THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 73. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TEXAS.

A Portion of the State Rebellious—United States Troops Defied, and the People in Arms—General Sheridan Gone to the Scene of Difficulty.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—The Tyler (Texas) *Reporter* of the 12th instant says that a detachment of United States troops, under command of Captain Tupper, were fired into by an Arkansian, who was not aware that the war was over. Official information received from Benham, Texas, shows that place to be in a state of insurrection. The citizens all are armed, and patrel the streets, to prevent the soldiers from coming into town.

The Mayor or Sheriff is reported to have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the State to know how many men he could furnish to drive the Yankees off. A reply is said to have been received, offering five hundred well-armed men, and more if necessary. The officer in command of the detachment of United States troops, numbering about sixty men, has intrenched and otherwise fortified his position. After receiving a large supply of ammunition from Galveston, he expressed confidence in being able to withstand an attack. General Sheridan left for the scene of action this morning.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proscription on Account of Unionism—Governor Wells Denies that he is a Supporter of the President's Policy—Further Effects of the Massacre.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—Colonel Jones, who served with distinction in the army for four years, has been removed by the President from the Land Office, and a Copperhead appointed in this place.

Governor Wells is sick with fever and ague. He denies the statement that he endorses the President's policy.

Dr. Collman, Chief of the Bureau of Emigration, reports having received over a hundred letters from parties in Europe who are deterred from coming here in consequence of the massacre of the 30th of July.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SHERIDAN—INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—General Sheridan left to-day on a tour of inspection through Texas. He denies having forwarded a report of the situation in Louisiana and Texas.

An Austin (Texas) letter says a general attack on the Texas frontier settlements was intended by the Indians.

CANADA.

Preparations Against a Fenian Attack—The Military on the Move—Seizure of a Yacht—The Provincial Exhibition.

TORONTO, September 24.—Orders have been given to the whole volunteer force of the city to muster at given points on the first alarm of the fire-bell, accoutred with forty rounds of ball cartridge. An attempt to burn or capture the city is feared.

Large quantities of military stores, including ambulances, are arriving here. Regular troops and volunteers are continually moving hither and thither. A yacht has been seized to-day, and her crew of three men arrested on suspicion of being Fenians. A small quantity of ammunition was found on board.

This is the first day of the Provincial Exhibition. The sum of $12,000 is to be distributed in premiums. There is a large number of entries. Thirty thousand visitors are expected at the Exhibition. The weather is fine.

EXPLOSION IN PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.

Engine House Blown Up—One Locomotive Destroyed—Two Others Seriously Damaged—Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars—No Lives Lost.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., September 24.—About one minute past six o'clock this morning, as the Morris and Essex passenger train was leaving this place, the engine-house belonging to the New Jersey Central Road was totally destroyed by the explosion of a locomotive, nothing being left standing but the bare walls.

From an investigation into the facts of the case, it is ascertained that the man whose business it was to "fire up" on the locomotive "Mulford," after doing so left his post, went home to breakfast, and while away the accident occurred. Fortunately there was but one other man in the building at the time, who was engaged cleaning underneath one of the other engines, and to which circumstance he may attribute the saving of his life.

The "Mulford" had just been thoroughly overhauled, and was about to be taken out for the first time since her repairs. She is now a total wreck. Two other locomotives, which stood convenient, are also much damaged.

The building destroyed has been used as an engine house, and was circular in shape. The walls, which survived the shock, are of brick, and the roof was composed of slate and wood. This has been scattered in all directions, and the scene surrounding is one of destruction and confusion.

As an instance of the severity of the shock produced by the explosion, many of the windows in the neighborhood were broken, and people say that the ground fairly shook with the concussion.

The cupola of the engine house was found some distance from the scene, while the dome of the engine, which weighed between four and five hundred pounds, was blown at least three hundred yards away, and was found in an adjoining street buried some feet in the earth.

Had the accident occurred an hour later, it is impossible to state the amount of injury it might have done. The workmen and day hands, together with the machinists and other mechanics employed by the Company, not yet having arrived, were thus preserved from a fate painful to contemplate.

