# FIRST EDITION

#### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Speech at Orvieto. Orvieto (Aug. 28) Correspondence of La Riforma, We are enabled to give the following report of We are enabled to give the following report of a scene which took place before the Hotel des Beaux Arts in Orvieto. Garibaldi, a ldressing the crowd from one of the windows, said:—"I cherish a grateful recollection of this dear people. I have had occasion to see them in times of more difficulty than the present—times of peril and of fear. I have seen them, when certain Jesuits would have shut the gates against us, itsist upon their rights, and affording an us, insist upon their rights, and affording an asylum to the wreck of liberty—the defenders of Rome. (Cries of 'Rome or Death.') No, it is no longer Rome or death; it is 'Rome and life.' no longer Rome or death; it is 'Rome and life.'
Our enemies are not only the priests, our chief
enemy is the French Emperor. Who prevents
us from going to Rome? The priests. Who
else? The French Emperor, (Cries of 'Death to
the Emperor—'Death to Bonaparte.') Don't confound the nation with Bonaparte. The nation
is great and generous; the nation is with us; all
nations are sisters. Now I tell you there is no
Italy without Rome. (Cries of 'To Rome, to
Rome.') We are told there are 40,000 men there.
If we make a new appeal we shall not be 40,000 If we make a new appeal we shall not be 49,000, but one million, and united with a brave army we shall accomplish our redemp ton. (Frenzied applause.) Many of us are accustomed to the fire of battle, but we shall not bestow the honor of the bayonet on mercenaries and priests. We shall bundle the priests out with the butt ends of our guns. (Cries of 'Out with the Priests;' 'Death to the Priests.') These people have completed the degradation of the noolest people on

THE COUNCIL OF THE "REDS." Proceedings of the Peace Congress of the Revolutionists in Geneva-Garibaldi's Speech on the Papacy and Temporal Power-Excitement and a Row.

earth. ('True, true.') International right permits the Romans to revolt. It allows them to rise out of the mud into which the Jesuits have

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 14. Although the Geneva Peace Congress, as we have announced by telegram, has suddenly come to a close, we lay before our readers a brief account of the proceedings. The following is the address of M. Barni, in opening the deliberations of the Congress. He said:—

We are assembled on the free soil of Switzerland to discuss one of the most important practical questions which can be studied by man—the elimination forever from civil society of that state of war, armed peace—the last vestige of barbarous ages, We have to investigate the means of arriving in the most direct way at the pacific ideal which has become the object of man's aspirations. Men's ideas have made great progress since the time when the Abbe de l'Epec first promulgated the words—universal peace. If the idea of an amphict onic confederation of the peoples of Europe does not yet appear to be on the eve of realization, it is no longer regarded as a purely chimerical conception. It is at the same time true that an inverse and retrograde movement is apparent in certain porti-ns of Europe. Cassarism, centralization, the theory of vast anglomerations, the system tof perma ent armies, are its essential features. In this condition of things peace is impossible, for despotism needs an army, and an army needs war. Peace is inseparable from liberty as war is from despotism. The first thing, therefore, to be done in order to attain the one is to do away with the other once and forever by realizing everywhere republican institutions. Without the republic, without the confederation of democracies, there is no chance of reaching the end which the members of the Congress have at heart. For those who doubt of the realization of this prog anime, it is enough to recall to memory the progress effected between the Middis Ages and the reiormation, and between the reformation and the French Revolution. The ideal is now before us, and nowhere will its light shine more brilliantly than in this free country, in this Rome of the mind, as Geneva was yesterday called by the modest hero, the living lucarnation of the Demo cracy, General Garibald. (Great applause.) We do not forget what we ove to the neutrality of Switzerland, but at the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that without action words are but feetle arms. We shoul We are assembled on the free soil of Switzerland to

M. Accollas, of Paris, then addressed the Congress. He insisted at greater length than the President on the principle of the combination of the democracies, and the necessity of marching together to the conquest of justice and liberty. The destruction of the Papacy, was to crown the work of Garibaldi, should be among the first of these conquests.

Two addresses from the working men of Ge-neva and the International Working Men's Congress of Lausanne were read, the one by M. Perron, and the other by M. Guillaume. The latter insisted on a more equitable distribution of the products of labor as the most solid guarantee of peace. The programme of questions submitted for discussion by the committee gave rise to a somewhat stormy scene.

rise to a somewhat stormy scene.

