# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Banquet by the Nobles to the United States Officers -Prince Gortschakoff's Speech on the Union and Destiny of the Nations-Emancipation in the Empire and Freedom in the Republic-"No Evil to America but what She may Inflict on Herself"-The Memory

of Lincoln, Etc. Etc.

St. Petersburg, September 10 .- A number of high nobles of the empire gave a splendid dinner to the American officers at the English Club here on Saturday. Two hundred and fitty of the nobility were present. Prince Gor schakoff presided. After dinner speeches were made over the punch.

Prince Gartschakoff made a long one, which was frequently applicated, and he never spoke with greater animation and spirit. He said his transatlantic friends knew the sentiments with which our presence inspired every one; they had been expressed by persons in every grade; they made themselves heard as the ecno of a songle voice. His words but added to it in speaking of the unparalleled act and urique history by which the Congress had sent a message of affection to his sovereign. The choice of the commissions to the American officers who brought the ships over, and the presence of the representation of that nation, altogether coastia complete work of harmony without a single discordancy.

I rejoice, he said, in the presence of these

gentlemen in our midst, for I think that Russia is not likely to lose by a close examination. He rejoiced that practical, unprejudiced minds had come to judge them as they were. They will be able to appreciate a sovereign who is the greatest giory of his country, as well as a people which is a glory from its strength. He spoke of the glorious reign of the Emperor Alexander, which unites to-day sentiments of affection and self-sacrifice all over the country. All have a firm conviction of the eventral moments of that noble existence consecrated with unlimited selfdenial to the well-being of the country. His grandest work was emancipation, and he asked his American friends for permission to speak

The resolution of Congress contained an error, an original one, which can only be explained by distance, when it makes mention of any enemy to emancipation in Russia. The msane person to whom it refers belongs to no nationality, he had no personal share in the destinies of the country, he represents nothing but the blind hazard of his birth. In Russia there exists not a single enemy to emancipation. All classes owe to that act their liberty. (Applause.) Even the same classes on which it imposes heavy sacrifices. The sovereign was the first to bear testimony of this to the territorial nobility. He would not dwell on the manifestations of sympathy between the two countries.

It was clear as midday, as seen in one of the most interesting facts of our time—a fact which creates between the two peoples, two continents, the germs of a kind feeling. A natural friendship which will bear its trait in forming traditions, and tending to consolidate relations based on the spirit of genuine Christian civilization. Not based on geographical proximity, the sea lies between them and not on parchments, as few are to be found in the archives of the ministry. It is instructive, therefore; he called it providential. He rejoiced in these relations; he had faith in their continuance, and in his political position all his care shall be given to consolidate them; care, not effort, because an effort is not necessary in any adair of spontaneous and him to proclaim loudly his appreciation of this entente—it is neither a menace nor perit tor any one—it is not inspired by greed or arriere pensee. The Almighty has given the two great countries their existence, and that interior it'e suffices,

The United States are involnerable at hon an invulnerability not due to the rampart of the oceans screening them from European conflicts, but founded upon the public spirit and personal character of the citizens. No evil can happen to America but what she may inflict on herself. We have draped our flags in mourning for one of the most sad pages in the history of later times. We saw with profound regret the strug-gle between the North and South; but have always had faith in the final triumph of the and we shall hope its permanent consolidation, which is the aim and directs the efforts of President Johnson, whose system is inspired at once by firmness and moderation. He has all our sympathies, and will draw us

more closely between the two countries.

Russia, by her geographical position, may be drawn into European complications, the chances of war may cause her to experience reverses, but the same invulnerability exists for Russia as for America, and she will manifest herself whenever the dignity and honor of the country snall be seriously menaced. Then as in every former crisis in her history, the real power of Russia will appear. This power does not depend on territorial extent nor the number of the population; it flows from the intimate indissoluble band which binds together the sovereign and the nation, which places in his hands all the intellectual material forces of the cuntry in the same manner as she gives to-day alliher sentiment, love, and devotion.

He thanked the gentlemen for their indulgence to him, regretting that the sentiments which animated all the Russian people had found so imperfect an expression. He would not forget to consecrate a few words of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, that great citizen who sacrificed his life in the fuifilment

After bearing testimony to the prosperity of the United States, and the success of of pactication of the President, and thanking Mr. Fox, Captains Murray, Beaumont, and all the officers, and General Clay, who has constantly given proofs of affection for Russia, the Prince said:—"When our friends from America shall return to their homes, it is my desire that they shall bear with them, and preserve these sentiments which bind us together, and tell their countrymen that a great nation will never forget the proof of their sympathy offered to sovereign; that it will never forget that there was in the history of the two countries a moment when we and our friends of America have lived the same life, when they have shared our anguish

as they have participated in our joys."

After a few words from Mr. Fox, Mr. Clay. and others, and breathing the same spirit, the

The Emperor Alexander has sent an auto graph letter to President Johnson.

Magnificent presents have been received from the Emperor by all the officers .- N. Y. Herald.