The loss to the Company will not fall far short of $50,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton is firm at 37@38c for middlings. Flour has advanced 15@25c.; sales of 18,000 bbls. at $7·50@12·25 for State, $10 25@13·90 for Ohio, and $7·05@11·50 for Western. Southern is firmer; 500 bbls. sold at $11·85@16. Wheat quiet at an advance of 3@5c. Corn steady; sales of 88,000 bushels at 88@90c. Oats are 1@2c. better. Barley is firmer. Pork heavy at $32·87½ for Mess. Lard dull at 17@19½c. Whisky firm, but quiet.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Cumberland preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 84¼; New York Central, 107½; Reading, 116⅞; Hudson River, 121½; Canton Company, 54½; Missouri 6s, 79; Erie Railroad, 75½; Western Union Telegraph, 57; United States Coupons 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108½; Ten-forties, 98⅞; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105⅝@106; Gold, 144⅞@144½.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—Flour is scarce and tending upwards. Wheat very firm; red, $2 90@2·95. Corn firm; white, 93@95c.; yellow, 92@93c. Provisions—Lard, 20½c.; Groceries steady. Seeds quiet; Flaxseed, $3 50. Whisky firm: Western, $2 43@2·44, Pennsylvania, $2 40.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 25.—The steamer *City of Albany* has arrived at quarantine, and reports having spoken off the Capes this morning the steamer *E. C. Knight*, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Baltimore, which vessel reported a large steamer ashore on Body Island, several miles south of Cape Henry, signalling in distress. Owing to the heavy sea and breakers the *Knight* was unable to render any assistance.

European Monetary Convention.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY, AND SWITZERLAND.

The following is the full text of the Monetary Treaty recently concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland:—

"PREAMBLE.

"His Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his Majesty the King of Italy, and the Swiss Confederation, being equally desirous of establishing a more complete harmony between their monetary legislation, to remedy the inconveniences which press upon the communications and transactions between the inhabitants of their respective States in consequence of the diverse values of their coined moneys, and to contribute, by the formation of a monetary union, to the progress of uniformity in weights, measures, and currency, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their Commissioners Plenipotentiary as follows:—

"His Majesty the King of the Belgians—M. Frederic Fortramps, Director of the Bank of Belgium, etc., and M. Kreglinger;

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French—M. Marie Louis Felix Esquiron de Parieu, Vice-President of the Council of State, etc., and M. K. J. Pelouze, President of the Coinage Commission;

"His Majesty the King of Italy—M. Isaac Artom, Councillor of the Legation at Paris, and M. V. Pratolongo;

"The Swiss Confederation—M. Kern, Envoy Extraordinary to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and M. Feer-Herzog;

"Who, after mutually exhibiting their respective full powers in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

"Article 1. Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland are constituted a Union as respects the weights, values, form, and currency of their respective coinages in gold and silver. No change is made at present in the legislation relating to the copper money of each of the States.

"Article 2. The high contracting parties engage not to coin nor to allow to be coined, bearing their impressions and designs, any gold moneys in any other forms than those of gold pieces of 100f., 50f., 20f., 10f., and 5f., fixed as to weight, values, allowance for loss, and diameter as follows:—

Nature of Pieces—France	Full Weight—Grammes	Allowance in Weight at home and abroad—Thousandths	Standard—Thousandths	Allowance from standard—Thousandths	Diameter—Millimetres
100	32 258 06	1	909	2	35
50	15 129 03				28
20	6.451 61	2			21
10	3 225 80				19
5	1.612 90	3			17

"They shall receive without distinction into their public treasuries gold pieces coined according to the foregoing conditions in one or other of the four States, with the reservation, nevertheless, of excluding all coins whose weight shall have been reduced by wear to the extent of one-half per cent. below the allowances mentioned above, or where the stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

"Article 3. The contracting Governments bind themselves not to make, nor allow to be made, silver pieces of 5f., except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance, and diameter fixed as follows:—

Full Wg'ht. Allow. F. Stand'd. Allow. Diameter. 25 grammes 3080ths 900.000ths 2000ths 37 millimetres.

"They shall mutually receive the said coined pieces into their public treasuries, with the right of excluding those which shall have lost weight by wear to a greater extent than one per cent. below the allowance above mentioned, or where the stamped impression shall have become effaced.

"Article 4. The high contracting parties henceforth shall not manufacture silver pieces of 2f., 1f., 50c., and 20c., except according to the conditions of weight, standard, allowance, and diameter, as follows:—

Description—France	Full Weight—Grammes	Allowances in weight, Thousand Parts	Full Standard—Thousand Parts	Allowance—Thousand Parts	Diameter—Millimetres
2	10	5	835	3	27
1	5·00				23
0·50	2·50	7			18
0·20	1·00	10			16

"These pieces shall be recast by the Government that issued them when they shall have become reduced by wear to the extent of 5 per cent. below the above-mentioned allowance, or when their stamped impressions shall have become effaced.