M. Schmidlin, of Baslo, said:—We thank the gentlemen who have taken the initialive of this assembly. We desire peace, and we are laboring in its cause; but by pacific and legal means. We make this reservation in the first instance in the interest of Swi'zerland. Our confederation is small and weak, and we cannot expect that our rights will be respected if we do not respect the rights of other States. We cannot, therefore, support anything that shows a hostile tendency against other governments. (Applause.) We make this reservation, in the second place in the interests of peace itself. International chies are based on the same principle as private morals. Every aggression necessarily brings about reprisals. It is not for us to change the institutions of other nations. It is the right and duty of the people of those nations to redress what they deem wrong and an obstacle to their freedom. People have always mors or less the government which they deserve.

(This language raised considerable tumult,

(This language raised considerable tumult and it was put to the vote whether M. Schmidlin should not be called to order. It was decided that he should be allowed to proceed.) M. Schmidlin proceeded:-

Commiding proceeded:—

For Crosades on behalf of liberty were often campaigns of conquest, massacre, and oppression. The invasion of Switzerland by the French Republic in 1798, the recent invasion of Denmark by the troops of the Garman Confederation, proved that neither the republican nor the isderal form of government was sufficient to banish war from the world. He pointed to the example of Eugland, where the doctrine of non-intervention had become popular owing to the pacific teaching of Cobden.

M. Documents of the pacific teaching of Cobden.

M. Fazy remarked that legal means were no always the best, and that Switzerland did not enjoy perfect tranquillity till after her revolu-He did not participate in the views of the obligations which the last speaker said were imposed on Switzerland by her neutrality. thought, however that it would be for the advantage of Congress if it restricted the pro-

gramme, and did not discuss the general princi ples upon which they were all agreed.

M. Albert Ferme, of Paris, rushed to the tribune and demanded the removal of the imperial flag, that emblem of despotism, which de faced by its presence the Hall of Liberty. This proposal caused renowed excitement. M. Cla-mageran remarked that the imperial flag was

to be respected. Having at last decided on the question to be discussed,

General Garibaldi rose in the midst of vociferous cheering, and said:-

I should not have risen to speak, citizens, if I did not teel somewhat constrained to reply to some of the speakers which have been delivered here. The speakers will pardon me if I dissent from some of their opinions. I may boss of loving Switzerland as a Swiss. The principles which hear sway in Switzerland are those which are dear to me and which I have always upheid. I feel here as if I were in my own country. Far from me the idea of compromising the neutrality of Switzerland. Still I cannot approve of that somewhat grovelling and somewhat selfish prudence which will risk nothing is order to comfort the woes of others. We not wish to overthrow monarchies in order to found republics, but we wish to destroy despotism in order to rake upon its ruins liberty and justice. Despotism is a ile, and a lie must always be offons even to ishose who have not directly experienced its effects on their lives or their laterests. The only remedy which I know of against despotism is the universal brotherhood of free people. The General submitted to the Congetts a

programme in which he advocated the creation of a general and permanent assembly in which all nations should be represented to judge and decide upon the national controversies the abolt ion of the Panacy as the most permission of sects; it a founding of truth and reason on earth and a priesthood of genius and int-liect instead of a priesthood of ignarance and revelations. Moral propagandism and the spead of education, as dwar in the only case in which war is lawfor—the defense of the weak and the oppressed against tyrants—were the means by which these objects were to be accomplished.

The thanks of the Assembly were voted to the

The thanks of the Assembly were voted to the General and, on the motion of M. Barni, the honorary presidency of the day was conferred upon him, and the proceedings terminated.

Reply of the Catholics of Geneva to Garibaldi.

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 14. The first result of the violent demonstrations of which Garibaldi made himself the hero at Geneva, has been to call forth energetic pro-tests and exciting general indignation. The Catholics of that place, not willing to remain quiet under the outrage offered to their creed, have, as citizens, addressed a letter to the Council of State, protesting against the attitude assumed by the Peace Congress.

At the same time they have caused the fol-lowing note to be posted up throughout the city:—The undersigned Catholics protest against the language of Garibaldi, which is an outrage upon the faith and the conscience of one-half the inhabitants of the canton of Geneva. There s in those insults to the Church and to the Papacy an odious violation of our religious liberty and an incitement to civil batred. In the name of peace, of their rights as free citizens of a free republic, in the name of regard due to hospitality and to international law, they claim respect for their religious convictions. (The signatures follow.)

