FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Progress of the Row-Position of Ceneral Grant - The Real Situation of Affairs, Etc.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs as follows:-

York Times telegraphs as follows:—
WASHINGTON, August 27.—The President gave out to his private journals last night the full text of his order transferring General Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order Heelf has not yet been promulgated by General Grant, and has, therefore, not taken effect. There are numerous reports affoat to-night to the effect that General Grant has refused to promulgate it, but these are incorrect. There are, however, both grave and important reasons why the order is held in abeyance, as I stated yesterday. On receipt of the order General Grant wrote another letter to the President. This letter, not being ready for transmis-This letter, not being ready for transmission until to-day, did not reach the President until after the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and he has not yet replied. General Grant regards the last order of the President as entirely superseding General Order No. 77, including his instructions to General Thomas; and there is little doubt that a serious difference—not to say conflict of views—has occurred between the President and General difference—not to say conflict of views—has occurred between the President and General Grant, regarding the powers of the latter under the Reconstruction acts, and the purpose of his letter to the President to-day is believed to have been to present to him certain further suggestions and points for his consideration, not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal, on which argument has ceased, but the more important question as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to conflict directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the acts of Congress. There is also good ground for the belief that the order, when issued, which may possify be to-morrow, will be accompanied by instructions similar to those which accompanied the first order. The situation of matters between the Executive Mansion and the War Department to-night is exceedingly delicate, and speculation is rife as to the result. Predictions are made that General Grant will refuse to issue the order unless modified or accompanied by instructions of his own, and that as a consequence he will be relieved from duty in the War Department by the President. Should this occur, and the latter undertake to transmit orders through any new Secretary of War, the issue is then direct and unavoidable, for General Grant is acting under the following timely law of Congress. Section 2 of the Army Appropriation act, approved March 2, 1807. timely law of Congress. Section 2 of the Army Appropriation act, approved March 2, 1867, under protest, is as follows:—

Appropriation act, approved March 2, 1867, under protest, is as follows:—

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That the Headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be in the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to mintary operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous apprisal of the Benate; and any orders or instructions relating to millitary operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deened guilty of a misdemeator in office, sud any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more tuan twenty years, upen conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

The Situation.

The Situation. From the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—There has been no diminution in the excitement and rumors to-day over the political situation within the Adbeen more wild than on yesterday. It has been freely circulated that there was a violent time in the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. It has even been published that General Grant left the session some time before it adjourned. Inin official quarters shows that these quiry in official quarters shows that these flying statements are for the most part untrue. There was an animated but friendly discussion in the Cabinet, which was participated in by all of the members present. General Grant remained throughout the session, and left the Executive Mansion in company with Secretary McCulloch. The reports of differences between the President and General Grant arise from the logical speculation pro-duced by the publication of the correspondence relative to the removal of Sheridan and Generelative to the femoval of Sastan and Central Grant's verbal opposition to the removal of General Sickies. General Grant's friends assert that he will withdraw from the War Department in a few days. With regard to the so-callest Cabinet Imbrogilo, my statement of last night was strictly correct. There is not a word of truth in the Times' story that Mr. Johnson har reserved the witten reserved the sections of his has received the written resignations of his entire Cabinet. On the contrary, he has not received the written resignation of even a single member. Mr. Randail has even a single member. Mr. Randall has not tendered his resignation, nor has he been asked for it; but he left town this evening with it in his pocket. There is authority also for stating that Secretary McCulloch is perfectly satisfied that the President has not intimated the slightest desire for his retirement, and his resignation will not, as a consequence, unless something unexpected turns up, be tendered to the Executive. It is proper to say that the greater portion of these rumors about the Secretaries originate with the clique here who have bored the President for two weeks, urging a general reorganization of the Cabinet. President may make some changes in due time. in which Mr. Seward will be included, does not seem any good reason to doubt. That the report that the resignation of all his constitutional advisers is probable, has no foundation

Fierce Conflict Between an Alderman and a Policeman.

