THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

HE DECLINES A RENOMINA TION FOR CONCRESS.

Review of His Past Career.

Some time since a large number of inducatial citizens of the Sixth New York Congressional District wrote a letter to the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, eintor of the New York Itmes, and at present a representative in Congress, asking his views upon national questions, and also requesting him to accept a renomination. Mr. Raymond replies as follows:--

MR. BAYMOND'S LETTER. New York, Saturday, Sept. 15.—Gentlemen:—I thank you most hearthly for the expression of regard and confidence tendered to me as your Representative in Congress. I cannot accept as deserved the compliments you pay me upon the manner in which the duties of that position have been discharged; but I do accept, and am wery grateful for them, as evidences of the kindly interest with which you have followed my course, and of the charitable construction you have placed upon my acts. I am especially gratified by your appreciation of the extreme difficulties of my position, and of the impossibility of meeting the wishes and expectations of all classes of those who gave me their votes, without sacrificing that independence of judgment and of action which alone makes a seat in

Congress either useful or destrable.

When I was elected in the fall of 1864 the war had not closed, but its end was foreseen, and the question of restoring the Union had engaged a large degree of public attention. President Lincoln, in the previous March, had tendered full amnesty and pardon to such of the inhabitants of the States in rebellion, with certain specified exceptions, as would take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the laws of Congress and the pro-clamations of the Executive on the subject of slavery; and had pledged himself to recognize and guarantee, as republican in form, any State government which such inhabitants might set up, provided they were in number one-tenth of the votes cast in such State at the election of In June, the National Union Convention at Baltimore adopted resolutions substantially endorsing the principles upon which this action of the President was based. My own position at the time of my nomination was well under-

I had repeatedly declared in speeches, and from day to day in the columns of the news-paper under my control, that I regarded the States as still within the Union; that the war had in no respect enlarged the authority conferred upon Congress by the Constitution; and that the suppression of the Rebellion would fully re-establish the supremacy of that fundamental law. I was elected upon this platform, and so far ps I was aware, no one questioned its substantial accord with the sentiment of the Union party. When Mr. Johnson became President, after the close of the war, he made it the basis of his official action, and set in motion the machinery of government in the Southern States in conformity with its requirements. And the Union State Convention held at Syracuse in September, 1865, passed a resolution approving his action, indorsing the policy of kindness and con-

it their support. When I took my seat in Congress I endeavored to act in conformity with these principles, to which I was thus pledged. When a difference of opinion arose between the President and Congress, I did all in my power to prevent its grow-ing into hostility, for I could see nothing but ruin to the Union party and disaster to the country from such a breach between the two departments of the Government. I soon found myself separated in this course from the majority of the Union party; but as the differences did not seem to be vital, or to touch principles upon which the party had ever pledged its memcontinued to act upon my own couvietions of justice and of public policy. I voted and spoke always for the recognition of all the States as States in the Union—for recognizing as valid the State Governments organized within them in conformity with the proclama-tions of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson—and for completing the restoration of the Union by admitting to their seats in Congress loyal mem-bers elected from loyal States, who could take the oath prescribed by law, in conformity with what seemed to me the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States. And to prevent any intrusion into the preliminary action of Congress of men who could not take the oath prescribed by law, I introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill changing the existing practice in regard to the admission of members. At present any person whose name the Clerk may put upon the roll is permitted to vote for Speaker -the most important act of the whole session-even if he should refuse the next hour to take any oath at all. I proposed to require every member to take the oath before taking any part in the organization of the House. Tals, it seemed to me, would afford a full and sufficient saleguard against the admission into Congress of men who had taken an active part in the Rebellion. The resolution passed the House, but the Committee did not see fit to report

Upon incidental questions that arose during the session I endeavored to act with a wise regard to the public welfare. I voted for the Freedmen's Bureau bill when first presented, because I deemed the object it sought to secure, viz., the protection, support, and care of the entranchised slaves—to be of the utmost importance. When it was returned by the President, I acquiesced in his objections, mainly in con-sideration of the fact that the existing law would not expire until April, 1867, and that the present Congress would have an opportu-nity, after a more full experience of its operation, to take such action in regard to it as that experience might show to be essential,

The Civil Rights bill, when presented in the form of a law, I did not support, because I believed, in common with Messrs, Bingham and Delano, of Ohio, Hale, of New York, and other able Union lawyers, all of whom spoke against it, that some of its provisions were not war-ranted by the Constitution. But I introduced a bill to attain the same practical object by de-claring all persons born on the soil of the United States to be citizens thereof, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, in courts of law and elsewhere; and when this provision was afterwards presented as an amendment to the Constitution, I gave it my support, In speeches and by my vote.

