WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Impending Conflict Between Congress and the President-Impeachment to be Attempted at the Next Session-The President Besolved to Resist-He will Prorogue Congress and

Declare Them In Revolution.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Heraid.

Washington, Hepl. E.—There never was a time when the national capital was more full of startling rumors, and when sensations were to be had more plentifully than at the present time. Every day there is some new excitement turning up which keeps newspaper men in a ferment and throws the public into the height of expectation and anxiety.

The fact is, there is a nence political storm brewing. All the indications point that way and show that the strife between the President and Congress, which has been growing and increasing daily, must soon burst out into something more serious than mere wordy clashes, something worse than threats and vituperation.

clashes, something worse than threats and vituperation.

On one side is a President unshaken in his convictions of his rights and duties as the Chief Executive of the nation, and determined to protect his prerogatives from the encroachments of those he calls the enemies of the constitutional Government and retional freedom. On the other is a Congress admitted by its leaders to be aiming at power and infinence outside the Constitution." and apparently determined to brush away every obstacle to the success of their object, even to the length of impeaching and removing a constitutionally elected President. If these two contending powers are in earnest, there is, indeed, a dark prospect ahead; fresh trials and tribulations are in store for the nation, and there is abundant cause for the gloomy forebodings and apprehensions expressed by the conservative element of the country.

country.

In the confusion and excitement of the hour it is no In the confusion and excitement of the hour it is no casy matter to get at the bottom of the plots and counterplots that are said to be hatching; it is difficult to separate the truth from mere romance and fabrication, and decide how much to believe and now much to cast away as the inventions of sharmists and canardiats. Much of what is mysteriously circulated is but the wildest imagining; much more is what is purposely thrown out to note the effect on the popular mind; but a good deal more has some solid foundation.

After carefully striving to get at the truth, so far as the controversy between Congress and the President is concernee, I have arrived at the concuston that both Congress and the President mean mischief. The radicals intend to press impeacement at the next meeting of Congress, and the President is firmly determined to resist it if et armis, by using all the power and agents under his control. The radical leaders have come to the conclusion that the President is resolved to carry out reconstruction on terms least oppressive to the conquered Southern people, and least in sympathy with the Congressional negro supremacy plan. They believe his purposes to be to restore the disfranchised whites in the Southt a fill their rights as citizons, and particularly that of surfrage, of which they are deprived under the present system of registration.

They believe he will employ the whole power of the Executive to carry out this his policy of saving millions of intelligent whites from the domination of an inferior, ignorant, and but half-civilized class, so recently delivered from the bonds of slavery and saddenly invested with the rights of freemen. They see in the execution of his plan the destruction of the means by which the great Republican party designed to control the South and extend their own lease of power and patronner, at the sacrifice of patriotism, justice, and every right principle. Observing all this, they are naturally eager for his removal, and now clamor for impeachment with louder voice and greater zeal than formerly.

They point to the setting aside of Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles; to the lately issued amnesty proclamation; to the proclamation warning all civil and military officials to regard the Constitution and obey the mandates of the Supreme Court; to the order served on all the subordinates of the Government telling than on the President to set Courses at the THE IMPEACHERS IN EARNEST.

on all the subordinates of the Government telling them to take cognizance of these proclamations—and urge that all these acts and steps are but a part of a deliberate plan of the President to set Congress at defiance and place himself in hostility to the Reconstruction laws, on the theory that they are unconstitutional and void. They ask, What will be the result if we do not in time check all this, and place Joneson where be can no longer obstruct usor violate the laws we have passed over all his vetoes?

Taking it for granted that the radical leaders are in carnest, and that all their loud threats are not mere idlo boastings, it becomes a matter of interest to know how the President will act in the event of his attempted impeachment.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO IF IMPEACHED.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO IF IMPEACHED. HAT THE PRESIDENT WILL BO IF IMPRACIED.

I am reliably informed that he will regard the action of Congress as revolutionary. The radicals having abandoned the idea of trying him fer high crimes and misdemenances, and justifying his impeachment merely on the ground that he is, in the language of Butler, an "impediment" to reconstruction, he will not recognize their proceedings as legal or constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves and determinations.

he will not recognize their proceedings as legal or constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves and determinations.

Should articles of impeachment be presented, and a resolution passed suspending Mr. Johnson and prohibiting him from exercising the functions of President, anould Wade be chosen to act as President ad interim, and, armed with this color of right and law. command Johnson to vacate the White House and turn over to him all the property, papers, etc., pertaining to the executive office. I have reason to believe that Mr. Johnson will decline, and defy Congress to do its worst. The President's view of the matter is said to be this:—Each of the three great branches of the Government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law.

Congress. In the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto. According to the Constitution it can only legislate on certain subjects. Well, the law is passed and it comes to the President for execution. He is sworn to faithfully execute his office, and "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Who is to determine for him whether the law passed by Congress does not conflict with the Constitution he is sworn to defend? If he considers it clearly in violation of the Constitution, is he not under the most solemn shilgation to refuse to enforce it?

