THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 72 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE "REDS" IN COUNCIL.

Garibaldi and the Revolutionists in Geneva—No Fixed Idea and Poor Results—Garibaldi Takes Sudden Leave on Threat of a Riot.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—Garibaldi left the city this morning. His stay here has been a constant ovation, and with him goes all the life of the revolutionists' peace congress, which is merely a local affair, and of no practical interest or importance.

Neither Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, nor any other of the men of great public prominence just announced were present. Jules Favre has written an unimportant letter, but he is not here in person.

A letter was read from the English Reform League to-day.

General Hooker and many other Americans are in Geneva, but take no part in the congress.

Catholics have posted handbills on the streets denouncing Garibaldi for saying he would take Rome. There were threats of riot if he had remained to-day. The whole affair seems to have been got up to exhibit Garibaldi, give a few local celebrities a chance to ventilate themselves, and benefit hotel keepers.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Shifts for Money and Popular Distress—Depreciation of the Currency and Fears of a National Bankruptcy.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Debt is pressing heavily on the land. One sees it at every turn, on every side, in each new decree, in the accumulation of vile Government lotteries, in the deterioration of its paper, in the sales of railroads, of forests, of mines; of telegraph lines even.

The people are taxed to the uttermost, Government works are crippled for want of funds, private industry is slack through the sluggish circulation of a semi-worthless currency, manufactures of every sort are either stopped entirely or working at quarter rates, roads even are neglected merely for the want of the wherewithal to carry on the repairs.

True, the national debt of Austria is far smaller than that of the United States, and the premium on silver of the former country is far below that placed on gold in the latter; but then here we lack that strong, determined executive will which makes profit of difficulties, income out of debt, prosperity out of trouble; that energy which sees obstacles but to surmount them; that vitality which lives and prospers and flourishes, unable (were it willing) to succumb. Here the case is very different, and how it will end it is not difficult to say, unless some radical reform changes the face of things. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the difficulties, the shifts, the thwarting obstacles this country is laboring under.

Attempt after attempt and trials without end have been made, but unsuccessfully, to raise the public credit, to prop up shallow artifices on which to raise money. The past year has been one of makeshifts and expedients, and puerile means and futile attempts to make "both ends meet." Every attempt the Government has made to borrow money or find *capital* has been from its own wretched, incapable, insolvent populations. Instead of assisting them and itself by encouraging the production of home manufactures, or facilitating the means of exports, the transportation of goods, their sale, it contents itself with squeezing the purses (excellent word, much in vogue in China, where its force is fully understood) of a dry, exhausted people.

Paper money of every denomination, under the most spurious imaginable guarantee, or with none whatever, is the currency of the land, and if what I learn at a late hour be true, the already gigantic amount in the market is to be increased by a further issue of Government bonds—a paper the only security for which is the delay of a national bankruptcy—an event, by-the-way, which is by some persons thought not so very improbable.

Baron Becke, so it is confidently reported in well-informed circles, has lately obtained Imperial sanction to the issue of 250,000,000 more State notes, of five, ten, and fifty florins.

The *New Free Press* of the 25th contains an extra sheet devoted to a statement of the manner in which the financial prospects of the country might and should be bettered. The improvement of the present railroads and the immediate construction of others is the plan proposed. Without doubt it is a very worthy, excellent, and practical mode, but, without doubt also, it will not be attempted.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the King of Prussia at the Opening of the Session.

A telegram from Berlin dated on the 10th of September reports:—The North German Parliament was opened to-day by the King of Prussia, who delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, noble, and honorable gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—At the close of the first Parliament of the North German Confederation I was able to express my confidence that the popular representatives of the Federal States would not refuse their constitutional recognition of that which the Parliament has created in unison with the different Governments. It affords me great satisfaction to find that I was not deceived in that confidence.

The Constitution of the North German Confederation has, in a constitutional manner, become a law in all the Federal States. The Federal Council has entered upon its functions, and to-day I herewith, with joyful confidence, bid welcome in my name, and in the name of my illustrious allies, to the first Parliament assembled on the basis of the Federal Constitution. Immediately after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution an important step was taken towards regulating the national relations of the Confederation with the States of South Germany. The German sentiments of the allied governments have created for the Zollverein a new basis corresponding with the altered circumstances, and a treaty concluded on the account and approved by the Federal Council will be laid before you.