And when, after a delay which seemed to me utterly needless, and calculated only to excite public passion and embitter political feeling, the Reconstruction Committee reported the Consti-tutional amendment now pending in the several States for ratification, I gave it my vote—as had previously supported every principle it em bodied in various speeches during the session. I think the main principles of that amendment eminently wise and proper, and I trust it will be adopted by this State and by enough others to become part of the fundamental law. I think every native of the country should be a citizen

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

of the country; that the inequality of representation as proportioned to voters now enjoyed sentation as proportioned to voters now enjoyed by the South should be corrected; that the prominent participants in the Rebellion should not share for a time at least in the Federal Govnot share for a ti

While I concurred with the Union party in Congress in supporting the amendment in which these principles were embodied, I differed from some of them in thinking that it should be subnitted to the free judgment of the people in all the States, and that its adoption should not be made a condition precedent to the admission of any State into the Union, or of its representa-tives into Congress. I can find no authority for such a requirement in the Constitution of the United States, and I do not feel at liberty, as a

member of Congress, to exercise a power not conferred by that fundamental law.

I believed at the outset of the session that Tennessee and Arkansas were loyal States; that they had loyal governments, republican in form, with loyal State officers throughout; that the Senators and representatives they had sent to Congress were loyal men, who could take the oath required by law; and that they ought to be admitted to their seats in either House, if that House should find, upon due inquiry, that they had been elected, returned, and qualified according to law. I did all in my power to secure that result. I believed that such action, promptly taken, would avert the peall, since become so real and so disastrous, of a serious become hot were the executive and legislative. breach between the executive and legislative departments of the Government, and that it would, without involving any risk of admitting unsate or dangerous men into Congress, giv such an example to the other Southern States as would encourage the sentiment of loyalty among their people and bring them into accord, sooner or later, with the senument and policy

of the Urion party.

I continued my efforts in that direction, in Congress and out, so long as I deemed them likely to be of the slightest service to the Union cause: and as an important step towards that re suit, and towards the re-establishment of a common Union basis, upon which men of all sections could again unite in common efforts for the common good, I took part in a Convention of delegates from all the States, held at Philadel phia, in August last, and endeavored, in con-cert with others, not without a gratifying degree of success, to secure the assent of leading men from the Southern as well as from the Northern States, to the principles decided by the war—to the abandonment of the docurine of secession, to the extirpation of slavery, the perpetual integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, the invalidity of all obligations incurred in rebellion against the Government, the inviolability of the public debt, and the equal protection of law, and by equal access to courts of law, or all the chizens of all the States, without distinction of race or color. I believe and still believe, that in this I was endeavoring to do a useful and patriotic work, fully in har-mony with the principles of the Union party. Nor in seeking to promote such concert of action as should, while accomplishing these results, also lead to the election of members of Congress favorable to the admission of loyal men from loyal States, did I deem myself to be taking a course hostile to any purposes or objects which that party has ever sought to

attain.
Whether the policy I have thus pursued was wise and just, or not, it is for others rather than me to judge. I believed it at the time to be eminently conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country. And I still think that if the President and the Union majority in Congress could have agreed upon the admission of representatives from loyal States who can take the oath required by law, they could also have agreed in support of the Constitutional amend-ment, and of such other measures as might be required to satisfy the solicitous loyalty of the country and re-establish its free institutions upon solid and permanent foundation. And if such an agreement could still be reached, in spite of all that has occurred on both sides to exasperate public sentiment, I should not even yet despair

hat it might be followed by such results But the possibility of such concord of action between the President and Congress grows more and more remote. The rash and intemperate action by which leading men in Congress attempted to coerce or override the President, has produced its legitimate results. The old contest between the Union party which stood by the Government in its struggle with the Rebellion and the Democratic party which resisted and opposed it, is again renewed. I am disappointed that the controversy should have taken this shape. I hoped and believed that the differof opinion on the subject of representation which prevailed in the Union party could be settled within its own ranks, without involving the risk of bringing the Democratic party