"Article 5. The silver pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c. manufactured otherwise than according to the various conditions specified in the foregoing article, shall be withdrawn from circulation before January 1, 1869. This period is extended until January 1, 1878, in respect of pieces of 2f. and 1f. issued in Switzerland by virtue of the law of January 31, 1860.

"Article 6. Silver pieces manufactured according to the conditions of article 4 shall have legal currency among private individuals in the State which has manufactured them to the extent of 50f. in a single payment. The State which has issued them shall receive them from its own countrymen without any limit of quantity.

"Article 7. The public treasuries of each of the four countries shall accept silver moneys coined by one or several of the other contracting States, in conformity with article 4, to the extent of 100f. in each single payment to such mentioned treasuries.

"The Governments of Belgium, France, and Italy shall receive upon the same terms until January, 1878, the Swiss pieces of 2f. and of 1f. issued by virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, and which are assimilated in all respects during the same period to pieces manufactured in accordance with the conditions of article 4. The reservation in respect to wear mentioned in article 4 applies in all cases.

"Article 8. Each of the contracting Governments undertakes to receive back from individuals, or from the public treasuries of the other States, the old coinage which it has issued, and to exchange it for an equal value in current coin (gold pieces or five-franc pieces in silver), upon condition that the sum presented for exchange shall not be less than one hundred francs. This obligation shall be prolonged for a period of two years from the date of the expiration of the present treaty.

"Article 9. The high contracting parties shall not issue silver pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c., struck according to the conditions mentioned in Article 4, beyond the ratio of 6f. in value for each inhabitant. This amount, upon the basis of the last census in each State, and reckoning the presumed increase of population until the expiration of the present treaty, is fixed thus:—

	Francs.
For Belgium	32 600,000
For France	230,000,000
For Italy	141 000,000
For Switzerland	17,000,000

"Taken on account of the sums above mentioned which the Governments have the right to stamp of the values already issued:—

"By France, in virtue of the law of the 25th of May, 1864, in pieces of 50c. and 20c. for about 16 millions.

"By Italy, in virtue of the law of the 24th of August, 1862, in pieces of 2f., of 1f., of 50c., and of 20c., for about 100 millions.

"By Switzerland, in virtue of the law of the 31st of January, 1860, in pieces of 2f. and 1f. for 105,000f.

"Article 10. The date of coinage shall hereafter be stamped upon pieces of gold and silver struck in any of the four States.

"Article 11. The contracting Governments shall communicate to each other annually the total amount of their issues of gold and silver coins; their position as to the withdrawal and remelting of the old coinage; all the arrangements and all the administrative documents relating to coinage.

"They shall also give to each other information of all facts which concern the reciprocal circulation of their gold and silver moneys.

"Article 12. The right of acceding to this Convention is reserved to any other State which shall accept its obligations, and which shall adopt the monetary system of the union in whatever relates to gold and silver specie.

"Article 13. The execution of the mutual engagements contained in the present Convention is subject, as far as may be necessary, to the fulfilment of formalities and regulations prescribed by the constitutional laws of those of the high contracting parties which have determined to obtain their application, and which they bind themselves to do with the least possible delay.

"Article 14. The present Convention shall remain in force until the 1st of January, 1880. If one year prior to that date notice to determine it shall not have been given (*denoncee*), it shall remain obligatory in full force for a further period of fifteen years, and, in like manner, for further periods of fifteen years in the absence of denunciation.

"Article 15. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which the respective Commissioners-Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention, and have affixed to it the seals of their arms.

"Made in four parts at Paris, December 23, 1865."