The budget of the Confederation will form a prominent subject for your deliberation. The careful limitation of the expenditure of absolute requirement will permit of nearly three-quarters of it being defrayed by the Confederations' own revenue; and a careful estimate of these revenues warrants the belief that the estimated contributions of the Federal States will fully suffice to cover the whole expenditure.

Bills have been laid before the Federal Council, and others are intended, which have for their objects the settlement of such matters on the domain of federal legislation as the present line admits of and requires.

A law will be introduced upon freedom of settlement, which is meant to prepare the further development of the common right of nationality founded by the Constitution.

A bill upon liability to military service will be laid before you, with the object of making this common right of nationality apply to the army, and at the same time, with the object of collecting in a manner easily to be surveyed the provisions which are contained in the constitution, partly in a distinct manner and partly by reference to Prussian legislation on liability to military service.

A bill upon the passport system aims at doing away with antiquated restrictions upon intercourse, and at forming the basis of an agreement between the Confederation and the South German States, corresponding with the national interests.

A law upon weights and measures will be brought forward with the view of regulating the weights and measures of the Confederation on a common principle and in a way required by international intercourse.

The position of the post as a Federal institution renders legislative arrangements necessary on the subject of the postal system generally to the postal tariff. The establishment of Federal consulates requires a legal determination on the rights and duties connected with the excise of the office of consul.

The unity of the mercantile marine requires a basis in the shape on law of the nationality of trading ships.

I hope that these laws, which devote a first but decisive step towards the completion of the Federal constitution, will meet with your and the Federal Council's approval. The deliberations from which proceeded the Federal constitution, were guided by the conviction that the great task of the Confederation could only be accomplished by accommodating, through reciprocal advances, special interests to those of a more general and national character.

This same conviction has found expression in the discussion of the Federal Council, and will, I confidently believe, form the basis of your deliberations. With this thought, honored gentlemen, direct your efforts to the completion of the work founded by the Federal Contitution.

It is a work of peace to which you are called, and I trust that with God's blessing the Fatherland will enjoy in peace the fruits of your labor.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Letter from President Juarez on the Presidency—He Consents to be a Candidate at the Request of General Porfirio Diaz—Immigration to be Fostered—An Idea Borrowed from Maximilian—Movements of Canales, Cortina, Carbajal and Negrete.

MIER, Mexico, August 23.—Senor Don Antonio Flores, first constitutional judge of this city, or Alcada, recently received a characteristic letter from President Juarez, which we translate for the benefit of our readers:—

MEXICO, August 11.—My Illustrious Friend—Peace seems at last to be dawning over our distracted country, and I shall indeed be glad when the elections are over and all discordant elements subdued. I forwarded you a copy of my letter resigning all claim to the presidency; but so importunate have been the persuasions of my friends, and especially of General Diaz and the army, that I have reluctantly consented to the use of my name in the coming elections. It would have been more desirable to me to have retired from a position the duties of which I have endeavored faithfully to perform throughout those long dark years of oppression and misfortune. My only object in consenting to be a candidate is for the purpose of frustrating the wicked designs of men who care very little for the welfare and happiness of our poor country. By the hands of Senor Don Guerra, I send you several documents which will show you what course I have been pursuing in regard to the enemies and traitors of Mexico. My sole ambition is peace for Mexico and prosperity for her people. It matters not to me to what patriot hands its destinies are confided, so that our beloved and unfortunate nation is happy. Extremely anxious as I am to return to private life, I shall shrink from no duty confided to me by a brave and suffering people. * * * * I still hear of dissentions on the northern frontier. Advise our friends to abide by the decision of the popular will, to avoid lawlessness and return to the business pursuits of life, for therein prosperity lies. Above all, assure citizens from the States who are abiding with you that the supreme Government of Mexico holds in high esteem the services of the great republic of the north in their behalf in the recent crisis, and that its citizens shall be well protected. * * * * Now, farewell. My friend Senor Guerra will convey to you my high appreciation of your friendship. BENITO JUAREZ.