Everytaing that I have done has been done in that hope and to that end. In the face of evident and signal failure, I claim nothing for my action but a sincere purpose to promote the peace and harmony of the whole country, by extending over the whole country and nationalizing the principles established by the war. ncted according to my best judgment-con-firmed by that of men to whose wisdom and patriotic devotion to the public good I have been accustomed to defer during the whole of my public life. If I erred in this I am consoled for my error by your kindly construction of its motive, and by your recognition of some de-gree of independence as not unbecoming your Representative in Congress.

You have assumed, and with perfect justice that I am now as I was when elected two years ago—as I have always been and shall always re-main—a member of the Union party, holding its faith as declared in its Conventions, seeking its welfare, and striving for advancement and reform in everything touching the public good through its agency. With the Democratic party, as it has been organized and directed since the Rebellion broke out, I have nothing in common, and should regard its re-established as condancy in the government of the country, State or national, as a public calamity. There are no perils impending over the country which demand resort to so desperate a remedy, or which can be averted by it; and I have implicit faith that the people, while checking the excesses of rash and extreme men in the Union party, will still commit to its hands the restoration of the Union which its courage and devotion have

I am greatly obliged to you for your request that I would allow my name to be used as a candidate for re-election. But there are many considerations which would render this unwise. past action does not command the approva of a large body among those who originally gave me their votes; and apart from such ap-proval, so far as it can be had consistently with roper independence of personal opinion, a seat in Congress ceases to have for me any attrac-tion, or to offer any opportunity for useful pub-lic service; and I shall best consult my own selfrespect, as well as the sentiments of my con-stituents and the interest of the Union cause, by withdrawing my name from the canvass altogether. This involves no special sacrifice on my part, as I shall easily find opportunities, whether in office or out, for promoting Union principles, and for evincing my gratitude to you for the kinduess and confidence with which you have sustained my efforts hitherto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Hanny J. Raymond.

The new members of Congress chosen the recent election in Arkassas are William Byers, from the First District, A. W. Hobson, from the Second District, and A. B. Greenwood, from the Third District.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Mexico, France, and the United States—The Candian Revolt— Russia's Eastern Aggressions - Great Famine in India, Etc Etc.

THE steamers Cubo, City of London, and Honsa arrived at Halifax and New York yester-day. We collate from our files the tollowing

interesting news:-THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Conflicting Rumors-Maximilian Pro-poses to Try One More Military Effort. Rumors as to Mexico continue very conflict-ing. According to one account Maximilian would at least make a determined military effort prior to abdication, if that step really had to be taken. A Mexican army, 50,000 strong, to be mainly officered by Frenchmen, is one of the

things spoken of. The Convention between France and Mexico, signed at Mexico on the 30th of July, transfers to the French Government half the receipts of all the maritime customs in the Empire, in order to secure the payment of the principal and in-terest of the loans contracted in 1864 and 1865, and all obligations resulting therefrom, and likewise for use payment of the interest at three per cent, on all sums due by Mexico to the French Treasury. The amount of the latter debt, which is approximately valued at 350,000,000 of francs, will be subsequently definitely fixed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The Candian Insurrection Spreading to Chios and Cyprus and to Epirus.

The Eastern question again claims considerable attention. Continental journals state that it is no longer the insurrection in Candia alone which causes uneasmess to the Porte, but move-ments are beginning in Epirus and in the islands of Chies and Cyprus.

The London Morning Post says it is stated that the British Government have advised the Porte to accord to the Island of Crete an autonomy similar to that of Servia, but that the Porte refused to act on the advice.

THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY. The Story About a Protest from Eng-land and France Against the United States Acquiring an Island from

The Vienna De Bathe says it learns that France has made energetic representations to the Porte against any acquisition by the United States of an island in the Gulf of Egina. France has been supported in this course by England.

ITALY AND ROME. The French Troops to Leave Rome by the 9th of December.

