THE EVENING TELEGRAPE

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President Presidentially Considered -A New and Great "Constitutional" Party-A Little Fact About a Little Bill-General Grant and the Radicals, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- A day or two since your correspondent had a long conversation with a gentleman of the Johnsonian school of politics (whatever that may be) whose relations with the President are so intimate that they not only meet often, but converse freely upon the political situation and the possible future. I will not mention his name, since that would subject him to the charge of being an apostate Republican, though it would at the same time be a guarantee of the reliability of Mr. Johnson as closely as any one here.
The chief points in what he said was this—that the President's idea and purpose in the course he was pursuing was the formation of a great constitutional party out of the Demo-cratic element North and the ex-Rebel element at the South, with himself as its figure-head. This, he said, Mr. Johnson confidently expects, and accepts the results of the California and Maine elections as certain indications of the ultimate success of his purpose. He (the President) thinks a reaction against Congress is certain, and that by keeping up a vigorous show of reverence for the Con-stitution he will furnish a safe shelter for all who seek to abandon the Ropublican party, and give them a vantage-ground to fight from that he does not believe assailable. This theory, which is unquestionably well founded, certainly gives an explanation, very charitable though it be, of the President's course, and likewise accounts for the frequency of the mouthings about the Constitution. He has seized upon the declarations of extreme radicals like Stevens, and points to them as positive proof that the policy of Congress is the policy of destruction to the Constitution. This gives him a handle, which he eagerly uses, and, to fortify himself as the exponent of the opposite doctrine, issues a proclamation which has no other purpose than to fix the fact in the public mind that Andrew Johnson is the great defender of the Constitution. mind that Andrew Johnson is the great defender of the Constitution. If his name can go down to posterity coupled with suca renown, he will feel amply repaid for all the remorse he may feel and the reproaches he may suffer as the President who betrayed his party.

Many people question whether Mr. Johnson entertains any ambition to be a standard-bearer in the next Presidential campaign. With a platform in which professions of loyalty to the Constitution are to be the chief planks he would cheerfully accept the candidacy, and, as things

cheerfully accept the candidacy, and, as things stand at present, he is certainly the most pronient candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Another interesting fact connected with Mr. anton, and also with Judge-Advocate General

vit, has recently been developed. Those very ve observed the extreme virulence and acriny with which that sheet has pursued these
intlemen since Mr. Stanton's removal from
office. It is well known that a great many
fraudulent c'aims have been stopped in the War
Department by the vigilance of Mr. Stanton. Now, it so happens that during the trial of the conspirators in 1865, the *Intelligencer* published a very full and excellent report of the proceed ings, and called it "official," not because it was authorized, but because it was furnished by the accemplished official reporters of the United States Senate, Messrs. Sutton and Murphy Brothers. In due course of time the proprietors presented their little bill of nineteen thousand dollars to Mr. Stanton for printing this report. The Secretary of War, in his prompt and business-like way, immediately referred it to Judge Advocate-General Holt, the leading Govern-ment representative on the trial, to know if this publication was in pursuance of any con-tract made or authorized by him. Judge Holt returned the paper with the endorsement that not only was there no contract, but, so tar as he knew the publication of the report was a matter of private enterprise, and that the New York Times or any other paper that had printed report of the proceedings, had just as good a claim upon the Government as the Intelligencer had. The claim was filed away among the archives, endorsed in Mr. Stanton's vigorous hand, "Disallowed." The taxpayers will learn, how-"Disallowed." The taxpayers will learn, now-ever, with some anxiety that lately the claim has found its way into the Attorney-General's office for an "opinion," where Binckiey is believed to be incubating upon it. In the meantime the Intelligencer continues its attacks upon Mesers. Stanton and Holt, while it waits for the opinion. Mesers. Sutton and Murphy who made the report, are also waiting -for their pay.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE RADICALS. The Star of this evening, alluding to certain political stories about General Grant, says there is no truth in the current newspaper story that General Grant was urged by a radical delega-tion to write a letter to be published for effect in the interest of the radical party at the approaching elections, and declined so doing. The whole story grew out of the fact that Senator Thayer, Colonel J. W. Forney and Hon. Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, accidentally met one morning in the War Department, and were all these admitted together to an admirated together. three admitted together to an audience with General Grant, wherein nothing whatever was said upon the subject of any such letter as is said to have been asked of him.