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tion, is he not under the most solemn obligation to refuse to enforce it?

It is contended by some that the more usual mode is for the President to assume a law constitutional until otherwise declared by the Supreme Court. This the President considers only applies to doubtful cases; but where the conflict with the Constitution is clear and undoubted the President considers it is his duty to decline its intorcoment altogether. Applying this to impeachment, the following is the result:—Congress passes articles of impeachment, suspends the President, and orders his arrest. The alleged offense is that he refuses to enforce the inwa which he honestly believes to be in antagonism with the Constitution.

IMPEACHMENT FOR POLITICAL OFFENSE REVO-

He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on "conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." He holds t at a mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery, nor other high crime or misdemeanor. He holds, therefore that he cannot be impeached, suspended, or removed from office.

Congress lusis is be can. Then, he considers, Congress places itself in an attitude of revolution. It thus violates the Constitution by attempting to usurp the executive power, and must be put flows. How will this be done? The President, acting for the best interests of the country, and deeming the sarety of the republic in danger, will issue a proclamation proreguing Congress, calling for an election of new members, and invoking the aid of the people to sustain him. This, I am assured, is the view the President takes of the impeachment mouddle, and the way he will act should the occasion acide.

Under the Constitution, to President has the power to prorogue Congress only in case of a disagreement to adjourn. But in a great public emergency, where the life of the nation is attake, the President considers the exercise of extraordinary cowers justifiable. Moreover, Congress, by assuming unconstitutional powers and attempting to desiroy the Executive, disqualifies itself, is no onger a lawist Congress, but a body of usurpers and traitors. As such they have or rights the Executive is bound to respect, and the Executive will deal with them a cordingly. The President's theory is that they first inaugurate revolution by attempting an act subversive of the flowernment, and upon them, will rest the responsibility of any strife or confusion that may follow.

f ollowing one so fast unon the other, naturally have occasioned sensation. First of all, in his vero message hast July, he warned Congress in the following harguage—'While I hold the chief executive authority of the United States while the obligation resis upon me to see that all the laws are lathfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution.

This was select upon by Boutwell and other radical leaders in the House at the time as an evidence of the President's intention to obstruct the enforcement of the Reconstruction have. Everybody recalleds the impassioned appeal for impeachment made by flovernor Houtwell on that day, It produced a great effect, making many conservative Republicans waver in their opposition to impeachment. Since then enough has happened to stir up the radical blood and warm the meriband impeachment monster into new THE PRESIDENT'S LATE ACTS.

life and strength. Stanton's suspension, the removal of Sheridan and Sickles and the issue of extraordi-nery and unlocked for proclamations, have followed each other so rapidly that people scarcely realize the important changes that have occurred in a very few

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

was not intended as a mere political dodge to catch the popular layor and enlist Southern sympathy more strongly in behalf of the Johnsonian policy. The President dees not intend that it shall be a merely useless State paper of fine phrases but empty effects. He designs it shall work to the advantage of the Southern whites by pardoning a large class—the most intelligent, wealthy, and socially influential—and restoring to them their civil rights, including that of suffrage.

It is said be has no power to grant suffrage to the pardoned Rebels excluded by the Reconstruction acts. He claims he has and I have good authority for stating, notwithstanding semi-official contradictions, that the time is not far distant when he will enforce his views by ordering the reopening of registration, and causing new instructions to be issued to the military commanders, in accordance with these views.

THE CABINET ON AMNESTY.

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On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is said to be a unit. In the discussion of the Amnesty Proclamation he Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the right of suffrage. As to the power under the Constitution to issue such a proclamation, the President entertains no doubt whatever. The repeal of the thirteenth section of the act of July 19, 1852, does not affect his powers at all. He claims authority under the Constitution; and that that surbority cannot be abridged or extended by a mere act of Congress.

The object of the thirteenth section of the law referred te was not, he believes, to ciothe the Executive with any new power, but merely intended by Congress as a conciliatory act, an expression is a public way, as it were, of its desire to invite the erring brethren of the South back to their allegiance—a sort of declaration that it the people of the South sought parcon and relief from the pains and penalties Congress would gladly receive and welcome them. The discussion in the Senate at the time of the repeal shows that the opinions of Trumbull, Reverdy Johnson and other prominent Senators agree with that of the President.

THE POPULAR REACTION AND NEGRO SUPREMACY. THE POPULAR REACTION AND NEGRO SUPREMACY.

The result of the late elections is regarded here as a certain indication of popular reaction. The President halls it as a sign of the reawakening of the masses, and confidently believes the people are at last beginning to realize the disastrous tendencies of radical legislation, and the revolutionary aims of the radical lenders. The danger of negro supremacy in the South, he believes, is one cause of this sudden and startling reaction; but he considers that the "second sober thought" of the people has been brought to bear upon the whole course and aim of rasicalism, and that the result is a conviction that if the radical aim is achieved constitutional government will be destroyed, and a Puritanical despotism follow.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S BESIGNATION.