The 15th of September was the second anniversary of the Paris Convention for the evacuation of Rome, and the London Times says it is understood that the evacuation will be completed by December 9. Meanwhile the so-called France-Pontifical Legion, 1200 men, was to embark on the 13th at Antebes for Civita Vecchia, on board a French steamer. As the General in command at Rome objects to his French troops coming in contract with those of the Pope, the legion would be sent to Vitorbo, in spite of the strong remonstrances from that place, The King of Italy had been ill.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Mortality from Famine in India. Mails from Calcutta to August 8, from Hong Kong to July 23, and Melbourne to July 27, are forwarded by the Ouba. The mortality from the famine in India was unabated. Arrangements were progressing for the res-toration of Agra and Masterman's Bank on a

TURKEY.

The Revolt in Candia-Disaffection at Epirus-The Turks Say no Greek Blood has yet been Shed.

The Pasha of Epirus having demanded that all the Christians in that province should sign a declaration of fidelity to the Sultan, the in-habitants of forty villages have declared their independence and taken refuge in the mountains. A despatch from Constantinople says:— Mustapha Pa-ha has left here for Candia with conciliatory prepositions from the Porte to the Cretan insurgents. Many of the Mussulmen of the rural districts of Candia have abandoned their homes and taken relige in Canea. The Turkish authorities declare, notwithstanding be assertions of the Greek journals that not single drop of Greek blood has been shed since the outbreak of the disturbances. They declare, moreover, that the Christians have assus-sinated several Mussulmen, and seized the cattle and property of those who had fled to

IMPEACHMENT.

Wendell Phillips Demanding the Impeachment of the President. From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The House of Representatives is urged to impeach President Johnson. We add our voice to the demand. There are abundant reasons for the measure, and the need of it is self-evident. If the present emergency does not demand a recurrence of this constitutional method protection, it is impossible to conceive one

which would. But we hold impeachment of little or no value, indeed useless, unless the House, when it lays its articles of impeachment before the Senate, demands that Mr. Johnson be suspended from the exercise of his functions, and that - act as President until Mr. Johnson is acquitted, or, in any other result of the trial, until the next Presidential term commences.

Without this the constitutional provision for inpeachment of the Executive is a sham. As it s, the remedy is wholly unattainable in ordi-nary circumstauces. But if the impeached President, unlike other accused and impeached officers, is to be allowed to carry on his illegal schemes while on trial, and until the Senate pronounces him guilty, the whole provision is worse than useless. The true rule undoubtedly is, that when — —, of the House of Representatives, pronounces the President guilty of grave misdeeds, and offers to the Senate evidence of its accusation, the incumbent ceases to have a right to exercise his office until acquitted This is the only construction that leaves any value in the constitutional clause; and when we remember how powerful the Executive mus lways be to prevent any action against himself by the House, we see there can be no danger in recognizing it as the constitutional rule, although no express provision for it is made in that instrument.

Further still, we urge on the Thirty-ninth Congress that before it adjourns, it provide by law tor the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March, 1867. As the Constitution now stands, the Fortieth Congress will not assemble till December, 1867, thus leaving the whole term from March 4 to December 4 of that year for the President to plot treason uncon-trolled by Congress. This should never be allowed. The Constitution gives Congress the power to remedy it. Let there be no neglect to exercise this power and save the nation from this peril.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Including pensions, the total of this item expenditure is \$3,000,000,

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

His Second Contribution to Punch. You'll be glad to learn that I've made a good impression onto the mind of the landord or the Greenion tavern. He made a speech about me last night. Risin' in the bar he spoke as follers, there bein over twenty individuous present:— "This North American has been a inmate of my louse over two weeks, yit he hasa't made no attempt to scalp any member of my family. He hasn't broke no cups or sassers, or furniture of any kind. (Hear, hear.) I find I can trust him with hied candles. He eats his wittles with a knife and fork. Peple of this kind should be encurridged. I purpose 'is 'elth!" (Loud 'plaws.)
What could I do but modestly git up and express a fervint hope that the Atlantic cable would bind the two countries still more closely together? The lan'lord said my speech was tuli

of originality, but his lifee was the old stage coach was more safer, and he tho't peple would indors that opinyin in doo time.

