# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### POLITICAL MANIFESTOES.

### Jeff. Thompson on the Situation.

### Wendell Phillips Again Ventilates Himself.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

*LETTER FROM M. JEFF. THOMPSON.*

**The Lessons of the War—The Only Hope of the South.**

General Jeff. Thompson has addressed the following circular letter to those who were under his command during the late war:—

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3, 1867.—Gentlemen:—I have received various letters from among you, asking what I mean by my letter to Mr. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, indorsing General Longstreet? and what advice I have to offer you as to your political course? I have delayed answering these letters, in hopes that I would soon return to New Orleans; but, finding that I cannot return for several weeks, and other letters having come that will brook no delay, I have determined to address you a circular, that I may no longer be misrepresented and misunderstood among those who were my true friends in our darkest hours, and with whom I have shared so many hardships and dangers, successes and defeats.

One of the letters received contains the gist of all, and I will answer it; it says:—"Longstreet is forever damned throughout the country which became the theatre of his immortality, and your old friends are not reserved in their anathemas against you. Give me some argument with which to defend you, for I am too well acquainted with the spirit which animated you in our disastrous struggle, with your cheerful endurance of suffering, and your persistent fealty to the last, to believe that you have abandoned your devoted followers, or have relinquished the principles or memories of the past."

For God's sake what has Longstreet done to damn him? for what am I anathematized? from what do I need defense? The war produced no purer or braver man than General James Longstreet, and surely from the first to the last I have proved myself to be faithful and true, and I defy any man to point to one word or sentence in my letter to Mr. Prentice that breathes a want of love for our people, or to a fact stated that cannot be substantiated. I am aware that some scribblers have assailed me, but "they belong to the Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart order, who simply obey the instincts of their own natures, by barking at what they do not understand," but I am loth to believe that any tried soldier will doubt another's honesty because he may differ with him in the plans to accomplish the general good, and I have an abiding faith that they will let any comrade have the privilege to exercise his own judgment as to the best manner to build up the country without being anathematized and I, who was a leader in the beginning, followed to the end, and who during the whole struggle was with you at the front, or a prisoner of war, will positively assert and manfully maintain my right to express my opinions freely upon all subjects affecting the welfare of the South, to and among Southrons, without fear or favor from chimerical theorists or bomb-proof politicians.

If the war was to defend the South in the exercise of its belief of the right to secede, then I do not regret the fight, though I may have to grieve over the death of this theory. If the war was to preserve African slavery, then I do not regret the struggle, though I do grieve over the loss of $4,000,000,000 worth of property, and the sad fate that awaits the poor negro; but if we fought four years simply for the personal triumph of some political partisans, a few of whom would still make us believe that the country is ruined only because they are excluded from office, then I sincerely regret the conflict, and will grieve anew over the graves of the brave men who fell around me.

I must again repeat that "I did not fight the United States because I *hated* the United States, I did not fight the North because I *haled* the North," but I fought for what I conceived to be the honor, the safety, and the material interests of the Southern people, and I am struggling now, in another way, to accomplish the same object, and I will make as many sacrifices, and labor as earnestly and persistently, as any man in the South to control the political elements, to devise plans and projects, and put in successful operation enterprises that will build up our poor, desolated, and impoverished country. This is what the South really *needs;* this is all the truly patriotic men of the North ask; and I will advocate the best plans, in my judgment, to accomplish the object, regardless of who originates or supports them. Whigs, Democrats, Federals, Republicans, Radicals, Conservatives, or Eclectics.

This is all the defense I need. Tell the people, I am still for the honor, safety, and material prosperity of the South, and while I will not cast a shadow on the graves of our dead, or extinguish one ray of the glory of our manly struggle, yet I must bid the living look to the future, and help build up our common country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Tell them to remember that political *theories*, like sectarian (religious) *theories*, are *principles* only in the minds of the bigoted and foolish, and demagogues are only too apt to misapply these terms, to mislead them. Constitutions and laws are subject to changes, by legal means and by revolutions, and when changed are to be obeyed; and if the lessons sad experience teaches are not heeded, then are people unfit for self-government, and the sad fate of republican Mexico will be our lot. The extent of the limits to States Rights, as argued by Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, and the rights to own slaves, were submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and, in my opinion, they were decided both against us, and neither our honor, nor our interest, require a further contest for them.

