# NAL EXCLUSE: A LIVER OF A THEFT - TRUMPTON THE COMPANY SECTOR TO BE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .--- No. 74.

### PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

### HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED'

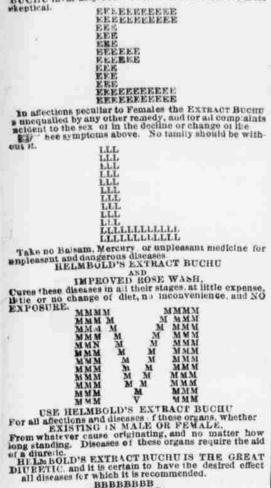
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of figeriton, and excites the absorbed into hesithy section, by which the matter of calcarsous depositions and all minatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. IIELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Yor weakness, attended with the following symptoms:--Induspection to Exertion, Loss of Power, Difficuity of Breathing,' Weak Norves, Berretof Disease, Inness of Vision, Hot Hands. Dryness of the Skin, Dryness of the Skin, Erunions of the Back, Prinebing of the Body, Prinebing of the Back, Prinebing

they are not irequency intowed by those "direial dis-enses." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will contess. The records of the tusane asylams and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample wincess to the ruth of the assertion. The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigo-rate the system, which HELM toLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does A trial will convince the most whethed.



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### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

More About the Late Interview at Fortress Monroe-Condition of the Pri-

#### soner. From the Petersburg Index, September 24.

The following is the continuation of the Rev. Mr. Kelly's nariative of his interview with ex-President Davis:-

worn suit of black, which hung rather loosely upon his person. His dress trock coal, especially seemed too large for him. As he leaned noon my arm, I could measure by my own muscular sense, with tolerable accuracy, the great decline in his physique. All his senses seemed to me to be preternaturally acute, especially his hearing. He has lost the use of one eye; the other is quite acute, as was evinced by his incident;-I was suiting nearest the door during a very interesting conversation, in which he was more than usually animated and interesting. A duing a very interesting conversation, in which he was more than usually animated and interesting. A shadow seemed to me to be just passing by the door —passing on, his quick perception ascertained that it was approaching as a probable "eaves dropper," and he motioned as into the casemate. His whole being, body, scul, and spirit seemed to me to be like an idea, set sitive plant. Not only outward things affect him deeply, but the very aroma of thought, as yet unspoken, perhaps scarcely formed, is feit by him in some ap-parently mysterious manuer. I read in "Jung Shil-ing," mary, many years ago, something about this.

ing," many, many years ago, something about this, and 1 remember something of Neander's explana-tion—bat it is only the dream of a dream, the shadow tion-bat it is only the dream of a dream, the shadow of a vanished glory. I will return to this again. His linen was white as the driven snow-his neek-c oth neatly adjosted—his hands faultiessly neat and his upper beard cosely shaved, but with all this neatness, there was an air of subdied dignity, of saintly, serene bundity that affected you too deep for tears. There was still a leaven of the old im-peralness in his voice, a *nuance* of a tone that indi-cated occasional high temper, and, perhaps, angry words.

words, To a suggestion, that perhaps the il-will mani-fested towards him by some public men might be caused by an unforgiving spirit on their part, in view of some offense given by him. "That is quite probable. I have often been too angry. Though generally thoughtful and cautious-even tender to the fallings of others -yet when they crossed my path in the share of process followed event const. words, the failings of others -yet when they crossed my path in the shape of pretense, falsebood. crait, or cant-then these faults aroused bitter anger for the moment, sometimes uiter alienation. This was all wrong. Oh! how public life blunts our per-ceptions as to the higher delicacies-tenderness, forbearance-butting the best construction on things, words, and persons, they are capa-ble of. I have erred in this particular-but I bad often g eat provocation; never, how-ever, have I uttered an angry undervalung, or denuncatory sentiment, without believing that I had good cause for so doing; and, in most cases, the country has already, or will hereafter find that I was right. I now feel and acknowledge that I was some-times wrong as to the tone or coloring of a phrase times wrong as to the tone or coloring of a phrase while under the excitement of debate as, for in-stance, when Mr. Johnson after the Mexican war, stance, when Mr. Johnson after the Mexican war, made some remarks derogatory of the West Point officers, I thought it strange that any man of sense should think that the training of officers for daty, by a thorougn military education would rather dis-qualify them for that duty, or what was the same thing, that untrained officers did better than the We-t-Pointers. In the course of repy I made use of this remark ---"Who would select a tailor to shoe a horse, or a blacksmith to make a coat." This gave personal offense to Mr. Johnson, who regarded it as a sheer personality. Nothing in the world was further from my thoughts Jo the query, whether he had anything to com-plain of m his present treatment, he repused that he had not. The present commandant of the fort was a soldier and a gen leman, who while different and faithful in the discharge of his duty to his foy-ernment was also forbearing and cons dera's as to