THE WAR OFFICE. It has transpired that President Johnson, im mediately subsequent to the removal of Secre-tary Stanton, tendered the War Office to General McClellau, and that the offer was promptly refused by that gentleman. In this connection it will be interesting to know that the efforts to obtain the appointment for General Steedman have not yet been abandoned, although the premature publication of Mr. Greeley's letter recommending him for the office has blocked the game a little, as it was intended to be used only for the purpose of influencing the Senate when the nomination was sent to it for confir-

General Grant enforces economy in the expenditures of his department with an unsparing band. He has recently ordered the members of his staff to turn in all the public property around headquarters—horses, wagons, etc.—and the staff gentlemen, who have always been very circumspect and modest in matters of military display, are now cut off from Government transportation as effectually as any private gen-tleman. They can only draw consolation from the fact that the General himself keeps a large stock of private horses.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT. As an indication of the President's latest temper on the situation of reconstruction affairs, witness the following abstracts of his views as recently expressed in conversations with certain politicians who called upon him for the purpose urging him to reopen registration in the South. He informed them that he could not do so without incurring certain risk of impeachment, and admitted that the Reconstruction Laws confer on the District Military Commanders sole control over registration. His only power of interference was the removal of commanders when they failed to execute

the laws in accordance with his views of their legal construction. He admitted that the District Commanders are ac ing under direct authority of Congress in the performance of a civil duty, and that if he should attempt to assume power as Commander-in-Chief, to control the time of registration and holding elections, they would have the right to refuse to obey his orders, and would not be amenable to punishment for military insubordi-nation. If they did so, he stated that the recent promulgation of the amnesty proclamation threw upon Congress the ours of depriving legally qualified voters from registry and voting, and he hoped that the Southern people would appreciate it in that light. It any of the pardoned masses, he continued, attempt to register, and are refused, the courts are open to them, and they can compel the military to allow them to register through the courts. If they do not do so, he concluded, the fault of their distranchisement is with Congress, as he claimed that he had done all that he could do to restore them to their rights,—N. Y. Times,

Senator Morton on the Financial Future. WHAT WE OWN AND HOW TO PAY IP.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has written a let-ter on the finances, of which we copy below the

ter on the mances, of which we copy below the principal parts:—

"Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before fourteen years, and it will then become due at different periods running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country has not recovered rom the war. Trade and co nmerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay anything for years to come. The rebellious South caused the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait at least until the country has recovered from the wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this genera-tion put down the Rebellion and done its part, tion put down the Rebellion and done its part, and may it not justly leave the payment of part of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge a large State, county, and municipal indebtedness growing out of the war, and within the next ten years will have to pay not less than \$400,000,000 for pensions and bounties, besides extraordinary expenses for Indian wars and other causes. In ten years our population will have increased ten millions, and our taxable property nearly doubled in value. In ten years a tax twice in amount can be borne easier years a tax twice in amount can be borne easier than the tax of to-day.

"Within ten years the Southern States will be reconstructed and in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity. Within ten years, and pernaps within five, the increase of population, wealth, and capital will enable the Government to sell at par bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, and thus consolidate and

"Should the Government find itself at any time in possession of coin or currency that can be applied to the reduction of the debt, it should, of course, be promptly applied; but any attempt to pay the bonded debt in advance by

heavy taxation, or by inflating the currency, will be unnecessary, unwise, and injurious.

"I would pay the interest premptly, according to the contract. I would pay off our currency obligations and other debts as they mature, and see to it that the public debt should under no circumstances be increased.

"I would radge the rate of taxation to the "I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times.