I can remember, but too well, the years of excitement and injury to the country from the conflict on these theories in Kansas; and our late war, with its stricken fields, its bloody graves, the ruin and desolation which followed in its track, is as indelibly fixed in my memory as in any man's in the whole South; and while remembering the dread past, I must receive its lessons, and not quarrel over dead theories, but look to the live issues of the present and future; for (though I may be disfranchised), it is still my duty to help restore tranquillity, and build up the broken prosperity of the country, for the widows and orphans, my soldiers' and my children's sakes, and on all practical questions affecting the material interests, such as banks, tariffs, taxes, suffrage, internal improvements, and revenues, I will be found as true to the South as I was in her stormiest hours.

All now agree that, by right of revolution, our States were out of the Federal Union, and our Government was a *de facto* Government; therefore, if our conquerors think that safety or justice requires that the conditions upon which these States may be readmitted into the Union shall be that our leaders in the field and prominent statesmen must be denied the right to vote or hold office, and also that political equality must be extended to the negro, though we may know this to be grievously mistaken statesmanship, yet we must accept these terms or do worse, for we cannot stay out or stop the march of events, as the power is still in the hands of our political enemies.

A few years will demonstrate the wisdom or fallacy of their theories, and during this probation we should work to build up our broken fortunes, and prove ourselves worthy to be trusted; therefore, I advise you not to mope over the past, but remember our "Lost Cause" only as the widowed husband remembers his bride when he looks upon his motherless children, accept all political privileges that may be granted to you, and then, without being actuated by hatred or revenge (neither of which are soldierly sentiments), strive manfully for the true interests of your State and country by working to develop her resources and increase her wealth.

Should you differ with others as to the best plans to accomplish these objects, still be friends and co-laborers in one common cause, which now should be, as it once was, the greatness and glory of the whole United States. This is what I told you at our surrender at Jacksonport in June, 1865—this is the substance of my letter to Mr. Prentice—and I urge it upon you now; and if for this I am to be anathematized, let the dogs bark until time shall prove that I have been ever and am always your friend,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

*WENDELL PHILLIPS VIEWS.*

**Wendell Phillips on the Proposed Convention of Governors—His Views on the Kansas Campaign.**

*From the Anti Slavery Standard.*

We are glad to see that many journals are advising a convention of loyal Governors, to give expression to the feeling and purposes of the nation at this perilous moment. President Johnson very properly told General Grant that he was accustomed to look to official sources for the will of the people. He was right. But since Congress has betrayed its trust and deserted its post, we can have, strictly speaking, no official expression of the national will till November. Meanwhile, the danger is imminent. We are without a Government. Our headquarters have been captured by the enemy, and the whole army (Congress) deliberately mustered out. What shall we do? Sit still and protest? Is there no other way? Is there no machinery within reach that can supply substantially, though not in form, the place of Congress? Yes, indeed! There are several ways in which the people may make their judgment and will unmistakably understood. In Kansas times, and at several critical moments in the Rebellion, the Government was either awed back or encouraged forward by mass meetings, political conventions, and other instrumentalities. The assembling of all the loyal Governors is one of the best of these, and comes nearest to a Senatorial verdict.

True, Johnson may be too crazy to heed any such protest; still there are some near him who, reading that handwriting on the wall, might pause before they join him in his treasonable plots. We would have such a convention not only give expression to public opinion, but would wish them also to remind all who join the traitor in his plots that not only is he liable to be impeached, but they also ought to be both impeached and indicted for such felony. We would have such a convention pledge itself to leave no stone unturned to make all Johnson's tools feel the keenest edge of the law. We need to have these miscreants realize how unsafe it is to play with edged tools. They should be reminded that if the nation does sometimes confusedly pardon Lee and Davis, it hangs Wirz; so let the Blacks and Blairs take warning.