# NEW JERSEY.

Union Nomination for Congress in the First District.

WOODBURY, September 27 .- The First Congress sional Convention of New Jersey met this morning, and nominated Judge William S. Moore, of Maip Landing, Atlantic county, for Congress, on the fifth ballot. A mass meeting was held this afternoon and evening, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. A. G. Cattell, the Hon. Theodore T. Frelinghuysen, and General George M. Robeson. It was large and enthusiastic.

Remomination of the Hon. A. J. Rogers. The Hon. A. J. Rogers was on Wednesday renominated for a third term by the Fourth Congressional Dislrict Convention at Patterson. He received 105 votes on the joint ballot, and the nomination was immediately made unanimous amid the greatest enthusiasm and ap-

## SANTA ANNA.

Another Chapter of the Diplomatic Troubles of Juarez-Santa Anna's Reply to Minister Romero .He will not be Deterred by the Rejection of his Services-What Does he Mean to Do ? Etc.

The readers of THE TELEGRAPH will remember the highly interesting correspondence between the Minister of the Mexican republic at Washington, Senor Don Matus Romero, and General Santa Anna, which we published. The result of that correspondence was the rejection of the General's services in the present struggle of the republic against the empire. In the period intervening between the profer of his services (May 21) and the confirmation (July 6) of Minister Romero's action (May 25) in refusing them, Santa Anna published (June 14) his manifests to the Mexican people.

Since then he has been engaged mostly in settling legal disputes here between himself and other Mexican patriots. But, at the same time, the army of the empire has tallen back towards the capital, and as the Republican forces acvance after them it appears that divisions and bickerings spring up in the rear, so as to leave matters on the Rio Grande in a very disordered state. Ortega is at Loredo, on the Rio Graude, and Junicz, who was to be in Monterey before this, has not gone so tar yet. While this state of affairs reigns, Santa Anna publishes his reply to Minister Romero, and avers that "he will not be deterred from serving his country," but does not state how he means to do so. The toilow-

NO. 8 WEST I WESTY-EIGHTH STREET. NEW Your September 5 — sir:—1 acknowledge receipt of your note of the 5th u.t., enclosing a copy of that of Don Seba-tian L roo de lejada, ecretary for Foreign Affairs, dated at Chinnahua July 6 1896 I had previously received your lester of May 25, in reply to my own of the 21st of the same month, in which I tendered once a ore my services for the delense of the national cause. The singular terms of which you make use in this letter—casting highly offensive and unjust imputations on my character—

had restrained me from answering it.

But, as the two notes mentioned at the beginning of this communication reproduce and officially approve those terms. I am compelled to reply to those imputations once for all. Before going any further, allow me to observe that the rude and aggressive tone in which you respond to the courteous other of my services in a salamin a cause assertion. had restrained me from answering it. oner of my services in so solemn a cause, seems to me not only one of p ace, but who ly unworthy of a

public man. In the note alluded to, you see fit to make me the

In the note alluded to, you set fit to make me the object of the most brackening charges. Senor Lirdo de Fejada, with equal disregard, adopts the same course. I leel, therefore, in duty bound, for the sake of truth, to of pose to said charges my most explicit and emphatic denial.

You say in your letter of May 25 (subsequently approved by Senor Fejada) that "I was the dirst to solicit the establishment of a European monarchy in Mexico when I was at the head of the supreme Government," and that "I have recognized and supported the intervention of the French Emperor in our country's affairs, as appears from documents recently published." I had until now, no idea that any one would repard as real evidence the grautious charges of persons who among our own countrymen as well as among other people, are ever trymen as well as among other people, are ever found ready to attack the members of any Govern-ment without sheaflying or provine, in proper form any of their accusations, but content themseives with untering vam and declama ory accusa-tions that have no weight except in the estimation of the ign orant

If the urbanity and courtesy with which I have always treated even those whom I have had to oppose, has induced you to suspect me of supporting oppose, has induced you to suspect me of supporting this or that form of government, you have fallen into a very serious mistage. In our past national struggles I have always treated Frenchmen, spaniards, and North Americans, even on the field of battle with that politeness which is invariably observed among cultivated men. It was reserved for you and senor Lerdo de Tejada to reject the offer of my services to our country under the very strange pretext, indeed, of my alleged treason to all causes and parties.