Accompanying this letter were several circulars relative to the elections, and one concerning the immigration scheme of the late Maximilian. Of one thing be assured, that great inducements will in due time be held out to immigrants by the Government. The leading men of Mexico are fully satisfied that only through it will the resources of their country ever become fully developed. Americans will be heartily welcomed, and we believe that if our countrymen could only be convinced of the stability of any one form of Mexican government, there would be a steady stream of settlers from the Northern States of the Union. No country is so rich in mineral wealth—gold and silver, copper, lead, and iron—while on the high table land none is so productive. Yankee ingenuity, enterprise, and development are alone wanting to make Mexico one of the finest nations of the world, commercially and politically. There are bright prospects yet in store for this country, but only when it becomes Anglicized.

With the exception of outlawry on the part of Canales' disorganized banditti, the northern frontier is quiet. Cortina has retired to the Texan side of the Rio Grande, at Cortina ranche. Cortina is a large land owner in Texas, and but for his wealth would long since have been "brought to grief" for his murders and robberies by the United States authorities. The public yet remember his celebrated raid about the commencement of our Rebellion, when the Sheriff of Brownsville was killed. There is an indictment against Cortina for murder yet pending at that place; but, nevertheless, he goes everywhere, is lavish with his money, and commits outrages on either side of the river with impunity, while our officers feast and toady to him; at least they have done it. There has been too much of the "tickle me, I'll tickle you" policy on this frontier by the United States officials.

Carvajal is resting in quiet at his hacienda, while Negrete, at last accounts, was intriguing against Juarez and in favor of Ortega. However, the "Citizen President" will take care that the latter shall not be in his way for another Presidential term. The end will probably be that Ortega may find himself by October in prison, instead of a successful candidate for the highest office in the gift of the Mexicans. This is what Juarez will resort to to put a check to all opposition. The condition of the frontier towns is really deplorable. The elections once over, confidence will be restored and business will go ahead. The lengthened struggle for national life by the two great powers north and south of the Rio Grande has proved disastrous to the towns contiguous to that river. Besides, the appearance of the yellow fever at Matamoras and adjacent towns, and the remembrance of the fatal scourge ten years ago along the river, assist the general languor of trade. War and then pestilence—what could be more disastrous to business?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Arrival of Maximilian's Remains at Mexico City—Probable Success of Admiral Tegethoff's Mission—Serious Charge Against Minister Mejia by General Felix Diaz.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7, via Vera Cruz, Sept. 7.—The remains of the late Emperor Maximilian have arrived here from Queretaro. Notwithstanding the difficulties that were placed in Admiral Tegethoff's way, there is every probability that the remains will be delivered to the envoy of the Austrian imperial house.

Decree Commuting the Penalty of Confiscation.

The following decree was issued by President Juarez on the 12th of August:—

MEXICO, August 12, 1867.—*Whereas*, The circumstances owing to which it was deemed proper to impose, as a general rule, the penalty of confiscation on various persons considered guilty of treason to their country; and, for the same reason, deeming the opportunity arrived for the exercise of clemency by the commutation of said penalty in regard to the majority of those subject to it into a fine, I have decreed as follows:—

Whereas, The law of August 16, 1863, refers both to the personal and pecuniary punishment of those judged guilty of treason, said pecuniary penalty is now modified in the sense of the following articles; and, as regards the personal pains, they shall remain as at present, subject only to whatever shall be given by the respective ministers. The penalty of confiscation imposed by the law of August 16, 1863, shall remain commuted as a general rule, and by way of an indult into a fine to be regulated by the Ministry of the Treasury. The full penalty of confiscation, however, is exclusively reserved for such cases as those of traitors to whom the grace of pardon has not been extended on account of aggravating circumstances connected with the career of such traitors, and which circumstances have been defined by the General Government. All those comprised within the terms of the law of August 16, 1863, from the moment that they committed the crime of treason to their country, lost all right to recover any claims or credits which they held against the national Treasury, which claims and credits became thenceforth completely extinguished and of no value whatever. In consequence, whether the confiscation of their property be enforced, or only commuted with a fine, or even when neither confiscation or fine be imposed, the personal claims or credits of all comprised within the terms of said law shall be of no value whatever. And neither their present nor future restoration to the rights of citizenship shall entitle such parties to recover the value of said claims or credits. BENITO JUAREZ.

Confiscation of a Printing House.