These men are not fools or drunk, whoever else may be so. It is but simple justice to them to presume that they see, as clearly as the country does, the inevitable result of the conduct they advise. It must provoke Congress to impeach Johnson. As it is so uncertain whether, in three or four months, they can rally any political means of resisting impeachment, it is natural to presume that, in case of necessity, they are prepared to attempt resistance to Congress in other ways. If they are not so ready, then the course they are following seems such stark madness that we must deem them daft to follow it. If, then, there is even the *slightest chance* of violent attempts at Washington, it becomes us to be prepared, to the fullest possible extent, for resistance. A conference of the loyal Governors is a most suitable measure in this view. With Congress self-exiled, it seems the best possible method to prepare defense.

Some seem to think it safe to wait till November, and watch events; we think the sagacious and intrepid *Courier*, of Hannibal, Mo., is wiser, when it asks:—

> But can the country afford to allow the President two months and a half of longer time? Can it, must it submit to the impending ruin? What can the mad President not accomplish in seventy-five days? With a Cabinet composed of his own adherents, all enemies to the nation and its loyal inhabitants; with a Treasury full of money, and a large "secret service fund" at his disposal; with military officers in command at the South sympathizing with his views; a general of the army so hedged round with military etiquette, and timid in mental force, as to refuge to assume the responsibility of enacting what may ultimately be the last resort, revolution; with a large Southern population seething with rebellion, hordes of secret societies there, only waiting for the signal to spring to arms—what can't the President do in all this time?
>
> True, he cannot go very far. The first step towards anarchy led by him would be the seal upon his power, even though revolution were necessary. But he can do a vast amount of mischief, and the country knows it. Something more than mere watching is necessary. Action is demanded. There is one power left. That resides in the loyal Governors of the loyal States. They have proved their patriotism on other occasions. They have as much right to assemble now as they had in September, 1862, during the darkest period of the war, to pledge their hearty support to President Lincoln. If it was necessary for them to convene then to strengthen President Lincoln in carrying on the war, it is more necessary now than ever to meet, to strengthen the people in the conflict precipitated upon them by a traitor President. If 1862 demanded their combined action, with that of President Lincoln, against the Rebellion, their influence should now be united with the voice of the people in holding in check the rebel who has stolen into the seat of government to cheat the country of its hard-earned victories. Then if Mr. Johnson desires to precipitate measures, he will be confronted by an organized power, and General Grant, instead of being tied hand and foot, will find himself 'under orders' to a higher law, the law of the people expressed through their loyal Governors, acting so long as Congress remains out of service.
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> This seems to us the only practical remedy for our present national evils. It is almost discouraging to see the presses of the country, the influential ones, furiously discussing the situation, and describing it in all its details, but not proposing any practical measures to control it.
>
> We repeat, Grant, by the peculiarity of his position, is nothing but a military "protest." The President is his master, and Grant cannot help himself. Now General Grant wants another master. Give him the support of the loyal Governors, and he will then have backbone enough to act, as well as protest, if his heart is in full sympathy with Congress.
>
> Is this revolution? These are revolutionary times. Johnson means revolution. He can accomplish his designs only through revolution. Let him be met, then, by the only power which a law and order loving people can use until Congress meets—the military force in the hands of the Governors of the loyal States.

Very important do we deem this measure for the purpose of supporting whatever of good may be found in General Grant. We have as yet no confidence in him. But "while the lamp holds out to burn" the narrowest West Pointer may possibly turn into an honest man and a friend of the people. If anything can make Grant over and give him a new heart, it is the wholesome snubbing and impertinence—treason blatant and treason on the sly—to which he is subjected. We hope his physicians, Washburne and Schenck, will do their best. Meanwhile we consider his symptoms very unfavorable. He took the Secretaryship in a mean way. Brother Republican! as it is said he is with Stanton, the first notice Stanton had of his action was his note announcing that he had "accepted" the War Department. All these stories set afloat by Grant's lackeys, that he "conferred with Stanton;" "that they understood each other;" "Grant's taking of the office was a matter arranged between him and Stanton"—are pure lies. Stanton knew no more than one of us does of any intention of Grant until, in a formal manner, he received the General's official note. This was disloyalty to party, if Grant be really a Republican, and, more than that, it was playing into the President's hands. It was siding with Johnson against Stanton, and facilitating Johnson's wish to get rid of the War Secretary. This is a very bad symptom.