If we except the present strangle (and, as you say, if was brought upon our country, not by me, but by our evil passions and domesic discords), there has not been a single instance in which Mox co, from the time of her political transformation in 1821, has been engaged in war, that I was not the first to come lorward to serve her unreservedly with my person and private resources. Thus you see that the courtesy and politeness

with which I treated the Imperial authorities, wh-n it became necessary, is madvertently made the basis of a charge of treason against me, and it is taken for granted that my obedience to the plain dictates of prudence is nothing but infidelity to my country Facts, with their irresistible logic, are justifying me. Those decrees of expulsion with which the French intervention has favored me do not cer-tainly afford evidence of that support given to the usurpers which has been so gratuitously attributed

ing my services on behalf of the republican cause remarking that "during the late years of my life I have appeared associated with the conservative party of Mexico, a party which," you say, "has promoted the anti-patriotic project of subjugating Mexico." "This," you continue, "would cause every one to fear that, by having a share in the affairs of the republic, I should contemp ate a new revolution as (se you say) I have done at other time in layer of the same party, and with the decided ob ect of a curring the impunity of its guilty members. thus disappointing the rea-onable hopes of our

I do not understand how ideas so erroneous and incoherent can have occurred to you. If any real fear is entertained of my supposed design to lead a new rebellion in the exclusive interests of one let me ask how I could start such a scheme by placing my sword at the service of its most bitter antagonists? If such were the case, I should be commencing in the worst possible manner, and shou d sacrifice by such a step that irresistible in-fluence which you say I hold over the conservative party. Moreover, it would become impossible in uch a way for me to make a whole uniform and

compact body of that party.

If I had any other object in view than that of uniting all parties in the defense of the republic and its independence, I would not have placed my ser-vices at the disposal of those very leaders whom had heretolore to oppose in arms, while I was at the head of public affairs, and they were trying to dis-ture public order and upset our political institutions. By this step I have tried to set an example, for our rum is certain if, in the interest of our common country, we do not all lorget our domestic dissen-sions and discords, and use our united endeavors in defense of the republic against all foreign and

omestic enomies. You, as well as Senor Tejada, charge that I did not ofter my services to the republic in the days when the intervention appeared too powerful, but that now I do, when the intervention is about to be abandoned. I never looked upon the intervention as a very powerful and permanent institution There is no foreign yoke so strong that a people however weak they may be, cannot finally shake off. But it is sad for one who loves his country to see ill fee ings, hatred, and revence treade over the coun-cils of even those who are at the head of a movement so worthy of the best success

I do not, indeed, deplore so much the calumnious imputations of which I am made the object, as tast mexorable disregard with which the extermination of an important and valuable circle of Mexican society is boldly proclaimed. The terms on which you and the Government at Chihuahua proscribe a numerous party of the Mexican people, form a per-tectly horrible programme of death and desolation. It is an easy matter to set a place on fire, but not so

It is an easy matter to set a riace on fire, but not so easy to set bounds to the damage it may do, or to foretell the number of victims it may sweep away. I do firmly believe that unless our domestic quarrels and hatreds be stifled, we can never expect to witness a cessation of this effusion of blood by our counitymen, or an end to the calamities that now afflict our uniortunate nation. Out of decorum I have carefully abstained from making any personal imputations, while repelling the charges with which you and Senor Tejada have sought to overwaselm me, and which rest on the supposition that I am inflaand which rest on the supposition that I am influenced by the worst of motives, and to judge even my inward intentions. Are you not aware of the confiscation of my valuable es ates by the imperial authorities in punishment of my adhesion to the national cause?

I might as well have made no reply to the vague and unfounded charges contained in your notes alluded to, but I feared that my slience regarding points of so much delicacy might be construed in an

As to my past career, to which you allude by saying that I have served all parties, allow me to inform you that no partisan feeling has ever actuated my official conduct. As a soldier I have always been

f und at the post assigned to me by my duty. You cannot be ignorant that, in our international conflicts I have always fought under that same flag witch I was the first to unfur! before the civilized world—even before the formation of our republic. The rought troms in which you notes reject my services do not deter me from doing my best in behalf of our people. I am still influenced by the same desire. I acknowledge the same duty of using, in the service of my country, that sword with which she honored me in her brightest days. The people to whom you appeal will know how to appreciate my devotedness in thus disregarding the scorn of my devotedness in thus disregarding the scorn of men whom I has to oppose, in former times, in de-jense of our Mexican institutions. For my part I

reonstrumen considering it an indispensable condi-tion for the triumph of the republic. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, A. L. DE STA ANNA. To his Excellency Don M. Romero, Minister from the Republic of Mexico at Washington, D. C.

will always continue to promote union among our

## LOUISIANA.

The Murder of Captain S. G. Butte, of the Veteran Reserve Corps-Result of the Military Investi-

Washington, September 27.—General Sheridan, under date of September 19, forwards reports of Major Cronle and Mr. Nat. Rives, containing all the information on had received in repare to the murder of Captain S. G. Butts, Veterau Reserve Corps, and an officer of the Friedmen's Bureau stationed at Vernou, La. Mr. Rives reports that Lieutenant Butts left Mr Rives reports that Lieutenant Butts left Vernon July I to go to Natchitoches. He bor-rowed my saddle-bags, and told me he would return in about tea days. He left here (Ver-non) Sunday morning, and stayed that night at the house of John O. Morris, a short mile this side of Louisville, in Weins Parish, as I learned from Mr. Morr's himself. Again we heard that be took dinner at Mr. Walson's, six miles this side of St. Maurice, in Winn Parish. It is re-ported here that Lieutenant Butts stated to ported here that Lieutenant Butts stated to Watson and others that his life had been threat-