I'm gettin' on exceedin' well in London. I see now, however, that I made a mistake in orderin' my close afore I left home. The trooth is the taler in our little village owed me for a pig and I didn't see any other way of gettin' my pay. Ten years ago these close would no doubt have been fash'n ble, and perhaps they would be ekally sim'lar ten years hens. But now they're diff'rently. The taler said he know'd they was all right, because he had a brother in Wales who kept bim informed about Loudon tashins regilar. This was a infamus falshood. But as the ballud says (which i heard a gen Pman in a new soot of black close and white kid gloves sing t'other night). Never don't let us Despise a Man because he wears a Raggid Coat! I don't know as we do, by the way, tho' we gen'rally get out of his way pretty rapid; prob'ly on account of the pity which tears our boosums for his onhappy condition.

This last remark is a sirkastic and wither'in thrust at them blotid peple who live in gildid salcons. I tho't I'd explain my meanin' to you. I frekently have to explain the meanin' of my remarks. I know one man-and he's a man of varid 'complishments-who often reads my articles over 20 times afore he can make anything of em at all. Our skoolmaster to home says this s a peccolerarity of geneyus. My wife says it is a peccolerarity of infernal nonsens. She's a exceedin' practycal woman. I luv her muchly, bowever, and humer her little ways. It's a recalls falshood that she herpecks me, and the young man in our naberhood who said to me one evenin', as I was misteain' my diafram with a genile cocktail at the villige tavorn-who said to me in these very langwidge, "Go nome, old man, onless you desires to have another teapot man, onless you desires to have another teapot throwd at you by B. J., probly regrets having said so. I said, "Betsy Jane is my wife's front name, gentle yooth, and I permits no person to alood to her as B. J. outside of the tamily circle, of which I am it principally myselt. Your other observations I scorn and disgust, and I must polish you off." He was a able-bodied young man, and, remooving his coat, he inquired it I wanted to be ground to powder? I said, Yes; if there was a powdergriedist handy, nothin would ford me greater grindist handy, nothin would 'ford me greater pleasure, when he struck me a painful blow into my right eye, causin' me to make a rapid retreat into the fire-place. I hadn't no idee that the enemy was so well organized. But I railied and went for him, in a rayther vigris stile for my time of life. His parunts lived near by, and I will simply state fifteen minits had only elapst after the first act, when he was carried home on a shutter. His mama met the soliam procession at the door, and after keerfully looking her orispring over, she said, 'My son, I see how it is distinctually. You've been foolin' round a Thrashin Masheen. You went in at the place where they put the grain in, cum out with the straw, and you got up into the thingamyjig, and let the horses tred on you, didn't you, my son?' The pen of no livin Orthur could describe that setornit young man's straywarton more clearer But I was sorry for him, and I went and nussed him till he got well. His reg'lar original father being absent to the war, I told him I'd be a isther to him myself. He smilt a sickly smile, and said I'd aiready been wass than two fathers

I will here obsarve that fitin orter be allus avided, excep in extreem cases. My principle is, it a man smites me on the right cheek I'll turn my left to him, prob'ly; but if he insin-ocates that my gran'mother wasn't all right, I'li punch his hed. But fitin is mis'ble bisniss, gen'rally speakin, and whenever any enterprising countryman of mine cums over here to scoop up Briton in the prize ring I'm ailus excessively tickled when he gets scooped hisself, which it is a sad fack has thus far been the case—my only sorrer bein' that t'other feller wasn't scooped likewise. It's diff'rently with scullin boats, which is a manly sport, and I can only explain Mr. Hamil's resunt deleat in this country on the ground that he wasn't used to British water. I hope this explanation will be entirely satisfactivy to all.

As 1 remarked afore, I'm gettin' on well. I'm aware that I'm in the great metrop'iis of the world, and it doesn't make me onhappy to admit the fack. A man is a ass who disposts it. That's all that alls him. I know there is sum peple who cum over here and snap and snar! bout shame and disgrace that St. Paul's Church isn't a older editiss; he says it should be years and even ages older than it is; but I decline to hold myself responsible for the conduck of this idylt simply becaus he's my countryman. I s'pose every civ'lised land is endowed with its full share of gibberin' idyits, and it can't he helptleastways I can't think of any effectooal plan of

helpin' it.
I'm a little sorry you've got politics over here,
but I shall not diskuss 'em with nobody. Tear me to peaces with wild omnibus hosses, and I won't diskuss 'em. I've had quite enuff of 'em heme, thank you. I was at Birmingham tother night, and went to the great meetin' for a few minits. I hadn't been in the hall long when a stern-looking artisan said to me,

'You ar from Wales?" No, I told him I didn't think I was. A hidgyle tho't flasht over me. It was of that onprincipled taler, and I said, "Has my clothin a Welchy appearance !"

