artar of Equal

Rights; by the sole legacy of the pure patriot

Dostie, massacred to estatish wrong and sin, bequeathed to his widowed wife and mourning country, in his last dying words, 'Let the good work go on." Yes, unnumbered, glorious heroes of the battle; yes, thousands of suffering pairiots murdered in prisons now beautifed, seeing your lives were not spent in vain; yes, seeing your lives were not spent in vain; yes, and President; yes, sainted leacher; yes martyred President; yes, sainted teacher; yes, noble-minded patriots, the good work by you began, for which you laid down your lives, shall go on until every footprint of wrong or oppression by man to his fellow man shall be blotted out forever. (Prolonged and enthusiastic che rs.) Gentlemen of the Convention, accept my thanks for the honor conferred in the position which you have assigned me, and my reli-ance on your courtesy and kindness to aid me in carrying out its duties

Renomination of the Present State

The Convention then proceeded to nominaions. Each of the present State officers, from the Governor down, were successively renominated unanimously by acciamation.

The Address and Resolutions. The Address says:-

"We beheld the strange spectacle of the President of the United States deliberately placing himself at the head of a combination of half-reconstructed Rebels and their defeated Northern addes, going about the country, accompanied by a portion of his Cabinet, and denouncing the legislative branch of the Government as an illegal and trastorous body hanging upon the verge of the Government, which Government he stone proposes to be, and avowing principles and purposes the logical results of which must the a violent attempt to subvert Congress, or at the very least a repudiation of all its legislation since the war broke out. We cannot be insensi-ble that until the term of this dangerous man shall expire, all the financial and business interests of the country will be subject to disturb-ance; all the legislation of Congress is liable to overthrow, cr a devial of its validity; the Amendment of the Constitution pronibiting slavery is of precarious and doubtful permanence, and there is most imminent danger of losing every-thing which we won by successful war on land

The Address then declares:—1st. That Congress ought not only to be sustained, but strengthened at the coming elections throughout the country. 2d. That the country has already suffered enough from the presence of traitors in the capital, and the greatest caution aga not the entrance of disloyal conspirators or half-reconstructed Unionists ought to be cised, and no States or communities ought to b represented in the Schate or House unless ev dence is given satisfactory to the Representa-tives and people of the North and the loval people of the South that such States or commu nities, as well as the men chosen to represent them, are loyal and likely to remain so. That so long as there exists a party dominant in some of the States and depart in all, which hopes by Presidential act to break down the Congressional control over the question of reconstruction, and reinstate in their seats the representatives of meason and rebellion, the people have no security except in their own continued vigilance against a disestrous reaction which may put back the cause of progress many years and disgrace the country in the eyes of the civilized world Fourth. That we desire the restoration of all the States to the Union under conditions of justice and liberty; we approve the amend-ment to the Constitution proposed by Congress and now pending before the States, and that we are fully prepared to believe the declaration of the Southern Unionists made at Philadelphia that there can be no safety to the country unti the national birthright of impartial suffrage and equality before the law or conferred upon every citizen of the States they represent. The principles and traditions of the Com-monwealth impet her to second this demand so solemnly made for the complete enfranchisement of a long-oppressed race, and the estab lishment of an American and democratic policy of government. Finally, fellow-citizens, we recognize the fact that all questions of reconstruction, of suffrage, of protection to the freed-men, of security to the persecuted Unionists of the South, resolve themselves into these:
Shall the people who saved the country still
control it? Shall the soldiers of the Union whose bravery decided on the field the fate of the war, and whose services will be held in everlasting remembrance, reap the rich results of their labors in a regenerated country? In the words of an eminent Tennessee loyalist, now the guest of the people of Massachusetts, "Shall we reconstruct the Rebels, or shall they recon-

The Address was unanimously adopted.