ened in Winnfield if he returned by that route to Vernon. But he declared his intention of doing so, as he was not atraid. I am truly sorry (and I believe it is the general sentiment of the citizens in this vicinity) that anything should have happened to Butts. He seemed to have made a very favorable impres-sion on the people of Jackson. I have never neard any one -peak of him except in the kindes terms. I hope sincerely he will turn up all right yet. Have you heard as yet whether he ever reached Natchitoches? Mr. Thompson and my-self had determined yesterday to send down to that city, perhaps next week, on business, and at the same time write and see if we could learn

t believe I have given you all the information to have here in relation to Lieutenant Butts, at once. Very respectfully. NAT. Rives.
Office Bureau F. R. and A. L., Natchitoches, La., September 5, 1866.—Captain A. F.
Hayden, A. A. G., Freedmen's Bureau.—Sir; have the bonor to inform you that, having

made all due inquiries in regard to the fate of Captain S. C. Butts, I have every reason to believe that his remains were found about four miles from Mr. (or as they cai! him, Squire) Weeks' house. Mr. Weeks I have known for some time. He (Butta) stopped all night at his (Weeks') house on Sun'tay, the 8th of July—the lay that I parted from him. The skeleton found exactly corresponds with the description of Butts-two of the front

teeth broken. Gold shirt-studs or sleeve-but-tons were found. He had on sleeve-buttons, but I do not recollect any shirt-studs. The remains were found by a son of Anderson Walker and some freedmen. From the descrip-

tion of the wound, it seems the ball passed through the back of his nead, coming out of his forehead, and, from the statement, he must have been killed in-tantly. When he left Squire Weeks' he had on his military pants V. R. C.," and said he would go by Louisville, get a shoe put on his horse.

Where the skeleton was found is about four miles on the Natchitoches and Munroe roads near a spring in said toad, and within three miles west of Louisville on that road. Re

JAMES CRONIE, Brevet Major, V. R. C.

### ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN. A Man Shot in a Disreputable House.

About half-past ten o'clock last night the pec ple in the vicinity of the house No. 1 Carli street, occupied by a woman named Celeste Carhart, were alarmed by the report of two shots fired in rapid succession, followed by cries and groans, A crowd was soon collected at the house, wher a man was found lying on the sidewalk, bleed ing from a wound in the abdomen. Police Sergeant Hanford made an investigation, from which the following facts appeared:—On the previous night the wounded man, whose name s Gorman, came with a woman to Mrs. Carbart's house, and after paying Mrs. Carhart for his room, she returned to him a \$2 bill as change which he subsequently ascertained to be a coun erfeit. Last night he went back to the house for the purpose of getting a good bill, and knocked at the door, when Mrs. Carhart appeared at one of the windows and told him that he could not get in. He insisted on entering, began to knock at the door again. Mrs. Carhart then told him that if he did not leave she would shoot him; but he still continued to knock, when the woman came down stairs with a large navy revolver and fired two shots at him through the door, both balls taking effect in his abdomen. The woman was taken into custody, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his injuries were examined by Surgeon Cochran, who declared them fatal. Gorman is still alive, but is not expected to survive through the day. Coroner Lynch will make an ante-mortem examination to-day .- New Yor Post, of last evening.

Reopening of the Anti-Rent War. The anti-rent war has broken out afresh, an threatens a desperate fight between the belligerent Helderbergers and the military, who are already "ordered to the rout."

The situation since the last military expedi tion has been simply as follows:-By that expe dition the anti-renters in possession of property claimed by Colonel Church were disposses and the agents of the Colonel bave since helthe property, subject, however, to frequent raids from the squatters and warlike threats and demonstrations on the border.

Monday the threats were carried into execu-tion. One hundred and fifty armed men, wel organized, advanced upon the farms held pos-session of by Colonel Church's nen. An ad-vance guard was sent to the front to notify those in possession to quit. They did not heed the threats of the "advance," but when they saw the "main body" moving down upon them, they began to realize the condition of affairs. Still they held on, and it was by force that they were obliged to vacate.

There were but five of Colonel Church's men

in possession. These were terribly abused by the anti-renters. They were knocked about and beaten unmercifully, with clubs and sticks. One of them, Michael McLaughlin, sustained a fractured collar-bone. Others also sustained severe injuries. The effects which Colone Church's men had about the premises were hud dled together in an old wagon and drawn down the hill, while a squad of the anti-renters drove Colonel Church's men down at the point of long poles, with which they would occasionally welt

All were driven to the foot of the mountain and the anti-renters again returned to head quarters. Colonel Church's men were obliged to return to Albany. The Worth Guards Captain Andrews' company of the 28th Regiment have been ordered out, and will leave for the seat of war on Friday,—Iroy Times, Sept. 26.