"Who ever before heard of a nation while still exhausted from war, and with wounds unhealed, attempting to pay off the war debt? Foreign nations may admire our ambition in this respect, but would despise our discretion. The national taxes can be reduced by the adoption of the policy I propose, and by the honest and faithful collection of the Internal revenue. "In fifteen years, and possibly in five, the dif-ference in value between gold and greenbacks

will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have become unimportant. Specie payments can be reached without contracting the currency, by waiting a reasonable time, until successful reconstruction and the growth of wealth and business have brought the country up to the existing volume of currency without a financial convulsion.

"The decline of gold from two hundred to forty brought a corresponding reduction in the price of property, attended with great loss and derangement of business. Another inflation of the currency would be attended with another ascent and descent of prices, and with immense disasters to the nation. What the country needs is repose and stability in our financial policy, and without these trade and prosperity must languish. When our debt was contracted the men who now clamor for its immediate payment denounced bonds and greenbacks as alike worthless, and dissuaded the people from lending their money to carry on the war; and my cpinion is they mean no better to the country now than they did then. Now, as then, their effort is to destroy the public credit. "The proposition to pay the public debt in advance is unnecessary, impracticable, and destructive, and would result in benefit to none,

unless it would be the gold gamblers, and they would ultimately be 'hoisted by their own pewould ultimately be 'holsted by their own petard,' as they were at the close of the war.

"The national debt can be paid without oppressing the country, not by hot-house experiments, spasmodic efforts, or by violation of the public taith, but by the solid growth of the country in population, wealth, and prosperity, under the administration of a stable financial policy.

O. P. Morron."

Hon. Schnyler Colfax on the Political

Situation. Speaker Coliax and Senator Sherman addressed a large Republican meeting in Lebanon, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Mr. Colfax said he might condense his remarks into one impressive sentence—those who love the flag should rule the land. The issue which now towers above all other issues is the question whether this Government is to be administered in the interest of loyalty or in the interest o disloyalty—whether the men who for four years had their armies in the field against us, and sought to whelm us and them in a common ruin, shall reconstruct the country they vainly sought to destroy. In the olden time, in the palmy days of the Democratic party, the watchword of that party, inscribed on all its bauners and proclaimed by all its leaders, was indemnity for the past and security for the re. We cannot have indemnity past, but we can have security the future. We can have guarantees-irreversible guarantees—inserted in the Constitution to pre-yent future rebellions. We can prevent another bloody scene like that which has just transpired to chill the blood and drain the treasures of the country again. We can have aud, Go I helping us, we will have—security for the latest stake our political existence as a party upon this proposition—that loyalty shall rule in the States which lifted their unboly hands against the Constitution of the country. Let those who tire of the struggle leave us and go to the Democratic party if they will, but as for us and our associates in your national Congress, in which you have placed such confidence, until the last day of our existence as a Congress, on the 4th of March, 1869, defying a recreant President on the one hand, and his traitorous allies on the

Democratic rebellion, and the nation has it to pay. He, himself, would rather retire into pri-vate life forever than to repudiate one dollar of vate life forever than to repudiate one dollar of that debt. The great party with which he had acted in Congress was determined to pay every dollar of it. He contended that the President, and not Congress, had been guilty of usurpation, and he dwelt at considerable length upon the policy of Congress, contrasting it with that of the President, and claiming that it alone could give peace and security to the coultry. The Rebels had shown no signs of reportance. They had not even voluntarily repentance. They had not even voluntarily surrendered a single gun, and now they were in hot haste to get back to the seats which they surrendered a few years ago. They haven't got these seats yet. He should be willing, when the work of reconstruction was completed, to grant a general amnesty to all except a few who concocted the Rebellion while hold-ing high places of trust and profit under the Federal Government. These he should never consent to restore to place and power in this land. They should never, by his consent, hold office under the Government. The Southern States must be reconstructed under the leadership of men in the South who were faithful among the faithless, loyal among the disloyal. Mr. Colfax spoke for two hours. He was in favor of impeachment, and he was quite posi-tive that the ides of November would see the President arraigned before the Senate of the United States, charged with not faithfully executing the laws of the United States, and usurping power in issuing his last proclamation of

Impartial Suffrage in Kansas.