Another is, he backs down on every point and contents himself with wordy protests, when justice to himself, his office, and the country demands that he should resign, rouse the nation, and stand ready, with the army behind him and within reach, to protect Congress.

Another fatal symptom is, Seward and Weed are praising him. Rotten with political and every other corruption, disloyal in everything but the name, these men's eulogy is enough to wreck a firmer repute than Grant ever had. If he is an honest man, a radical, and skilled in protests, let us hear him protest against Weed. We shall pin more faith on one such protest than on a dozen empty grumbles against a Johnson order which he proceeds to execute.

While these symptoms last we despair of Grant, but never of the Republic.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

*THE PRIZE RING.*

**Shocking Fistic Exhibition in New Jersey—A Fierce Encounter—The Affair Broken Up in a General Melee—Awful Punishment of One of the Principals by the Crowd.**

Another of those fistic encounters for which New Jersey has of late become famous took place yesterday morning, at a secluded place a short distance from the quiet little village of Hackensack. The affair itself was one of the most shocking exhibitions of brutality that has been witnessed for some time past, and ended in a general set-to among those present, who, including principals and seconds, numbered about two hundred persons. The fight was between Jimmy Allen, of this city, and Patsey McCormick, both light weights.

Twenty-three rounds were fought, when Allen showed the effects of severe punishment in coming up to the scratch in a faltering condition, whereupon, his friends seeing that he would certainly lose the fight, the cry of "foul" was raised. At this juncture Allen's friends, who were most numerous, burst through the ring and drove McCormick's party from the ground, and finished up by beating McCormick in so shocking a manner that he had to be removed in an insensible condition from the scene.

The entire party started from the city on Tuesday evening, and remained at a hotel in the vicinity of the battle-ground during the night. At daylight yesterday morning they left the hotel, and proceeded to where the ring was pitched. As soon as the latter was satisfactorily arranged both men made their appearance, accompanied by their seconds. Shortly after 5 o'clock time was called, and the contestants eagerly came forward and commenced.

Round 1—They started off in a very sprightly manner, when a blow from McCormick delivered scientifically on his antagonist's temple, sent him reeling on his back.

Round 2—This round was of short duration and displayed little energy. Allen tried the drop game, and went down.

Round 3—The superiority of McCormick's hitting was again apparent in this round, as he soon sent his opponent to grass through a forcible tap with the left.

Round 4—Allen was again knocked down by a heavy stunner received on the cranium.

Round 5—Mere skirmishing. Allen, however, tumbled again.

Round 6—The fighting was very much forced throughout this round. Allen again recumbent.

Round 7—Allen received a heavy blow in the stomach, which resulted in a foul being raised, which was not, however, sustained.

Round 8—Allen at length succeeded in administering a stunning blow on McCormick's right optic, and then dropped.

Rounds 9 to 17—The manœuvring during these rounds varied little from the preceding ones. Some hard knocks were taken and received. In nearly every instance Allen suffered most and was sent to mother earth several times. The last round of these named Allen showed less activity, and was slow to fetch his maulers in a horizontal position. Another blow from McCormick felled his opponent, who dropped like a shot and fell in his corner in a state bordering on insensibility.

Round 18—Though seemingly a great effort, Allen managed to respond to the call of time just as the referee was going to decide against him. He was unable to stand a thundering touch on his ribs from McCormick. Again the cry of foul was repeated, but not sustained.

Round 19 to 22—The contest throughout these rounds was of a very one-sided character, Allen, as usual, getting the worst.