## BEECHER TO BEECHER. Reply of Edward Beecher to Henry Ward

Beecher. Rev. [Edward Beecher, D. D., of Galesburg, Ill., has adoressed a letter, turough the Cuicago Tibune, to his brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in reply to the celebrated letter of the latter upon the question of reconstruction. He charges that that letter 'implies this false assumption, that there are some who are not in favor of speeduly restoring the seceded

It is an argument against such." After critically reviewment, he says:— "Do not deceive yourself by the assumption that the peculiarity of your position is that you are in tayor of the immediate restoration of the seconded States, and that herein you agree with Ichnson and differ with the Republican party. This assumption is unfounded. The Republicans are as much in favor of the immediate res-Johnson insists on admitting aristocratic despotisms organized by leaders of the Rebellion, clothed with peculiar and extraordinary power, and subjecting loyal men to the r sway; and Congress does not. In this antagonism, on

which side are you? There is no middle ground. Are you against such despotisms? Then say so boildly, and denounce them and their author as they deserve." Doctor Beecher accounts for his brother's singular obliquity on the ground that one portion of divine truth has become unbalanced in his mind, making his theories of reconstruction ene-sided and false. These are the duties of forgiveness, confidence in evil-doers, magnanumity, and overcoming evil with good. "On these you were speaking," he remarks, "when you denounced the policy of Thaddeus Stevens

as satanic. You assigned no specific reason for your denunciation, but the implication was strong that it was because it did not agree with your ideas of magnanimity, forgiveness, and overcoming evil with good. You would restore the Rebels to power greater than that of loyal men, honor them, confide in them, royally load nem with benefits and gifts, and then work through them in their prosperity to elevate the freedmen, whom you have stripped of all power, Tois, you think, is Christ-like, and any policy of penalty, deprivation, and restriction towards

raitors is satanic."
In conclusion Doctor Beecher says:-"So far is it from being true that there is no danger of retrogression, that if the policy of Johnson prevails, the South will have a balance of power, in connection with Northern allies; and by following his principles as to Congress up to their logical issues, will be able to invalidate all the legislation of the war, restore slavery, assume the Rebel debt, and repudiate that of the nation. If all the States have an indefeasible right to representation at all if all the amendments to the Constitution | hould be initiated in a Congress com-posed of the representatives of all the States to be valid; if the present Congress only assumes to be a Congress, hanging on the outskirts of the Government—and all this Johnson and his partisans have taught-what surer premises are needed to lead logically to all the results which have been specified? And are we to trust to the honor or moral in-territy of those who through perjury initiated the Rebellion, to avert the result? There is no safety but in a firm a herence to the fundamental principles of justice and honor. If we deviate from them God will make our sin our

punishment.
"If we believe that there is a God, and that as nations sow so shall they reap-if justice, nonor, and humanity are not mere empty names, let us not dure to do it.

"I am your affectionate brother, "EDWARD BRECHER."

# DISTRESS IN ALABAMA

A Mother and Two Daughters in Ala-bama Die from Actual Starvation. Correspondence Montgomery Advertiser, Sept. 16.)

Montgomery, Alabama, September 15 - Messrs. Editors: - Will you please publish the following plain statement of facts, which the people of Montgomery ought to know:-

nt two or three weeks ago, in a house near the fair grounds, a woman was found dead on the floor. She had fallen from the bed, and must have died during the night. Around her lay four little daughters, the oldest one about twelve years of age. Daybreak revealed to them their mother's dead body lying on the floor. But this was not all; these little girls lying around her were dying, yes, dying, for the want of bread and attention. In this fix they were found and ught by some one, in a little cart, to Bishop Cobb's Home for Orphans. They were brought here on Friday. When these little girls came the Home they were the picture of misery and want, and not scarcely a rag on to hid ir nakedness; emaciated and sallow, they coked like living skeletons, and they were cry ing for bread. The baby, about three years of age, died on Saturday. The poor little thing was too near gone for any human aid to do her any good. She begged for bread until she

Another one, named Lizzie, about seven of eight years of age, died on Wednesday. She was a preity little girl, but reduced to a mere skeleton. She begged those around her to give her some meat and bread, to the last. The other two are still at the Home. It was thought at first that they would die too, but the oldest one, a bright, sweet little girl, is improving. Her account of the sufferings they underwent is enough to melt the hardest heart to tears-how they cried for bread and could not get it-that they had been drawing rations, but when they ail got down sick they sent their ticket by negro woman, but that the ticket was torn up and the answer was, "no more rations" -- and how their poor, sick mother, the evening before the died, with tears streaming down her cheeks pressed them to her bosom-and much more which this little girl told me in a straightfor-ward manner, and which had truth stamped

The other little girl, named Mary, about nine ears of age, is still very low, and it is doubtful bether she will ever get well, though she has proved some since she has been at the Home. he at first begged every one who came er to give her some meat and bread, as she eed no embel!ishment.