Some time ago a story was put in circulation to the effect that the President had said at a Cabinet meeting that he contemplated resigning the Presidency for the good of the country. On good authority I contradicted the story at the time. It grew out of the fact that the President said on several occasions that if he believed his resignation or even the sacrifice of his life could restore harmony to the country, he would gladly give either.

But to resign with any other assurance, or merely to yield to some radical fanatic whose elevation would only add to the peril of the country and hasten the establishment of negro supremacy in the South and the oppression of the Southern whites, would, in his opinion, only be a desertion of his duty in the hour of danger, and a criminal abandonment of the trust which he has sworn to protect and defend. It may be written down, therefore, that the President has no idea of resigning.

Fashions for September.

From Le Follet.

It is now an established fact that the autumn dresses will be, in great measure, a reproduction in style of the short summer dresses. For travelling and country costume, which is just now that which chiefly occupies the attention of our modistes, the short dress is, of course, indispensable: however, it seems quite certain that not only the short dresses with two strates skirts, but also the round, plain skirt, will be very much adopted. They are called round, but this is not a term strictly applicaround, but this is not a term strictly applica-ble, seeing that they are just slightly pointed at the back to give a graceful flow, though not in the least to produce a train. Trained skirts retain their place for evening and full dress. With the round skirt, a "Marie Antoinette" or "Fontange" pelerine is frequently worn. It is a fichu of the same material as the dress, crossed at the back with two ends. It may be worn in full toilette, and also out of doors. Low square bodies are still in great favor.

Dresses of two colors are still made, but cos

bresses of two colors are still made, but costumes of one color only, trimmed with a contrast, are generally preferred. For example, a dress of black poult de soie, trimmed with maize satin, either a narrow bias or piping; these trimmings usually edge a bias of the same color as the robe. Many colored taffeta dresses are covered with a skirt of black grenadine, trimmed with lace and jet; in this case the paletot is also covered with grenadine. Besides these dresses, there are many also em-

broidered color upon color. Embroiderings of garlands of field flowers are much in vogue on black dresses. Both white and black beads are used round the bottoms of long or short skirts,

White dresses are worn in a great variety of materials. White pique is nearly always made with a short or round skirt, and then worn over a colored under skirt longer than the

iress. White toilettes being so fashionable, we cannot do better than commence our list of model dresses with two or three of these costumes.

Robe of white faye, piped with lilac rouleaux, three rows being placed so as to interlace one another round the bottom of the skirt, Body and peplum trimmed to match. Long white

white robe of Chambery gauze, trained, and trimmed with a plisse flounce, edged with white taffetas. Low body, with a high chemisette of very fine white guipure. Band of a White muslin dress with two skirts, each em-

white musing dress with two skirts, each em-broldered in black stik, with a light wreath forming a kind of double insertion. The upper skirt is looped up by a scarf of black taffetas piped with white. This dress may be made with black lace insertion, but black slik em-

with black lace insertion, but black silk em-broidery is perhaps the more stylish. The paletot is also of muslin, and embroidered or trimmed to match, and made with wide sleeves. Evening dress of white taffetas, trimmed with a blas of poncean satin, spotted with gold. The tunic, of white tulle illusion, is as long as the dress skirt, but is looped up at every breadth, by wreaths of ponceau flowers, with gold foliage reaching to the wrist and forming braces. Trimming round the top of the body which is of tulle boullionne, and made low. which is of talle bouillonne, and made low Although our modistes have been busily en-gaged in preparing elegant travelling hats for those who were starting, or anxiously awaiting

the time to start, for the seaside, they have no been less successful in the charming colffure the description of which we are sure will please our readers.

A chapsau fanchon of black figured tulle, with scarf of black lace failing as a curtain over the chignon, and fastened under the chin. A trimming of quilled tulie, to imitate shells, mixed with a wreath of gold laurel leaves.

Strings at the back of parmy maker ribbons.

Strings at the back, of narrow moire ribbon.

Another fanchon, of white blonde, was trimmed with a wreath of wild roses, carried down the blonde scarf on one side, and across the chignon on the other. The narrow strings at the back were of white moire, worked with crystal beads.

A chapeau "Empire" of pink crape bouil-

lonne, on the left side a hanging spray of moss roses and buds. Tuile scarf, fastened by a rose-bud, and narrow strings of white satin A fanchon of white silk, worked with small

butterflies in gold. Scarf of tails, falling over the chignon, and wreath of lasmine passing over the chignon, and accompanying the tulle brides. A fanchon of blue tulle, trimmed with a

A fanchon of blue tulie, trimmed with a wreath of blue convolvuli across the front, and branches of the same falling en cache-poigne over the chignon. At the side a white rose and a smaller one fastened the tulie strings.

A bounct with crown maize tulie and barbes of blonde to match, trimmed with narcissus of

of blonds to match, trimmed with narcissus of the same color and bronzed leaves.