There is a vigorous agitation in Kansas at this moment for the extension of the right of suf-frage, irrespective of race, color, or sex. Several of the prominent men in the State, including most of the members of Congress, not only favor the measure, but are lending their influence and voices to its support. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony of this city, and the Rev. Olympia Brown and the Hutchinson Singers from Massachusetts are among the forces now acting directly for it, holding conventions and giving lectures in every part of the State. A crowded convention was held last week in Lawrence, at which Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton gave addres es that all the papers comment on for ability in the very highest terms. The Law-

rence Journal says of the evening session: "The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the moral, intelligent elife of the city, of both sexes. Mrs. Stanton's address was a most powerful argument in favor of Equal Rights, limited by no race or sex. As a specimen of classic elo-quence, five oratory, and elegant diction, we have no hesitation in saying that it was the finest speech ever delivered in this city by man r woman. In saying this, we are aware that Mr. Seward spoke here in his palmiest days, and General Lane, one of the best popular speakers that ever addressed a Western audience, was heard here frequently; and that Theodore Tilton, the brilliant editor of the Independent, has thrilled us with his power; and yet, not less in word-painting than in richly developed thought, Mrs. Stanton last evening surpassed them all."

The Germans in the West and the Republican Party-Letter from General Carl Schurz.

A special despatch from Madison, Wis., says that "General Carl Schurz, of St. Louis, has written a letter to Mr. Rubice, of the Malison State Journal, in response to an inquiry whether a recently published statement that he advised the Germans to bid farewell to the Republican party in State and local elections, while stand-ing firm in national elections. He denies ing firm in national elections. He denies having given any such advice, and maintains that the great issue now before the country is that of reconstruction, which can only be solved successfully by the Republican parly, which must be heartly sustained and kept efficient. He protests, however, against attempts to use the Republican organiation to inflict on the community arbitrary legislation, encreaching on individual rights in connection with temperance and Sunday ques-tions; but he hopes that the German Republicans, while resolutely defending the cause of individual liberty, when the issue actually comes up, will not be frightened by the cry of wolf when there is no danger, and fall into the traps set for them by the Copperheads. He warmly commends the language of the Wisconsin Republican platform, and strongly urges the Germans of Wisconsin heartily to support it, and the candidates nominated thereon.

Equal Suffrage in National Elections. From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 19. One of the first acts of Congress this fail should be to adopt and send to the State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal suffrage in all national elections. Presidential and Congressional. This will meet with little objection, because it will leave the States the control of the suffrage in local elections, while at the same time the practical effect be to make equal suffrage the universal rule, for the States will not keep up two sys-tems for any length of time. This amendment will give us a clean and strong issue for the Presidential election, and will harmonize and consolidate the Republican party. In every view it is exactly the right measure for the emergency-for present use and future permanent

The Accident to Edwin Booth. Telegraphic messages and newspaper paragraphs have made known the fact that a serious accident lately happened to Mr. Edwin Booth, in Baltimore. The particulars in reference to this matter are these. On Thursday evening of last week, the 12th instant, the tragic drama of The Aposlate was acted at the Holliday Street Theatre, Mr. Booth personating "Pescara." Towards the close of the play, as most theatre-goers will remember, "Hemaya" rushes upon "Pescara," armed with a dagger, and despatches him -to the great relief of everybody. On this occasion the representative of "Hemaya," being over-zealous and very awkward, inflicted two severe cuts on Mr. Booth's right hand. The wounds were serious and painful; nevertheless, Mr. Booth played the next night as "Benedick," wearing his arm in a sling. On the night following (Saturday) he again played, assuming the arduous and exciting character of "Richard III," and fighting the final combat with his left hand. His great exertions however, so irritated and infamed exertions, however, so irritated and inflamed his wound that his physician wisely insisted that he should stop playing to take immediate rest. Under these circumstances, and after making every possible effort to do justice both to manager and public, Mr. Booth's engagement at the Holiday Street Theatre was brought to a close. He had been announced to play "Hamlet" on Monday last, and every seat in the house had been taken. It is probable that Mr. Booth's engagement will be resumed at an early day. Mennwhile he remains quiet, and, we are very glad to state, is recovering from his hurts. No possible blame can attach to the tragedian for the abrupt termination of his Battimore engagement. Baltimore engagement.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Important Council with the Indian Chiefs-The Withdrawal of the Troops and the Abandonment of the Pacific Ratiroad Demanded.