The Grand Finale of the Grand Fizzle. GESEVA, Sept. 12-11'30 P. M .- Tue Cougress has separated without result, the Genevese re-proaching the foreigners, and the latter blaming the Genevese for their timidity. Renewed dis-

turbances followed the dinner." GENEVA, Sept. 12.—The International Peace Congress has been dissolved by the Radical party, and the room in which the members met has been cleared. The President retired to draw

Paris, Sept. 12 .- Intelligence received here from Geneva states that at the last sitting of the Peace Congress it was impossible to continue the proceedings in consequence of violent popular manifestations on the part of the inhabitants of the town. The Congress has set aside the proposals of M. Fazy and M. Cataret, and m consequence of this decision an undertanding was come to between M. Fazz and income and in consequence of this decision an under-standing was come to between M. Fazy and the Conservative party in Geneva against the com-mittee whose proposals had been adopted by the Congress. The vehement protests of the minerity against these proposals induced the President to put on his hat, and subsequently to declare the sitting at an end.

# THE ULTRAMONTANE CONGRESS.

Bishop Doupanloup's Address, Paris Correspondence London Times, Sept. 11. The annual Ultramontane Congress is in full

plast at Malines. That gentle shepherd, Mons. Dupanloup, who styles himself "the Bishop of the Orleans of Jeanne d'Arc," has been dealing in his customary flowers of rhetoric. He had read, he said, in a newspaper that Belgium was becoming the sink of Europe. Of course, he could not endorse that opinion, for he had just before declared that the Belgians were a Christian nation to the very marrow of their bones; but he thought he had discovered what the journalist meant. The Rev. gentleman said:—'This very morning, passing through Brussels, and visiting the fine squares of the Brussels, and visiting the line squares of the Hotel de Ville, I entered a street called, I regret to say, 'Street of the Hotel de Ville.' My attention was caught by an ostentatious inscription on the wall of a large house. It ran thus: 'Liberal Association; Constitutional Union,' and then below—there was a public house!" At this terrible announcement, according to the Monde, there was a "sensation" in the Bishop's audience. According to a less plous paper that sen sation was expressed by universal and prolonged laughter. But the Bishop had not concluded his horrifying revelations. He proceeded to say:—"The public house had for its sign 'A l'Enfer.' (Prolonged sensation.) From that moment I was enlightened. There is no society however good and brilliant; there is no proud ship, however stately, that has not a foul corner His wrath rose higher still when he came to speak of Luther and Calvin and the Reformed Church, and, having let drop the word "Liberals," the effect upon him was so violent that he seems to have almost foamed at the mouth. He called them very hard names, but as he admitted he was irascible when he got upon those topics, allowance must be made weakness of his nature. Juarez was a Liberal, he understood; also Garibaldi, who had declared necessary "to extirpate the sacerdetal impire," The Portuguese Liberals threw stones in the streets at the Sisters of Charity, etc. He had heard there was a statue to be raised to the man who gave to the Church the name of "Infame. If this were done, he should say that a statue had been raised to infamy personified. It may be satisfactory to Voltaire's descendants to know that the bishop declared himself ready to give his proofs and stand an action for libel. The bishop of Jeanne d'Arc's city could hardly do less than vituperate the author of La Pucelle, and the jury would pro-bably would probably bring in a verdict of "justifiable anathema." If Monseigneur Dupanloup be irascible, of course he cannot help it, but it may be questioned whether such har-angues as that at Malines will greatly adorn either his episcopal character or the Church of which he is so fierce a defender and so brilliant an ornament.

#### The Extensive Conflagration in New York Yesterday.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF NEARLY HALF A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS-AGGREGATE LOSS ABOUT \$250,000. At 3.50 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given at the Grand street and Wil-liamsburg Ferry, being caused by the appearance of flames in the sawing and planing mill of Messrs. White, Bailey & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Tompkins street, near Grand. The progress of the flames was rapid, owing to the combustible na-ture of the contents of the mill, and the fire had gained such headway that it was with great lifficulty the firemen succeeded in extinguish-Indeed, the heat soon became so intense that the leading hosemen could not approach the burning building as readily or as closely as was destrable.