and faithful in the discharge of his duty to his Gov-ernment was also torbearing and considerate as to all the minutice of his prison life, and allowed hum all the indulgence he required, which was simply not to be insuited in the intolerable ways and manners he had been by the creature who used every means to forment him before the arrival of General Burton. One of us told him that all the officers of rank in the old army with whom we had in any way come in contact, had expressed the opmion that ne ought to have been released a year ago; that some of them thought that he, as commander-in-chief of the Confede-racy, was virtually included in the parcle of

but having some miligating circumstances in their cases, he spared. "\* me of you know the case of a foolish young officer who made a proposition to assassinate Presi-dent Liccoln, which, after reading was marked on the back, in Jefferson Davis' handwriting "Atro-cious," and referred to the Secretary of War, who had the youns officer court martialed and dismissed the service for the "atrocious" provosition. This poor boy, to expirate his folly, feil as an unrecor-nized volunteer, at the head of a brave band, at the first Wilderness fight. To all remember the case of Webster, the spy I found the poor fellow ironed in the Libby, when I went over to see about the case of a young idiotic Irishman, well known here, who was to be shot next day. Webster told me a plausible story. I carried that story to the authorities, and berged for a respite it was granted, and it was not until I entirely hild in finding any good cause for a turther respite that he was executed. O her cases I will mention here after. JOHN D, KEILEY.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Moving-The Treaty of 1856 to be Broken-Probable Alliance of France and Prussia Against Russia-Russian Agents Creating Dissension in the Christian Frovinces of Turkey.

Paris (Sept. 8) Correspondence London Times

There are unmistakable symptoms abroad that Bu-sia is emerging from the state of apparent apathy, as regards foreign affairs, in which she has such since the Crimean war was closed by the treaty of Paris. Her Government has been aroused by the events of the last two years, and you may expect shortly to read a diplomatic circular from the St. Petersburg foreign office, in which a very decided tone will be taken. The Russian journal referred to by your Vienna correspondent in the Times of the 5th inst, seems to have had an inkling of this when it "boldly declared that, as the settlement of Europe made in 1815 has been completely upset, there is no reason why Russia should be bound by the treaty of Paris, in 1856, that the Black Sea must be tree to her again, and that the injurious obli-gations imposed on her by a coalition of the Western powers are no longer binding. I ven-ture to assure you that this will be found to be very much the strain of the circular in question, in which the Russian Government remarks on the system of proceeding by violence that has become prevalent in Europe for the settlement of disputed questions, instances the cases of the Danish Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, and the recent war and annexations in Germany, and declares her intention of acting in future as her interests dictate, and without showing greater regard to treaties than has been shown by her neighbors.

After ten years, the Treaty of Paris is as galling to Russia as on the first day, and even more so, because she sees that others have rebelled against and broken similar bonds. That treaty, as a shrewd diplomatist lately remarked to me, humiliated Russia without weakening her, and so far it was a mistake. But since then Russia has revived and regained strength. She sees the political waters of Europe troubled, and she is disposed to fish in them. Many persons imagine that in a year's time, when the great Paris Exhibition is drawing to its close, we shall be on the brink of a war between France and Prussia.