A desperate conflict occurred between Alderman William Eilis, of the First Ward, Hobo-ken, and Policeman Burke, of that city, resultresides on the Meadows, where he keeps a corner grocery and groggery, and is looked upon in that locality as a "bully," being termed by some as the "man of iron." Ellis' constituents last spring elevated him to the position of alderman, and since that time he has kept himself, as is alleged pratty well elevated on whist. as is alleged, pretty well elevated on whisky, and, in consequence, he is said to have conducted himself in a violent manner towards his family. On Monday afternon word was sent to Officer Burke's house, near by, that Ellis, crazy-drunk, was smashing up his furniture and putting his family in mortal fear. The officer went down and found Ellis outside on officer went down and found Ellis outside on the stoop. He remonstrated with the Alderman, and endeavored to induce him to go into the house and take a sleep. Ellis fiew into a passion, and, seizing a piece of broken rocking-chair, made an onslaught upon the officer, when the latter grappled with him and a desperate struggle ensued. The officer received two severe kicks in the lower part of the stomach, and narrowly escaped having his eyes clawed out. The officer finally ing his eyes clawed out. The officer finally brought his club to bear and used it vigorously, until the Alderman was finally subdued. A physician was then called to repair damages, and it was found that the small bone of Ellis left arm had been broken, and his head and face left arm had been broken, and his head and face were sadly out of shape. Yesterday Ellis was arrested and laken before Acting Recorder Pope, on a charge of felonious assault and attempt to kill the officer, and he was held to bail to answer. Alderman Ellis also went before Justice White and swore out a warrant against the officer on a similar charge, and also took preliminary steps before Lawyer Carey in a civil suit, laying his damages at \$5000; and thus the matter stands,—W. Y. Tribune.

Health of St. Louis-Suicides.

St. Louis, August 27,-Two more suicides have occurred since yesterday—one woman and one man—making twenty-seven cases since July I. The health of St. Louis is first rate. One year this day the deaths from cholera were two hundred and twelve; but this year only thirty-five are reported. EUROPE.

NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

A Brilliant Celebration—Paris Unusually

Crowded and Gay. Napoleon's fete day was observed with the greatest enthusiasm and much splendor in Parls on the 16th of August. The crowds in the streets and suburbs were extraordinary, as in addition to the usual population of the capital, the Universal Exhibition furnished a very conthe Universal Exhibition furnished a very considerable quota, while the arrivals by the raliways during the week were estimated at upwards of four hundred thousand persons. As the visits of so many sovereigns and princes had gradually supplied Paris with the flags of almost every European nation, the principal thorough lares presented an elegant and variegated appearance. Scarcely had the cannon of the Invalides announced, at 6 in the morning, that the fete had commenced, when a distribution of alms and provisions was made in all the arrondissements to such of the inhabitants, aged and necessitous, as required assistance. All this was done from the Emperor's privy purse.

The old soldiers of the First Empire, in their The old soldiers of the First Empire, in their curious uniform, walked round the column in the Place Vendome. After the mass the theatros were opened to the public. The people crowded the gardens. There were amusements out door—amusement of every sort—military displays and fireworks in the evening. As the time approached for the fireworks, the Empress appeared for a moment, with several other ladies. peared for a moment, with several other ladies, at the balcony of the central window of the Palace, overlooking the garden, and was loudly theered. After the display, repeated cries of 'Vive l'Imperatrice!'' again induced her Ma-esty to come forward and salate the vast crowd

THE WAR ASPECT. Russian Anticipations of a Gigantic European Struggle.

From the Paris Debats, August 15. At the moment when the Prussian press is disposed to increase in violence, not only towards Turkey, but also towards the nations of Western Europe, While the greater part of those organs continue to draw a most frigatful picture of the crimes which they attribute to the Turkish tooops in the island of Crete, the Moscow Gardle representing the extrame Russian cow Gazette, representing the extreme Russian party, declares all Europe to be menaced with a terrible conflagration; here France is about to

party, declares all Europe to be menaced with a terrible conflagration; here France is about to rush upon Prussia to endeavor to destroy the consequences of the campaign of Bohemia; there twenty-four millions of Italians are preparing to fall upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prussia last year are about to take up arms to reconquer their independence. Instead of pointing out to us the means of escaping from those perils, the terrible Gazette calmiy says:—"If the shock is inevitable, why delay it? The friends of peace themselves may prefer an immediate catastrophe to so lamentable a state of things." No doubt it depends on Russia alone to avoid all those disasters; but we are not worthy of her intervention in our favor. Already in the spring she kindly saved France from a war which was on the point of breaking out, and we did not snow our gratitude to her. "No one has understood the greatness of the sacrifice Russia made in pacifying Europe, when a war on the subject of Luxembourg gave her such a good opportunity of achivering, without difficulty, her co-religionists in the East woese destinies are so intimately bound up with her own." To that sacrifice Europe only replied by giving an enthusiastic reception to the Sultan. Therefore Europe deserves no pity; and the Moscow Gazette consequently abandons France to her sad fate.

French Reply to Prusstan Accusations.

French Reply to Prussian Accusations.

From the Paris Temps, August 16. From the Paris Temps, August 16.