North Player, Nehraska, via Omaha, Sept. 19.

The Commission held a council with Spotted Tall, Turkey Leg, and other chiefs to-day, The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder river country and the abandonment of the Smoky Hill Pacific Railroad. They also demand guns, ammunition, and presents. The Commission will reply to-morrow. War seems inevitable now.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Reception of the General at Columbus, Ohio-He Declines to Make a Speech Leves at the State House.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 19.—General Sheridan arrived here from Cincinnati on the train at 11 o'clock this morning, en route to New York and Washington. He was received at the depot by a committee of reception, headed by General D. W. H. Day, of this city. An open charlot was in waiting, and a brass band in a wagon preceded him in procession to the Neil House, who large concourse of citizens awaited him. was welcomed at the hotel by a salute of thir-teen guns. Loud calls for the General brought him to the window of the parlor. Sheridan

bowed to the crowd and said:—
Gentlemen—I am obliged to you for this kind reception. I cannot make a speech, but my triend, Mr. Day, can make a first rate one.

General Day then stepped forward and said:-General Day then stepped forward and said:—
You are assembled to welcome one of Onlo's noblest sons, Phil, Sheridan. It may be easy to find a better talker than Sheridan, but no statement of mine is necessary to convince you that it is very hard to find a better fighter. This is an ampicious day to meet him here. Four years ago to-day the battle of Chickamanga was fought, and, though we nearly failed to beat the Rebellion there, we knew that we had another Ohlo soldier there—General Rosecrans—and that Phil. Sheridan was ready to do his duty. (Cheera.) Three years ago to-day we fought the battle of Winchester, and Sheridan carried the banner of the repu'ile aloft amid a storm of builet. Every Ohlo soldier has a right to participate in this reception. It is no political gathering. I see Democrats as well as Republicans in this crowd, to do honor to a brave Ohlo soldier who has fought well in his country's cause.

Governor Cox then invited General Sheridan

Governor Cox then invited General Sheridan to visit the State House, where he held a levee for about half an hour in the rotunda. Many old soldiers took him by the hand, stating that they had followed his track in the Shenandoah Valley. Several negroes also paid their respects to him.

The General dined in the Neil House, and took his departure by the next train for New The ovation was entirely spontaneous. Flags floated from all the hotels and public buildings.

The Death of Sir Frederick Bruce. From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.

Our community was saddened this morning by the announcement that Sir Frederick Bruse, the British Minister from Great Britain to the United States, died at the Tremont House in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. We learn that he had for some time past complained of a difficulty about the throat, and a few days ago, while temporarily stopping at Narragansett, R. I., the disease fastened itself upon him with great intensity and violence. He left that place at moon yesterday, and reached this city at 9 o'clock last evening in an exhausted and apparently moribund condition, and as soon as he reached his hotel medical assistance wa summoned, and he was attended by Drs, J. and J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges. The trouble under which he was suffering had passed beyond medical control, and he sack rapidly. Senator Sumner, who has long been an intimate friend of Sir Frederick and of his family, was sent for, and he reached the hotel at 11 o'clock. From the time of the Senator's arrival until the death the time of the Senator's arrival until the death of Sir Frederick, which occurred at 2 o'clock,

of Sir Frederick, which occurred at 2 o'clock, he was able to utter but a single articulate sentence, and that was in recognition of Mr. Sumner, an hour and a half after his arrival. He was able to get up, but the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking.

Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterances of the dying man, and to get his last messages for the British Legation at Washington, and for his family, but all in vain. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon the mind, He was only able to give monosyllabic answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter, with a great effort, a brief greeting when utter, with a great effort, a brief greeting when he recognized Mr. Sumner. Information of his death was at once telegraphed to the British Legation at Washington, and to Secretary Seward, by Mr. Sumner, and a return telegram from Secretary Seward announces that Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, would at once leave Washington for Boston to receive the remains. They are to be embalmed at once, but the purposes in regard to the final disposition of them are not yet known.