'Not by no means," he answered, and then he aid, "And what is your opinyin of the present I said, "I don't zackly know. Have you got t very bad?"

He replied, "Sir, it is sweepin' over England like the Cymoon of the Desert!"
"Wall," I said, "let it sweep!" He ceased me by the arm and said, "Let us rlance at histry. It is now some two thousand

"Is it, indeed?" I replied.
"Listin!" he fiercely cried; "it is only a little over two thousand years since—"
"Oh, bother!" I remarkt, "let us go out and

git some beer," "No, sir. I want no gross and sensual beer. I'll not move from this spot till I can vote. Who I handed him my card, which, in addition to

my pame, contains a clabrit description of my s w. "Now, sir," I proudly said, "you know "I sollumly swear," he sternly replied, "that I never heard of you, or your show, in my life!"

"And this man," I cried bitterly, "calls hisself a intelligent man, and thinks he orter be
allowed to vote! What a holler mockery!"

I've no objection to ev'ry intelligent man votin' il he wants to. It's a pleasant amoose ment, no doubt; but there is those whose igrance is so dense and loathsum that they shouldn't be trustid with a ballit any more'n one of my trained serpunts should be trusted with a child to play with.

I went to the station with a view of returning to town on the cars. "This way, sir," said the guard; "here you ar," and he pinted to a first-

class carriage, the sole ockepant of which was "No, I thank you," I carnestly replied, "I

prefer to walk." I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ?

Thursday, September 27, 1866. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and the market continued dull. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 99, a slight advance. 1114 was bid for eld 5-20s; 1084 for new do.; 1114 for 6s of 1881; and 1054 for 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issues sold at 994@994, a slight

demand; the new issues sold at 994@994, a slight advance; and old do. at 954, no change.

Railroad shares were less active. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 564, no change; Lehizh Valley at 654, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 1284, a slight advance; 58 was bid for Norristown; 58 44-100 for Reading; 394 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 334 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88‡ 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 Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard

In Canal shares there was very little move ment, Lebigh Navigation sold at 58, an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); 28\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Schuylkili Navigation common; 36\(\frac{1}{2}\) for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Sasquehanna Canal; and 56\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 148\(\frac{1}{2}\); and Girard at 59, 220 was bid for North America; 132\(\frac{1}{2}\).

230 was bid for North America: 1324 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 324 for Mechanics' 101 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 1100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; 65 for Union; and 123 for Central. Money continues plenty. Loans on call are freely offered at 8⊚5 ⊋ cent Prime mercantile

paper is scarce, and ranges at from 5@6 @ cent. per annum. Quotations of Gold-10; A. M., 145; 11 A. M. 145; 12 M., 1446; 1 P. M., 1447.

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

| Figst | Board | School | Sch

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-chauge to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 144 @1454; Silver & and & 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½. -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881 of exchange to day at 17 o clock;—U.S. 68, 1881, registered, 111½@111½; do., coupon, 111½@111½; do., 1864, 108½@108½; do., 1865, 108½@108½; U.S. 10-408, registered, 98,@99; gldo., coupon, 98½@99; U.S. 7:308, 1st series, 105½@106; do., 2d series, 105½@106; do., 3d series, 105@0106; Compound Interest Notes. December, 1864, 114@1144.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"The foreign exchange market continues strong, and there are very few bills offering. Some of the bankers advanced their drawing rates for bills at sixty days on England to 108\(\frac{1}{2}\) to-day, and those at three days to $108\(\frac{1}{2}\) (109\(\frac{2}{2}\), but among the brokers the rates were \(\frac{1}{2}\) (20\(\frac{1}{2}\)) lower. Good commercial bills on England were quoted at <math>106\(\frac{1}{2}\)(207\(\frac{1}{2}\).

