EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMERS.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Singular Resolution Proposed by a Lady.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 17. It appears not to have been true, as reported by telegraph both to Paris and London, that the Peace Congress of Geneva was broken up by any act of violence. There were great dissensions between the Swiss and French members, and the whole thing turned out a muddle, but the room was not "cleared." According to the let-ters of numerous French correspondents, the greatest success of the Congress (not excepting the speech of M. Simon, of Treves) was obtained by a lady, Madame Stayr, whose literary name is Fanny Lewald. The following ingenious set of articles read on her behalf by a M. Vogt, were greeted with applause and "approving

1. To decide a difference by fistion's or the stick is by common consent an unworthy and ignoble pro-

ceeding.

2. 'hat which is unworthy and ignoble for one man must be unworthy and ignoble for a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand, for a hundred thousand.

3. If it be adv it ed that it is unworthy and ignoble must be approximately and ignoble and in the second control of the process. to decide one's own quarrels by puglism, it must be worse to fight under the orders of a third party, and for his benefit, and to kill men who never did you

Two men who fight in the street are blamed by A Two men who fight in the street are diameted by all reasonable and civilized people, and it never occurs to anybody to glorify the conqueror.

5. Why should we glorify the conqueror in a combat fought by hundreds of thousands of men for an object which, if attained, is scarcely ever of any ad-

object which, if attained, is scarcely ever of any advantage to them ?

5. When two men come to blows in the street, it never comes into their head to invoke the aid of the Delity, or to suppose that God takes a special interest in the issue of their light. The same may be said of a fight of ten men on a side.

7. It two men who fight dared to talk of the God of puglists, and called on Him to help them in their unreasonable and disgracefur scuille, they would justly be set down as fools and biasphemers.

8. And in like manner ten or twenty men who should fight in the streets, and appeal to the Ged of puglism, would be called fools and biasphemers.

8. What then is the exact number of combatants requisite to justify the invocation to take a side in the fight of that God whom you call the God of lovel?

10. Do you really believe that the number and quantity can make any impression upon God—upon a being whose essence is infinite? Do you not therefore think that to talk of a God of battles is just as biasphemous as to talk of a God of puglists?

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pan-Anglican Synod. The special services in connection with the Synod commenced on Saturday afternoon, the 12th of September, in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, one of the largest and handsomest churches in the city of London. The Bishop of London was first advertised to preach the opening sermon, but in consequence of his indisposition the duty devolved upon the

Right Rev. Dr. L. Polk, Bishop of Louisiana. Four o'clock was the hour appointed for the service, and at that hour the church was crowded. The congregation is said to have been the largest ever assembled on a week day in the city, except on some national special service at St. Paul's Cathedral. At the sound of the organ a procession emerged from the north west corner of the church, and moved slowly down the aisle, the church are the church as the church are the ch about sixty choristers in surplices singing the processional hymn—"The Son of God goes forth to war." The Lord Bishop of Louisiana, United States, followed, attended by about thirty clergymen in their robes.

In the evening a second service was held, and the sermon preached by the Rev. W. Cadman, one of the most popular London preachers. On Sunday, the 15th, the services w sumed, the Bishop of Antigua preaching in the morning, and the Bishop of New Zealand in

the evening.

On the 16th there were three services at the same church, the preachers the Bishops of Niagara, British Columbia, and Ontario. On the 17th the Bishops of Barbadoes, Labaun,

and Rupert's Land were to preach.
On the 18th the Bishop of Honolulu, Bishop Twells of the Orange Free State, and Bishop Poser of the Central African Mission. On the 19th the Bishop of Arkansas, the Bishop of Vermont, and the Bishop of New

York.
On Sunday, the 22d, the Bishop of Rhode Island was to preach at Trinity Church, Footing; the Bishop of Iowa at St. Ann's, Highgate; the Bishop of Montreal at Curron Chapel, Mayfair; the Bishop of Alabama at St. Peter's, Beleize Bark, the Bishop of Orange at St. Thomas. loizs Park; the Bishop of Quebec at St. Thomas,

Stamford Hill, etc. etc. Two of the United States Bishops were also to preach at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and the Chapel Royal, St. James', to both of which the

A Confidential Letter from Marshal Ba-zaine-The Black Flag Raised. M. Emile de Girardin has published a confidential circular issued by Marshal Bazaine in

Mexico, in which we read:-Mexico, in which we read:—

After these savage acts, revenge becomes a necessity and a duty. All these bandits, including their commanders, have been outlawed by the Imperial decree of the 3d of October, 1855. I beg you to make known to the troops under your orders that I do not allow prisoners to be made. Every individual, whoever he be, taken with arms in his hands, will be put to death. No exchange of prisoners will be made in future, Our soldiers underland that they cannot deliver themselves up into the hands of such adversaries. It is war to the death—a sangulary battle between barbarism and civilization. Both sides must kill of be killed.