Sir Frederick Bruce was about fifty two years of age, though his bald head and white hair and whiskers caused him to impress a stranger as at least ten years older. He was one of the sprightliest and most lively of men, and was regarded as the most fluent and brilliant conver-sationist at Washington. He first came to this burton's legation, and he was at that time much admired for his personal beauty. Rufus Choate said of him that he was "the Corinthian part of the British Legation."

Rumored Death of A. T. Stewart, Yesterday afternoon social and business cirles throughout the city were shocked by the announcement that A. T. Stewart, Esq., of this city, had died in Paris. The rumor was current in Wall street, and was announced at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the autho rity of a cable despatch. But on inquiring at both of Mr. Stewart's establishments, it was found that Lothing bad been received to that effect; but, at last account by mail, Mr. Stewart was in good health, and expecting to leave for New York by to morrow's steamer. The rumor is said to have originated in the gold-room, and from its want of confirmation by Mr. Stewart's partners there is every reason to believe that it is without foundation. The report spread very rapidly. Late in the afternoon despatches were received from all parts of the country inquiring into the truth of the report. In the upper part of the city several flags were flying at half-mast.

— N. Y. World.

Maine-The Official Vote by Counties. The following are the official returns from 440 cities, towns, and plantations:-



There are but forty small towns and plantatons to be heard from, most of them in Aroos took county. When these are in they will make Chamberlain's majority a little rising 12,000.

The Democrats have elected their Sanator. from Knox. Aroostook, which was conceded to the Democrats, has gone Republican, and will elect its Senator by about 200 majority. In York county, on account of scattering votes, there is no choice of Senators, throwing the election into the Legislature, and, of course, in-suring the choice of the Republican candidates. The House will be made up of about 45 Demo-crats and 106 Republicans. There will be many contested seats.

ANOTHER BOOK BY QUEEN VICTORIA. - QUEEN Victoria has nearly ready a volume of her own writing; the staple of which will be an account of several journeys made by herself and her late husband into Scotland. It is said to contain many pleasant references to her travelling companions and servants, the too famous Brown figuring among the number.

DISASTER.

Collision on the Hudson River.

The Dean Richmond Sunk.

No Loss of Human Life.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] New York, Sept. 20 .- A great steambost accident occurred at twenty minutes to I o'clock this morning. The splendid steamboat Dean Richmond was on her way to this city, near Rendout, from Troy, with the Western passengers. She was run into by the steamboat Vanderbilt, bound to Troy, and cut in two The Richmond went down in fifty minutes. She was crowded with passengers, who were all in their berths. The passengers were taken on board the Vanderbilt, which was also badly leaking. The steamer Drew, coming from Albany, soon came along and brought them to this city. The Dean Richmond was one of the

most magnificent steamboats on the Hudson.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] New York, Sept. 20.—The steamboats Dean Richmond and Cornelius Vanderbilt collided

last night about 1 o'clock near Rondout.

The Vanderbilt struck the Richmond on the starboard side near the forward gangway, cutting through her bull, and causing the Richmond to sink in about filty minutes. The passengers, about 140 in number, were all saved, as were the crew of the steamer.

The Richmond had a small cargo, principally of butter and cheese, and small lots of other goods. The loss on the cargo will be small. Efforts will be at once made to raise the Rishmond. The Richmond was bound down and the Vanderbilt up the river. The damage to the hull of the Richmond is not supposed to be

SKETCH OF THE DEAN BICHMOND.

This magnificent floating palace was built by W. H. Webb in 1858, and was fitted with two powerful engines built at the Novelty Iron Works. She was 156 feet in length and about 52 feet in breadth. The Richmond was a fast and a favorite boat. Her value was about

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—Noon.—The Cotton Market-opened quiet at 9fd. for middling uplands, and 9fd. for middling Orleans. The sales for today will be about 10,000 bales.

The Brokers' Circular gives the sales of the week at 75,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 5000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 837,000 bales, including 270,000 American 270,000 American.

Movements of Steamers.