What if instead of that, we saw the Eastern question opened, and France and Prussia in alliance? The tendency seems in that direction. We cannot imagine France attacking Prussia for the mere pleasure of beating her, and retreating within her former limits—always sup-posing her victorious, which is by no means certain. The object of such a war must be an extension of frontier, and such an attempt would array the whole of Germany against Francethe Austrian Germans not excepted. Germany feels her strength, and will relinquish none of territory. On the other hand, there are various indications that the Eastern question will again before long become prominent, and very probably the cause of war. Russia is concentrating troops at Kharkov, a good central position, convenient for a start in various directions. In Servia, we learn from Vienna, large armaments have for some time past been making, and a great number of rifled caunon have been obtained. National committees are said to be active in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and only wait a signal to bring about an insurrection. The hand of Russia is discovered in this, and Austria is on ber guard. The Austrian Consuls at Belgrade and Bucharest have been summoned to Vienna to supply information. According to a letter from Vienna, in the Patrie, the Emperor of Russia lately said to the minister of a foreign power that he "could not behold with indifference the establishment in Europe of the principle of the predominance of force over right. On the same authority we learn that orders have been given to finish, in the early months of 1867, the railways which are to connect Kiew with Lemberg, Odessa, and Balia; the line from Kiew to Balia is to be handed over to the Government on the 1st of November next. The concession of a double line, which will put Kiew in direct communica tion with two important points of Galicia has just been granted, although the Austrian Government is said to be not yet agreed with that of Russia on the strategical direction to be given to these two new lines. "The Conspiracy to Hang Jeff. Davis !", WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUS-TICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22.-Mr. James Gordon Bennett.-Sir:-In the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald of yesterday are found two leiters, one purporting to have been written to myself by S. Conover, under date of "Philadelphia, December 13, 1865," and the other stated to have been inclosed in the former, and purporting to have been written by M. N. Harris to "Friend Coner, under date of "Harrisburg, December 11, 1865," which letters are offered in support of an atrocious calumny heretofore published against me by this same correspondent, and from which my "vindication" has appeared in the Chronicle of this city, and other journals; and I am now "challenged to deny the genuineness and truthfulness of these letters." 1 reply, I declare that unfil I saw these letters n the Herald of yesterday I had never seen or neard of them, or of either of them, or of their contents; nor were these letters or either or the subject matter of either, or the man Harris, ever alluded to by Conover in his correspondence, or in any of his numerous peronal conferences with me. I pronounce them, therefore, to be base tabrications, made for the purpose of adjustment to my note to Conover under date of 15th December, 1865, with a view of giving to that note a totally unwarrantable signification. That note is alleged by your correspondent to nave been written in reoly to Conover's pretended letter to me of "Puiladelphia, 13th December, 1865," which allegation is wholly untrue. Tuis note of mine, on the contrary, was in answer to a telegraphic communication—called, it seems, by me a "letter"—seut to me by Cono-ver from Montreal, under date of "13th Decem-ber, 1865," in which it was stated he was there with three very important witnesses, and expect-ing mether and required more for the sector. ing another, and required more funds, and ask-ing a remittance, and the \$150 mentioned m my note was enclosed to him to meet necessary expenses in bringing these four witnesses, himself, to Washington. Neither the note itself nor the remittance had any other object than this, except the simple one of urging his speedy return to Washington.

s we their substance with such additions of my own as will serve to make them intelligible, and especially to give such an idea of Mir Daws's character as may serve to remove some hateful prejudices entertained ageinst him in the North in the South, I believe, we are nearly unanimous in our estimation of his olience. We also know the mercifulness and bene-volence of his disponition. Many of you, good people of Petersburg, know what a great number of Confederate old ere, hable to be shot for desertion, but having some mitigating circumstances in their cases, he spared.

to be the dupe of a trick so shallow and sham-less. All imputations calling in question the strict integrity of my official action in any con-nection with the "Conover testimony," as it is termed, which may arise out of these papers, or from any other publication or source whatever, I pronounce malignantly false in their every intendment and implication

I pronounce indignantly have in their every intendment and implication. You will do me an act of simple justice by giving the loregoing a place in your columns. J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

LOUISIANA. important Letter of Governor Wells. New OBLEANS, September 20, 1866 .- Governor Wells has addressed to a triend in Louisians the following letter, which, better than anything else, will explain his convictions of the political

situation South:-STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, September 18, 1866, -Thomas H. Jones, Esq. Arcadia, Parish of Bienville, -Dear Sir:--I was highly gratified at the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, both for old acquaintance sake and for your manifestations o approval of my recent address to the loyal people of the State. Knowing your steadfast loyalty to the Union amid perils that tried men's courage, I expected nothing less of you than your approbation and support of the principles and measures enunciated by the great Republi-can party, looking to the reconstruction of the

States lately in Rebellion. For myself, I con-scientiously believe the preservation of the Government and the safety of the lives of Union men in the South are involved in their success. I don't wouder, my friend, that you advert to the present condition of Union men in the State, and can see but little difference between what they suffered under Rebel rule and what they now have to submit to. Their fidelity to the Government is a brand or stigma-they are called all sorts of names, the word "Yankee" being the most general, because, I suppose, con-sidered the most opprobrious—they find them-selves under the ban of proscription, both socially and in their business adlairs; in overy parish where the Rebel element is in a majority, they see men holding the principal offices at whose hands, perhaps, they and their families were persecuted, and this, too, at a time when the State is still under martial law, and when garrisons of United States troops can be com-municated with almost at a day's notice every. where. In this list of grievances I have said nothing of threats of violence, and actual vio-lence suffered by Union men.