In an article which has been extensively copied, the Prussian print (North German Gazette) raises the scarecrow of the old parties, and affects to represent war as being demanded and desired by the opponents of the imperial dynasty. These are they who, if the Berlin journal is to be believed, are favoring a resort to hostilities, while the Emperor's government has assuredly no idea of combating the principle of nationalities, after having been the first to precialm it. The insinuation is doubly adroit, involving as it does at once a menace adroit, involving as it does at once a menace and a flattery. But at the same time it would be difficult to represent with less fidelity the position of the question and the state of public opinion in France. If the Prussian writer knew our country, he would be aware that former parties exist now only in the electioneering circulars of the administration; he would understand especially that war is not desired here by any one, and that the apprehension entertained by enlight-ened men is precisely that of seeing the country engaged, without its own knowledge, in enterprises for which it could not be responsible, inasmuch as it could not prevent them. Would the *North German Gazette* pretend by any chance to place the Mexican expedition to the account of public opinion in France? Does it think it can insinuate that the opposition prove the Government into that undertaking Its language now, respecting the disposition of France towards Germany, is not a whit more sensible than either of these suppositions would be. The Prussian journal shows in still an-other manner its ignorance concerning us. It does not admit that the internal condition of France can have any share in the cause of the war which people anticipate. Nothing, however, is more certain. At the present point at which matters have arrived, after the re-awakening of public opinion, after the Mexican disnater, after the struggles of the last session, after the hopes to which the letter of the 19th of January gave life, and which at present scarcely remain hopes—after all this, there is no exaggeration in saying that our Government finds itself between the horns of this dilenma—either to satisfy the legitimate demands of liberal opinion, or to impose silence upon it by the loud, brutal roar of the cannon.

The Imperial Conference at Salzburg From the Independence Belge, August 17.

The journey to Salzburg, with respect to which the Court of France was prompt to enlighten that of Prussia, especially through the intermediation of the Count de Goltz, is not of a nature to offend Count de Bismark or his sovereign. We should even be tempted to believe, with our Berlin correspondent, that taken together with the inopportune proceeding of M. de Moustier in favor of Denmark, the Prussian Cabinet, on the contrary, congratulates itself upon this visit from the point of view of successes it is calculated to promote in the ap-proaching elections for the federal Parliament, An article published yesterday in the Journal des Debats, and which assumes the form of a diplomatic communication, will not modify these appreciations of the Prussian Government. A perusal of it will lead to this conviction.

perusal of it will lead to this conviction.

According to the French print the two Emperors in their approaching conversations will speak of every question at present agitating the Old and New Worlds; the settlement of the Mexican war, the constitution of Germanic unity under the supremacy of Prussia, and finally, to crown all, the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. Napoleon I and Alexander I dividing Europe between them at Erfunth had not so extensive a programme as that of which the Debals desires to give the settlement to Napoleon III and Francis Josepn, Thus, notwithstanding the authority which ordinarily attaches to what appears in that journal, we persist in believing that the interview at Salzburg will have no other character than that of a demonstration, somewhat marked, perhaps, of affectionate sympathy mingled with regret.

THE SULTAN AT HOME. Arrival and Reception of His Majesty in Constantinople.

Constantinople (August 7) Correspondence of Galig-nant's Messenger.

nant's Messenger.

At 9 o'clock this morning the prolonged roar of the guns from the men-of-war in the harbor and the land batteries, and the sharp roll of muskerty from the troops who lined both shores of the Bosphorus, announced the Sultan's return to Constantinople after his memorable six weeks' journey in Western Europe.

His Majesty left Rustchuk at nine o'clock yesterday morning, by the Rustchuk and Varna Railway for Varna, which he reached at a quarter past four in the afternoon. The Grand Vizler and the Beraskier had both left for Varna and Rustchuk since Wednerday last to meet their sovereign. All Pasha having expressed a wish to go by an Austrian steamer, the Austrian Lloyd's agency placed one of the finest vessels of its line, the Neptune, at his

Highness' disposal. On arriving at Varna, at fifteen minutes past four yesterday afternoon, the Fultan must have gone straight on board the Sultanieb, and started at once, for it was quick work for the Imperial flotilla to cross the Black Sea and make the Bosphorus this morning after a vary of yearly sixteen hours.

ing after a run of nearly sixteen hours.

Notice was issued from the Grand Vizier's office last night, and this morning the heads of the various religious communities of the capital, the Turkish civil, military, and ecclesiastical functionaries, in vessels provided by the Government, and members of the diploby the Government, and members of the diplomatic corps in the despatch boats of the embassies, went out to the entrance of the Bosphorus to welcome the Sulian bome. The news of his approaching arrival gave a fresh stimulus to the preparations making here for his reception, and the finishing touches are now being given in all directions to arrangements of flags and festive devices, garlands and triumphal arches. In all directions, in fact, the coming fete in honor of the Sultan's return from Europe promises to be the finest ever witnessed in the Turkish capital. The festivities will continue for three days, during which the Custom House and all the public offices will be closed, and there will be three nights' illuminations. The whole city is gay with flags and decorations,

whole city is gay with flags and decorations and alive with animation. The release of smal debtors and of persons convicted of minor offenses has been ordered, large sums are given in charity, and a general amnesty for all poli-cal and press offenses is spoken of.