New York, Sept. 20.—The steamer Arizona from Aspinwall, has arrived, with the California mails and passengers. Also arrived, steamer North American, from Rio Janeiro.

Bosron, Sept. 20.—The steamer Ontario has arrived here from Liverpool, with 283 passengers.

Fatal Accident.

Boston, Sept. 20.—Robert A. Seunders, foremen of the Fire Engine Company No. 2, of Chelsea, was killed yesterday, while returning with his company from a firemen's muster at Lowell. He was found on the track, probably having been knocked off the train by a bridge.

General Sheridan at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20. — General Sheridan passed through this city this morning, on his way to Baltimore, via the Northern Central

General Griffin's Directions to General Hartsuff.

The following letter from General Griffin was written five days before he was seriously attacked by yellow fever:-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, GALvaston, Teras, Sept. 6, 1867.—Brevet Major-General George L Hartsuff, A. A. G., Head-quarters Fifth Military District, Louisiana—

eneral—I desire that you transact all business, and issue orders in the same manner that you would have done had General Sheridan remained in command, and received his anticipated leave of absence. It is uncertain when I can go to New Orleans, as I am threatened a little with yellow fever, and my physician advises me not to leave. All papers requiring my official signature please forward to these headquarters. I am, General, etc.,

CHARLES GRIFFIN, Brevet Major-General.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.
—William Klauss, an old, seedy looking gentleman,
pleaded gullty to a charge of the larceny of coal
valued at eighty cents, belonging to the Philadelphia
and Reading Rallroad Company.

and Reading Railroad Company.

THE MAGUIRES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

Mary Maguire was charged with assault and battery on Martha Miller. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was that Mrs. Maguire spproached Mrs. Miller on her door step, and without the dightest provocation struck her in the face with her fist twice, and then broke a tremendous stict over her head.

Matida and Philip Maguire were charged with assault and battery upon Matida McClemon. Mrs. McClemon and that she one day asked Mr. Maguire to prevent he children from lighting hers, and he and his wife became offended and beat her.

Philip Maguire was charged with keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor on Sunday. The evidence was that on a Saturday night last month, about 12 o'clock, ten or twelve men were admitted into Maguire's taverh, and they remained there drinking, carousing, and making all sorts of noises until late on Sunday night; and that women were also there, drinking and sieging. There was also evidence that the defendant sold liquor on Sunday. August 4.

Kate V. Tye was charged with assault and battery upon Bridget Maguire. Mrs. Maguire testified that Kate Tye struck her in the head with a brick without cause, and caused the blood to flow.

Matilda McClernon was charged with assault and battery upon Bridget Maguire. In this instance also Mrs. Maguire was most crucily treated by Mrs. McClernon.

All these fighting bills were crossed, and the allegations in the support of them were flatly denied. The curry, after hearing an account of this confusion of Milesian pastimes, retired to determine what they should do for the parties, and at the close of our report had not retorned. THE MAGUIRES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS

port had not returned. COURT OF COMMON PDEAS—Judges Ludlow and Brawsler.—The certiorari list No. 1 was before the

crat, published at Warsaw, New York, keeps standing at the head of its editorial column this ticket:—For President, John T. Hoffman, of New York; for Vice-President, General Loveil H. Rousseau, of of Kentucky; subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

-The New Siberian yield of fossil ivory is 40,000 pounds yearly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867. Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

There was little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were inactive, 1865 5-20s sold at 110½, a slight decline; and July, '65 5-20s at 107½, no change; 89½ was bid for 10-40s; and 111 for 6s of 1881. City Loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 101 and old do, at 98½, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 126½, no change; and Reading at 50½, no chauge; 53½ was bid for Pennsylvania; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57; for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly

Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 464, no change; and Thirteenth and Flitteenth at 194, no change; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 664 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. 242 was bid for North America; 1424 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 314 for Mechanics'; 66 for Girard; 95 for Western: 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 264 for preferred do.; 464 for Lebigh Navigation; 40 for Morris Canal; and 15 for Susquehama Canal. College; and 35 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1434; 11 A. M., 1434; 12 M., 1434; 1 P. M., 143, a decitne of 12 on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Gold, 143\(\frac{1}{2}\) @143\(\frac{1}{2}\).