A fanchon of violet talle, trimmed with small ornaments of Chantilly, edged with jet, Scarf of tuile, fastened by a bunch of gold berries. Bunches of gold berries fastened with black lace across the front and chignon.

The hats are in endless variety. Amongst the most charming, we notice one of English straw—a clocke—lined with blue velvet, with a band of the same round the crown, over band of the same round the crown, over which was a light wreath of jasmine falling on the left side over long ends of blue velvet. THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Great Speech of Senator Wilson Before the Republican Convention of Massachusetts.

Hon. Henry Wilson was chosen Chairman of the Massachusetts State Convention on Wednesday, which renominated Governor Bullock for the Governorship of the Bay State. Mr. Wilson, on taking the chair, addressed the four thousand delegates present in the following strain:-

on taking the chair, addressed the four thousand delegates present in the following strain:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—The grand work to which the sons and daughters of Massachinsetts have during thirty years, in peace and war, contributed so much, is incomplete. The equality of men in the States, and the equality of States in the Union, are not yet established by irreversible guarantees. There is an obstacle at the White House. That obstacle has been, now is, and will continue to be, an inspiration to reactionary hopes and strivings, malignant passions and cruel deeds. Had Andrew Johnson cooperated with Congress, heeded the voice of the people of the loyal States, and met the needs of the loyal people of the Rebel States, the equal rights of freedmen would have, ere this, been assured, the insurrectionary States restored, the nation united, and his name would have been forever associated with the martyred Lincoln in the love, gratitude, and admiration of loyal America. The masses of the Republican party turned trustfully and hopefully to him, when their great leader was stricken down, to lead in the grandest work of the age. These loyal masses were willing to forgive, if they might not lorget, the terrible numiliation of the inauguration, and to follow him in the work of unity and ilberty. When he faitered—when he fell from the van and mark to the rear, these loyal masses generously continued to hope on, even against hope; but when he went over to the camp of the men who had lought against their country, or sympathized with them, they resolved to go on without him or in spite of him, to the final accomplishment of the mighty task imposed upon them by their endaugered country. Into the keeping of traitors Andrew Johnson put the Rebel States; in the keeping of unrepentant Rebels he has striven to keeping of unrepentant Rebels he has striven to keeping of traitors Andrew Johnson put the Rebel States; in the keeping of unrepentant Rebels he has striven to keep those States. invery measure to protect the loyal white men of the Rebel States, every measure to secure the rights of the freedmen, every measure to weaken the rule of the Rebel chiefs. Civil Rights bill. Freedmen's Bureau bills, Reconstruction bill, and Amendatory bills, all have been vetoed by him. When the Republican masses, in their magnanimity, refused to demand impeachment, when the Republicans in Congress forbors to press the impeachment they knew he merited, frusting that they could save their country and vindicate equal rights in spite of his misconduct, he defiantly continued to inspire resistance to the will of the nation—dared his fate—and now hundreds of thousands who have held back from his impeachment are sternly demanding it.

Edwin M. Stanton, the trusted councillor of Abraham Lincoln during the bloody condicts of civil war, that statesman so true to freedom, so devoked to his country, has been rudely thrust from that position where he had rendered services to the endangered nation that will be gratefully remembered in the years to come. The Senate of the United States that has witnessed his intense, passionate love of country, his Titanic energy, vast labors, integrity and purity, will not chase to remember that he was struck down for hidelity to country and to the rights of the people.

Not appeased by striking down the great War Se-

purity, will not class to remember that he was struck down for fidelity to country and to the rights of the people.

Not appeased by striking down the great War Secretary, Andrew Johnson has laid his hand of violence on that brilliant, honored, and loved soldier, Philip H. Sheridan, whose record in the field glitters with glorious achievements, whose record in the Fifth affiliary District is instinct with patriotism and justice. This brilliant hero of the vailey of the Shenandoah, and of battle-fields made immortal by his genius and vaior, is sent from his Department, hurried away to the distant plains—to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, to chase the wild Indian, with an admonition that his energies will there find a fitting field for action. Time, it is said, brings about its revenges. Perhaps it may so happen that an outraged nation, that is master of Presidents, Congresses, and Generals, may bid this man—drunk at least with unreasonable passion—descend from that lofty position from which he smites down her honored Statesman and her brilliant General, and go back to that famous Tennessee village, where his abilities will find an appropriate sphere of action, in filling once again the office of village Aiderman. It is not given to men of the capacity or character of Andrew Johnson, bowever lifted up to exaited positions, to belittle Edwin M. Stanton or Philip H. Sneridan. The illustrious commander of our army, who is now enduring the burden imposed by patriotism, as did his predecessor through weary months, uttered the voice of loy at America when he expressed his appreciation of the "real, patriotism, firmness, and ability" with which Edwin M. Stanton had discussiged the duties of Secretary of War. I remember, too, for I could not forget it, the generous tribute the same great commander paid a lew weeks ago to the genius of Sheridan. "The people," he said, "do not fully appreciate Sheridan. It hink him the greatest soldier the war developed. Were we to have a great war, and to call out one million of men, I ntied to command them. Some persons say I have done a great deal for him. but I never did anything for him. He has done much for me." Such is the statesman and such is the general Andrew Johnson has thrust from posts of duty and striven to disgrace, in face of the nation that so honors and admires them.