Round 23 and last—The friends of both men kept urging them to force the fight, and for a while both did heavy execution. At length Allen began to falter and display considerable weakness. He was receiving such terrific punishment that his friends, in hopes of saving the honor of their champion, claimed foul again. The referee refused to give it, whereupon the sick man's seconds dashed through the ring, and one of them struck McCormick a violent blow in the face. Then ensued a general rough-and-tumble scrimmage, in the course of which, as a matter of course, McCormick's friends being greatly in the minority, were worsted and driven from the place, after which they beat McCormick in a shameful manner, and left him on the ground in an insensible condition. The unfortunate pugilist was subsequently picked up by some persons who reside in the neighborhood and conveyed to the residence of a physician, whence he was removed to a hospital.—*N. Y. Herald.*

*WRECK OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.*

**The Steamer Again Afloat, but Leaking Badly.**

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—The wrecked steamer George Cromwell has finally been relieved from her position on the reef and floated to this port, in tow of the steamer Fountain. She still leaks badly, however, and it is necessary to keep all her steam pumps in operation to prevent her sinking. The cargo will be immediately discharged and the damages to her stern will be temporarily repaired.

The following vessels arrived at this port this morning:—Ariadne, from New York, bound for Galveston, and the steamer Liberty, from Havana. The latter sails immediately for Baltimore.

*NOVEL BET DECIDED.*

**A Loser by the Election in San Francisco Plays the Hand-organ Down the Length of the Principal Street—Enthusiasm and Liberality of the Crowd.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A bet between two gentlemen, named Higgins and Hayes, on the election, that the loser should play a hand-organ the entire length of Montgomery street, was decided to-day. No such crowd was ever before seen in this city. Collections were taken up along the route by prominent men of both political parties for the benefit of the orphan asylums, and many thousands of dollars were received. Silver was showered from the windows and housetops, and business was suspended for hours.

—Robert Christie, a veteran of Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and Algiers, died recently in England at the age of ninety-eight. Though exposed in more than forty battles and skirmishes, he never received a scratch.

## SECOND EDITION

### IMPORTANT NEWS.

**Our Special Telegrams from Baltimore, Cincinnati and Washington.**

### RECEPTION OF JUDGE KELLEY IN CINCINNATI.

### The Border State Convention in Baltimore.

**The President's Intentions Foreshadowed**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

*FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.*

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

**The President's Proclamation.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The *Intelligencer*, this morning, in an editorial upon the amnesty proclamation, which foreshadows the course the President will take in regard to the suffrage for the excluded classes, says:—"His proclamation, in effect, puts all whom it embraces on an equal footing with other citizens of the United States; that is its legal effect, he believes, and if this is so, then the unconstitutional provisions, 'that no person shall be registered or vote by reason of Executive pardon or amnesty,' is therefore modified. It only shows his opponents to admit virtually that not only that, but all other legislation of Congress setting at naught the constitutional powers of the Executive, were null and void from the beginning. The proclamation may have the effect, and doubtless will, of bringing the question of the constitutionality of the main features of what are called the Reconstruction laws before the legal tribunals of the country. It places the great mass of the Southern people in an attitude to assert and maintain their rights and privileges; and if, when finally passed upon by the Supreme Court, obstructions are still interposed by unauthorized agencies, military, or otherwise revolutionary, it will again become the duty of the Executive to interfere, and carry into effect, at every hazard, the mandate of the judicial authority; and this the country may rely upon will be done to the letter."

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

**The Late Proclamation.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Government printing office is now engaged in printing many thousands of the President's civil supremacy proclamation of the 3d inst., for distribution among all officers and employes of the Government. The Heads of the Departments have issued circulars enjoining an observance of its requirements.

**Personal.**

The Alexandria *Gazette* says:—"The report published in the newspapers that General Robert E. Lee passed through Washington a day or two since, on his way North, is totally without foundation. The General left Virginia Springs on Friday last for Lexington."

*FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.*

**Judge Kelley at Mozart Hall—Immense Audience, Etc.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Hon. William D. Kelley arrived here yesterday. Last evening Judge Kelley addressed an immense audience at Mozart Hall, and in an eloquent oration of an hour's length exposed the treachery of Andrew Johnson to party and country. The Judge advocated impartial suffrage in strong terms, and said it was necessary to the actual protection of labor. This was received with great cheering. Mr. Kelley also advocated an increased tariff on imports, and said that the industrial development of the nation was the key to national greatness. The speech was received with great applause. The meeting was composed of our best citizens.

*FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.*

**Anniversary—The Border State Convention—Pardoned by the President, Etc. Etc.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of North Point, business is partially suspended. All of the courts have adjourned, and the different public offices are closed. The Old Defenders have gone to Govenstown to take dinner, escorted by a city regiment.

The Border State Convention is now in session at the Front Street Theatre, and delegates are present from all the Southern border States. The object is to ask for the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill, and the general enfranchisement of the negroes.

John H. Rogers, convicted at the May term of the United States District Court, for making false entries in the books of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, was yesterday pardoned by President Johnson.

**The Maine Election.**

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—Returns from 170 towns (about three-fifths of the State) foot up as follows:—Chamberlain, 33,822; Pillsbury, 24,928. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 43,321, and Pillsbury 23,833, showing a loss from the Republican majority of last year of 10,664. The remaining towns will probably reduce last year's majority about 17,000, leaving a majority for Chamberlain of from 10,000 to 12,000.

**Shooting Case in Rhode Island.**

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, Joseph A. W. Camm, quite a young man, and recently a cotton broker in Boston, shot and killed Benjamin V. Aldrich, a sporting man, at a house near this city, where Camm had been living with Aldrich's wife. The murderer went to the State Prison and gave himself up.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—J. Alexander Simpson, Prosecuting Attorney.

John Sullivan was charged with the larceny of a keg of white lead. He was seen to take it from the door of a store in Water street, and run with to the Delaware avenue; and he was seen to drop it on the pavement and cover it with a bag. The keg was picked up by a man who saw the transaction, and was taken to the owners, who identified it as his property. Verdict guilty.

Albert Anderson was charged with the larceny as bailee of fish valued at $30, belonging to Edward Moore. The evidence was that the prosecutor, one day in the summer of 1866, entrusted the defendant with a wagon load of fish, charging him to sell them for him under a promise to share the profits; the defendant sold the fish and kept the money. He ran away and was not caught again until this last summer.

The Judge charged the jury upon the law of larceny as bailee; and then the jury acquitted.

Emma Halbach was charged with the larceny of a petticoat valued at $5. The defendant was living at service with the prosecutrix, and when she went away she took this article of dress with her. When a search-warrant was sued out, and the prosecutrix went with a constable to the defendant's house to look for the petticoat, the defendant acknowledged she had taken it, and immediately produced it. But the defendant said at the time that the prosecutrix had given her this skirt along with other old clothing.

The defense alleged that the petticoat was taken under the impression that it was with the consent of the prosecutrix. Evidence of good character was also given, and it was testified by the defendant's bail that the husband of the prosecutrix offered to settle this case for $100. Verdict not guilty.

### *FINANCE AND COMMERCE.*

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

There was rather more spirit at the Stock Board this morning. The sharp upward turn in gold, which has now reached 146¼, mainly the result of political complications at the National Capital, has had the effect to unsettle commercial values, and restrict legitimate trade outside of those departments, which are, for the most part, given over to speculators.

The general run of commodities, both foreign and domestic, are held higher, but the great mass of dealers and consumers do not respond with the alacrity that they doubtless would if they recognized the necessity for an advance.

There was an upward tendency in Government loans, and the 5-20s advanced. The closing figures were 111¾@112¼; 109¾@110 for the 6s; 114@114¼ for the 62s; 108⅞@108⅞ for the policies; 99¾ for the 10-40s; and 107⅛@107¼ for the 7-30s. State loans were unchanged. City loans were in better request, with sales of the new issues at 100¾@101, and the old at 90.

There was rather more doing in railroad shares. Reading Railroad closed at 52¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½; Camden and Amboy at 126; Catawissa preferred at 26¼; and Elmira preferred at 41¼; 124½ was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton; 26 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Germantown; 57½ for Minehill; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Lehigh Navigation at 47¼.

In Bank shares there were no transactions worthy of notice.