The finest printing establishment in Mexico that of Senores Andrade y Escalante, in the capital, has been confiscated and sold at public auction. It was at this house that the *Sociedad*, *Diario del Imperio*, and *L'Ere Nouvelle* were printed. The first was edited by Senor Barcena, of Jalapa; the second by Senor de la Portilla, who was for some time a professor in Kentucky, and the last was under the management of M. Masseras, former editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, New York.

Minister Mejia's Patriotism in a Very Bad Light.

General Felix Diaz, brother of General Porfirio Diaz, in a letter dated Mexico, Aug. 21, 1867, written in reply to one from Minister Iglesias, inquiring who the party was who traitorously sold seven hundred cargoes of corn to the French, states that it was General Ignacio Mejia, the present Minister of War in Presidens Juarez's Cabinet. He cites Generals Vincente Rivas Palacio and Luis Mier y Teran, Senor Domingo Galloso, and others as witnesses, and adds that "in order to understand his own indignation when Gomez, whom he captured at Huatusco delivering the corn, showed him in presence of Teran, Galloso, and others, a safe conduct signed by General Mejia, it is necessary to bear in mind that at that time I found myself obliged to order the summary execution of several unfortunate wretches whom I caught selling small quantities of corn, beans, etc., to the enemy. Hence I at once gave my word of honor that I would at all risks seek the proper occasion to have this influential brought to punishment as well. * * * * Under such circumstances I could not do less than publish the letter to which your Excellency refers. I would have gone farther than that, but my brother, General Porfirio Diaz, besought me to refrain, and I was weak enough to listen to his request.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Ben Wade's Speech in Cincinnati—He Glories Especially in Having Labored on a Canal with Irishmen—His Future Course in Case He Becomes a Judge in Israel.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—About one thousand persons assembled this evening in the Court street market space to hear Senator Ben Wade. Mr. Eggleston occupied the attention of the audience till the arrival of Mr. Wade, who spoke substantially as follows:—

Though pretty much used up from his exertions on behalf of the Republican party, he was still anxious to make another effort in advocacy of the great cause he so long and ardently espoused. Some Republican papers had been carping at him lately because he neglected to dilate on the rights of labor, but he wished to inform the world that the proudest period of his life was when he worked upon a canal as a common laborer. He worked with Irishmen, and did his work as well as any of them, and he wished some of his old Irish friends were present to listen to his utterance. He was the first to suggest the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the first to work through Congress the Homestead bill. Referring to his Kansas speech, he said it was an entire forgery. He attached himself to the Republican party because it helped to build up the laborer, and he wished to impress on his Irish friends the fact that they had allied themselves to their political enemies. His own idea was to rescue labor from the contempt and hardship to which it was subjected, but his older Irish co-laborers were adverse to that because they failed in sympathy for laborers of African descent. He thought the Republican party the purest and greatest that ever existed, but if they do not continue in their course of righteousness, the Almighty, who has been supporting them up to this time, will very soon desert them. Alluding to the efforts of Southern representatives to get seats in Congress he said:—Washington would have hung the same men, but a traitorous and treacherous President, Andrew Johnson, had invited these same Rebels to come back and take a part in the Government. As for himself, a Rebel and he should never sit side by side. He believed that the conquered States of the South lay at the mercy of Congress, and that it would be unsafe to allow Rebels to come back to Congress, where, in fellowship with the Democracy of the North, they could accomplish the destruction of this Goverment. He said Johnson was making the most terrible usurpations to effect the demoralization of the Republican party; that his recent acts were in defiance of Congress, but that there was a power in front of the throne which may yet prove stronger than the throne itself. He admitted he voted for Johnson, but if God would forgive him for that, his other offenses would little trouble him. He (Wade) might yet be judge in Israel and have occasion yet to pass judgment on the offenses of this man Johnson, for whose abuse of office as President he should certainly inflict the highest penalty. Stanton he pronounced the best and greatest Minister of War the world ever saw. And why, he asked, was Stanton disgraced and why was the brave Phil. Sheridan removed from his command? Because they carried out the will of the people. The Senator, after speaking a considerable time, passed to the question of negro suffrage, upon which we have hitherto given his views. Senator Sherman spoke briefly afterwards, alluding to the issues of the campaign, and then the audience quietly dispersed.

Mr. Pendleton on Repudiation.