them.
Another blow of this relentless persecution of loys Another blow of this rejentless persecution of loya men has fallen upon a brave soldler, whose blood red dened the field of Gettysburg. General Sickies may have been mistaken in his policy touching the collection of debt, but his general policy has been wise and comprehensive. When we remember that he suppressed the brutal flogging at the whipping-posts in the Carolinas, imprisoned the President's chivairie friends for tearing a star from the flag moving in a walls represent the manufacture of the second of the sec public procession, making murderous assaults on public speakers, dragging a young woman into the forest, stripping, whipping, and torturing her for hours, we may not be surprised that this gallant sol-dler felt the vengeance of the Executive. Rumors are rife that Joseph Holt, distinguished for his hours, we may not be surprised that this gallant solder feit the vengeance of the Executive. Rumors are rife that Joseph Holt, distinguished for his fidelity to his country at the opening of the Rebellion, and for devotion to the bigh duties imposed upon him, and General Howard, the patriot, Christian, and philanthropist, may at any moment be smitten down. Much that the Republicans have achieved for country and the rights of man is secure. Some things may be sudone, and the crowning work may be postponed for a time, thus bringing disaster upon the nation, and sorrow upon those who are not yet in full possession of the rights which should ever accompany American citizenship. But it is for the Republican party of the United States, now embracing in its ranks three millions of ostrictic, liberty-lovins men, a party that has fought battles for country and liberty on a higher plane than any great party in history, to determine when their mightly itsk shall be accomplished. Master of the situs-ion, it can only fall now by weaknesses and nollies which will dim forever the glories of the past. To the Republicans of Massachusetts, I here and now say—a grand work is pressing for completion; baffled traitors, apostate politicians, reactionary factions, and a recreant Executive are striving to arrest the completion of a reconstruction that shall put Rebel States in loyal keeping, place them in harmony with progressive Commonwealths, and make a united Republic and a free nation. This grand, but unfinished work, now endangered, appeals to the patricusm, the love of liberty, the sense of limites, and the humanne sympathies of the Republicans of Massachusetts. It appeals anew to the veterans of our earlier times, to the heroes who followed the old flag over fields made immortal by their constancy and valor, and to the young men, instructed by the events of these seven years of trial and of glory. In trying times the Republicans of this old Puritan Commonwealth were ever promptly responsive to the demands of a stern and lofty d Puritan Commonwealth were ever promptly re-sponsive to the demands of a stern and long duty. The needs of the endangered nation now bid us rise once again, as in other days, above petty, temporary and local interests, and move forward to a complete and crowning victory.

What General Grant Thinks about the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- An officer of General WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—An officer of General Grant's staff relates a conversation which he had with the General a few days ago, wherein the General remarked concerning the talk of making him President, that "he would not be President of the United States if the opportunity were offered; that he was no politician; that he hated politics; that, so far as reputation and honor were concerned, he thought he ought to be satisfied with what of these he already to be satisfied with what of these he already enjoyed; that holding the office of Fresident would mar his present comfort and drag him into the storms and excitements of politics; that as the General of the army he had all the work he could do, and time enough to enjoy the comforts of his family and home, and that he, as a soldler, had gained friends enough in the country without now seeking a place where he should gain no more, but probably lose those whom he had gained."—N. Y. Evening Post.

DR. LIVINGSTONE PROBABLY ALIVE. - The British ship Highflyer, which has been successfully engaged for twelve months past in inter cepting the dhows employed in the siave trade on the Mozambique and Zanzibar coast, has forwarded letters which confirm the impression becoming continually more distinct that Dr. Livingstone is still alive. The Sheik of Kielwa informed the officers of the Highflyer that that was the coast of the Highflyer that that was the case, although many of the Doctor's followers had been killed in a fight with the

-It is reported that Charles H. Burrill, having failed to recever the \$1,000,000 which he demanded from the city of Boston, for substitutes furnished on her quota, is now going to sue ex-Mayor Lincoln and the city authorities personally, for the amount.

The Cholera in New York. THE DISEASE AMONG THE SOLDIERS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND - FOUR OR FIVE DEATHS

It is not known to most citizens that for two It is not known to most citizens that for two or three weeks past some species of cholers has prevailed among the troops on Governor's Island to a very serious extent. It is now thought that the sickness is under the control of the physicians. The disease on the island first took the character of an epidemic about a week or ten days ago, since which time there have been four or five deaths dally. On Saturday last twelve coffins were ordered at an undertaker's in this city, and they were conveyed to

taker's in this city, and they were conveyed to the Island.