"The imports at this port continue to exceed the exports in value at the rate of about three millions a week in currency, and the shipment of securities$

week in currency, and the shipment of securities has ceased, except perhaps in small amounts. The total value of the gold imports since the 1st of January at this port is \$231,884 297, while the exsolution for the second second

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call can be bad in large amounts at 4 per cent., and loans are often made at 3 per cent. Com mercial bills are without change, best selling at 5 per cent., good at 5 1/26, with a fair supply of long-dated ordinary names at 7 per cent. and over. There is no disposition to buy long paper, or to make engagements extending far into the future. Four per cent per annum for capital indicates an unnatural condition of the money market as surely as tour cent per month, and should teach people great cau-

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, September 27 .- The Flour market is quiet, but, with a steady demand for home consumption and a continuation of light receipts and stocks holders are very firm in their views. Sales of 1800 bb s., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$12.25@ 12.75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$12.50@14.50; |superfine|at|\$7 75@8.75; old and new stock extras at \$9@11; and fancy brands at \$15@16, according to quality. Small lots of Rye Flour seld at \$6.26.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a good demand for Wheat of prime quality, and prices have again advanced fully 50. \$\psi\$ bushels. Sales of 2000 bushels choice Southern red at \$2.90@3; 1000 bushels No. 2 Spring at \$2.50; and a small lot of white at \$3.25. Rive is in fair request, with sales of 2006 bushels new Western at \$1.15, an advance. There is very little Corn c ming forward; but the demand is limited. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow and Western mixed at 98c.@\$1. Oats remain without material change. Sales at \$3.05\text{def} at y bushels.

biable & bushel.
Provisions are held with much firmness; but there is not much doing. Sales of new Mess Pork at \$34 25@34 50; Mess Beef at \$16@23 for Western and city; acked; Smoked Hams at 21/@25c; Pickted do. at 19/@20c.; and Shoulders in salt at 15/@16c.
Whisky is steady, with small sales of Penusylvania at \$2.38 and Ohio at \$2.42.

A Pioneer of California Appointed Marshal.— Colonel Leese, who has been appointed United States Marshal for the State of California, settled at Los Angeles, California, in 1833. He erected the first house in Yerba Buena (now San Francisco), and raised the first American flag that was displayed in that city. He received from the Mexican Government a grant of thirty five million acres of land in Lower California said to contain great mineral wealth, and con veyed the same to a company of capitalists, who have incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with the object of settling the territory with miners and agriculturists.

Jewish Agriculturists in Russia.—Formerly Jews were altogether excluded from the inte-rior of Russia. The Emperor has greatly modi-fied the restrictions, in order to facilitate Jewish immigration. The consequence is a considerable influx of Jews into the Government of Kieff, most of sews into the Government of Kieff, most of whom devote themselves to agri-culture. The Gazette of the Provinces states that 355 Jewish farmers have settled on the Crown domains, consisting of 2729 males and 2620 females, all of whom carry on agriculture. Moreover, 41 Jewish families in the same year bought farms of their own. These families con-sist of 762 males and 764 females.

THIRD EDITION

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 27 .- General E. W. Hinks is in town making arrangements for the immediate occupation of the Tongus Spring House as a New England barrack and United States Military Asylum, the property having been purchased for such purpose.

Dr. Bowman B. Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts, will have charge of the Asylum.

The Fenian Excitement in Canada. TOBONTO, C. W., September 27 .- Several regiments, both of regulars and volunteers, are ordered into camp at St. John's, near the Ver-

All the Government employes in the different departments have been enrolled into a civilsarvice regiment.

General orders will be carried into effect in the event of the volunteer militia being called

mont line.

From Europe-General Beauregard at New

New York, September 27 .- The steamers Ville de Paris and Vera Oruz, from Havre, arrived at this port to-day.

General Beauregard arrived as passenger on the Ville de Paris.

The steamer Damascus has arrived.

The Freedmen in Florida.

Washington, September 26.—General Foster reports of Florida for August that the freedmen have received better treatment at the freedmen have received better treatment at the hands of the courts and planters, and consequently the planting interests of the State are in excellent condition. The prospects of a fine cotton crop are very promising. The caterpillar has ap-peared, but the cotton balls are so far matured that it cannot be much damaged. The corn crop in the vicinity of Tallahasse and Jackson county is very poor. In the northern counties it is only a partial yield. In the southern counties it is a good crop, much better than it has been for year.

been for years. The heat of the summer bas caused much The heat of the summer has caused much malaria sickness. The cholera has appeared at Jacksonville, Apalachicola, and Cedar Keys. The victims are principally negroes; caused probably by their unhealthy habitations and mode