As soon as Chief Engineer Elisha Kingsland reached the scene of the fire, he gave orders for a repetition of the signal (No. 153), the sound of which called forth another relay of steamers and hook and ladder trucks, when the work of By this time the saw-mill of Mesers. White, Bailey & Co. was completely gutted, and the walls and chimneys fell soon after, the flames extending to a large four story brick building, fronting on Grand street, and consisting of Nos. 608, 610, 612, 614, and 616, the property of the mill owners, which edifice soon succumbed, and sank to the ground a mass of red hot and crum-

The hotel on the corner of South and Grand streets was rescued from destruction, despite the fact that it adjoins the last-mentioned building and is surrounded by huge piles of seasoned lumber, the greater part of which was burned. While the firemen were engaged to saving the hotel from the danger in which it stood, the flames extended to several frame buildings on the other side of Tompkins street, the greater part of which were burned to the ground. So rapid was the progress of the dames in this new direction, that all of this immense destruction was effected before dusk, or in about two hours and a half after the first alarm,

the fremen by that time having obtained the mastery and commenced setting their watch lines for the night. The losses by this distactions fire are manifold and heavy, owing to the number of tenants and others involved,

The Police reserves from the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thiriceuth Precincts were pre-sent on the ground, and maintained admirable order among the crowds who gathered near the fire. Captain Helme, of the Thirteenth Pre-cinct, was in command of the entire force present. The firemen worked assiduously, and the hook and ladder men seemed to vie with each other, several narrow escapes being observable while the frame buildings were falling. - N. Y.

FUNERAL OF SIR FRED. BRUCE. Boston, Sept. 24.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, who died so suddenly at the Tremont House last week, took place in the Trinity (Episcopal) Church in this city this forenoon. The attendance was very large, and the exercises, consisting of the simple Episcopal service, were very brief and impressive. As a mark of respect to the deceased, the office of the British Consul was closed, flags on the city, State, and general Government buildings were di played at bail-mast, and the bells of the city churches were tolled during the progress of the

Among those present to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased were the numbers of the English Diplomatic Body of Washington, the British and other foreign consuls; the various officers of the United States army from the forts, including Major-General Foster and General Benham; Commodore Rod gers and all the other officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Senator Wilson, General Banks, and other Massachusetts members of Congress; Governor Bullock and staff, Mayor Norcross and members of the City Government, Collector Russell and other Custom House officers, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and various other high officials and prominent citizens. There was also present a delegation of about twenty of the Free Briton Mutual Benefit Society of Montreal, and also representatives of the Scots Charitable Society and Briton Charitable Association of Boston. The only procession was that inside the church, when the remains were taken from the vestibule and deposited beneath the pulpit. The order of it was as ioliows:-

The Clergy,
Pallbearers, viz.:

Hon. Charles Sumner.

Hon. Samuel Hooper.

Henry W. Longfellow.

Henry W. Longfellow.

Henry W. Longfellow.

Henry W. Longfellow.

Hichard H. Bayard.

Governor Bullock.

The Coffin.

Chief Mourners—Mr. Barrington and Mr. Howard, of the Diplomatic Corps.

British Consuls from different ports.

Distinguished City and State Officials.

Glicers of the Army and Navy.

Judges of the Courts,
Societies, etc.

The interior of the church was tastefully

The interior of the church was tastefully draped in mourning, and from one of the galleries were suspended the American and British ensigns, also hong with crape. The body of the church was reserved for the delegations above mentioned, and the galleries were early crowded to overflowing with the general public. The remains were enclosed in a heavy lead coffin, and this was encased in a neat rosewood casket, the latter being covered with black broadcloth and simply ornamented with silver-studded nails. The plate upon the outer casket was plain silver, and bore this inscription:—

# THE BONORABLE SIR FREDERICK WIL-LIAM ADOLPHUS WRIGHT BRUCE, G, C, B BORN APRIL 14, A, D 1814. DIED SEPTEMBER 19, A, D, 1887.

The remains were conveyed from the church to the undertaker's, No. 249 Tremont street, in charge of the British Legation, at about halfbule for about half an hour, they veyed through the centre aisle of the church and deposited beneath the pulpit, where they of Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Rev. Dr. Potter officiated. The ceremonies were commence by the choir singing the 125th hymn of the General Collection, commencing-

"Hear what the voice from heaven declares." Then followed the reading of passages from Scripture, and the general Episcopal burial service, the whole occupying about an hour. The remains were not exposed to view, but at the close of the ceremonies were deposited in the vault of the church, where they will remain until the arrival of the steamer Halifax, which has been specially chartered to convey the remains to England. -N. Y.