It is difficult to ascertain whether the disease is genuine Asiatic cholera, or whether it is of another and less dangerous species. It is probably the latter, as several of the victims showed only slight symptoms of Asiatic cholera. On the breaking out of the malady, several hundred recruits had just been stationed upon the Island, but they were soon after transferred to Davis' Island, up the river. As soon as the infection was known to exist, all the old latrines were burned by order of the commanding officer, and new ones were built over tidewater. The best disinfectants were profusely taker's in this city, and they were conveyed to water. The best disinfectants were profusely used, and every place was thoroughly fumigated with sulphur. The Board of Health also qua-rantined the Island, and General Butterfield issued special orders not to have any passes granted to parties to or from the island under

any circumstances whatever.

The latest reports from the Military Medical Board state that the epidemic is now under control, and that it is believed there will be no further danger. The whole number of deaths since the beginning of the epidemic is probably forty or fifty out of about four hundred men forty or fifty, out of about four hundred men. Of course it is impossible to obtain accurate accounts as regards numbers, as the officials are extremely reticent. Several parties who have daily communication with the island are so bound to such secrecy, that they even affect to know of nothing unusual having taken place.

N. V. World.

The President's Organ on the Rise in Gold.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 12. The gold premium is advancing in New York, and has already reached forty-five. It is now well known that the amnesty and pardon proclamation has nad no influence whatever upon this movement. It may be true, however, that contemplated or threatened Cabinet changes exert now considerable influence upon the gold market. But other considerations enter into the subject. Some few demagogues, whose

Into the subject. Some few demagogues, whose will is taken for the judgment of the people, or rather of the radical Congress, are crying out for inflation of the currency, and no one can say what expense a radical President-making Congress will make,

Resides, we are importing heavily, the customs demand for gold being on the increase. The supply of currency for gold speculations is immeasurable. Paper is in small demand even at a low rate of interest, owing to its excess over the wants of regular business. The balance of trade for the last fiscal year is against us by the sum of sixty millions, which we are to pay the sum of sixty millions, which we are to pay in gold. Then, again, the foreign mercantile interest in New York apprehends European war as growing out of the German question. The prospect is that gold will advance till some time in October, when cotton will come forward for shipment. for shipment.

Trenton, N. J., Union Leaguers on Johnson.

At a meeting of the Trenton Union League, at which President Johnson was strongly denounced, the following resolution was unanimously carried:— That we call upon our Representatives and Senators in Congress, immediately on their re-assembling, to arraign, on articles of impeach-ment, the accidental President of these United States, and if found guilty to hurl him from

the chair he so unworthily fills. Opening of a New Masonic Hall at Stomington, Conn. Stonington, Conn., Sept. 12.—The new and spacious hall of Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, F. and A. M., in this town, was dedicated this afternoon by the grand officers of Conne assisted by the grand officers of Rhode Island, Several commanderies, chapters, and blue lodges were represented, being the largest con-

gregation of Masons ever assembled in Eastern Affairs on the Plains.

OMAHA, Sept. 11.—The Indian Commission has arrived here, Information is received from Spotted Tail's band, who were hunting on the Republican river, that they had ransomed three white women and three children from the Southern Cheyennes, who were captured at Old Fort Kearney two months are. The Com-Old Fort Kearney two months ago. The Com-missioners will meet the hostile Indians at Laramie on the 15th. No depredations on the Plains have been reported since the news of the Commissioners' coming.

A DISCREDITABLE FACT .- Some of the evidence given before a railway committee of the English House of Lords does not present a very pleasant phase of human nature. Mr. Scott, the manager of the Southwestern Railway, said:-"I should no more think of entrusting our suburban passengers with means of communication than I should of flying. Scarcely a day passes that we have not several of our carriages damaged; they cut the linings and fittings, break the glasses, and destroy the lamps." Mr. Fenton, the manager of the Metropolitan line, said:-"We have to carry so many mischievous people that we are obliged to remove all the straps from the third-class carriages; we have carriages continually cut," Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern line, said, both of London and Yorkshire: - "These local (short) passengers, to whom no responsibility attaches, are very mischlevous; they have no luggage, and there is nothing by which they can be detected; you would be astonished if you knew the amount of repairs we have to do resulting from pure mischief."

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN ENGLAND .- A return recently published shows that the total amount received from depositors in the United Kingdom during the year 1863 was £2,704,733, £2,500,421 of which was received in England and Wales, £86,649 in Scotland, and £117,663 in Ireland. The total amount paid in the same time was £1,026,207, and the computed capital at the end of the year was £3,376,828. During the four years that these banks have been established all the above items have progressively increased. and at the end of 1866 stood as follows:-Total amount received, including interest, £4,569,830. £4,335,449 of which belouged to England and Wales, £99.798 to Scotland, and £134,583 to Ireland; total amount paid, £2,975,055, £2,776,956 being taken by England and Wales. £83,013 by Scotland, and £115,086 by Ireland. The total computed capital amounted to £8,121,175. £7,719,981 of which belong to England and Wales, £164,560 to Scotland, and £236,634 to

DEATH OF A TEAPALGAR SEAMAN. -The Allon Advertiser announces the death of Robert Christie, seaman, at the age of ninety-eight years, Christie was "pressed" in 1783, fought and received a silver clasp in an engagement off San Domingo, fought under Nelson at Copenhagen, and was present at Trafalgar. He also did his duty at Algiers and Navarino. In all of his forty battles he escaped unburt. He was pensioned in 1820, and since then has served in the coast-

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Civil Supremacy Circulars.