Montgomery Blair Nominated for Con-gress-Democrats Won't Support Him.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—The Conservative Convention of the Sixth District to-day nominated Montgomery Blair for Congress. The Democratic Convention one month ago refused any affiliation with these conservatives, and the inoloations are now that Benjamin G. Harris will be nominated by the Democrats next week, as he has gained much strength since his Convention adjourned. Blair is regarded with loathing and contempt by both radicals and Democrats, and has no chance of election, as the latter have a clear majority in the district. He is now in Pennsylvania doing the radicals the same good service he did them in Maine. Thomas F. Gorsuch, Revenue Assessor of the Fourth District, has resigned, as he could not go Johnson's policy.

Senator Sherman Makes a Speech at Mansfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, September 26 Sherman, who has just arrived home from a a trip to the far West, made a speech at Mansfield day before yesterday, in which he took radical ground far in advance of his past record He intimated that if the South refused to adopt the pending constitutional amendment the would soon find themselves contronted with the necessity of accepting not only the amendment, but universal suffrace along with it. He gave the substance of a conversation he had with the President about the time of the last Connecticut election. The President at that time assured him that he would assent to any programme of reconstruction that did not include negro

The Wisconsin State Fair-A Reply to

Henry Ward Beecher. CHICAGO, September 26.—Senators Doolittle and Howe and Generals Logan and Fairchild will speak on the Wisconsm State Fair Ground on the 28th instant. A great time is promised Dr. Edward Beecher has published an able reply to his brother Henry Ward.

Warsaw, Kentucky, to be Garrisoned. CINCINNATI, September 26.—In view of the seizure of Dr. Ferris at Warsaw, Kentucky, General Jefferson C. Davis, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has sent a company of soldiers from Louisville to garrison Warsaw and the surrounding region. The company was previded with tents, one month's rations, and eighty rounds of amaunition per man.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Thomas Philips was charged with the incensy of a centre table, valued at \$10, and a model of a ship, valued at \$5, together valued at \$15, the property of John Robinson. Robinson kept tavern at No. 314 South Front street, until March last. At that time he went to Virginia, for the purpose of finding a place in which to do business.

He left the bouse and contents in the care of one Joan Woodward, then boarding with Phillips, who also kent a public house in the vicinity. During the

Joan Woodward, then boarding with Philips, who also kept a public house in the vicinity. During the absence of Robinson Philips sold out the stock and fixtures for \$250, none of which Robinson received. The articles in question, namely, the table and model of a ship, were unaccounted for. Phillips said that some thief had stolen them. But Robinson, after his return, in passing a bar-room kept by Philips, saw the table and ship, the table in the back part of the bar-room, and the ship hanging on the wail bebind the bar.

The defense offered no testimony; but argued that there was no felomous intent, consequently no larceny; that these articles were left in the charge of Woodward, Robinson's bar-tender, and through his hands they came to Phillips; that he, putting them to the best use, placed them in his bar-room for convenience and ornamer? The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

for convenience and ornamer t The jury rendered a verdict of not guitty.

Thomas Phillips was also charged with assault and battery upon John Robinson. Robinson testified that after the transactions mentioned in the preceding case he called upon Phillips. Phillips, after some conversation, asked him to drink with him. He being angry with Phillips, refused to do so. He then turned around to so out of the place, and Phillips knocked him down. He then threw Phillips to the floor, but refrained from striking him, "for his wife's sake." The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Philips to the floor, but refrained from striking him, "for his wite's sake." The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Several bills against Jared Ingersoll, who has already been convicted of a chavar of larceny, were submitted without evidence, and the jury rendered verdicts of not guilty.

Henry Clauder was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of \$33, the property of Henry Bonner. Bonner, after coming home from the army, gave in Clauder's keeping \$164. At various times he received money from Clauder. When he had received about \$131 Clauder said that there was no more duc.

The defense alleged that the money not paid over was kept in payment for advances that had been made to the prosecutor. On trial.

—Longfellow is still busy over his translation of the "Divine Comedy;" the whole poem being finished, the notes are now in hand. Dante is lucky: having gone through heaven and hell with the greatest poets of ancient days; he is now walking through the earth in company of one of the sweetest singers of modern days.