The Sultan's Plan of R form.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the little of August, says:—The Sultan on his return declared to the Grand Vizier that the reception he had met with from foreign peoples and governments had strengthened in bim a desire to assure impartial protection to all his subjects. "This sentiment," said his Majesty, "is that of a sacred debt. My solicitude will remain as constantly awake in favor of the progress of public instruction, extension of means of communication, a good organization of our national forces, and the development of our credit."

BRIDGET DURGAN.

The Approaching Execution-A Visit to the Condemned Woman-She Confesses

New Brunswick, N. J., August 27.—The approaching execution of Bridget Durgan, who on Friday next is to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Coriell, is the absorbing topic in this community whenever two or three chance to come together. The Sheriff is beset with applicants for tickets of admission to the jail-yard to wit-ness the final scene in the elic of this miserable woman. Between 400 and 500 tickets have been

ness the final scene in the file of this miseracle woman. Between 460 and 500 tickets have been issued. The jail is daily visited by a great many persons, most of them ladies, anxious to see Bridget. The turnkey informs me that to-day he turned away as many as 200 persons from the jail door. I visited Bridget to-day. She seemed in excellent spirits, or anxious to appear so. She laughed nervously very frequently during the interview, and convulsively clasped the bars of the grated door. She said she was tired of being there and she was glad that she was so near her death. She spoke without agitation of her approaching execution, and said she was not afraid to die. On her bed lay several books, among them a Bible and prayer-books. She said, laughingly, that her Bible (meaning the Catholic Bible), was a better book than the Protestant Bible and seemed anxious to provoke a discussion on the subject. She has made a confession and alluded to it, saying that she wanted the person to whom she made has made a consession and altituded to it, saying that she wanted the person to whom she made it to reveal it to your correspondent. She seemed desirous of conversing on trivial subjects, as if with a view to diverting her mind from a contemplation of her doom. She urged me, laugningly, to go and see Mary Gilroy, the girl confined in the same jail on suspicion that she was accessory to the murder.

she was accessory to the murder.

The conduct of the criminal in jall during the past week or two has been variable. Generally she is very cheerful, but she has on one or two occasions lost her spirits and cried aloud, so that she could be heard outside the wails of the prison. Last Friday two women of bad character were arrested for drunkenness, and brought to jail. One of them asserted that she had a young child, and pleaded for her re lease that she might go and attend to it, Bridget in the early part of the evening took a bath. Ceming from the bath she was very merry, and on her way to her cell, seeing a negro who is confined in an adjacent cell lying on his back asleep, she threw a cupful of water on; him, laughing loudly at the same time. Soon after she reached her cell. When all had retired for the night, the woman above mentioned began to bewall tue absence of her infant, crying, "Oh, my poor child"—nearly the very words that Mrs. Coriell was heard to utter on the night of the murder Bridget heard the words, and she began to scream as loud as she could, and continued for some time to utter a loud wailing sound like that she gave voice to on the day that she was sentenced to death. It was a long time before she was quieted.

Bridget is not changed in appearance or de-meanor since I saw her last, soon after the trial, except that she is somewhat paler than she was then. She is frequently visited by Father Rodgers, with whom she unites in reitgious services with apparent fervor.

Bridget confesses that she alone murdered
Mrs. Coriell. She says that her motive was not,

as has been supposed, robbery, but a desire to supplast her mistress in the affections of her husband. She relates in detail the occurrences of the night of the murder, and her statemen generally corroborates the received theory with regard to the commission of the grime, and varies only in some minor points from that educed from the strong and almost perfect chain of circumstantial evidence which secured her conviction. If her statements are true, Mrs. Coriell defended herself heroically, and struggled hard for her life. Bridget says Mary Gilroy knew nothing of the murder before its commission. She denies that the murder was committed with the knife that was exhibited at the trial.

Another strong effort has been made to secure a reprieve for her, but has signally failed. There was an endeavor on the part of those interested in her behalf to get up a story that she had become enciente since she entered the fail. She was examined by Drs. Morough, Voornies, and Baidwin, who found no evidences that she was in such a condition. Judge Vredenberg was to have held Court here to-day, and it was anti-cipated that her counsel would move for a postonement of the execution, but the Judge was not here, and the Court was adjourned till autumn. Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney hearing that a movement to secure a reprieve was in progress, addressed a note to Governor Ward, to ascertain whether there was any probability of further delay in her case. The fol-lowing letter from the Governor, which was re-ceived yesterday, sets the matter at rest:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON. August 27, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—The case of Bridget Durgan came up before the Court of Pardons at its last session. In July, 1867, and the Court unanimously refused to interfere. No other action has seen had in the case. The Court of Pardons has not been called together to consider this or any other case. consider this or any other case.

The action of the Court was intended to be final.
Yours, very truly,

MARCUS L. WARD.