President Roberts on President Johnson. In a speech to the Fenian Brotherhood at Troy, last week, President Roperts said:-

"HJohrson came before Irishmen for their votes, they ought to be stranged if they gave thom. He had promised to be the Moses of the negro, and he had turned out to be a Pharaon to crush them. He would like to be their Moses, but Irishmen were afraid of his turning Pharach again. I'he one thing Johnson did at the request of the Fenians was to release John Mitchel from Fortress Monroe; but the Fenians have since discovered that it was on account of his sympathy for Rebels, and not for them. It is evident that a large proportion of the Irish vote is lost to the Democratic party so long as Andrew Johnson is dictator of that organiza-

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT TO JOHN MINOR BOTTS. At Newark, on Wednesday evening, Hon. John Minor Botts narrowly escaped from a serious, it not fatal accident, at the Centre street depot. When the train from New York reached the depot he got off, and, on finding that his bag-gage would be carried to Market street depot, he attempted to get upon the train again after it commenced moving, and missing his footing, ell nearly under the wheels. He had present offmind enough, however, to roll away from the car, and escaped uninjured, although his clothing was covered with mud.-N. I. Times,

# THIRD EDITION

# FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL EDESTATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, September 28. The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

The statement having prevailed that the P.esi dent is about to modify his policylto the extent of recommending the proposed Constitutional amendments to the adoption of the Southern unrepresented States, authority is given for a most emphatic denial. The President considers that the amendments were prepared in violation of the fifth article of the Constitution, and are therefore invalid, and that it would be in contravention of his oath of office to encourage them in any way. There is, however, reason to believe that he contemplates recommending to Congress, at its approaching session, first, the admission of the representatives of all the States, and then the proposal of amendments to the Constitution, embracing, in less objection-

Bounty and Claim Agents in a Rage. The bounty-brokers and claim-agents of this city have been thrown into a terrible fever of excitement by reason of the Paymaster-General's refusal to recognize them in the [prosecution of claims for the increased bounty provided for by the last Congress. The brokers and agents thereupon got together and held an in-

able form, the essential elements of those now

dignation meeting, at which they appointed a committee to lay their grievances before the Secretary of Wat. Mr. Stanton gave them the cold shoulder by approving the action of the Paymaster General, whereupon they raised the question of their legal rights to prosecute these claims. On this question the Secretary of War referred them to

## for the present. FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

the Attorney-General, and there the matter rests

Conservative-Democratic-Rebel Meeting Last Night-The Rives Pollard Case, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. FALTIMORE, Sept. 28 .- The Conservative Johnon procession and mass meeting last night was very large, and it consisted of two thirds old Democrats, with a large sprinkling of Rebels.

H. Rives Pollard was held to ball yesterday, for a further hearing to-day, for shooting, with intent to kill, Frederick Hipkins. The built will be increased to-day, or he goes to fail, as Hinkins may die, John Wills, Esq., represents the State as Hipkins' counsel.

#### Foston, September 28.—The steamer Propontis has arrived from Liverpool with 400 passengers

Arrival of the "Propontis,"

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ( Friday, September 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning but prices continue steady. Government bonds were firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 1083, a slight advance; 7:30s at 106; and 10-40s at 99], 1114 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 111; for old 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new mes sold at 99%; and old do, at 95%.

In Railroad shares there was more doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 291@29#, a sligh a tvance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, ance; and Reading at 58\, no change; 128\ was d for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown, or Minehill: 39 ! for North Pennsylvania: 3 Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.: 331 fo Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore: and 46 for Northern Central

City Passenger Railroad shares were firm! eld, but we hear of no sales. 884 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 63 Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 54 for Chesnum Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 174 for stonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

In Canal shares there was very little move Delaware Division sold at 57, no chang and Lebigh Navigation at 584, an advance of was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common 6 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Cana referred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand at ful prices. 230 was bid for North America; 148 or Philadelphia; 132# for Farmers' and chanics'; 324 for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 32 or Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 tor Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolida tion; 56g for Commonwealth; 68g for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union. Ouotations of Gold-104 A. M., 144; 11 A. M. 145: 12 M., 1451: 1 P. M., 1451.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Read... s10wn 583

FIRST BOARD. FIRST BOARD.

\$500 U \$ 10-40s...c. 99‡ 100 sn Cata Dt...

\$30.0 do..... 99‡ 100 sn Cata Dt...

\$2000 do..... 99‡ 200 sh do... its c.

\$7000 U \$ 730s June 106 100 sh do... b60

\$1500 do.... 106 100 sh do.... b60

\$1500 do July 105106 5 sb Penn B...

\$1500 US 5-20s. 62 reg 108 ‡ 12 sn do... lots.

\$4000 US 5-20s. 65 coup 108 ‡ 859 sh do... lots.

\$3000 do.... 108 5 sh do...