Passenger Railroad shares were dull. The only sales were of Spruce and Pine Street at 28½.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 146⅛; 12 M., 145¾; 1 P. M., 145¾, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 5 per cent. for new business, and many old loans have been marked up. Some balances are left at less, but they are exceptional. The tendency of the rate of interest is upward, and prior to the October statement of the banks promises to reach 7 per cent., with commission added. The recent increase of reserves and deposits in the city banks is not of a character to give permanency to call loans at cheap rates, but the reverse. The deposits in legal-tenders have increased from remittances of compound notes held by country banks as reserve, upon which interest can only be made by leaving their proceeds in New York, where interest is allowed upon balances. As October approaches this reserve must be transferred to the banks owning it, a process which may, and probably will, reduce the reserve in the city banks below the legal limit, and force them into a sharp contraction on their short loans."

—William P. Wright says of cotton:—

"It appears probable that with average weather the crop may be reasonably estimated at not less than 2,500,000 bales, on which figure public opinion seems at present to be settling. Of late, the accounts have not been as favorable as could have been wished, still the chief importance to be attached to the reported frequent rains is that they retard the field work, and throw the picking season into the shorter days; to this, and the prevalence of yellow fever at the Gulf ports, is attributed the cause of the receipts of new cotton being less, thus far, than was anticipated a while ago. The necessities of planters, the increased facilities for marketing and the rules ruling, will doubtless have their influence in hurrying forward the crop supplies very soon."

—We extract the following from the Mobile *Annual Price Current:*—

"Transactions in cotton during the past season show anything but favorable results, almost every shipment foreign sustaining a loss. We have always doubted the wisdom of planters shipping to Europe for a market, and the experience of the past two years sustains us in this opinion. Cotton then will pay there will also pay in this market, and can be held at much less cost to planters. The growing crop this year is fully three weeks behind, and it is impossible to form any correct estimate of what the yield will be, different interests varying in their 'guesses' at from two to two and a half millions. From all the lights before us, we do not consider the general crop news very unfavorable, although in some sections the worm and drouth have done some damage, but with a favorable picking season have reason to hope that the number of bales made will be considerably over that of last year. Estimates from Alabama range from 300,000 to 350,000, 350,000 being the favorite figure."

—The San Francisco *Market Review* of August 19 reports as follows:—

"We again record an easy money market. The coin requirements for the interior to 'move the crops' are very considerable. However, the movement produces little or no stringency, since the supply of capital continues abundant, and we may say is accumulating against a more active trade which must naturally follow. The rates in bank rule at 16@18 per cent. for first-class names under an ordinary demand for commercial purpose, and on mortgage uniformly at 1 per cent. per month."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 U S 10-40s..cp | 103⅜ | 100 sh Leh N stk | 47¾ |
| $100 City 6s, mun | 101 | 9 do | 47¾ |
| $100 do. New | 101⅞ | 3 do | 47¾ |
| $700 Phil. 6s, '71 | 99 | 50 sh Lehigh Z.s5wn. | 40 |
| $1000 N Penna 6s | 88 | 100 sh Cata Pf | 28⅝ |
| 10 sh Read..s5wn.trf. | 52 | 100 do | 28⅝ |
| 400 do...b30. | 52¼ | 22 sh Penna R | 53⅛ |
| 100 do...s60. | 52 | 56 do...s5wn. | 53⅛ |
| 100 do...s30wn. | 52 | 20 sh Elmira Pf | 41¼ |
| 100 do...s5. | 52 | 200 sh Ocean Oil | 3⅛ |
| 200 do...s. | 52 | 20 sh Sp & Pine | 28½ |
| 20 sh C & At stk | 9¼ | 14 do | 28½ |
| 5 sh Cam & Am...s5. | 126 | | |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99¾; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 145¾@145¾. Silver, 138@140.