Yours, very truly, C. M. HERRERT. The execution will take place without fail or The execution will take place without fall on Friday morning, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., as enjoined by the sentence of the court. The same gallows on which the colored man Joseph Williams was hanged is still standing in the jail yard, and will be used in executing Bridget Durgan. She has expressed the desire to the jail-keeper that no post-mortem examination be made in her case. The body of Williams was dissected in the jail-yard immediately after it was cut down from the gallows, and it was because she was aware of this fact that she made the request.—N. Y. Times.

The National Game.

THE MUTUAL CLUB, OF NEW YORK, DEFEATED BY THE PASTIME CLUB, OF BALTIMORE. Baltimons, August 27.—The match game of base ball between the Mutual Club, of New York, and the Fastime Club, of this city, was played to-day, on the Pastimes' grounds, and resulted in the defeat of the Mutuals, the score resulted in the defeat of the Mutuals, the score standing forty-seven for the Pastimes and thirty-one for the Mutuals. The playing of the Pastimes was remarkably good, and this victory will in a measure compensate them for their recent defeat for the championship by the Maryland Club. The day was all that could be desired, and the large number of spectatoms present was a sufficient indication of the interest felt in the event,

Movements of Chief Justice Chase

HIS RECEPTION AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

The European Markets To-Day.

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

Reception of Chief Justice Chase.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 28.—Chief Justice Chase arrived in Manchester from Boston, at 5 o'clock last evening. He was met at the rail-road depot by ex-Governor Smythe and a dele-gation of the most substantial persons of the city. He was then taken to the rest cence of the

city. He was then taken to the resistence of the ex-Governor, where he dined privately with his host and family.

Our citizens last evening, without any distinction visited the mansion of Governor Smythe, where the distinguished guest was made the recipient of one of the most sincere and flattering receptions ever extended to an eminent visitor in New Hampsnire. The doors were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and the grounds about the premises were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while other decorations were displayed, evincing great taste. rations were displayed, evincing great taste.

The rush of persons anxious to pay their respects to Chief Justice Chase was very great.

Thousands filled the grounds and adjacent streets, and as fast as possible they passed through the house and were introduced to ex-Governor Smythe, Judge Chase made a brief address to the assemblage, thanking them for their cordial reception, but made no reference to National topics.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

London, Angust 28—Noon,—Consols for money, 94%; United States Five-twenties, 73%; Hilnois Central, 77%; Eric Railroad, 45%; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Noon.—The Cotton Market is irregular. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Upland middlings are quoted at about 10%d.; Orleans, 10%d.

Breadstuffs and other articles are unchanged.

Two o'clock Market Report. LONDON, August 28-2 P. M.—Erie Railroad is quoted at 45½. United States Five-twenties are yeak, but unchanged. Liverpool, August 28-2 P. M.—Pork has de-clined to 137s, 6d. Cotton and other articles are

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of Registration in the State—
Two Blacks to One White, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—It appears from North Carolina papers that the registration thus far, in that State, shows two blacks registration than the corresponding to the co tend to one white, and in some districts a larger proportion. A letter from Harnett county says, "The whites generally do not seem to turn out; the biacks, on the other hand, turn out on messe, and are jubilant about their being allowed to register.

"General Sickles has issued a circular to be addressed to the Boards of degistration, informing them that officers at the militia mean whom

ing them that officers of the militia, upon whom devolved the execution of the patrol laws, or other general laws relating to the domestic order of the State, and the government of slaves therein, having thereby assumed and per-formed civil functions, are declared civil officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress, and any such officer having afterwards taken part in the Kebellion, or who aided or abetted persons engaged in Rebellion, is excluded from registration as a voter." registration as a voter.'

Grant and Sheridan, and the Missouri Radicals.

St. Louis, August 28.—General Grant's letter on General Sheridan's removal has caused a decided sensation among the radicals here, Several weeks ago leading Missouri radicals had an interview with General Grant, and received assurance that he was heartily in concurrence with Congress on the subject of reconstruction. They returned satisfied; but still a majority of the party leaders were opposed to Grant. To-day's letter has caused a reaction. The secession organ, the Times, says Grant has fallen into the hands of the Jacobins. The conservatives generally complain of the tone of the etter. Sheridan will have a public reception from the radicals in this city while on route to Leavenworth.

The Boston Sub-Treasury.

Boston, August 28.—The Secretary of the reasury has obtained a lease of the Merchants' Exchange News Room for several years for the reception of the Sub-Treasury, as the accommodations at the Custom House are too small for the business.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 28.—Stocks heavy, Chicago and Rock Island, 102%; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 40%; Eric, 68%; Cieveland and Toledo, 123%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 52%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104%; Michigan Central, 108. Michigan Southern, 80%; New York Central, 104%; Hilmois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 30%; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 163%; Hudson River, 124%; U.S. Five-twentles, 1802, 113%; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 110%; new Issue, 108; Ten-forties, 102%; Seventhirties, 107%; Gold, 142%, strong and advancing, owing to the imbroglio at Washington. Exchange unlimited; nothing doing, owing to the excitement in gold,

Letter from Secretary Stanton.