Governor Hamilton Introduced. Governor Hamilton was next introduced, and was received with three rousing cheers. When he described the course of the President as not a policy to build up the nation, but a plot to destroy the party that saved it; when he asserted that Congress alone had the power to determine the mode and manner of reconstruction; teat while no State has a legal or moral right to secede, yet in fact it may by force secede, and thereby subject itself, after conquest, to military law and usages alone; that the Rebel States having done so are not now vital common weaths, and never will be until reanimated by Congress; that while by seceding in fact they lost all their own rights, and the national Government lost none of its rights; when he anni hilated, with indignant sarcasm, the sophistry of those who argue that because the Rebels had no right to secede, they never did secede, and therefore that neither party have either gained or lost any rights; when he declared that the Rebels should be treated as public conquered enemies; when he spoke respectfully of the loyal black man, who never lifted hand or heart against the Union; when he said that the President had no right to have any policy in opposi-tion to the will of the people, that the Rebels had taken the oath and they would keep it from the teeth outward; the cheers and applicus which greeted him showed that old Massachu setts said amen to young Texas. His speech was long and able, but the audience was too friendly to call forth his full powers. Neither Border States nor North ern politicians badgered him into the elo ce here with which he thrilled Philadel He said that in Texas a thousand freedmen had been murdered within a year, and ye not a man had been punished for it. When Hamilton described a disgraceful scene in which our flag was insulted in Texas, and our officers did not interfere, and said, "Would that your worthy Chairman had been there," the audience rose and cheered again and again in a manner which decides the certainty of Butler's return to Concress by a great popular majority. His declarations in favor of impartial suffrage were received with cries of "good" and applause. He was toudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Speech of Wendell Phillips. Fellow-citizens:-There is no need or place for a speech from me to-day. Texas out radicals my radicalism. (Cheers.) All we need do is to cry "All hait!" and "Amen" to our glories allies from the Gulf States. They join us on the platform of impartial suffrage—a vote for every man under the flag. (Cheers.) New England and the great West clasp right hands with the Gub States—the Lakes and the Gult are one in heart—the hammer and the anvil are agreed et Border States, wherever found, here or ther South, take warning. (Prolonged cheers.)
The audience then dispersed.

-The Emperor of Morocco, as a token of gratitude to medical art, to which he owes his recovery from a severe illness, has ordered a French medical man to organize four large hospitals in 'he towns of Tetuan, Jath, Tangles,

THIRD EDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A NEW BAVARIAN LOAN

The St. Leger Handicap.

LORD LYON" THE WINNING HORSE.

Position of the United States with Spain, the South American States, and Mexico.

BRITISH REGULARS LEAVING FOR CANADA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN. The St. Leger Races-Sailing of British

Troops for Canada. LIVERPOOL, September 13 - Evening .- The Cunard steamships Europa and Tarifa sailed this afternoon for Quebec direct with a regiment of hussars for service in Canada.

The strip Tweight, which sailed from this port recently for New York, came back to Liverpool dismasted.

LONDON, September 13-Evening.-The great St. Leger race came off to-day at Doncaster, and was won by the favorite Lord Lyon. Savernake was second and Knight of the Crescent third.

The United States and Mexico. The Morning Post of to-day, in an editorial, warmly applauds the policy of non-intervention of the United States in the war between Spain and the South American republics, Chili and Peru, and cordially approves the modera tion evinced by the United States in regard to

BAVARIA. The New Lottery Loan. *

MUNICH, September 13,-The Government of Bavaria has determined upon endeavoring to obtain a loan of 28,000,000 florins by means of a lottery to be drawn in this city.

MEXICO. A Special Mission from Napoleon to Maxi-

September 12-Noon .- The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Russian Approach to the "Sick Man"

Beelin, September 12-Noon,-The Allgemeine Zeitung of to-day has an article on the Eastern question, the reopening of which by Russia, it avs, cannot be from pacific motives or for a peaceful purpose.

Mission from the Principalities to the BUCHAREST, September 12-Noon.-It has been letermined that two members of Prince Charles Cabinet shall go on a mission to Constantinople

to urge the Porte to recognize the Hospodar. ITALY.