N. B.—This circular is not to be copied into the book of orders, and is only to be given to the officers.

This circular is dated October 11, 1865; but a

This circular is dated October 11, 1865; but month later we find him exchanging compliments and prisoners with General Riva Palacio, Commander of the Army of the Centre of the Mexican Republic, whom he treats with courteous language on account of his humanity to The following is Marshal French prisoners.

Bazaine's communication:—

Expentionary Cours of Mexico, Office of the Marshal Communication:—

Expentionary Cours of Mexico, Office of the Marshal Communication:—

Reference of Captain Minon. I am pleased at the sentiments of Laptain Minon. I am pleased at the sentiments of Laptain Minon. I am pleased at the sentiments of humanity that have animated you in this affair. Anxious to assist you in this particular, I am disposed to do all can to bring about a good understanding. Therefore I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders for the exchange to take place at the town of Acultzoo, on the 2d of December, between eight and ten o clock in the morning. In this exchange I place at your disposal:—First, General Canto and all the officers taken prisoners taken with him by Colonel Potter, Second. All the officers taken prisoners in Tacambaro by Colonel Vanders Smissen. Third, All the officers taken prisoners in Hauta Anna Amatian by General Mendez. Fourth, All the Soldiers taken prisoners in Morelia Anna Ramirez, taken prisoners in Morelia Mull the dilivered to you on the 2d. In regard to Generals Tapls and Ramirez, I give my word of honor to set them at liberty in Puebla, with safe conducts to go where they please, as soon as I hear the exchange is made. I have appointed Captain Bocarme, of the Belgian regiment, to supervise the exchange of prisoners. Captain Antonio Salgado will accompany him, and be will be escorted to the town of Acultzoo by a Belgian company of fifty or sixty men, and a few Mexican cavairy. I hope, General, you will accept the sood Intentions offered you on this occasion. The number of officers sent you from Morelia will he second consideration.

BAZAINE, Marshal of France.

General Riva Palacio

General Riva Palacio thanks Marshal Bazaine for "this proof of his humane and noble senti. Bazaine's communication:-

General Riva Palacio thunks Marshal Bazaine for "this proof of his humane and noble senti-ments." Did he at the time know that he and his army had already been marked out by the Marshal for revenge as outlaws who must be killed; but on no account be taken prisoners? Nothing but the fortune of war, placing a large

number of the expeditionary troops in the power of this Mexican General, saved Marshal Bazaine from the responsibility of a crime as great as the execution of Generals Ortega and Salazar, and their companions.

great as the execution of Generals Ortega and Salazar, and their companions.

The Impending War in Europe.

A great war in Europe is inevitable. Those who place the slightest trust in the asserances of peace which the rival governments are continuity making, forget the maxim of Taleyrand. The continuity making to the rival governments are continuity making, forget the structure of the continuity making to the continuity of The Impending War in Europe.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in House of Ill-Fame.

Boston, Sept. 29.—A horrible tragedy occurred in a house of ill-fame in this city, towards 9:30 o'clock to-night. A man from Cincinnati, who gives the name of Bakcock, proceeded to the premises occupied by Frank Howard, at No. 8 Alden street, and attempted to murder a female inmate of the premises, with whom he seems to have been previously acquainted. Babcock drew a revolver and fired three shots at the woman. Although in close proximity to his intended victim, she escaped unscathed. Babcock then turned the weapon upon himself, Babcock then turned the weapon upon himself. and shot himself through the right cheek. Producing a knife, he next stabbed himself three times in the left breast, and fell fainting to the floor. The wounded man was removed to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he was properly and shot him cared for. His condition is looked upon as most critical. It has been ascertained that he wrote two letters, one to his mother and the other to a person unknown, before seeking to commit the crime.

Bank Troubles in Providence Reported. From the Providence (R. I.) Herald, Sept. 28.

There were all manner of stories in circulation yesterday in financial circles, with regard to some transactions which have recently been made by the cashier of the Atlas Bank of this city. We have made very careful and diligent inquiry with regard to the matter, but a reon the part of those best qualified to give the facts renders it impossible to give full details with regard to the transactions. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain, however, the facts are substantially these:-For several months past the cashier has pri-vately cashed the checks of a certain party in this city, using the funds of the bank for the purpose, but making no record of the proceeding upon the books of the institution. Some of the sums thus appropriated were repaid by the man to whom they were given, but it is believed there is a deficit of several thousand dollars—report says about forty thousand, but we hardly think the amount is so great. The cashier was under a bond of fifteen thousand dollars. He has also considerable property of his own, which is now held while investigations are being made. Nathan J. Smith, Esq., has been appointed cashier in place of the suspected official, and a exceful examination of the whole affair is now being made. It may be proper to state that the bank was about winding up its accounts, and that a fund had been allowed to accumulate with that object in view.