The London *Times*, commenting upon this Convention, remarks that it is an important step in the progress of European civilization, amounting in effect to an announcement that in the course of two or three years the coinage of half continental Europe will be absolutely identical. The *Times* adds:—

"In four or five years' time, it is said, the traveller will be able to pass from Calais to Brindisi without changing carriages; but long before then he will be able to journey from the north to the extreme south of Europe without once changing his money or making the slightest alteration in his calculations. The boon which such a reform will confer upon travellers is obvious. The necessity of constant exchanges is not only a great annoyance, but is the occasion of considerable loss, and in the condition of Europe fifty years ago the story is scarcely an exaggeration that a traveller, starting with a sovereign, and exchanging it at each successive frontier, found it at length reduced by this process alone to the value of a farthing. But increased convenience to travellers means increased intercourse, and it is impossible to exaggerate the benefits to the countries themselves which must accrue from such a convention. A uniform and simple coinage has the same effect, in its way, as a railway on a uniform guage. Its introduction is an operation of precisely the same character. The gold and silver pieces are the metal rails of mercantile intercourse and of mutual transactions, and they serve as effectually as the iron rails to facilitate exchange, the levelling of values, and the comprehension of mutual interests. The mere mechanical convenience in mercantile transactions must be incalculable. In large concerns the constant transfer of accounts from one standard to another must of itself involve an enormous amount of labor, which will now be to a large extent abolished. A difference, indeed, still remains in weights and measures; but when several countries have the same coinage they have at least one standard in common, and the one most frequently used. A monetary convention of this sort is not exactly a Zollverein or commercial treaty, but it must produce in some respects very similar results. These four countries for the future will, in some important points, trade with each other with more facility than with other countries, and the inevitable consequence will be that their mutual transactions will be greatly augmented."

KEROSENE EXPLOSION AT HUNTER'S POINT.

Extensive Conflagration—Loss Estimated at About $30,000.

Kelly's Kerosene Oil Works, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, took fire last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, from the explosion of a vat, and a disastrous conflagration ensued. There were several thousand dollars worth of oil in barrels on the premises at the time of the breaking out of the fire, and it was all consumed.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the utmost efforts of the members of the Eastern District fire department failed to overcome them. The country for miles around was illuminated by the blaze, and the river was dotted with small boats containing citizens looking at the spectacle.

The fire consumed the large brick building belonging to the works, which contained the machinery, and several sheds stored with kerosene. Four or five oil tanks were also destroyed. The oil contained in them continued to burn with a bright glare during the whole night. Owing to the isolated position of the works no other property was included in the conflagration. The loss, it is estimated, will reach $30,000. It was impossible to learn at the late hour whether it was insured or not.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Accidental Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, September 24.—Mr. John B. Steele, of Kingston, New York, who represented the Thirteenth District of the State in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, and who was at one time County Judge of Ulster county, was killed at Kingston to-day, by being thrown from a wagon. He lived only three hours after the accident, which occurred under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Steele, having hired a horse and top carriage at a livery stable, was driving through one of the streets of Rondout, when the horse took fright and started off at a violent rate of speed, hurling the unfortunate gentleman from the vehicle. On touching the ground Mr. Steele's head struck the curbstone. He was picked up immediately, but was then insensible, and being conveyed to his residence expired in about three hours after receiving the injury.

Mr. Steele was the leader of the Democratic party in Ulster county, and was to have received the nomination for Congress. He leaves a wife and one child.

Accident at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 24.—A portion of the walls of the building in Birchard's block fell this morning, and buried eight persons in the ruins. Two were instantly killed, and the others are so much injured that their recovery is hopeless.

—A mysterious attempt to assassinate a young lady took place at Augusta, Ga., on Friday evening. The victim was asleep in her father's parlor, when she was stabbed in the left breast, near the region of the heart, but a little below the vital part. No clue has been discovered either as to the motives or identity of the assassin.

THIRD EDITION

THE STATE FAIR.

LIVELY SCENES AT EASTON

OPENING OF THE GREAT SHOW.

IT IS AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

EASTON, September 25.—Everything indicates that the great State Fair will be a grand success. The Fair grounds are beautifully located, about a mile from the heart of the city, commanding from the dome a view of the surrounding hilly country, and the Lehigh river meandering in the distance. The Fair is not yet fairly under way, but the grounds present a scene of busy preparation.

The roads leading to the grounds are filled with vehicles of all descriptions, containing articles ranging from fancy parlor clocks to threshing and steam engines. The procession of live stock of all kinds is marching to the grounds. Hundreds of pedestrians are coming from all directions, is bound for the place.

The city is overcrowded, and the people are arriving from all parts. Sleeping accommodations vary from feather-beds to soft planks, with more of the latter, but all kinds are in demand. To-day will be mostly appropriated to making dispositions of the entries. The Fair is in the bud as yet, but will appear in full bloom and all its beauty to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 25.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

It is now definitely stated that Jefferson Davis will not be tried the coming October. The Circuit Court that met at Norfolk in April last, under an impression given by the local papers there that Congress had voted to transfer the sitting to Richmond, adjourned its proceedings, on May 5, to the latter city until October.