#### Impending Insurrection in Tennessee Important Action of the Government. The following despatch appears in the New

World, Boston Post, Baltimore Sun, and Cincinnati Enquirer to-day: — Washington, Sept. 24.—The Government tolay received highly important intelligence from Tennessee of an impending outbreak at Nash-

viile, which may develope through the armed militia of the State into a formidable revolution. It appears that the trouble has been brewing some time, and now threatens to culminate. From the claborate telegrams to the President and General Grant, I learn that the situation is as follows:—The city authorities of Nashville have developed their purpose to hold the municipal election of that place on Saturday next under the amended charter of 1858, and in ennance of Brownlow's proclamation that the Tennessee Franchise act overrides the charter. and gives the negroes the right to vote. Judge Gaut and four other conservative lawyers for-ward an opinion which declares that the election ought to be held under the provisions of the amended charter of 1858; that the negroes have no right to vote; that white male citizens over twenty-one years are the only voters under the charter; and that the commissioner of registration has no right to appoint judges and clerks of election under that charter. The Government invoked to aid the corporate authorities of Nashville to enforce their election under the charter, if necessary, by force of arms, the proclamations of Brownlow to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, General Cooper, of the Tennessee State authorities, declares that he will enforce the franchise law and allow negroes to vote on Saturday next, even if it takes the entire militia of the State who are under arms; and he boasts that he can oon take possession of the city of Nashville. It is the only conservative place left in Tennessee, and the radicals are determined to capture it. Bloodshed and revolution were garded as so certain to be inaugurated on Saturday that, without undertaking to decide any of the points of the controversy it has been determined by the Government to preserve the peace at the point of the bayonet. General Grant telegraphed to-night to General George A. Thomas for him to proceed at once to Nashville and assume command, General Grant says in the despatch:—"If necessary call for more troops, but it is to be hoped that you can insure the peace without resorting to great force." The news from Tennessee will be looked for with intense interest.

## Death of One of the Lincoln Conspirators of Yellow Fever.

KEY WEST, Sept. 24.—O'Loughlin, one of the Lincoln conspirators, has fulfilled his sentence. He died of yellow fever on the 23d inst. All of the conspirators have been very attentive to the sick at Dry Tortugas.

-Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be the backer of General Charles P. Stone in his mining enterprise in Virginia.

# EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ITALY AND ROME.

Garibaldi Arrested by Order of Victor Emanuel.

The General Imprisoned in a Fortress, and the "Army of Action" Captive.

A French Fleet and Troops for Italy, and an Intense Excitement in Florence, Rome, and Paris.

Count Bismark on German Unity and its Enemies.

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

By Atlantic Cable.

#### IMPORTANT FROM ITALY. Garibaldi Arrested by Order of Victor Emanuel,

FLORENCE, Sept. 24.-General Garibaldi was arrested to-day near a small town named Azevalvaga, by order of King Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the Pontifical territory, which em-braces the idea of an immediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the capital of united Italy by the leader of the "party of action." His intentions and design were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's government in this city, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued from Arrezo on Sprider less the 22d that

Sunday last, the 22d inst.

The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from fill busterism coming from Italy, even at the cost of offending his progressive friends among the

people.

The King has executed his treaty obligation

The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaldi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated also on Sunlay, in which he denounced the Garibaldian day, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and "rigorously punish" any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime "against the law of nations."

By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi has been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long-yexed Italo-Roman and Papel temporalities quarties.

Papal temporalities question. The arrest of the General will produce very considerable excitement, although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceeding at the Geneva Peace Congress.

#### ITALY AGAINST THE REVOLUTION. Victor Emanuel's Cabinet Determined Against the Revolutionists-The Arrest of Garibaldi-His War Munitions and Men Seized-The General a Prisoner in

FLORENCE, Sept. 24-P. M .- The Italian Cabi-

net, under the premiership of Ratazzi, is deter-mined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Garibaldians or "party of action men, and also to preserve from violation the articles of the Convention of September 15 with France, and the other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee, the integrity of the Papal domain as at present constituted. General Garibaldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome, was, on Monday last, at Sinigaglia, a fortified scaport of Central Italy, lying sixteen miles west northwest of Ancona, and situated on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Here the General was summoned by Italian authority, and under and by virtue of the King's procla mation in the name of the law, to retrace his steps. Garibaldi at once refused, and upon his refusal he was immediately arrested by the officers of the Crown and conveyed, after a short delay, to the fortress of Alessaudria, a building in which he sujoyed the privilege of a conference with Louis Napoleon during the progress of the Italian war in 1859.