Letter from Secretary Stanton.

The following letter from Secretary Stanton was read by the Mayor at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Boston on Monday:—

Cotur Port, August 23, 1867.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Aldermen and Common Council of Boston, referring to my public services and tendering to me the hospitalities of that city. Such a testimonial could not fail to be grafifying to any public servant, and by me will be highly appreciated. In respect to the public services referred to, I claim no more merit than justly belongs to all patriotic men and women, who were ready to bear all, do all, and suffer all that their Government might be saved, and its foundation established upon the principles of universal redecom, guaranteed by universal suffrage and universal education. My ourpose in visiting this State was truly stated in the preamble of your resolutions, viz., for the re-establishment of my health. I hope, therefore, to be excused from any public ceremony or attention, and that this will be received as an appropriate acknowledgment of the hospitalities tendered me by the municipal authorities of Boston. With much respect. I am truly yours.

To Otis Norcriss, Mayor of Boston.

Terrible Powder-Mill Explosion-Three Men Killed.

Men Killed.

TROY, N. Y., August 27.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of three of the employees of the Bennington Powder Manufacturing Company, occurred in the viliage of Bennington, at 11 o'clock this forencon. A large quantity of powder in one of the mills of the company, located a short distance from the boundary line of the village, exploded with a terrific noise, demolishing the structure into atoms, and instantly killing three men, named respectively, Abraham Moon, Edward Cunningham, and William Downs. The bodies of the unfortunate men were blown into fragments. The explosion created the greatest excitement, and hundreds men were blown into fragments. The explosion created the greatest excitement, and hundreds of citizens rushed to the scene of the catastrophe. The cause of the explosion is shrouded in mystery. The secret of the fatal and heart-rending occurrence is buried with its victims.

The Vellow Fever in Texas.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

Baltimore, August 27.—The New Orleans and Texas papers report the fever as still raging at Corpus Christi with malignant virulence, while at Indianola, Lavacca, and Victoria it has materially abated. At Lavacca the disease thus far has been of a very mild type, and the convalence of the co

the United States Army and Navy-Gov. Pierpont Stumping the State.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Intelligence just received from Richmond, Virginia, states that at a meeting of ex-United States officers and soldiers held in Richmond, Virginia, to-night, the following eali for a convention was unanimously adopted:—

mouniy adopted:—

To the ex-officers of the United States Army and Navy now residing in Virginia:—We, the Executive Committee of the ex-Officers', Soldiers', and Sailors' Union, of Stichmond, in accordance with lastructions from the Union, bereby call upon all ex-officers, soldiers', and sailors of the United States army and navy now residing in Virginia, to assemble in convention in the United States army and navy now residing in Virginia, to assemble in convention in the United States Court room, in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th of September next for the purpose of defining the political position, and to take such other steps as the exigency of the times may seem to demand It is cancestly desired by the Union that every officer, soldier, and sailor attend this convention, as a united action on our part is made necessary by the important events now transpiring.

Major L. L. VENABLE, Chairman, Captain D. W. EGHAN N., Captain D. W. BGHAN N., Captain J. UNDERHILL, Lieut. JOHN N. BATTERMAN,

Governor Pierpont is now making a stumping tour in the valley of Virginia. He has been well received thus far, for he is in decided opposition to the Hunnicutt, or black man's party.

sition to the Hunnicutt, or black man's party

Registration in Alabama. Colored registered.

As registration is near y completed in this State, the total attained will not, probably, exceed 160,000, with a larger average of whites for the small balance to be registered. The result of the vote that will be poiled after completion of registration is looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and will be Republican by a large majority.

The Mississippi Cotton Crop.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The accounts with reference to the cotton crop in Mississippi are conflicting, but they are thought to be, on the whole, favorable. Fears are expressed, however, that in a month or so, when the freedmen will be most needed to pick out and save the crop, they will be carried away by the political excitement then most likely to prevail, and be useless as field hands or for any other service.

The Cuba Cable.

PUNTA Rosa, via Lake City, Fla., August 26.