Jefferson Davis in Canada.

The latest report concerning this noted person states that he is about taking up his residence in Toronto. He has for some months been a resident of Montreal, and the idea has become current that he was living like a retired mon-arch, courted by the Canadians, and wor-shipped by those who followed his fortunes, and "left their country for their country's good." The truth is that Davis has for some months occupied an inferior house in Montreal, and his residence in that city is a matter of total indifference to the majority of those who live there. That he is not surrounded by any numerous cortege may readily be seen, when we state that a day scarcely passes over his head that he is not seen at St. Lawrence Hotel, where his presence creates no more excitement than that of any other person who drops in to hear the news and see what is going on. His departure from Montreal will cause no regret, and his presence in Toronto will create a nine days' talk, when he will be dropped. Aaron Burr lived many years after the public had almost forgotten that such a man ever had an existence, and Jefferson Davis will no doubt follow in his footsteps.—Boston Jour-

nal, September 28. A Mexican Liberal Heroine.

The war that has just come to an end in Mexico had its heroines, like most other wars of its kind. None of them, however, was so well known as Ignacia Richy, a native of Jalisco, and daughter of Spanish parents. She entered the ranks of the Liberal army when the Freuch invaded the country. She performed many prodigtes of valor, and became an aid on the staff of General Arteaga, who was executed Mendez, at Uruapan, in October, 1865, and became a prisoner with him. When Arteaga and his companions were shot she refused to be present at the execution, and blew out her brains with a pistol in prison sooner than remain a prisoner in the hands of the Imperialiste. WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President and Congress-The Impeachment Game and What It Means-Johnson Will Not Allow a Suspension Resolution to Pass-Chief Justice Chase on National Affairs-The Plotting for the Next Presidency.

Washington, Sept. 28, 1867.—The facts I furnished you in a letter recently, foreshadowing the probable action of Congress on the impeachment question, and the course that will be pursued by President Johnson should Congress attempt to suspend or remove him, seem to have attracted very widespread attention press attempt to suspend or remove him, seem to have attracted very widespread attention and have given rise to all sorts of comments and speculations. My information was derived from such a trustworthy source that the statements I then made not only stand uncontradicted, but have been extensively copied into other journals, and authoritatively quoted by shrewd and experienced political writers of both parties as an index of approaching events. It is worthy of note that neither the President nor any of his organs or friends have taken occasion to deny the truth of my statements—a fact which proves that I did not deal in mere sensational stuff, but that I represented correctly the political situation. It is interesting to notice the effect of their publication. Both conservatives and radicals have seized upon the letter, and converted it into political capital. Democrats and conservative Republicans make it a cause for rejoicing and congratulation. make it a cause for rejoicing and congratula-tion. In the President's determination to de-fend the prerogntives of his high office, and to boldly resist any further Congressional en-croachments on the Executive, they profess to seesome guarantee that a check will at last be see some guarantee that a check will at last be put on the revolutionary plottings to subvert the Government; some hope that the country will be saved from another disastrous civil war by the display of a little timely pluck and firmness. The radicals, on the other hand, unheeding the lessons of the late elections, and blind to the unmistakable reaction in the public sentiment, point to the avowed purpose of the President to set Congress at defiance, and raise a new howl for impeachment, suspension, removal, etc. Some of those radicals are undoubtedly in earnest; but most of them, and particularly those looked up to as leaders, are merely throwing dust in the eyes of the public. Though I expressed the belief in my last letter that impeachment would undoubtedly be attempted in November, I feel constrained now to say, after a more careful examination of the plans and purposes of the radicals, that the object is to keep up the excitement purely for party and purposes of the radicals, that the object is to keep up the excitement purely for party purposes; and in doing this they little heed how much they inflame the public mind, how much partisan rancor and bitterness are intensified, how much business is disarranged, or how much in fact, the safety of the country is endangered. Party, with them, is before country and everything else. It is of infinitely more importance, in their estimation, to kill off Grant and work up the Chase or Wade programme for the Presidency, than to promote such secondary considerations as the pacification of the whole country or the restoration of fraternal relations between the different sections.