—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, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\) @110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1862, 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) @114\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) @10\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) @110\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\) @108; do., 1867, new, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\) @108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99\(\frac{1}{2}\) @90\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 730s, June, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) @107; do., July, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) @107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\) 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., May, 1865, 117\(\mathreal{1}\) 117\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1865, 116\(\frac{1}{2}\) 116\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\) [15\(\frac{1}{2}\)]; Gold, 143\(\mathreal{2}\) 138\(\frac{1}{2}\). Silver, 136\(\mathreal{2}\) 138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

phatically dull, but prices are unchanged. The demand is almost entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8-25 for superfine; \$39.50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; \$10@11-75 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$18@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25@8-75. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$6.50@6-75. There is a fair demand for prime lots of Wheat at full prices, but common grades are dull; sales of 4000 bushels red at \$2.25 2.40; 800 dull; sales of 4000 bushels red at \$2.20 a ke, one bushels inferior do. at \$1.50; 1000 bushels amber at \$2.45\tilde{\ti}\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{\

quiet, with sales of 4000 bushels at 60 720, good and prime. good and prime.

The last sale of Barley Malt was at \$1.65.

Bark—No. I Querettron is scarce, and held
firmly at \$53 % ton.

Whisky—No improvement to notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Poradditional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 26. TATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-TA. M. 71 11 A. M. 77 2 P. M. 79

Schr T. Dean, Phillips, Dighton, Blakiston, Gracef & Co. Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Dover, Schr L. A. Danenhower, Edephate, Schrie, A. Danenhower, Edephate, Schrieber & Co. Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts. Dorchester, Go. Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Sawyer & Co. Schr C. W. Phelps, Craumer, Boston, Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Go. Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting. & Nutting.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Georgetown.
Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Fall River, Sinnicks

Schr Jos. Waples, Robinson, Lynn, do. Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Fall River, Rommel & Schr Neptune, Blizzard, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro. Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkins' Cove, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr F. R. Baird, Bernard, Portamouth, Tyler & Co. Schr Decora, Carll, Bridgeton, Wannemacher & Co. Schr Jacob Kienzie, Lake, Boston, Preston Coal Co.

Schr Jacob Aeruse, Laren Schr Jacob Aeruse TRIS MORNING.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 4 days from Boston, with mdse, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr T. Dean, Phillips, from Dighton,
Schr T. Dean, Phillips, from Dighton,
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston,
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston,
Schr Decors, Caril, from Bridgeton,
Schr Decors, Caril, from Bridgeton,
Schr Decors, Caril, from Bridgeton,
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, from Derby,
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebanon.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, for Philadelphia 15th, at Liverpool 7th Inst.
Brig E. A. Barnard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 17th Inst.
Brig C. B. Allen, Dill, hence for Boston, with coal, ran ashore on Cape Poge night of leth Inst. Lighters have gone to her assistance.

Schra A. S. Cannen, Cobb; E. L. Smith, Smith: Baltimore, Dix; and Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Boston 18th Inst.

Schr Emeline McLain, Sieeper, hence, at Bath 17th Instant. Schr Ring Rove, Wooster, from Calais for Philadel-bia, at Gloucester 16th Inst. Schr Minnesota, Phinney, bence, at Fall River 17th Sohr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at Norwich 17th instant.

Schr Governor, hence, at New London 17th inst.
Schr J. Ponder, Beavey, and A. Pharo, Shourds, for
Philadelphia, salied from Providence lith inst.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, from Lynn for Philadelphia, salied from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Beadling, for Philadelphia, at
Cardenas 12th inst.
Schr G. Clifton, Otls, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Boston yesterday.
Schr Nautilus, Johnson, and Trident, Jameson,
hence for Newburyport, at Edgartown 1th inst.
Schr Ephraim and Anna from Hoston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

REW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamship Arago adaden, from Havro.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, from Greytown, Brig Terpsichere, Pedersen, from Rig Jangky.