The Democrats of Cleveland, Ohio, having serenaded Messrs. George H. Pendleton and George E. Pugh, at a hotel in that city, on the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. Pendleton in his response took occasion to explain his position in relation to the payment of the five-twenty bonds. He said:—

Let me state to you the position. We have an enormous debt. We have a rate of taxation beyond all example oppressive. We have a system of legal-tender notes and a system of national banks. I am sorry we have seen them. I did not vote for them, and am not responsible for them. They are great evils. They ought to be gotten rid of. And if they present any means of assisting us in getting rid of them, we ought to seize it. The non-interest paying debt, consisting of greenback and unliquidated debt, amounts to about $800,000,000. The proposition of the Republicans is to convert this debt into bonds which pay interest in gold. The interest on those bonds will be $48,000,000 in gold annually. The result will be to increase by that amount the expenses, to convert active capital into inactive capital, and thus to increase the number of those who do not pay taxes, and to increase the burdens of those who do pay taxes. I maintain that this debt ought not to be so converted—that these $48,000,000 in gold should be saved. There are four hundred millions of these bonds in the Treasury as security for the National Bank currency. They are represented by a nearly equal amount of bank notes. They call for twenty-four millions of dollars in gold annually, as interest. Now, I maintain that these bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks. The result would be that the greenbacks would take the place of the bank notes, which would be called in, and that twenty-four million dollars of interest would be saved. If that twenty-four millions were added to the forty-eight millions of which I have spoken, you have seventy-two millions in gold annually; and this, properly compounded, would pay the whole debt, principal and interest, in fifteen years. And now observe that thus far I have not proposed to add one dollar to your taxes, nor one dollar to the currency. This process of redemption can be pressed as fast as the business and values of the country will bear an expansion of the currency. I am satisfied that they can bear more now. I am satisfied that the good to result will more than compensate for the evils. How far the expansion may be safely carried, I cannot pretend, with exactness, to say. All that I maintain is this:—That just as rapidly as the prosperous condition of business will permit it, the bonds should be redeemed in greenbacks; for just so fast will the interest be paid, the taxes be reduced, and labor be relieved from the burdens which now so heavily oppress it.

Arrival of Chief Justice Chase in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Chief Justice Chase arrived here on Saturday, and will remain until after the election, in order to cast his vote for the negro suffrage amendment. Three United States Senators—Wade, Sherman, and Thayer—addressed a Republican meeting in this county on Saturday. Ben Wade remained at the Burnett House to-day, where his room is thronged by expectant office seekers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Novel Race in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Isaac Reynolds and William Quillins, both without legs, and accomplishing locomotion with their arms, had a one mile race this afternoon for a purse of $1000. Reynolds weighs 105 and Quillins 120 pounds. The race was won by Reynolds in eleven minutes and fifteen seconds. A moderately large crowd witnessed the singular contest.

SECOND EDITION

GREAT FIRE AT WHEELING.

Stables, with Thirty Horses and Many Carriages, Burned.

The European Markets To-Day.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; United States Five-Twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 41½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9 5/16d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

Provisions and Produce are also unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 23. — Sugar—No. 12 Dutch standard, 25s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23—Noon.—Petroleum firm at 55 francs.

The Etna and Aleppo Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—Noon.—The steamers Etna and Aleppo, from New York, have arrived.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 21.—The experiment of providing white labor for the productive but most neglected fields of agriculture in the Southern States, is about to fairly inaugurated in Virginia with gratifying prospects of success. The immigration which is necessary to provide the elements of this reorganization in the system of labor, is not destined to be drawn from the Northern States by inviting remunerating, though hazardous investments of capital, or inducements held out to adventurers and speculators; but from the more permanent and solid sources of wealth and prosperity gleaned from the overcrowded population of the Old World. Gen J. E. Tochman, of the Virginia Emigration Society, has arrived in Norfolk as the European agent of the State, with the chief object of ascertaining the probabilities of making that port the rendezvous or headquarters of numerous Polish families, who are expected shortly to migrate. Twelve hundred emigrants are confidently expected the coming season. A number, already arrived in Spottsylvania, have commenced farming and cultivating the lands.