Peace Progress with Austria. VIENNA, September 12-Noon -The negotia ions for peace between Austria and Italy are making rapid progress.

Pro posed Reception of the President at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Committee from the City Councils, and others, who have been entrusted with the business of making suitable arrangements for the reception of the President on his return to this city to-mor row, have prepared an extensive programme of military and civic organizations, and assigned positions to them in the procession, which will meet the party at the railroad depot. The reception ceremonies will take place at the City Hall, after which the column will march to the avenue, and thence to the Executive mansion.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Preparations to Receive President Johnson-He is Expected to Deliver a Speech.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, September 14.—President Johnson and party will arrive here at noon to-morrow, and will be received and entertained by the city authorities. It is expected President Johnson will make one of his important speeches here, a large hall having been procured for him to speak in. He leaves for Washington at three o'clock the same afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, September 14 .- Stocks better, part cu-

NEW YORK, September 14.—Stocks better, part cularly Government securities. Chicago and Kock Island, 108; Cumberland preferred, [46]; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 82]; New York Ceviral, 106]; Reading, 114]; Canton Gompany, 52]; Missouri 6s, 77]; Eric Railroad, 72]; U.S. Coupons, 1885–128; do 1892–111]; do 1881–111]; do 1894, 108]; do, 1865–108]; 1040s, 98]; Ireasury 7-3-10s, 105]; Gold, 146]; Western Union Telegraph Company, 584.

-The Huntsville (Ala.) Independent of the 4th nstant says:- "R. W. Colfart, Esq., was arrested yesterday on a charge of treason. A bond of \$15,000 was required of him, and given. Mr. Col'art had been pardoned by the President long since. He was Confederate States Marshal for

-"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excrescence," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the slanderer, going about like a boy co natructor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks." -The British Government has given to the

Royal Academy in London the whole of Bur-lington House and its grounds. The upper story will be turned into permanent galleries. -It is asserted that a tradesman of Paris has he intention of opening several

he sale of soup, etc., made from horse fiesh,

ANOTHER SMALL DISTURBANCE ON WEDNESDAY.

Military Assist in Restoring Order.

Death of One of the Convention Members from Wounds Received July 30.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

New OBLEANS, September 13 .- A slight dis turbance was caused last evening by the arrest of two colored women, and an attempt being made for their rescue by some colored soldiers. The police were soon reinforced and were met by the negroes with a volley of brickbats and an invitation to come on. The police, assisted by several Federal officers, succeeded in restoring quiet.

John Henderson, Jr., a member of the Convention of 1864, has died of wounds received in the riot of July 30.

Sales of cotton to-day 900 bales; low Middlings 32@33c. Receipts, 236 bales. The other markets are unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludiow. Descrition cases were before the Court to-day.

There were upwards of fifty bills to be disposed of.

City vs. James Duras. The defendant was charged with the desertion of his wife. She stated that she had been married three years, and had no children hymr. He drank freely, abused her shamefully, and often threatened to take her life. The Cours ordered defendant to pay \$3 per week for the support of his

City vs. William Furgeson. In this case the wife

wite.

City vs. William Furreson. In this case the wife did not appear, and the defendant was discharged.

City vs. James tyrinder. The defendant was charged with the desertion of his wife and two children. They had been married fourteen years. He deserted them last March, and since then has given them bu. \$11. The Court made an order of \$7.50 per week for the support of his family.

City vs John L Whittick. This was a petition requesting the Court to make an order of a weekly sum from the son for the support of his mother. There were four sons. The mother is more than sixty years old. The other sons were willing to aid their mother, but this son refused to aid her. The son said that he had often given her a home in his house, but she would not remain with him. That he was a married man with a family, and had but a small salary of \$10 per week. The Court said that the order should be equalized among the sons. Therefore the matter was continued.