I have left out the bloody record of the 30th of July in New Orleans, when Union men were murdered by wholesale in broad daylight, and with thousands of United States soldlers within hailing distance. Now, my friend, if these things are done when we are under the protec-tion of the strong arm of the military, if the envenomed haired of the men who isbored for four years to destroy the Government could not be restrained, even in the presence of the military, it is a serious subject for reflection to what extent this vengeance will be carried when unawed and unrestrained by the force of bayonets. In my address, referred to, I gave it as my deliberate opinion that if the military forces

were withdrawn, the life of every prominent Union man would be endangered. I still adhere to that opinion, and will add by way of amendment that unless the force is increased, I do not consider the protection thus afforded as a perfect security by any means. You know, my friend, I tried the "conciliation" policy in this State thoroughly. I did so in good faith, and with a sincere desire to heal the wounds of the country The result you know as well as I do. I have and do acknowledge that it failed in its object.



Arrangements by the Inclement Weather.

### Political Meetings Last Night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] EASTON, Sept. 26 .- A drenching rain set in early this morning, and seriously interferes with the arrangements for the fair. Hundreds of persons were buddled together at the hotels, under awnings, etc., looking wisifully at the pouring rain. It is the prevalent opinion that the present is not fair weather, and there is much talk of extending the time of the fair it foul weather continues. A grand cavalcade parade of firemen, etc., has been prevented by circumstances over which the elerk of the weather only exercises control.

An immense Geary meeting was held here last night, at the Circle, and there was fine speaking and much enthusiasm. The Clymerites hell a meeting at the upper end of Northampton street, and had fireworks, but the people seemed to think they could see rockets better at a distance, and consequently scarcely anybody was present at the latter meeting.

#### The Bucks County Agricultural Fair. NEWTOWN, Pa., September 25 .- The exhibition of the Bucks County Agricultural Society began to-day upon the extensive grounds recently fitted up at this place.

The entries of stock, implements, and agricultural and household products are larger than ever before, and in quality and variety the display has never been equalled in this country. The fruit and vegetable departments are particularly good. About twice the number of horses are on exhibition. The dairy stock will be exhibited to-morrow, when at least 200 head are expected.

The receipts thus far have been satisfactory. To-morrow will be the great day of the Exhi bition.

#### Foreign News by Steamer "Cuba."

HALIFAX, September 26 .- The steamer Cuba from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.-Richardson, Spence & Co's circular reports that much rain had fallen during the week, and but little progress was made during the week, and but little progress was made with the harvest. The grain trade had materially improved in consequence, but business was checked by the advance in prices. Flour firm at an advance of 1z.@2s. since Tuesday. When advanced 2d. since Tuesday. Western red, 11s. 9d.; red spring. 103.6d. @11s 3d. Corn was easier; mixed, 27s.9d., and yeilow at 28s @25s 6d. Buef was firmer and 2s.6d. higher; Pork easier for Western; Bacon has a declining tendency; Lard is nominal; Tallow is active at 45s. 6d @46s.6d.

at the time of the alleged riot, indeed too drupk to pick up a i fick, and certainly too drunk to throw one; and that while the row was going on O'Brien was holding him-elf up by holding to a lamp poet; that while in that position he was shot and beater by the poncemen. He fill over into the street, and was most brutally treated. On trial.

DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, September 26, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were well maintained. In Govern-ment bonds there was very little doing. 7:30e sold at 1054@1051; and 10-40s at 984; 1114 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 1114 for old 5-20\*; City loans were unchanged; the new issues sold at

loans were unchanged; the new issues sold at 99; and old do, at 95;. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; Lebizh Valley sold at 66, no change; Reading 58; 658;, closing at the latter rate, an advance of \$; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56; no change; Catawissa preferred at 29; 620; a decline of \$; and Philadelphia and Brie at 384, no change; 1285 was bid for Camden and Auboy; 58 for Norristown; 57; for Minehill; 99 for North Pennsylvania; 39 for Elmira com-mon: 42 for areferred do, : and 46 for Northern mon; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 881 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54 for Chesnut and Wal-nut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 17; for Heston-yille; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard

College. Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 1473 for Philadelphia; 1324 for Parmers' and Me-chanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 325 for Mechanics'; 100 for South-wark; 98 for Kensington; 561 for Penn Town-ship; 59 for Girard; 324 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 684 for City; 434 for Consolidation; 563 for Common-wealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; 65 for Union; and 123 for Central.

123 for Central. Canal shares were unsettled. Delaware Division sold at 57. no change; Schuylkill Naviga-tion preferred, at 374, a slight decline; and common do., at 284, a decline of 4; 118 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 57% for Lebigh Naviga-tion; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold-10% A. M., 1444; 11 A. M., 1444; 12 M., 1448; 1 P. M., 1444;

-The New York Herald this morning says:--The New York Herald this morning says:-"There is nothing new to report of the money market The Associated Banks of this city to-day received their interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum on the \$12,600,000 Treasury Deposits called in for this date. The certificates were stamped as interest paid in full, but the legal-tender notes were not drawn out of the Treasury, as it will suit the convenience of the Clearing House better to make the daily settlements in \$5000 and \$10,000 certificates payable to order, than in greenback notes notes notes payable to order, than in greenback notes payable to bearer, and many of them of small denomination. The Freasury certificates are made payable on indemand, free of interest and of notice, in green stant J backs.

-The New York *Tribune* this morning says:-"Money on call is abundant at low rates. The ordinary price is 4@5 per cent., but there is a good deal done at 3 per cent. The amount of commercial paper offering is small Best short bills cass at 5 per cent.; good at 54@6; and long dated bills at 7@ 8 per cent when of fair credit."

-The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday P. M. says:-

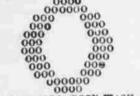
"Exchange was a little firmer, so that the outside figure in our table was more frequently obtained. The money market was fairly active, with, however, greater case as to the supply of currency. Rates of interest undergo no change "

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street S1500 U S 10-40a OFT BOARD.



## BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

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The science of Medure, like the Doric column, stands imple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induc-tion for its pillar, and Trath alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilia is a Blood Furider; my l ract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in cases. Both are prepared on purely scientific principles-in sacuo-and all the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a compari son of their proparties with those set forth in the follow

d Furifler; my Ex

Big works :- See Dispensatory of the United States, See Professor DEWERS' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phi-

ladeiphia. See remarks made by Dr. EFFEATS MCDOWELL, a selebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions at the King and Queen's Journal. Nee Medico Chiranzical Review, published by BENJA Rec Medico Chiranzical Review, published by BENJA NES RAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of late standard works on Medicine. DUDDDDDDD



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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Reware of Counterteits. Ask for Holmbold's1 Take o other.

racy, was virtually included in the parole of these armies on their surrender, and ought to have been admitted to parole at once, but for the malicious assassination charge, which no one that knew him belisved. Mr. Davis said, "That grathes me very much. I was brought into frequent contact, very much. I was brought into frequent contact, both in the Mexican war and as Secretary of War under President Pierce, with many officers, and did then and do now entertain a high sense of the chivalrous honor of many of them. of the chivalrous honor of many of them. The Government may have been deceived by the testimony which has since turned out to be sheer perjury, tending to implicate me in the as-sussination of President Lincoin; or it may have been subject to one of those manias, which oc-casionally, like plagues, senze governments and communities; or what is most likely, a few unprincipled men, seeing an opportanity in the ex-cited condition of the nation for obtaining wealth and position through the instrumentality of villains suborned for the purpose, really did impose upon the Government, and leit them to be leve for a mo-ment, in the whirl of excitement, the statements put forth in the pocamation for my cancers. But genforth in the p oc amation for my capture. But, genthemen, my heart is a stranger to that plot. Bud, gen-hands are unstained by innocent blood. No un-righteous gold has ever, during the Confederacy, adhered to these palms " He uttered the last sen-tence in a most solemn manner, holding up his hands and raising his face to heaven, and with such a holy, child-like simplicity, that it is impossible for any worlds however wind to convey a helf day not any