The entire day has been consumed in taking off the seven miles of shore end by the steamer Emily, which early to-morrow morning will pay it out to the steamer Narva. To-morrow night the Narva will commence paying out the cable to Key West. A storm to-night overtook us, and all the cable hands are camped on shore,

-An extraordinary scene of violence has occurred in the Court of Correctional Police at Riom, France. A man named Clement was recently condemned by the Tribunal of Gan-nat to one month's imprisonment for vagabondage, against which judgment both the accused and the Public Prosecutor appealed, the latter demanding a more severe punishment, as the man had already undergone several previous condemnations. The Court of Riom now increased the sentence to four months' imprisonment and five years' serveillance by the police. The prisoner had no sconer heard the decision than he stooped down, took off his heavy wooden shoe, and hurled it with all his force at the judge, and at the same time addressed him in the grossest language. Fortunately the missile passed a few inches over the President's head; but made a deep hole in the plaster, tearing the hangings with which the wall was covered. A gendarme and two other prisoners who were standing by then attempted to secure the prisoner, who, being a man of herculean force, struggled for some time, and continued uttering loud vociferations against the Judge. At length the man's hands and feet were bound, and he having been placed before the bar to be tried for this outrage, received an additional sentence of five years' imprisonment; the Court likewise ordered that he should be forbidden to reside in the same locality as the President for ten years after the expiration of his sentence.

-The venerable Lord Brougham has arrived from France, at Brougham Hall, his country seat in England, in excellent health and spirits.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cad

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cad wainder—Charles Glipin and John K. Valentine United States District Attorneys.—In the case of the United States et strong of the United States et strong of the United States et stated in the opening allegations, and fully detailed in our report of yesterday. The allegations upon the part of the claimants were general denials of bloose upon the part of the claimants were general denials of bloose upon the part of of Government. It was expected to prove that when the claimants first went to Reading, in December, 1898, they bought 80,000 old cigars: they had a revenue officer to take an inventory of these, and their other goods, and obtained a license to sell them.

They made prompt and full returns of and paid all taxes upon all the cigars they manufactured and bought; and had in every business transaction endeavored to comply with the law.

The cigars spoken of as having old stamps upon them, being themselves new, were the same the officer had inspected in 1868. If the stamps upon some of the boxes were broken or torn, the Government officials who had inspected the goods and chosen to leave them in a condition offensive to the law—these officials were the wrongdoers, and proper subjects for punishment, and not the claimants, whose aim had been success by homest dealings.

Levi Malixberger, Deputy Collector of the First Division of the Eighth District, testified that his particular duty was to collect all taxes unpaid, but he had never collected any such taxes from the claimants, because he never knew them to be behind hand.

Susan Boyer testified that she was in the claimants, because he never knew them to be behind hand.

Susan Boyer testified that she was in the claimants and were returned to the inspector once every month; set chought she knew when a box of cigars was properly stamped, and never saw any go dut of the claimants pince that was not so.

Emma Burkhart testified that she was in the claimants frequently bought old boxes from persons and packed cigars in them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRUBGRAPH, } Wednesday, August 28, 1867. The Money Market continues casy: call loans range at from 4@6 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper is rather scarce, and ranges at from 6@7½ per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing, and prices were rather lower. 113 was bid for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s; 102½ for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; and 10762107½ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 94-100@52;, a slight decline; Camden and

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA. Amboy at 127, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change, 644 was bid for Nor-ristown; 57 for Minchili, 40 for Elmira preferred; the United States Army and Navy—28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and

and Baltinore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and
42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20.
63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 284 for
Spruce and Pine; 30 for Green and Coates; and
26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly beld at full prices.

Mechanics' sold at 32: 57 was bid for Commercial: 100 for Northern Liberties; 110 for Bouthwork: 53 for Girard; 32 for Manniacturers; 70

wark; 53 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers; 70 for Bank of Commerce; 644 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union. In Canal shares there was very little move-ment, Lehigh Navigation sold at 46, no change;

154 was bid for Susquehanua Canal; 56 for Dela-ware Division; and 47 for Morris Canal. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1414; 11 A. M., 142; 12 M., 1422; 1 P. M., 1424, an advance of 2 on the closing price of last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

- Mesars. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern--Messrs, Jay Cooke & Ca. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881 1104@111; old 5-20s, 113@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., July, 107½@108; do., 1867, 107½@108; 10-40s, 102½@102½; 7-30s, Aug., 107½@107½; do., June, 10 1074: do., July, 1074@1074. Gold, 142@1424.

107½: do., July, 107½@107‡. Gold, 142@142‡.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 110½@111‡; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do. new, 108@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102½@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½; May, 1865, 116½; August, 1865, 115½; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 114½. Gold, 14½@142½.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brother No. 40 sauth

—Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1104 @111; do. 1862, 113@113\delta; do. 1864, 109\delta 109\delta; do. 1865, 1104\delta 109\delta 109\delta; do. 1865, 1104\delta 100\delta; do. 1865, new, 107\delta 108\delta; do. 1867, new, 108\delta 108\delta; do. 58, 10-408, 102\delta 010\delta; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107\delta 0107\delta; do. June, 107\delta 0107\delta; do., July, 107\delta 0107\delta; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., Aug.s. 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 118\delta 0110\delta; do., May, 1865, 116\delta 0117\delta; do., Aug. 1865, 115\delta 0116\delta; do., September, 1866, 115\delta 0115\delta; do. October, 1865, 114\delta 0115\delta; Gold, 141\delta 0112\delta \delta \delta \delta \delta 0115\delta; Gold, 141\delta 0112\delta \delta -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 28,-The Flour Market is remarkably dull, the demand being mostly confined o the wants of the home consumers. Sales of a few undred barrels, including superfine, at \$7.25008-75; old stock extra at \$8@8*50; new do. do. at \$0.50@10*30; new Wheat extra family at \$11.50@12.50; Northwestern do. do. at \$11'75@12'25; and fancy at \$13@14, according do. do. at \$11.75@12.25; and fancy at \$13@14, according to quality. 1630 barrels City Mills sold on secret terms. Hye Flour is scarce, and commands \$9 \$1 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and a good demand for prime lots from the millers, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southers red at \$2.85@240. Rye is scarce. and in fair request. Sales of new and old Pennsylvania at \$1.86@170. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand limited. Sales of yellow at \$1.22, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.22. Oats are exceedingly doil. Sales of new at 4006 65c. The last sale of Mait was at \$1.80.

Whisky—Common is offered at 256928c. \$2 gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 25. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Schr C. W. Elwell, Glies, Boston, Quintard, Ward &

Schr C. W. Elwell, Giles, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Boston,
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Boston, New York
and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, Boston, Connor & Co.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, Hammett & Neill,
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Malden,
Schr M. E. Simmens, Gandy, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr L. Maul, Buehler, Boston, Rommel & Hunter,
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Plymouth,
Schr J. Klenzie, Lake, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, Norfolk, Repplier & Bro. Schr J. Birdsall, Hagleton Providence, Davis, Falce & Co. Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy, Providence, Westmoreland

Coal Co. Schr G. Webster, Randall, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
& Co.
Schr Rachel Ann, Lewis, Chincoteague, J. Sacques.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, E. Greenwich, D. Coop & Co. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Blakiston, Graef

Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, do.
Schr L. Frazier. Steelman: Boston.
Schr Radding RR, No. 54. Burke, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Weilington.
Schr N. Jones. Hunttey, Machias, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr N. Jones. Hunttey, Machias, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. J. Fluxeell, Smith. Lynn.
Schr E. J. Baynor, Baynor, Fortress Mosroe, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Reading RR, No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Lynn, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Co.
Schr J. Buchanan, Kalishan. Petersburg, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr G. Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Dorchester, Captain.
Schr J. House, Gage, Fair Haven, Captain.

Schr Henrietta, Seisey, Korwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Dorchester, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, from New Orleans, Via quarantine, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr W. H. Rowe, Winnemore, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Gaivin & Co.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain. 25th inst., noon, off Barnegat, passed brig Agent, from Genoa for Philadelphia.

Schr A. E. Derrickson, Tunnell, 1 day from Lewes, with mose, to Moore & Wheatley,

Schr L. Maul, Buchler, from Boston.

Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughin, from Boston.

Schr B. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.

Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Boston.

Schr J. W. Weilington, Chipman, from Boston.

Schr J. V. Weilington, Chipman, from Boston.

Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston.

Schr W. Capes, Baker, from Boston.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.

Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Meyonset.

Schr J. House, Gage, from Stonington.

Schr A. Mason. Rose, from Stonington.

Schr A. Mason. Rose, from Dignton.

Schr E. J. Rayner, Raynor, from New York.

Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.

Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Centreville.

Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Centreville.

Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Pravidence.

Schr J. Birdsall, Hasleton, from Salem.

Schr J. Birdsall, Hasleton, from Bristol.

Schr J. Birdsall, Hasleton, from Pravidence.

Schr J. Birdsall, Hasleton, from Bristol.

Schr J. Birdsall, Hasleton, from Bristol.

Schr Beading RR. No. 44. Frainer, from Pawincket.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawincket.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawincket.

dad Illh hast.
Schr Robert J. Leonard, Haley, hence, at St. John,
N. B., yesterday,
Schra J. Griffith, Cobb, and E. L. Porter, Sparks,
hence, at Portamonth 2sth last.
Schr R. A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Boston 2sth instant.
Hotar Noah, Brown, hence, at Norwich 28th Inst.
Hotar Noah, Brown, hence, at Norwich 28th Inst.
Schra P. McCabe, Shelton, and Wave, Williams,
hence, at Norfolk 28th Inst.
Schr W. Flint, Post, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holms' Hole 28th Inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Figw Four, Aug. 27.—Arrived, steamship Ville de
Paris, Surmont from Paris.

Ship Archer, Power, from San Francisco.

Ship Aurora, Barker, from San Francisco.

Ship St. Charlee, Colley, from San Francisco.