\$7000 City 6s, old. 95 4 4 sn Lenigh 8av.,

\$8000 do... new. 99‡ 1200 sh Koystone Zine \$5000 U \$ 10-40s...c 994 \$3000 do.... 994 \$2000 do.... 994 \$7000 U \$ 730s June 106 \$1000 do.... 106 do....b60 29 do....its c. 29 do....b60 29 83000 do.... 1081 5 sh do... 56 87000 City 6s, oid. 951 44 sh Lehiga Nav. 58 8200 do...new 991 1200 sh Keystone Zine 1 82000 NPa R 6s... 913 100 sh Reading R. 58 82000 Leh Val bds. 965 500 sh do... 58 14 sh Del Div. 57 500 sh do... 58

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Sonti Third street, report the following rates of ex hange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 144 6/1454; Silver as and as, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 164; do. August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; December, 1864, 13;; do., May, 1865, 12; October, 1865, 94.

"WHO IT PAYS TO BUY GOLD."-Under this aption the Nation of yesterday gives the following interesting article:-

lowing interesting article:—

"The establishment of a new Gold Exchange in the lower half of the New York Stock Exchange, under the auspices of leading members of both Boards of Brokers and quite a number of leading banking-houses, has led to inquiry into the soundness of the rules which govern the trade in gold. Among other rules, the one walch imposes a penalty of one quarter of one per cent. for non-delivery has been anxiously discussed. For the ben-fit of readers out of Wall street, we may explain that when a broker agrees to deliver to another broker one nundred shares of Erie at a given price on a given day, and falls to deliver the stock, the buver's remedy is to buy in the stock publicly in open market, through an official or one of the Boards, and to hold the seller for any difference between the price at which he had a seriously a present of the stock and the price at which he had a seriously a seriously a proper to a seriously and the price at which he had a seriously a seriously a seriously and the price at which he bear a seriously a seriously a seriously and the price at which he had a seriously a seriously a seriously a seriously and the price at which he seriously a serio he so buys in the stock and the price at which he had originally purchased it of the defaulting vendor; if the buyer neglects or elects not to avail himself of this or elects not to avail himself of this remedy, he is held to assent to the postponement of the delivery till the following day. With gold the rule is different of a man sella \$10,000 gold and neglects to deliver it on the day it is due, he must

pay one-quarter of one per cent,—say \$25—to the buyer by way of penalty for non delivery, and a like penalty for each subsequent default. The rule was established at a time when tran-actions in gold were loosely conducted, and it was highly desirable that speculators should be taught the necessity of a strict adherence to contracts. But in practice the rule has had an effect which was not anticipated by its framers. It established a normal—though flotitious—value for the use of gold. It started the idea that, instead of borrowing money to carry gold, holders might, by a judicious manipulation of the market, and by a combination among themselves, exact from short seilers and borrowers of gold a bonus for the and by a combination among themselves, exact from short seliers and borrowers of gold a bonus for the use of specie from day to day. It accustomed operators to the notion that gold was so scarce that it ought to command a premium for immediate delivery. And in this way it ted ultimately to the great speculative combinations for the rise in gold which very nearly ruined the Government in the last year of the war, and which now keeps the premium twenty to twenty-five per cent higher than it was in March ruined the Government in the last year of the war, and which now keeps the premium twenty to twenty-five per cent higher than it was in March last. It has been calculated that a man who bought a million of gold on the last of March last, and has steadily lent if out ever since, has made 37 per cent, on his investment, it he bought has gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 127, which was the average price in March, his gold at 144, he can real ze 54 per cent. or \$540,000 in currency, by selling out. What legitimate outsides offers such profits as this? It may well be questioned whether any such profits would have been realized, or any such operations undertaken but for the one-quarter per cent rule above mentioned. The great speculators who combined last soling to buy up all the floating gold in Wail street re led upon the prospect of lending out their gold as their main source pect of lending out their gold as their main source of trofit. Merchants who b rrowed gold for the payment of duties, short selers was required gold payment of duties, short so ers wan required soid for immediate delivery, agents of Caufornia shippers who soid against remittances by steemers, were all at the mercy of the little cloue of gold-job ers who had bought up the bulk of the floating gold in Wall street. If it had been Erie, or pork, or cotton, or wheat, there might have been some temporary inconvenience in effecting deliveries, but in the course of a day or two everything would have been smoothed over. But in the case of gold the borrowers were met at once with the rule of the Gold Room which arbitrarily declares the daily value of gold to be one-quarter per cent. With this rule to back them, the cliques is tused to lend their gold under one-cighth of one per cent. The merchants and the bears had no choice but to accede to the terms proposed; and hence, for days and weeks, the cliques were enabled to lend their gold at one-lighth or one quarter per hence, for days and weeks, the cliques were charled to lend their gold at one-lighth or one quarter per cent. daily. Had there been no one-quarter per cent rule, it is very doubtful whether the cliques would have ventured to purchase a i the floating go c of the street, and it is quite likely that the bears, rather than pay a bonus for the use of gold, would have elected to have their contracts closed by an effect of the Gold Room. Opinions continue by an officer of the Gold Room Opinions continue to differ with regard to the future course of gold. One set of men, in view of the heavy rains at the Northwest, the unfavorable reports from the South, and the prospect of heavy importations of goods from Europe expect gold to advance to higher points than it has touched since the fall of Richmond. Another set of men, dwelling upon the steady reduction of the national debt and especially upon the liquidation of all those forms of indebtedness which stood in the way of contraction of the irredeemable paper money, cannot see why gold should rule higher now than it ruled in March last. So far as the crops are concerned, the public may rely upon it that the current reports are more likely to be under than giver the fact. For twelve year—the crop is ruined, cotfact. For twelve years we have heard the same story each successive year—the crop is ruined, cotton and corn. Yet each year we have seemingly had enough for ourselves and tor Europe. It must always be boine in mind that the parties who circulate these stories about mined crops have got stocks on hand for sale. On the other hand, the vast bank exparsion is sure to lead to extravagant expenditures by individuals, and consequently to large importations of foreign soods. But, again, the more the European people invest in our Five-twenty bonds, the better they like them, and, practically, they nay the better they like them, and, practically, they pay for haraware and dry goods just as effectually as cotton or corn. It seems to be a settled fact that the Government is not soing to sell any more gold. Europe is supplying all the bullion required for the payment of duties at our custom houses. When the Treasury holds \$100 000,000 of its own it will be democrate to buy gold for the res. They will condangerous to buy gold for the rise. This will be before New Year."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 28 .- There is no falling off in the demand for Flour for home con-umption, and prices are well maintained, but there is no inquiry for snipment. Sales of 2500@3000 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$12.25@12.75; Pennsvlvania and Ohio do at \$12 75@14 50; superfine at 87@8.75, the former rate for inferior; old and new stock extras at 89@11; and fancy brands at \$15@