The next Legislature, with a wise foresight to the future interests of the State, will probably appropriate such sums in aid of the enterprise as its importance demands. The individual contributions have reached a considerable sum, and the reception of the emigrants already arrived have inspired its projectors with confidence as to the success of the undertaking. Many neglected estates, laid waste by the war, and continued in their desolation by the want of suitable labor, will doubtless be restored to their former fruitfulness and industry and frugality usurp the place of indolence and mismanagement. The citizens of the State look with interest upon this great movement, and expect to reap great benefit from this influx of strangers from abroad.

Disastrous Fire in Wheeling.

WHEELING, Sept. 23. — A disastrous fire occurred this morning at 1 o'clock, resulting in the entire destruction of McDonald & Mitchell's livery stables, together with about thirty horses and all the carriages and buggies in the establishment. The horses and wagons of the Adams Express Company, and many valuable vehicles owned by private parties, were consumed. A portion of Beck's brewery, adjoining the stables, was also burned. One man is reported badly injured. The loss will be very heavy, but it is partially insured.

Sh p News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—Arrived, United States steamer Yucco, from Pensacola, with seven cases of yellow fever on board. On the 17th instant one of the crew was buried at sea. Sailed, Haytian corvette Alexander Petion, in tow of the tug America, for New York. The barque Catharine, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is off Cape Henry.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅝; Reading, 102¼; Canton Company, 44½; Erie, 62¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 127⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 161; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 77¾; New York Central, 107¾; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia Sixes, 49; Missouri Sixes, 103⅞; Hudson River, 128; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 110⅛; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling exchange, 109⅝. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143⅝.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull at 24c. for middlings. Flour dull, 6000 bbls sold; State, $8·10@ 8·90, Ohio, $10@12·50; Western, $8@13; Southern, $10@13; California, $11@13·50. Wheat dull. Corn firm, and 1c higher; 70,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·25@1·29. Oats active and 1@1c. higher; 11,000 bushels sold; Western, 75@74c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; 1000 bbls. sold; new mess, $24·12½@24·50. Lard quiet.

Whisky Traders Indicted in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in this district, has returned indictments against the following parties for frauds upon the Government:—Ezekiel J. Johnson, of Boston, for removing 450 barrels of whisky, without a Government permit, from the distillery of J. F. Perry, in Buffalo, to this city, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse; also aiding and abetting in the removal and concealment; Thomas Fell and Andrew J. Houghton, of Boston, for the same offense; George D. Nelson, of Burlington, Vermont, for carrying on the business of a distiller in a dwelling house without paying the United States tax; also for carrying on the business of a distiller and manufacturer of spirits, without paying the special United States tax; Asa T. Randall, of East Bridgewater, for unlawfully carrying on the business of a brewer, without paying the special United States tax; Thomas Waite, of Barre, for unlawfully manufacturing a still and boiler, without notifying the Collector of Internal Revenue of his district; Michael G. Minon, of Boston, for carrying on the business of rectifier without paying the special United States tax; Benjamin L. White, of South Reading, same offense; Peter O. Kelly, of Auburn, same offense; William G. Keenan, of Tewksbury, same offense—two indictments; Lorenzo Stone, of Barre, same offense; George D. Bosworth, of Newburyport, same offense—four indictments; George W. Currier, of Newburyport, same offense—four indictments; Artemas Goodrich, of Lunenburg, same offense—two indictments; John McNaughton, of Boston, same offense.

—Nothing could be better than the speech of a Mobile barber, when a number of ex-Rebels lately offered him $2000 to run for Congress:—"Gentlemen, if I sell myself, I sell my people; if I sell my people, I sell my children." If anything half as good was said at Antietam the other day, we shall be glad to record it.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ALBANY.

Two Men Shot by a Policeman, and One of Them Killed—The Policeman Badly Injured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The quiet of this city was again disturbed last night by the shooting of two men, named John Fitzsimmons and Henry McAllister, by Patrolman Wells, of the Fourth Precinct.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, while patrolling his beat, Wells met three young men acting very boisterously, and on expostulating with them they attacked and beat him very badly. He drew a pistol in defense, and fired four shots, killing Fitzsimmons and badly wounding McAllister. The third person, named Lawless, is supposed to have escaped unharmed, and up to this hour has not been arrested.

Fitzsimmons was found lying dead in a vacant lot near the scene of the affray at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, while McAllister was arrested at midnight.

Fitzsimmons was twenty-four years of age, and served three years in Berdan's Sharpshooters. His parents reside in New York. McAllister is a moulder by trade. He will probably recover.