City vs. Thomas Maloney. The defendant was charged with desertion, but the wife not appearing, he was discharged.

City vs. Joseph Throm. Some time ago this case was heard before his Honor Judge Pierce, who advised the parties to live together. The wife said see could not live with him on account or his conduct, where frequently under the influence of liquor. The Court renewed an order of \$6.50 per week.

could not live with him on account of his conduct, while frequently under the influence of inquor. The Court renewed an order of \$6.50 per week.

City vs. Charles Fidelle. The defendant was charged with the desertion of his family. The two have been married eighteen years, and have three children, aged seventeen, twelve, and two years. It was alleged that the husband deserted his wife in 1862; that he it now living with another wo man;

doing a good business in pay speculation; that the husband gave the reason for deserting his wife that his mistress, a young seamstress, was not treated properly.

treated properly.
It was alleged that the husband was legally divorced from his wate; and, moreover, he gave her three hundred dollars last January. The wife set a bad example for her children, by taking them, and going with them (especially her oldest danghier disciputable houses, and low dances. That youngest child was illessimate having been born two years after the husband left her. But the wife and that her husband came frequently to see her until her child was nine months old, and that he

supported her until that time.

It was also alleged that since he had obtained a divorce he had been married to this lady, whom the vite called his m stress.
The Court made an order of \$2 50 per week.

Important Opinion on a Divorce Suit. Rosina Graley vs James Graley. This was a motion to reduce the amount of alimony and to remut the payment of the alimony now due under an order of the Court, made on the 20th of January, 1863, on the ground—first, that the defendant's income had been reduced; and, secondly, that he had been imprisoned on attachment for non-payment of the

prisoned on attachment for non-payment of the alimony, and that during such imprisonment he claimed to have satisfied all the amount then due.

Justice Robertson delivered the following opinion:

—As to the application to be relieved from paying the alimony already ordered. I think the Courcar only relieve him under the provisions of the Revised Statute (2d volume, 538, sec ion 20), when Revised Statute (2d volume, 558, sec ion 20), when he makes a disclosure somewhat similar to orace imprisoned debtors desiring a discharge. He simply denies his present ability to pay. The order for allmony was undoubtedly made on due evidence of his means. He has allowed the order to remain for over five months before he was attached, and even until the present time—some two months more—without asking for a modification. He had no right to dispose of his earnings otherwise, and leave his wife and children without the support ordered, and then ask the Court as a favor to

The affidavits, however, disclose a diminution of his income, and during his imprisonment he of convecearned nothing. The order for his commit-ment may be discharged on his paying the amount due for alimony, for which he was committed. The order for almony, for which he was committed. The order for almony during his imprisonment may be considered as suspended, and on paying such amount the order for alimony may be reduced to \$10 a week.—N Y Herald.

SLIGHT FIRE.-The roof of the dwelling No. 5 Godsden Place, running from Lombard street, above Seventeenth, took fire this morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

CHOLEBA .- Since our report of yesterday there were thirteen cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these, three cases proved fatal.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE IN NEW YORK. The seventh day's sale of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. opened with the invoice of Thomas Neison & Sons, of New York, and Samnel D. Burlock and Charles E. Smith, of Philadelphia. These publishers were catalogued for Wednesday last, but were not reached until Thursday morning. After these sales came the invoices of P. O'Shea and D. & J. Sadler & Co., whose consignments consisted altogether of Catholic books. The collection was large and varied, and brought about the same prices as last fall. To-day will be sold the largest and most valuable collection of English books ever offered in this country. These are consignments from seventeen houses representing London, Edinburg, and Dublin, occupying over one hundred pages of the catalogue. The stock comprises along a stock and a stock a sto logue. The stock comprises elegantly illustrated holiday and standard works.—N. Y. Heraid.