Trouble Among the New York Revenue Officers.

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

ISPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. Order from the Postmaster-General. Postmaster-General Randall has issued the

President's civil supremacy proclamation to his subordinates, with this brief notice:-"By direction of the President of the United States, I herewith transmit for your information and guidance his official pro-

Randall is evidently not as much enamored of Johnson as he was a year ago.

clamation, calling your attention to its require-

Secretary Browning's Circular, Secretary Browning is equally brief. In his circular he says:-

"You are directed to strictly observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

Personal. Collector Smythe, of the New York Custom House, arrived this morning. There seems to be a grand fight among the revenue officers of New York city, each accusing the other of corruption, and they are besieging Secretary Mc-

Culloch with their complaints. FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Return of Archbishop Spalding-Murder Last Night-Novel Game of Base-Ball, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMOBE, Sept. 13.-A young man named William Roberts was stabbed last night in a melee, at Belview Garden, and died instantly. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

Archbishop Spalding is to leave Europe for home on the tenth of October. His health is perfectly recovered.

There is to be a novel game of base-ball this afternoon, on the Pastime's grounds, to be played by eighteen men, the smallest and lightest of whom weighs two hundred and twentyfive pounds. None of them ever before handled a bat or caught a ball.

Robbery of the Blue Hill National Bank. \$52,774, as follows:-\$16,760 in compound interest notes; \$12,000 in legal-tender notes; \$4000 in bills and checks on the Boston banks; \$10,011 in bills of the Blue Hill National Bank; \$486 in bills of the old State banks; \$228 in mutilated bills of the Blue Hill National Bank; \$6000 in legal-tenders, varying in denomination from \$5 to \$100 each; and from the drawer, \$3237 in bills of the Blue Hill National Bank and legal-tender notes. All but \$10,000 or \$12,000 of this amount belonged to private parties, who had placed it in the bank for safe keeping. The loss to the bank will not affect its position. The robbers have not yet been arrested.

Arrival of the Steamer Europe. NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- The steamer Europe, from Havre and Brest, has arrived.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

Leave Taking at Cronstadt - Grand Naval Matines on Board the Franklin -Off for Sweden and Denmark.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 30. — Admiral Farragut leaves to-morrow with his squadron for Franzund, where the Russian fleet is to give a series of entertainments in honor of the United states flag and officers. On Tuesday last the Mayor of Cronstadt gave a sumptuous breakfast to the commander and officers, and in the evening Admiral Lessofiski offered against evening Admiral Lessofiski offered a grand ball. Both affairs were brilliant and marked

by the best of feeling.

The Minister of Marine of Russia was present at the ball. To-day Admiral Farragut gave a fine matinee, with a dance, on board the Franklin. It was highly successful. Admiral Krabe, of the Swedish navy, was present, and was saiuted. Russian ladies and officers of the Russian, Swedish, and American services were present in numbers. The United States squaresent in numbers. The United States square present in numbers. The United States squadron visit Stockholm and Copenhagen.

-Brigadier-General Robert C. Wood has been relieved from duty at Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I., and ordered to New York. General Wood has been in active service for over forty years, much of the time as Surgeon-

FINANCEAND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 13, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 18-40s sold at 99½, a slight advance; and July 65 5-20s at 108, a decline of ½. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½; and old do. at 98½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51 44-100 @51½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Lehigh Valley at 57, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; 65 was bid for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 29 for Camden and Amooy it 120, no change; do was bid for Norristown: 574 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28] for Philadelphia and Eric; and 424 for Northern Central. City Passenger Raitroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for

Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13# for Hestonville; for Chesnut and Walnut; 13f for Heston 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union Bank sharesc ontinue in good demand at full Girard sold at 594, a slight advan 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 142) for Farmers' and Mechanics'; for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for City; 60 for Com-monwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for

In Canal shares there was nothing doing, 164 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28

for pre'erred do.; 47 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquebanca Canal.
Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 145; a slight decline on the closing price last evening.

The New York Tribune this morning savs:—
"Money is quoted irregularly. Many loans have been marked up to 6 per cent, and borbowers pay the advance readily. We quote 5 % 6, and exceptional loans at less. In com-

mercial paper no change." -The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says: -"The money market is rather more active,

An increased amount of paper was offered, and checking was heavy. Generally depositors have little difficulty in getting their wants supplied at 8@10 per cent, on acceptable paper. In the open market good paper is plenty at 12 per cent, and outside parties find it rather difficult to place at that rate."