words, however weird, to convey a half idea -- not an adequate one-of that touching scene. The coming of the little child into the inner casemate, and climb ng into his father's arms, who had just leaned upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other chil-dren, particularly those in Canada. Eishop Green dren, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. Davis had done so herself, he felt bound to say, as a Bishop of her own chosen Church, he did not think shejacted en-tire's wisely in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied:---"I was in Georgia, and had no money. No institution of my own church offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me and brought me five gold doitars, all the money they had in the world; they almost forced me to take the money, but I did not; they than offered to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Sayannah, where the air was cool. neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came an offer from a con-vent school in Canada, whither, when I go: per-mission from the Government, which was not with-cut great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics, but, then perform as mood as these can maxibly be and then, persons as good as they can possibly be and become, are and have been, and, doubtess will con-tinue to be Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me ther help. I will never cease to be gratemi to them for it." Mr. Davis then added, "Bishop, there never was more ananimity in any unition of the world than there was in the Southautors, Dishop, there hever was more anaminity in any nation of the world than there was in the South-ern Coafederacy. It would be invidicus to single out any class of our people for special praise. The Churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but, as I said before, if it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause. I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were sub-jected and in no case did any of them ever flinch. great suffering and trial to which they were sub-jected and in no case of an extraordinary kind (1 must suppress this story for the present—It shall be published hereafier, with some accompaniments, if I uve.) Besides, Bishop Pio Nono was the only Prince in the world that really wished well to our cause, and sent as his bleesing. I cannot help liking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishoc, I see our Church in the North is establish-ing siste hoods, in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work?" "So well," said the Bishop, "that I intend infroducing them into my diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good peeple among the Catholics, but I think, Mr. Davis, that our Church is good enough for us." Ourself, "Gentlemen it is to me incred ble how to reconcile it to reason, in a mathouse world like this, where not only physical disease afflicts, more or less nine-tenths of the whole population, but where moral and meetal depravity affects the whole race, and when the heaven-sent healers, sealed and anointed for their mission, are so few. On 1 it whole race, and when the heaven-sent heavers, scaled and anointed for their mission, are so few. On I it is terrible that they should waste their strength by imposing on one another, and, worst of all, stir up strife and bloodshed in carrying out their great commission. Let us all love one another, dear Bishop, and bear each other's infirmities, and par-ticolariy and especially at this great juncture of our country's history, let our moderation be known to all men."

In writing these letters I do not pretend to give words or ideas just as they were uttered, I only

Thus the stale article heretofore exposed and

Perhaps it is as well the experiment was tried. It has demonstrated to the people of the loyal States the undying hostility of the spirit of slavery to free government. It has shown that the elemency extended to its advocates, who plunged the country into a bloody war, has been unavailing in winning them back to their allegiance, and the only policy by which the nation can be preserved from these plotters for its overthrow is to punish the traitors, that, to use President Johnson's emphatic language 'treason may be forever rendered odious.'

That Congress will regulate all these matters at its next session is not a matter for doubt is first duty, as I conceive, will be to pass enabling act, prescribing how the Rebel States shall be reorganized. The first preliminary to that end will of course be a convention from the people to form a Constitution, and in electing that convention I consider that Congre has the constitutional right to say who shall

vote and who shall not vote. When the Convention meets, the power rests in that body to fix and regulate the basis of suf-Constitution they may adopt being trage, the ubmitted to Congress for its approval.

This I understand to be the programme of the Republican party, and is a shorter as well as a more effectual method for the redress of our grievances, than by persisting in the assembling of the Convention of 1864, as you suggest. After the murderous onslaught made on the members of that Convention, with the Mayor and his bloody police still in power, sustained and supported by the President of the United States,

consider that Convention no longer practicable I see no alternative, therefore, but to await the meeting of Congress, to whose wisdom and patriotism I have the highest confidence, and who I feel assured will take care of Louisiana. With thanks for your good wishes,

I remain, very truly, your friend, J. MADISON WELLS,

Governor of Louisiana.

THE INDIANS.