As the act of 1856 did not pass both Houses until May 22, the adjournment of the Court was at that time premature and illegal; consequently the Court will have to convene at Norfolk, and perfect a legal adjournment to Richmond. On the 27th of July, Congress passed the Act No. 117, rearranging the fourth circuit of the United States Courts by naming Delaware in the place of South Carolina, while at the same time the necessary reallotment of Judges to the district was admitted.

The Judges of the Supreme Court do not agree upon their power to make this change of Judges, and it will be necessary to await the action of Congress in this matter. When these difficulties shall have been corrected, and it is authoritatively announced, the military will in nowise interfere with the civil law. Chief Justice Chase announces himself in readiness to call a special session of the Court and proceed with the trial of Mr. Davis.

Soldiers' Bounties.

Under instructions from the Paymaster-General, no powers of attorney will be recognized in claims for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866. The form of application prescribed by the War Department must be strictly and literally complied with, and communications will be held with the claimant only. This does not vitiate the agency of States established here. The drafts will be inclosed to them where they file the claims made payable to the claimant alone. As the soldier is charged no fee, and the State becomes responsible for the soldier's money, the Department makes this single exception.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—The Hon. Henry May, formerly Representative in Congress from the Third District of Maryland, died this morning at 9 o'clock. He was the immediate predecessor of the late Henry Winter Davis.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., September 25.—Dr. Charles M. Swett, of Kennebunk, was poisoned with morphine, and died on Sunday night. His wife has been arrested, charged with administering the poison.

LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—The publication in your paper of a letter purporting to be from Plymouth Church to its pastor, although the carefully guarded terms in which you introduced it need not have misled any, has created a general impression that such a letter actually was prepared and sent by the church to me. I will thank you, therefore, to publish the facts.

No meeting of Plymouth Church, either formal or informal, was ever held, or even called, touching this letter or its occasion. No meeting of any kind whatsoever of more than three or four gentlemen was ever held at all.

The suppositious letter was drawn up by two or three persons, and shown casually to two or three persons for suggestions. There are nine deacons of the church; not one signed it. There are nine trustees; not one of their names was appended to the document. There are, I believe, between 1,700 and 2,000 members of Plymouth Church; not one single member signed it. Not even the gentlemen who prepared it signed it. It was never received by me or seen till it appeared in print. It was never sent to me at all.