Patrolman Wells was badly injured about the head, and, it is feared, suffered a concussion of the brain.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city, and crowds are continually surrounding the spot on Jefferson street, near Hawk, where the desperate affray occurred.

WALRUSSIA.

Order from General Halleck in Relation to the Military District of Alaska.

The following order, dated from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, August 13, is published:—

In compliance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the territory ceded by Russia to the United States will constitute a military district, and will be attached to the Department of California. It will be called the Military District of Alaska, headquarters at Sitka. A district commander to be assigned hereafter.

Companies H, 2d Artillery, and F, 9th Infantry, are designated for the garrison of Sitka. They will be in readiness to embark on the 13th proximo.

The Chief Quartermaster of the division will provide transportation for these companies, with their supplies for one year. Such transportation to be ready to leave this harbor on the above date.

The Chief Commissary and Medical Purveyor of the division will provide one year's supply of commissary, medical, and hospital stores.

The command will be supplied with a field battery, and also, as far as practicable, with the guns designated in paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 67, current series, from Adjutant-General's office; also, one year's supply of ordnance stores. The senior officer of the command will make the proper requisitions through Headquarters Department of California.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is assigned as Chief Quartermaster and Acting Chief Commissary of the District.

The Medical Director, Department of California, will provide a medical officer for the command and post at Sitka.

By order of Major-General Halleck.

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjt.-General.

The Recent Election in Colorado—A Democratic Majority—The Question of Admission as a State.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 16.—The election in this Territory in August, resulted in the choice of a Democratic Council and a Republican House. The Council will stand:—Democrats, 7; Republicans 6. The House will stand:—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 12. The States question entered largely into the contest, and the result is—in the Council:—State men, 4; anti-State men, 9. In the House:—State men, 9; anti-State men, 17.

The submission of the State question to the people would result, I feel assured, in its defeat by a two-thirds vote. Of the nineteen counties of the Territory the Republicans carry nine and the Democrats ten. In two Republican counties Democratic Councilmen are elected. In none of the counties are the majorities clearly decisive. In some instances a majority of eight or ten decides the contest. The populous counties of Gilpin and arapahoe were carried by less than 100 majority each. The aggregate vote gives a majority in the Territory to the Democrats.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Case of Rev. George T. Williams.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Index, Sept. 21.

The Standing Committee of this Diocese have received from the Bishop the following communication:—

"Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Canon 5, Title ii, Digest of the Canons of General Convention, I have this day deposed from the Ministry of the Church Rev. George T. Williams, Presbyter of this Diocese, he having declared to me his renunciation of the same, and his design not to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof.

"J. JOHNS,

"Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Ch. in Virginia.

"Malvern, Sept. 9, 1867."

—Rev. Hatfield, of Chicago, is trying to preach dram-drinking out of that town, which at least argues the courage of Hatfield.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were inactive. 10-40s sold at 99¼, no change. 110⅛ was bid for 6s of 1881; 106⅝ for June and August 7·30s; 109⅛ for '64 5-20s; 110⅛ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July '65 5-20s. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100⅛ and old do. at 98¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 126, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅛, no change; 25 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 241 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 81¼ for Mechanics'; 59½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47, no change. 14½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; 40 for Morris Canal; 80 for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143; 11 A. M., 143¼; 12 M., 143¼; 1 P. M., 143⅜, a slight advance on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Ocean Oil.......... 4

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62.reg......c.108¾		$1000 U S 10-40s.cp......	99¼
$2500 City 6s, New......100⅛		$4000 All County Co 5s..	75½
$200 do. New......100⅛		8 sh Cam & Am...c.	126
$100 do. New......100⅛		2 sh Penna R........	53¼
$5200 do.O.K.SOcis98¼		1 do..........	53⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅛@111; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110@110⅛; do., July, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106⅞@107; do., July, 106⅞@107. Gold, 143¼@143½.

—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, 110⅛@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110@110⅛; do. new, 107⅞@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106⅞@107; 3d series, 106⅞@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143⅛@143⅜.

—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, 110⅛@111; do. 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅞@107; do., July, 106⅞@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 143⅜@143½. Silver, 137@138½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 23.—The demand for Flour is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime lots are in moderate demand, but common grades are neglected. Sales of red at $2·30@2·40; amber at $2·45@2·50; and California at $2·70@2·75. Rye is steady at $1·50. Corn is quiet, with small sales at $1·40 for yellow and $1·35 for Western mixed. Oats are dull; sales at 60@75c. for good and prime qualities.