—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, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@115; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. new, 108¼@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 145¾@146.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@115¼; 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., July, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 99¾@100; 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107¾; do., June, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 145¾@146.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.—The Flour market is more active, and prices, in sympathy with the upward movement in gold, are advancing. There is more inquiry for shipment, and the demand from the home consumers has improved. Sales of 700 barrels superfine at $7·75@8·25; old stock extras at $8@8·50; new do. do. at $9@9·75; 1000 barrels good Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12@12·50; 150 barrels choice do. do. at $13·50, and fancy at $13·50@14. Rye Flour is selling at $8·25@8·75 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of new red at $2·20@2·40. 500 bushels Rye sold at $1·50. Corn is scarce and held with much firmness. Sales of 300 bushels yellow at $1·35, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·30@1·32, an advance. Oats are steady, with sales of 1500 bushels at 66@67c. 2500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·60@1·65. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ⅌ 64 lbs. 300 bushels Timothy sold at $3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·75@3.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $48 ⅌ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅞; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 48½; Erie, 71; Cleveland and Toledo, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106⅞; Michigan Central, 111⅝; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 128⅛; Illinois Central, 121⅞; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 105¾; Hudson River, 143¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅛; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111⅛; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 107⅞. Sterling, 9¾; Money, 5 per cent.; Gold, 145¾.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....73 | 2 P. M.....74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Brabo, Van der Heyden, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.

Barque Mesco, Wortinger, Rio Janeiro, Madeira & Cabada.

Brig Wild Flower, Sanford, Walton, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Omaha, Toothaker, Portland, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Bangor, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, Castner, Sickney & Wellington.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Boston, Hammett & Neill.

Schr G. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Pearson & Co.

Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, Rappahannock, J. T. Justus.

Schr Three Sisters, Parker, Dorchester, do.

Schr F. K. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence.

Brig Omaha, Toothaker, from New Haven.

Schr Armenia, Cole, 72 hours from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Cochran, Russell & Co.

Schr F. K. Shaw, Shaw, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, 3 days from Rappahannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Three Sisters, Parker, 3 days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. Wetmore, Lippincott, from Norfolk.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Fall River.

Schr C. E. Jackson, Jeffers, from East Cambridge.

Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, from Charlestown.

Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Tuckerton.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., Sept. 10—P. M.—Most of the fleet reported went to sea this morning.

The following remain at the Breakwater:—Barques Philena, for Portland; Beethoven, for Richmond, Va.; brigs Rio Grande, for Bath; L. L. Wadsworth and A. Milliken, for Boston; schrs E. Doron and J. Pounder, for Providence; Yankee Blade, for Marblehead; A. Ryerson and Hannibal, for Portsmouth; Percy, for Newburyport; Lavinia Jane, for New London; M. W. Hupper, Camilla, and G. Clifton, for Boston; J. A. Griffin, for Charleston; R. G. Whilldin, for Georgetown; C. Moore, for Bingham; George Edwards, for Fortress Monroe; Maria Roxana, for Gloucester; E. L. Stevens, for New Bedford; and Governor, for New London, all from Philadelphia; A. E. Derrickson, from Lewes, and B. R. Hull, from Virginia, both for New York; Bonita, from Keyport for Indian river; A. Hugel, Rising Sun, and White Sea, with stone for Delaware Breakwater. Wind—P. M., E.; 10 P. M., fresh from N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The steamship Granada, Captain M. B. Crowell, from New York bound to Charleston, S. C., arrived here at a late hour last night with the disabled Haytien man-of-war, Alexander Pichon, in tow, her rudder gone and boilers disabled. The Granada reported having first seen the vessel about 60 miles east by south of Cape Henry at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 8th instant, firing guns and with signals of distress hoisted. Upon bearing down to her, Captain Crowell ascertained her character and endeavored to get a hawser on board to tow her into port, but failed after several ineffectual attempts, from the sea running so high. The Granada lay by her all night, and the next morning, the sea having moderated, her crew succeeded in placing a hawser aboard the Haytien, but this parted, and another effort was made shortly after with better success, as both vessels arrived here safely.

The Haytien man-of-war is from Port-au-Prince, bound to New York, for the purpose of undergoing extensive repairs, and while making the voyage was caught in a heavy gale off the Bermudas on the 1st, and during the storm, which lasted two days, suffered the damage above related. She reports having spoken on the 1st instant the steamship Arizona from New York, bound to Aspinwall, all right. The man-of-