The arms and war munitions intended for the use of the Garibaldian troops were seized on the frontier. The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made pri-soners by the agents of the King of Italy. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

#### THE NEWS IN ROME. The Intended Invasion-Activity of the Papal Troops.

ROME, Sept 24 .- The Hternal City is greatly excited by the important political events which are transpiring in Italy. The Papal troops, in-cluding the famous Antibes Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent tary mission of General Dumont from Paris to Rome, are very active and on the alert every-

THE NEWS IN PARIS. Popular Excitement Over the Advices from Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 24-P. M.—The city is excited to a very great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest by the Italiau troops, and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome. The reports are commented on freely, parties expressing themselves in approval or condemnation just as they incline celing towards Garibaldi's idea of progress or the conservatism of Napoleon.

#### FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY. A Fleet at Toulon for Their Embarka-

Toulon, Sept. 24 .- A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at this naval station, under orders of the Munister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of imperial troops and conveying them to Italy to the aid of the King's government in its action against the revolutionists.

COMMERCIAL NEWS. The London and Liverpool Markets To-Day.

London, Sept. 25—Noon—Consols for money, 94 7-16; United States Five-Twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 774; Erie Railroad, 414; Atlantic and Great Western, 224.

Liverpool., Sept. 25—Noon.—The Cotton market is dull and unchanged. The sales today are estimated at 10,000 bales.
Breadstuffs are quiet, with no change to note

# Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 25 — 2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois, 77; Erie, 41½; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22½. Liverpool, Sept. 25—2 P. M.—Cotton un-

changed.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions—Lard is quoted at 52s.

Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 1s.

London, Sept. 25—2 P. M.—Sugar quiet.

The United Kingdom Arrived Out, GLASGOW, Sept. 25.—Steamer United King-dom. from New York on the 7th mst., arrived

The Remains of Sir Frederick Bruce. Boston, Sept. 25 .- The remains of Sir Frederick Bruce were deposited on board the steamship China to-day, with every mark of respect that could be paid to the memory of the lamented dead.

The report that the British Government had

detailed a war vessel to convey his remains to England proves to be incorrect.

#### Marine Disasters.

Boston, Sept. 25.—As the steamer China, was proceeding to sea this forenoon, when outside of the Boston Light she ran into the pilot boat

Haze, carrying away the latter's foremast, but doing no other serious injury.

The steamer George B. Upton, hence for Charleston, disabled her machinery when ten miles south of Block Island, and put into New London on the 24th inst. for repairs, where she will be detained two days.

Boston, Sept. 25 —The schooner Willard Sauls bury, from Philadelphia, in coming up the harbor last night, was run into by the steam-tug Ellen, Captain George Taylor, staving the tug badly, and severely injuring Captain Taylor, who was conveyed to his home in East Boston.

#### Indian Outrage.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—The Montana Post of the 10th instant says that Mr. Richards arrived from Port Smith, reports that 600 or 700 Arapa-hoes are on the Still Water regions, and he claims that these Indians are committing the depradations which are attributed to the Crows.

A letter from the Indian Agent at the Flat Head Agency, says that the Black Feet Indians recently murdered a man and woman at Flat

# Movements of Steamers.

New York, Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamers Denmark, from Liverpool, and Baltic, from Bremen. Their dates have been anticipated. Boston, Sept. 25.—The steamer China, for Hali'ax and Liverpool, sailed to-day. She takes out thirty-five passengers for Liverpool and eighteen for Halifax, but no specie.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 25.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 190%; Reading, 101%; Erie, 60%; Canton Company. 43: Cleveland and Toledo, 129%; Cleveland and Toledo, 129%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77%; Pittsburg and Fortwayne, 101%; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 78%; New York Central, 107; Hilmols Central, 127%; Cumberland preferred, 39; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 103%; Hudson River, 120%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114%; do, 1864, 109%; do, 1865, 110%; Ten-fortien, 40%; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling Exchange, 100%. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143%. New York, Sept. 25.—Cotton dull at 24c, for middings. Flour dull at a declare of 100018c.; 8000 abils. 801d; State. 87:550(1980) Obio, 87:700012:80; Southern, \$9:80@13:70; California, \$11(0)13:50, Wheat firmer, Corn firm at 1c. advance; 40:600 bushels sold; mixed Western, \$1:20(193) Oats firmer; 34:000 bushels sold; Newtern, \$1:20(193) Oats firmer; 34:000 bushels sold; N