-Company A, 3d Regiment of the Massachusetts militia, is one of the oldest companies in the State. Its charter is dated 1790, and signed the name of John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts. It did honorable service in the war of 1812, and during the late Rebeilion was prompt at the first call, and also served with the 3d in its North Carolina nine months' campaign. The company is from Hallian, and Is at present commanded by Captain T. Lyon.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, ¿

Friday, September 14, 1866. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 108@1082; 984 was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 110; for old 5-20s; and 1052 for 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 994, and old do. at 954.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 554@56}, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; Reading at 574, no change; Minetill at 574, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 331@331, no change. 60 was bid for Norristown; 394 tor North Pennsylvania; 654 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 321 or Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 18; and Thyrteenth and Fifteenth at 212; 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia: 30 for Green and Coates; and

27 for Girard College.
In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 264 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 364 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 134 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Belaware Division.

Bank shares continue-in good demand for investment at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 77, and Union at 65. 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 85 for Kensington; 54½ for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 68 for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 123 for for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 123 Central.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145½; 11 A. M., 145½; 12 M., 144½; 1 P. M., 145½.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: -'Money on call is 5 per cent., with lower rates on Governments. In commercial paper, no change of consequence. The ball movement in change of consequence. The ball movement in Sterling Exchange is not strong to-day, and rates are a per cent. off from the fancy asking prices of last night. London, prime bankers', 60 days, 1071@1074; London, prime bankers', sight, 1084@1084; London, prime commercial, 1064@1065; Paris, bankers', long, 5-274@5-233; Paris, bankers', short. 5-25@5-224; Antwern, 5-30@5-274; Swiss, 5-30@5-274; Hamburg, 354@355; Amsterdam, 404@404; Franklort, 404@404; Bremen, 774@78; Berlin, 774@71."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street



-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at I P. M.:-

-A suit was brought in the Augusta (Ga.) City Court, at the last term, to recover the amount of a policy of life insurance granted by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance of South Carolina to a resident of that city who was forced into the military service, and while in that service died. It will be remembered that the insurance company demurred paying on the ground that there was embodied in the policy of insurance a provision that the insured should not enter the military service. On the other hand, the representatives of the deceased claim that he did not violate the compact of his own accord, hence the company should pay the amount. Judge Snead has announced his decision, and sustains the company in their demurrer. The case will be carried up to the Superior Court.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 14 .- There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a steady demand for home consumption, but no inquiry for shipment; sales of superfine at \$7.50@9; old and new stock extras at 89@11; 1500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at \$12@12.75; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11 50@18.50; 100 bbls, fancy at \$14; and 1000 bbls. sour at \$6 50. Rye Flour is selling at \$5 75@6. 1200 bbis. Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of new red at \$2 80@ 2.85; 8000 bush, old and new spring at \$2.40@2.50; white ranges from \$2 90 to \$8. Rye is unchanged; 2000 bush. Western sold at 98 cents to \$1. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at 91@92c , and 2000 bush Western mixed at 90c. In Oats but little doing; some sales of new Southern at 50@51c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and is in fair request, with small sales at \$6.50@7.50 \$9 64 lbs. 300 bush. Timothy sold at \$4, and 600 bush. Flaxseed at

No. 1 Quercitro n Bark is steady at \$35 P ton. Whisky is quiet and lower; sales of 100 bbis. Ohio at 82 88; small lots at \$2 40; and Drudge hhds. at

-A prison van arrived a few days ago at containing twelve young girls, from shortly be joined by sixty others, have been sent from the House of Correction at Clermont, in the Department of the Oise, in order to be placed on board the Cores, which is about to sail or Cayenne. It being the desire of the French Government to colonize that country, these young women are destined to be married to those prisoners in the penal settlement who shall have distinguished themselves for their good conduct. Each couple will have a grant of

land, and money advanced to them, in order to purchase the articles necessary for farming purposes. -The report of Richard M. Smith, Indian Agent for the State of Michigan, recently pub-lished, gives the following statistics:—

two more than in 1861, and one hundred and seventy-four less than in 1863.