stock extras at \$9@il; and fancy brands at \$15@16, according to quaity. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$8.26 50. 1200 bbls. Brandywine Coin Meal sold on terms kept private.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and it is wanted by the millers at full prices Sales of 1000 bushels prime red at \$2.95.22 97; white ranges from \$3.10 to \$3.25 Rye is anchanged. Sales of Western at \$1.10@11 15. [Corn is scarce, and in moderate request, with sales of 1000 bushels of yellow and Western mixed at 99c. \$1.00. Oats are in good demand; sales of 7500 bushels Southern at 531.20 54c. afloat and 55c. in store. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Flaxseed is dull and scarce; sales at \$3.371@3.45.

Cieverseed ranges from \$6.50 to \$7.50 P 64 lbs. Timothy is not so plenty; sales at \$3.75@4. Wheky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.38 and Ohio at \$2.42.

# Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 28 .- Cotton quiet. State Frour unchanged; sales of 9000 barrels. Sales of 300 barrels of Southern at former rates. Wheat dull and unchanged. Mixed Corn unchanged; sales of 16 000 bushels at 91@92c., afloat. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at \$33. Largiaed Whisky dull.

# Presentation to General Geary.

A very interesting presentation scene took place yesterday at the Monongahela House, which took General Geary quite by surprise, but which he duly acknowledged. W. H. Davis, a soldier's orphan, presented a handsome wreath to the General, in the following neat speech:— Dear General:-This wreath is my offering to a brave, good man-an offering that carries with it the gratitude of an orphan. My father screed under you through the Mexican war, and by the fireside of our then bumble home he has told me of your honor, valor, and patri-otism as worthy of imitation by his children. Having tallen in the war for the Union, he is no longer here to care for me; but the lesson he has taught me still lives in you and your history to guide me to honesty and uprightness in may way through life. Please accept the wreath I hand you."-Pillsburg Commercial, 26th,

An Explosive Bullet .- M. Fertuiset, one of the French Hon-hunters, who rivals Gerard, has incented an explosive bullet. One of them, of the diameter known in France as No. 16, blew up a trong wooden box givided into three compartments, reducing it to small splinters. The second, No. 8, penetrates through a target made of strong boards joined together side by side by means of heavy nails, and forming in the aggregate the thickness of the bulwarks of a frigate. This target was pierced, and at the same time blown to fragments. The third shot was aimed at a loaf of bread, which was blown to atoms.

A Polish Saint Snubbed -Josephat Kuncewicz, Polish saint, has been announced for canonization next year at Rome. Meanwhile, the Russian Government has transmitted a bundle of documents to prove that this holy individual was neither more nor less than a knave, and a congregation of cardinals has been appointed to nvestigate the crucial question. It is understood that Russia fears any addition to the Polish saints, as increasing its difficulties in converting the Poles to the Greek faith.

Copyrights at Auction .- According to a Paris orrespondent a new plan of disposing of literary and musical copyrights is coming into fashion—they are put up to public auction, and sold to the highest bidder of hand. The first attempt at selling literary or musical compositions by auction was made three weeks ago. The regular course of an ordinary auction took piace. The composer, M. Tagoux, appeared and performed on the piano a mazurka, a valse, ar a barcarolla. He was enthusiastically che but not a single bid was made for the co