#### Large Fire at Petersburg, Va.-Loss Over \$100,000. From the Petersburg Express, 24th.

About 1½ o'clock this morning the large tobacco factory of Mr. Reuben Ragland, situated at the corner of Halifax and Byrne streets, near the New Market, was discovered to be fire, and notwithstanding the strenuous exer-tions of the firemen, the entire establishment, including a very large stock of tobacco, and a great quantity of the best machinery and fixtures, was totally destroyed.

A large quantity of tobacco box lumber the factory yard, estimated to be worth \$5000, was also consumed. The loss of the fac-tory alone will probably exceed \$100,000, which is, we learn, covered by insurance to the extent of upwards of \$80,000.

The wooden storehouse on the opposite corner of the street, occupied by L. R. Heath, and a brick dwelling in the rear, occupied by some colored people, also took fire, and were par-tially consumed. The drug store of Messrs. J. W. Goodwyn & Co., and the South Ward engine house, were saved by the firemen, though they were in imminent danger.

## Arthur Sketchley.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe is Mr. Arthur Sketchley, who has attained con-siderable literary celebrity in the comic line by his contributions to the London Fun, entitled "The Brown Papers." A brief notice of the talented humorist who has adopted Arthur Sketchley as his nom de p'ume, may not be un-acceptable, especially as the public will very shortly have an opportunity of judging of his comic powers for themselves. The Rev. George Rose, M. A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, a presbyter of the National Church of England, but who some years since seceded from that Church to the Roman Catholic from conscientious motives, and who subsequently became travelling tutor to the young Duke of Norfolk, is the veritable Arthur Sketchley, the bio-grapher of Mrs. Brown, a female who has achieved a wider popularity than even Mrs. Gamp and her imaginary friend Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Brown is a character purely English, and not to be found in any other country. London is the only ground on which she can vegetate, for although Mr. Sketchley generously took her to the Paris Exhibition, the ways and jargon of "them furriners" were very nearly the death of the old lady. It is in the London omnibus, at the theatre, the monument, the Royal Academy, or the "Lord Mayor's [Show," and especially when in a state of sollloquy or when giving vent to her feelings at the social tea-table, that Mrs. Brown appears to the full advantage. Her habits, both physical and mental, are of the genuine British middle class type. She likes her beer-so did Mrs. Gamp-and never objects to something stronger If her philosophy be somewhat muddled and incongruous, it must be attributed to a general beeriness of disposition. Whatever her faults in temper and orthography, she is certainly a most agreeable companion. It remains to be seen whether Arthur Sketchley will succeed in appropriating the humorous points of American life and character as successfully as Artemus Ward dld those of the English public.—N, Y.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1867,

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans are chiefly made upon best securities at 6@7 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning. but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 99 was bid for 10-40s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 1862 for June and Aug 7:30s; 114 for '62.5-20s; 109 for '64.5-20s; 110 for '65.5-20s; and 108 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new leave sold at 1002, a slight decline; and old doat 984, no change. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 50 81-100, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at

126, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 531@534, a slight decline; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 571 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 261 for Catawissa preferred; and 271 for Philadelphia and Eric

and Erie.
City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 664 for West Philadelphia; 304 for Green and Coates; and 124

for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 813, no change; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 1424, no change. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57 for Commercial; and 45 for Consolidation.

45 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal, and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M., 143½, an advance of ‡ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADEL PRIA 27000 PAGILLANDE SALES TO ALLE

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY BEFORE BOARDS. Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. to S. Third street

Gold, 143 @1431.

Gold, 1454@1434.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@112; old 5-20s, 1134@1144; 5-20s, 1864, 109@1094; do., 1865, 109f@1104; do., July, 1074@108; do., 1867, 1074@1084; 10-40s, 994@ 994; 7-30\*, Aug., par; do., June, 1064@107; do., July, 1064@107. Gold, 1434@1434.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25,-Bark is in steady demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$55 %

Seeds-Cloverseed ranges from \$8.50 to 9.25 \$ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy may be quoted at \$2.75@3. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.80@2.85.