Cloverseed is in better demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations; sales at $8·50@9·25 ℔ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from $2·75@3. 2000 bushels Flaxseed sold at $2·80.

Bark is held firmly; sales of 20 hhds No. 1 Quercitron at $55.

Whisky is offered at 25@26c. ℔ gallon in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 23.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, but prices were withou any material change. About 2900 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 14@15c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 12@13½c. for fair to good; and 9@11c. per lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

101 head Owen Smith, Western, 7½@9, gross.
74 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@8¾, gross.
160 " P. Hathaway, Western, 7@9¼, gross.
107 " J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 7½@8½, gross.
54 " B. McFillen, Western, 7@8½, gross.
140 " James McFillen, Western, 7@8½, gross.
100 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 7½@9, gross.
51 " Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9, gross.
152 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
166 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@9¼, gross.
105 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@8, gross.
129 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@7½, gross.
74 " L. Frank, Western, 7@8½, gross.
110 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@9, gross.
107 " Hape & Co., Western, 6½@8½, gross.
56 " Dryfoos & Co, Western, 7@8½, gross.
78 " Blum & Co., Western, 6@7½, gross.
61 " James Aull, Western, 8@8½, gross.
50 " B. Baldwin, Chester co., 8@8½, gross.
92 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6@9½, gross.
46 " Jas. Cochran, Chester co., 7@8½, gross.
114 " Chandler & Co., Chester co., 6½@9, gross.
57 " D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@6, gross.
47 " H. Kelb, Pennsylvania, 7@8½, gross.
41 " H. Gallagher, Pennsylvania, 5@7, gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 250 head sold at from $45@80 for Springers, and $60@90 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were dull and rather lower. 8000 head arrived and sold at from 5@5½c. ℔ pound, gross.

Hogs were unchanged. 4000 head sold at the different yards at from $8·50@11·50 ℔ 100 pounds net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............68 | 11 A. M..............72 | 2 P. M.............73

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. Avilles, Philbrook, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, New York, F. A. R. Webster.
Schr Express, Wallace, Dorchester, Captain.
St'r Vineland, Borden, Sassafras river, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Off Bombay Hook passed a barque, beating up, and another off Wilmington creek.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Shiloh, Tooks, 6 days from Savannah, with mdse. to J. T. Justus.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, from Wellfleet, with mdse. to G. S. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr Express, Wallace, from Dorchester, in ballast to captain.
Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.
Ship Orpheus, Wessels, hence, at Bremerhaven 6th instant.
Ship Daisy, Phillips, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.
Barque Lorena, Hichborn, hence, at Antwerp 5th instant.
Barque Prowess, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 10th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Crosby, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult., lat. 47, lon. 23.
Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, for Philadelphia, sailed from London 10th inst.
Barque Tulsko, Schumacher, hence, at Bremerhaven 6th inst.
Brig C. Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Canima, Marshall, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Brig C. B. Allen, before reported ashore on Cape Poge, came off on the 20th, after discharging part of cargo. She is leaking, and has to keep one pump constantly going to keep her free.
Schrs G. Nevinger, Smith; Surprise, Beers; and R. H. McCauley, Cain, hence at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Pearl, Adams, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, hence at Plymouth 15th instant.
Schr H. W. Benedict, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 19th inst.
Schr H. P. Simmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Plymouth 17th inst.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, hence, at Portland 19th instant.
Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson; A. Vancleaf, Heath; and M. Stowe, Rankin, hence, at Providence 20th inst.
Schrs Jas. Magee, Lynch, and Reading RR. No. 24, Burke, hence, at Washington 20th inst.
Schr Henrietta, Dwyer, from Quincy Point for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.
Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.
Schr K. V. Edwards, Allen, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 19th inst.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, hence for Portland, at Edgartown 17th inst.
Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 19th inst.
Schr Emma, Fenton, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th inst.
Schr J. M. Morales, Newman, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 19th inst.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Saco for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, Macauley, from Liverpool.
Steamship Gen. Meade, from New Orleans.
Barque D. H. Watjen, Deetjen, from Bremen.