-The Chicago Tribune says:-"The demand for money is comparatively light, and the discount market for first-class paper rules easy at 10 per cent. Call loans, with Government securities as collateral, are being made at 8 per cent. Eastern exchange is frmer, the offerings having fallen off to some extent. Between banks 1@1-15 discount were the ruling rates, and over the counter \$1.50@2 per \$1000 off buying, and at par selling." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

1454. Silver, 138@140.

145½. 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, 111½@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 115½@115½; do., 1864, 109½@110½; do., 1865, 111½@111½; do. new, 108½@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99½; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 107½@107½; 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115½; October, 1865, 115@115½. 1865, 115@1154.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1124; old 5-20s, 1154@1154; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1104; do., 1865, 1114@1114; do., July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 994@100; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1074. Gold, 1454@1454.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Sept. 13.-Bark-In the absence of

sales of No. 1 Quercitron, we quote at \$48 59 % ton. The Flour market continues very firm, but the demand from the home consumers is mode. rate. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine Boston, Sept. 13,-It has been ascertained at \$8@8-25; old stock extra at \$8@8-70; new do. do. that the amount stolen by the robbers of the at \$9@975; Northwestern extra family at \$1050 Blue Hill Bank, in Dorchester, yesterday, was | @12; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$11@12-75; and fancy at \$13@14, according to quality, 500 barrels of the latter sold on secret terms. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25@8.75. We quote Brandy-wine Corn Meal at \$6.50@6.75.

The demand for prime Wheat is good, and prices are higher. Sales of 15,000 bushels new red at \$2.25@40. 1000 bushels new

prices are higher. Sales of 15,000 bushels new red at \$2.25@2.40, 1000 bushels amper at \$2.45@2.50; and 5000 bushels California at \$2.75. 1000 bushels Rye were taken at \$1.50. Corn is in moderate request, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of yellow at \$1.35, and Western mixed at \$1.32@1.33. Oats are scarce and higher. Sales of 2500 bushels at 70@72c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mult.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at \$8.50@9 \$8.64 lbs.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at \$5.50@9 \$ 64 lbs. Timothy is taken at \$2.75@3, and Flaxseed at Provisions-Trade is quiet, but prices are well maintained. Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 13. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-7A. M. 64 II A. M. 74 2 P. M. 62 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Thomas, Rogers Cardenas, S. & W. Welsh. Brig C. Matthews, Cox, Boston, R. H. Powell. Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, do. Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston, Dovey, Bulk-Schr W. Co.

ley & Co.
Schr Gulding Star, Blanchard, Boston, do.
Schr Heading RR. No. 45 Anderson, Boston, do.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Rothermel & Co. Schr A. Young, Young, Washington, Tyler & Co. Schr J. W. Knight, Pium, Lynn, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr L W. Hine, Lane, Hartford.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Sarah Loulaa, Swett, Biddeford, Hammett & Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppiler. Schr John H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, L. Audenried & Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Portland, Fales & Co.
Schr A. Van Cleaf, Heath, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Ald, Smith, Salem, Captain,
Schr L. D. Smail, Tice, Hingham, Captain,
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Leechville, Captain,
Str Rannah and Sophia, Leaf, Hudson, Street & Co.

Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Cane Ann, with fish to R. K. Neff & Co. Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, from Lynn, in ballast to Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, from Lynn, in ballast to captain.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport,
Schr Sarah Louisa, Swett, from Saco.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Swett, from Saco.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, from N. Haven.
Schr Gulding Star, Blanchard, from Providence.
Schr G. Fales, Nickeraon, from Providence.
Schr G. Fales, Nickeraon, from Providence.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, from Boston.
Schr A. Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace Soult, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace Soult, from Boston.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr A. Baboock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr A. Baseo, Barnes, from Boston.
Schr E. Magne, Barnes, from Boston.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, from Boston.
Schr H. G. Ely, Mr Allister, from Richmond.
Steamer Tacony, Nichola, 24 hours from New York,
with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cunsiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Venus, frem London; brigs John Aviles, from Bangor; two unknown; schr Sarah Bruen, from Wilmington, N. C.—Reported by Captain Kelly, of steamship Alliance.

MEMORANDA.

Schr North Pacific. Derrickson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole lith mat.

Schrs S. A. Boyce. Boyce: J. C. Thompson. Vansant;

Ephraim and Anna. Thompson: W. Blaks, Meservey;

M. D. Ireland, Ireland: J. T. Bolce, Bolce: D. Gidord,

Jerroid: Helen Mar, Nickerson: H. Allen, Tatem; H.

May, Franklin; Brandywine, Ireland: D. Britsein,

Springer; H. S. Doughten, Tatem: A. Tirrell, Atwood;

and E. J. Hersty, Meredith, hence, at Boston lith

instant. matant. Schr H. Blackman, Hillman, bence for Baco, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst., and salled again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrived, barque Nuovo iondo, Starace, from Legharo.
Barque Marie, Meyer, from Bremen, Barque G, Kingham, Eldridge, from Zannibar, Barque Eclipse, Owen, from Elo Janeiro.