It was only after my second letter had been publicly read to the congregation, that one of the gentlemen interested in this supposed letter of Plymouth Church, bore it to the *Tribune* office, and procured it to be published in connection with mine. If he had been frank, you would not have published it. For, he he would have been obliged to say:—"Here is an inchoate letter, which a few gentlemen have drawn up, which no one has signed, and which has never been submitted to either a regular or informal meeting of Plymouth Church: can it not be printed so as to seem the cause of Mr. Beecher's second letter?" Had this statement been made you would have replied:—"It would not be honest or honorable to publish this, except as a private letter;" and in this decision all just and fair men would have agreed with you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[Mr. Beecher must allow us to add to the above the expression of our confident belief that the "supposed letter of Plymouth Church" fairly embodies the sentiments and views of at least nineteen-twentieths of his church and congregation. That half so many would have chosen to *sign* it, does by no means follow.—*Ed. N. Y. Tribune.*]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—John Mack was charged with the larceny of a horse and set of harness, together valued at $120, the property of Jeremiah Goldsmith. Goldsmith testified that on the 24th of December, 1865, he was riding out in a sleigh; he stopped at the "Dove and Swan Tavern," Ridge road, and leaving his horse and sleigh in the street, went into the tavern to eat and drink, and when he came out his horse and sleigh were gone. One witness testified that he, very drunk, met Mack on Thompson street, near Sixteenth, and both got into a sleigh standing on the pavement, and drove to Sixteenth and Thompson streets. There Mr. Goldsmith found it. Another witness said that he saw three young men get into the sleigh at the "Dove and Swan," and drive away, but he did not know them, and could not swear that Mack was one of them. The defense argued that there was no evidence whatever against this defendant. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The indignant Mary Delaney fired a stick of wood at the unfeeling man; but the stick unfortunately missed the mark, and struck Mrs. McGarrigan on the back. Mrs. McGarrigan walked into the ring, and applied several billets to the cranium of Mrs. Delaney, which very unpleasant application sent her to the hospital. The defense stated that the prosecutrix was a common drunkard and a common nuisance. That she frequently annoyed the defendant by her drunken visits. That she was frequently told to keep away. On the day in question, this woman came to defendant's house drunk, and commenced firing sticks at her, and even striking her. The defendant, in self-defense, used the first means she could get, and struck this woman with a stick. After being put out of the house, she fell upon the pavement from drunkenness. The cause of her going to the hospital was a blow from a brick fired by her own son. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, September 25, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; about 2500 shares of Reading sold at from 58@58⅛, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy sold at 128¼@128½, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾, no change; and Minehill at 58, no change; 57½ was bid for Norristown; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. Old 5-20s sold at 111¼; and 6s of 1881 at 111½. 105⅞ was bid for 7·30s; and 98⅞ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issues sold at 99½, no change.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 132½. 226 was bid for North America; 148 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 56½ for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 43½ for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold largely at 37¼@37⅞ an advance of ⅛. 28¾ was bid for common do.; 57 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅛; 11 A. M., 144⅛; 12 M., 144¼; 1 P. M., 144¼.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 U S 6s '81	111½	200 sh Sch N pf	b60 37½
$2500 do ...reg	111½	200 sh do	b30 37½
$500 U S 6s '62	111½	200 sh do	b60 37⅞
$3000 War & Fra 7s	80½	100 sh do	37½
$500 Phil 6s new	99½	100 sh Reading R	58⅛
$11200 U S 7 30s June	105⅞	200 sh do	58
$2000 Leh 6s, 84	91½	100 sh do	s5int 58⅛
$1000 Un Can bs	22½	100 sh do	s30 58
$1000 do	23	300 sh do	s5int 58⅛
$2000 C & A 6s 89	97½	300 sh do	b60 58⅛
$2000 N Pa R 6s	91½	100 sh do	s10 58⅛
10 sh Cam & Amb	128½	100 sh do	s30 58⅛
24 sh do	128½	200 sh do	s60 58
100 sh do ...scrip	42	100 sh do	b5 swnint 58⅛
267 sh Penn R	56¾	100 sh do	s30wn 58⅛
100 sh do	b5 56¾	200 sh do	s5int 58
200 sh Ocean	s30 4½	200 sh do	58⅛
300 sh do	s30 4½	21 sh Minehill	58
200 sh Fulton	b60 6½	3 sh F and M Bk	142½
200 sh do	6½		

SECOND BOARD.

$20050 Leh 6s, 84	91½	85 sh Penn R	56¾
$100 City 6s new	99½	100 sh do	56¾
$5000 C. & Am. 6s, 89	97½	120 sh do	56⅞
$1000 U.S 7·30s, July	105½	1 sh Morris Cl	85
100 sh Butler Coal	10	50 sh Girard Col	28
5 sh Leh Val	66	100 sh Hestonville R	17½
100 sh Ph & E	b30 33½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144½@144⅞; Silver ¼s and ⅛s, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅞; do., July, 1864, 16⅞; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12½; do., August, 1865, 10⅞; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 25.—There is a very firm feeling in the Flour Market, and prices are rather better. There is a good demand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for shipment. About 2000 bbls. were taken, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12@12·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $12 50@13 50; fancy at $14@15 50; extras at $9@11, and superfine at $7 50@8·75. Rye Flour is dull. We quote at $6@6·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat, but there is not much coming forward. Sales of 500 bush. Pennsylvania at $2·70; 1500 bush. Southern at $2·92@2·94; and 500 bush. choice New York at $2 95. White ranges from $2 90 to $3. Rye has again advanced. Sales of 500 bush. Wisconsin at $1·10. Corn is scarce and wanted. Sales of 1000 bush. common yellow at 98c., and 500 bush. Western mixed at $1. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 5000 bush. at 53 cents, afloat, and a lot in store at 55 cents. No sales of Barley have been reported; 4500 bushels Canadian malt sold at $1·60. Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $6 50@7 50 ⅌ bushel. Timothy is quiet, with sales of 300 bushels at $3 50@4. Flaxseed is in limited demand by the crushers, at $2 50@2 60.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 38, and Ohio at $2 42, now held higher.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866.
TO THE ASSESSORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The time for holding the Extra Assessment being advertised wrong the City Commissioners would hereby notify the citizens and Assessors the time for holding the Extra Assessment according to law, is between the hours of 1 and 10 o'clock P. M. on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of SEPTEMBER.