A Fierce War Waged Against the Whites-A Great Number of Them Killed, and Their Stock Stolen-Numerous Trains Attacked-Strange Order of Colonel Manadier.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 25 .- Infor mation received from Fort Laramie, Reno, and Big Horn river, states that one hundred and whites have been killed by the Indians. road from Laramie to Powder river is filled with graves of murdered men. A whole train was murdered on Big Horn river. Numbers of men and women have also been killed. The Indians have become emboldened by their unchecked success, and defy the military, Red Cloud, prin-cipal chief at Laramie Peace Treaty, has taken the war path. A band of Arapanoes attacked another train on Big Horn, killed seven men. stole all the stock, and compelled the people to top travel. Scouts from Fort Reno report that he Sioux and Cheyennes attacked that post, carrying away all their stock. Great complaint is made against Colonel Carrington, by his troops, for cowardice. Reports state that a train of two hundred and fifty-six wagons on the road ought the Sioux and Cheyennes all the way from Fort Laramie to Reno, losing twenty-two men killed; a great deal of stock was lost. Thirtyhave been killed on Big Horn river. nine men Colonel Manadier, of Laramie, is said to have issued orders that the first white who killed an ndian should be taken and given to Indians to be dealt with. There is great complaint against Manadier and his officers for keeping and feeding Indian women at the forts. The Indians are well armed and equipped. The grasshoppers have taken possession of Kansas and Western Missouri. Huge swarms are devastating here.

money.

nominal; Tailow is active at 45s, 6d @16s,

is nonunal; Tailow is active at 45s. 6d @16s. 6d Cheese has declined 2s. Ashes are firmer; Fots, 33s., Pearls, 34s. Suga quiet and steady. Coffee active and firm. Ric-buoyant, and 9d.@1s. higher. Linseed steady. Lin seed Ot firm at 45s. Linseed cakes scarce. Spera Ot steady at £136@£136 10s. Rosin steady. Spirit Turpentine quiet at 36s.@36s. 6d. Petroleum inac tive at 1s. 10d.@1s. hid, for refined. Lowbox Scoutember 15.—Baring's circular renorm

tive at is, 10d.@1s, 11d, for refined. LONDON, September 15.—Baring's circular reports wheat advancing, and 2d @3d. higher on the week. Averiean white 56s.@60s.; red 52s @55s.; American Flour, 25s.@29s.; Iron dull at £5 10s. for nails and bars. and 56s. for bigs; Sugar firm, and 6d. higher; Coffice tending upwards; Ica steady at 114d.@1s. ior common Congou; Rice active and advancing, sales at 45s@45s.6d; Jute has declined 5s.@10s.; Spirits Turpenine quiet at 58s; Linseed Oil tending up-wards; Petroleum steady at 2s. for refined. Ship News.

Arrived from New York, Comecio, at Leghorn; Errosson, at Antwerp. From Philadelphia, Sharon, at Falmouth; Clio, at

Queenstown. From Baltimore, Eclo. at Queenstown. From San Francisco, Ortello and Craigh Ellashee,

at Syoney. The ship Francis Cutting, from London for New York, put into Portsmouth.

The ship Westmoreland has been slightly damaged at Antwerp by fire.

#### The Yellow Fever at New O.leans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25. - There were four deaths from yellow fever in this city yesterday.

Arrived-Snip Susan Hicks, from Calcutta; barque Robert Boulon.

### The "Cuba" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, September 25. - The Royal Mail steamship Ouba, from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. -Fairick Divinny was charged with riot, and with assailt and battery upon Officer James Orr. The Commonwealth alleged that, on the 10th of June, James Orr attempted to arrest a man, namea Morris, at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, for being drunk and disorderly. When he was taking the man away a riotous mob, several of whom were tried and con-victed yesterday, gathered around him, assaulted him, and rescued the prisover. Ins detendant rusbed upon the officer, and influeted a severe wound russed upon the officer, and inflicted a severe wound under his chin with a knife. The defense stated that during the whole time of

the riot Divinny was standing away from the offi-cer, and took no part in the affray whatever. This erso was begun yesterday afternoon, and at the ad-journment of the Court the prosecution had just closed. This morning Divinny did not appear, and there was but one witness for the defense. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

rendered a verdict of guilty. This morning a question was propounded to the Court — Whether the Assessors of the Second Ward should sit in secret, and secredly exercise their official functions? It so happened that one or the Assessors of the Second Ward died, and the vacancy was filled by a nane belonging to the same political party as that to which the surviving Assessor belonged. And the Court was asked to decide whether these Asses-sors, representing the same political party, should be allowed to hold their sittings in secret, excluding persons belonging to the opposite party.