The Flour Market is less active, but the quotations of yesterday remain the same. The demand is only from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7.90@8.25 for superfine, \$8@9 50 for old stock and new wheat extra, \$10@11-75 for Northwestern extra wheat extra, \$10@11.75 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and \$13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25 to 8.75. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$6.50@6.75.

The Wheat Market is quiet, the demand being for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of red at \$2.25@2.40, 1200 bushels amber at \$2.45@2.50, and 500 bushels Californ a at \$2.70@2.75. Rye is steady at \$1.55@1.60. Corn is in fair demand at full prices; sales of yellow at \$1.44, and 400 bush. Western mixed at \$1.38@1.40, now held higher. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels at 70@80 cents.

Whisky—At auction yesterday, by order of the United States Marshai, 20 barrels sold at \$2.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Potemac, Snow, Baugor, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Nortolk, Scott & Son,
Schr Pascue, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Jas, H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, J. G. & G. S.
Repplier.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. Patten, Cummings, Salem,
Schr Snow, flake, Rose, Richmond, Borda, Keller &
Nutling.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Providence, Van Dusen,
Lochman & Co. Lochman & Co.
Schr S, Bruin, Mershon, Wilmington, N. C., S. Bolton & Co. Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Plymouth, Bovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Ann E. Martin, Lloyd, Roxbury, Hammett & Nelli.

Nelli, Schr. Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Milton, Cald-well Gordon & Co. Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Cohassett, Captain. St'r Diamond State, Taibot, Baltimore, J. L. Ruoff, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tenawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannab, with cetton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 23d inst., 640 A. M., Cape Haiteras bearing NW by W., passed steamships Fairbanks and San Salvador, steering SW, 746 A. M., was off Cape Hatterss; 178 P. M., passed steamships Georgia, disabled, in tow of steamship Manhattan, for New York. Experienced head winds the entire passage.

age. Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 60 hours from Charles-ton, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Ship T. Harward, Strickland, from Liverpool 7th uit., with mage, to P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Desiah, Glikey, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Morning Star. Ryder, 35 days from Ivigtut. with kryolite to Pennsylvania Sait Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. 15th inst., iat. 46, ion. 63, 5poke barque Lydis, of Yarmouth, from St. Johns, steering E.

brig Bertha, Brine, 35 days from Ivigtnt, with lite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Br. brig Bertha, Brine, 35 days from Ivigent, with ryolice to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. asley & Co.
Schr Reading BR. No 49 Robinson, from Pawtucket Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr Heading BR. No 49 Robinson, from Pawtucket Schr J. A. Moore. Nickerson, from Part Haven.
Schr Hade Wind, Corson, from Salem.
Schr Morth Pacific, Errickson, from Boston.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, from Boston.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, from Boston.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Boston.
Schr J. Horsty, Meredith, from Boston.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Minnesota Phinney, from Fall River.
Schr Old Zach. Lynch, from Georgetown.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Milton Schr E. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Fort Warren.

Ship Palmerston, Kolin, hence, at Hamburg lith nstant.

Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, from London for Phila-leiphia, salled from Deal 12th last.

Barque Almena, Harman, hence, at Havre 11th last.

Barque Udsire, Lundy, hence, at Liverpoel 11th last.

Barque A. Kobbe, Carver, hence, at Marseilles 10th

Instant.

Barque C. Palmer, Milner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d Inst.

Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, for Philadelphia, salled from Wareham 21st Inst.

Schrs S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, and J. M. Broomail, Douglass, hence, at Boston 23d Inst.

Schrs C. E. Elmer, Haley, and S. T. Wines, Hulse, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, salled from Wareham 21st Inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, salled from Ware-ham Sist inst.

Schr J. S. and S. C. Adams, Adams, hence, at Ports-mouth leth inst.

Schr Georgia. Brier, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor Sist inst. Solir Ralph Souder, Crosby, hence, at Portsmouth Schr Ralph Solder, Grosby, hence, at Portsmouth 17th inst.
Schr Ada Ames, Adams, hence for Boston, salled from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Henrietta, Dwyer, from Quincy Point for Philadelphia, salled from Newport 21st inst.
Schr M. Van Dusen, hence for Lynn, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, hence, at Portsmouth 17th Instant. instant, Schra Nightingale, Orion, Ringdove, and B. Pecker, from Calain for Philadelphia, salled from Holmes

New York, Sept. 24.—Arrived, steamship Mcdway?
Harris, from Antwerp.
Ship Chancelfor, Jones, from Liverpool,
Ship Ladoga, Willey, from Cronstade,