JAMES SHAW, Clerk.

FOURTH EDITION

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

CONVENTION AT PITTSBURG.

Congress — Liberty — Union — Justice — Geary!

SCENES IN THE SMOKY CITY TO-DAY.

Decorations of the Conventional Hall.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Sunrise in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, September 25.—The sun rose this morning on the smoke-begrimed city of Pittsburg, enveloped in clouds and mist. There was every token of a stormy day, but in a few hours the sky cleared off beautifully, and the weather became almost oppressively warm.

Pittsburg Crowded.

With early dawn, the city was crowded with eager people parading the streets, and adding to the general enthusiasm. It would be impossible to estimate the number of strangers in town; their name is legion. They have filled the hotels and boarding-houses to overflowing, hundreds finding no better accommodations than a cot on the floor of unfinished rooms. Large numbers of citizens have thrown open their private residences, and are entertaining the "Boys in Blue" in sumptuous style.

The Great Convention.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout, and the success of the Convention is thus secured beyond doubt. The streets present a grand and brilliant display of bunting, the National colors being flung to the breeze from many private dwellings, and all public buildings, except the United States Court House and Post Office, and the office of the *Post*, the Democratic organ. Wreaths of evergreen, Chinese lanterns, and small flags are numbered by tens of thousands.

The Decorations of the Hall.

The decorations of the City Hall in which the regular sittings of the Convention are to be held, are profuse and elegant. Over the President's platform two large American flags are drooped in the form of a semicircular canopy. In the rear of this is a large canvas, containing the names of the leading soldiers and sailors, and the motto, "For Governor, General John . Geary—the Hero of Fifty Pitched Battles."

The chandeliers on the edge of the platform are decorated with evergreens and red and white roses. By the side of the chandeliers are immense bouquets of flowers, each surmounted by three large flags, stacked in the manner of muskets. Over each window is an arch of evergreens.

Between the windows are shields, stars, and flags, surrounded by wreaths and festoons of evergreen; while surrounding the entire Hall an immense string of evergreens is suspended in festoons. From the gas brackets in the centre of the ceiling is a large wreath of evergreen, intertwined with red, white, and blue, and surrounded by long festoons of evergreen and roses.

The rear of the hall is entirely covered with wreaths and festoons in a similar style, surrounding the following mottoes:—"The Loyal Ladies of the United States—they gave their hearts' richest jewels, prayers, and united purposes to their country during war, and do not desert it now;" "There can be no lasting peace while the flag of the Union cannot wave unmolested over the graves of our fallen comrades;" "The Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors—In peace the bulwark of the law; in war the strong arm of public defense," "Honor to the Heroes of Liberty, Humanity, and Equal Justice," etc.

The whole effect of the decorations is grand and imposing in the extreme. The Hall was filled during the morning with a large throng of delegates and citizens, who were in raptures over the profuse display presented.

The Wigwam

in which the general meetings are to be held is situated on the outskirts of Allegheny City, and is a plain frame shed, which will shelter about ten thousand people. Near it a large tent is being pitched, which will accommodate many thousands more.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

An Army Gathering at Washington

THE PURPORT OF THE MOVEMENT.

Governor Swann, of Maryland, Wants "Military Protection."

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A Maryland Governor Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, has asked for five thousand troops to be stationed in Baltimore, in view of apprehended disturbances at the coming election.

Arrival of Troops.

The arrival of troops in this vicinity has attracted some attention. Barracks for a considerable force of cavalry have been erected north of the city, and infantry camps have been located at Tennallytown and near Bennings' Bridge. Appearances indicate that a large number of troops will arrive here soon.

The National Express Company.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—The Baltimore *American* of this afternoon publishes a statement in regard to the National Express Company's assignment, as reported in the New York *Post*. It says:—"The *Post* has been incorrectly informed as to the names given. The trustees are J. B. Hoge, J. J. Kelly, and C. Oliver O'Donnell."

A correspondent at Richmond informs us that according, to the deed of assignment, the Company have the right to continue business until November 1st, unless stopped sooner by the creditors. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, the employes of the National Express Company, and the Company's lawyers, are all made preferred creditors, as also all debts contracted by any officer or director for which they may become liable for transportation, etc., before the 1st of November.

The correspondent also states that it is the intention to force the stockholders to pay up the five per cent. of the last call on their subscriptions.