Persons belonging to the opposite party. The Court answered that the most just and legal way of adjusting the difficulty would be, in the

Way of adjusting the dimensity would be, in the opinion of the Court, to choose some person from the party not represented, which person should be allowed to sit and act with the Assessors. In the case of R. G. Fry, charged with the larceny as the ballee of some jeweiry, which case was heard on habeas corpus, the Court determined to hold the defendant to answer the charge before a jury. Patrick O'Brien was charged with find and assault the defendant to answer the charge before a jury. Patrick O'Brien was charged with riot and assault and battery upon officers Dunning and Little. On the 26th of July these officers arrested Patrick Divin-ny on Soath street, above Twenty-sixth. Divinuy called upon O'Brien and a crowd of others to resome him from the officers. A mob gathered around and O'Brien picked up some bricks to throw at the officers. Officer Dunning told him that he would shoot him if he threw those bricks. He did throw, however, striking officer Dunning, without serious is jury, and knocking officer Little down. The officer shot, the ball missing O'Brien, and killing a small boy who was in the crowd. The defense alleged that O'Brien was yery drunk

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-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 144 @1441; Silver is and is, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 171; do., July, 1864, 163; do., August, 1864, 164; do., October, 1864, 154; December, 1864, 144; do., May, 1865, 124; do. August, 1865, 103; do., September, 1865, 104; do., October, 1865, 93

-Messre. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 35 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock: U. S. 6's, 1881. of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: U. S. 6's, 1881, registered, 111;@1114; do., coupon, 111;@1114; U. S. 5-20, registered, 108@1084; do., coupon, 1802, 111/@1114; do., 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1084; U. S. 10-40, registered, 984@99; do., coupon, 984@99; U. S. 7.30, 1st series, 54@64; do., 2d series, 54@6; do., 3d series, 54@64; do., 2d series, 54@6; do., 3d series, 54@64; do., 2d series, 54@6; do., 3d series, 54@64; do., 0ctober, 1864, 154@154; do., December, 1864, 164@145; do., May, 1865, 124@164; do., October, 1865, 10@154; do., September, 1865, 104 @11; do., October, 1865, 10@104\_Gold, 1444. -The following is a statement of coal trans-

-The following is a statement of coal trans ported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending September, 1866:-

D

elaware and Hudson Canal Co ennsyivania Coal Co		967,824 18,145
Total tons For the same period last year :	40,285	994,978
elaware and Hudson Canal Co	· 330	451,402 22,479
Total tons	350	478,881
Philadelphia Trade	Renort.	

deiputa Trade Keport.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 26 -There is a very firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a steady demand for home con umption, with some little speculative inquiry. Sales of 1500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at \$12a 13, the latter rate for choice; 500 bbls. Ohio do. do. at \$14.50; 200 bbls. St. Louis at \$15.25; small lots of superfine at \$7.50@8.75; and extra at \$9@11. Rye Floar is steady at \$6@6.50. Nothing doing in Corn

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and Supplies of wheat come forward slowly, and prime quality is in good request at full prices; sales of common and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.70(2):95;1000 bush, spring at \$2:50;1000 bush, amber on secret terms; and white at \$2.90(3). Rye is unchanged; sales of Western at \$1.08(3):10, and Pennsylvania at \$1:15. Corn is scarce and wanted; sales of 1800 bush. Western mixed at 98c. St. St. Outs set in moderate western the sales of to S1. Oats are in moderate request, with sales new Southern at 58@55c. No sales of Barley new Southern at 58@55c Malt have been reported.

Cloverseed is source, and ranges from \$6.50 to \$7.76 \$P.64 lbs. Timothy is selling at \$3.50@4.25 \$P bush. Fixseed is quiet, and ranges from \$3.50 to \$3.00 bush. \$8 60 10 bush.

\$8.00 p bush. Provisions are dull, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of smoked hams at 211@25c., and shoulders at 17@171c. Whisty is selling at \$2.38 for Pennsylvania, \$2.40

for New York and \$2 42 for Ohio.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW OBLEANS, September 25.-Cotton has ad-vanced; sales of 2650 Lales at 856 tor low middlings; receipts of tour days 1678 against 878 for the corre-sponding week of last year; exports 3678. Ex-change on New York, par; Sterling Exchange, 153. Freights on cotton to Liverpoor, 9 16@jd.

### Republican Congressional Nomination in Minnesota.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has been renomi-nated for Congress by the Republican Conven-tion in the Second Minnesota District.

-The modern deluge-the flood of counterfeit