tions. There appears to be little doubt now that this There appears to be little doubt now that this is the secret of the late revival of the impeachment excitement. It all turns on the race for the Presidential succession. The rival aspirants on the Republicon side grasp at every straw in their desperate agony to hold on to the last hope of the Presidential nomination. Impeachment is regarded as a measure calculated to fire the radical heart and win popularity with the extreme wing of the Republican party. The game is to keep fanning this impeachment flame until Congress meets in November, then concost some scheme of trying Johnson on some solemn looking charges, the understanding to be that the trial shall drag its slow length along through some weary months, and finally explode in smoke when the radical Presidential programme shall have been matured and be in a safe way of succeeding. But the query suggests itself to the thoughtful mind, "Will this little game go along thus smoothly and pleasantly without hurting anybody in particular except Andy Johnson?" Is there not a risk that the joke may be carried too far—that passion may be excited to such a pitch that it will be found difficult to stop just at the right point—just where the plotting politicians now design? Will the conservative element of the -just where the plotting politicians now de-sign? Will the conservative element of the country, which is just awakening and begin-ning to speak in tones that already alarm the radicals, tamely permit this triffing with the interests of the nation? Will the Copperhead element stand idly by and suffer an opportunity to escape of gaining some political capital? Will Johnson himself let things go even so far as the radicals propose? Those are all ques-tions to which no reliable answer can be given

in the present confused state of affairs I do not think the radicals intend to attempt the suspension of the President; but should they do so, I am assured Mr. Johnson will resist in the way I before indicated. In such an event serious trouble must result. Even the introduction of a resolution of suspension, and the attempt to pass it, would be regarded by the President as a casus bells. It is said that the President would not even allow such a resoluas a revolutionary act, and would immediately issue a proclamation, representing that an attempt was about to be made to depose him unlawfully. He would adjourn the two Houses and call upon the army and navy to suport him. Would the army respond? It is hard to tell. Grant, pestered and harassed on all sides, keeps his own counsel. He says nothing, and yet each side claims him as an ally. The conservatives proclaim he has always inclined towards them, while the radicals, on the other hand, point to his course in relation to Sheridan, Sickles, and Stanton, and his correspondence with the President thereon, and infer that therefore he is with them. I am ininfer that therefore he is with them. I am in-clined to think that the reticence of the General-in-Chief is not owing altogether to a desire ral-in-Chief is not owing altogether to a desire to conceal his real sentiments, but simply to the fact that he intends to guide himself by circumstances. Should the President prorogue Congress before the passage of a resolution of suspension, Grant will then probably, as a soldier, iteel himself bound to obey the orders of Mr. Johnson. But should Congress succeed in passing a resolution of suspension and elect Wade President ad interim, then Grant will look to Wade for directions, and become the servant of Congress.

servant of Congress.

In the meantime both the President and Grant are the two coolest men in the country. Though in the event of a conflict they will have the most difficult and perilous parts to play in the great national drama, they seem perfectly at ease, and show no sign of being unduly excited. The President receives his visitors at the White House daily in his quiet, affable, smiling way, and takes his regular afternoon drive with Colonel Moore, his private secretary, or with his little grandchildren. His smiling face may be seen any day, between 5 and 6 P. M., on the road out Fourteenth street, which is his regular drive. Grant, too, is to be seen on the same road every afternoon, drowning state cares in the excitement of horse.

Though I have thus given you my own views on the impeachment subject, it is proper to state that the radicals profess to be in earnest, state that the radicals profess to be in earnest, and deny that the Presidential complications are at all connected with their action. Chief Justice Chase emphatically denied, in a conversation with me, that he had written letters to or consulted the President as to the policy of the latter in dealing with Congress or the military commanders. With regard to the effect of his decision in North Carolina upon the administration of General Sickles, he says that he neither intended to obstruct nordefeat that officer in the execution of the reconstruction laws. What he claimed was that Sickles had no right to obstruct the regular process of the civil courts of the United States. Judge Chase did not deny the right of Sickles to interfere with the civil courts of the State of North Caroline, but he thinks that officer erred in not

terfere with the civil courts of the State of North Caroline, but he thinks that officer erred in not instructing his subordinates to respect and obey the mandates of the United States courts.

His attitude towards the Republican party in other respects the Chief Justice declares to be unchanged. He says he is now, and has been all along, in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Indeed, he claims the credit of having originated that plan. He says that in 1865, while on a visit to Hilton Head, South Carolina, he wrote a letter to President Johnson, wherein he laid down the very plan of reconstruction finally adopted by Congress. This, he says, was the only advice on political questions he ever gave President Johnson, and he regrets that the latter failed to adopt

serted that Chase has secretly been an adviser of Johnson; that he counselled him to remove S'anton, Grant, heridan, and Sickles; and that his object was thus to rid himself of dangerous rivals for the Presidential succession, the same as he managed to destroy Cameron during the administration of the lamented Lincoln. Just before Stanton's suspension it leased out that "a very high official" had attraged with the President a plot to kill off sianton and Grant at the same time, first by driving the former from the War Office, and, second, by invelgling the latter into the position vacated by the former, and thus confusing and embarrassing him with civil and political questions. The result has been such as to verify, to some extent, that story. Does Chase know anything of this plot? Canghe give the name of this "very high official?"—N. Y. Herald.

MR. BEECHER ON MATRIMONY.

Plymouth Church was crowded yesterday both at the morning and the evening service. There was nothing remarkable in Mr. Beecher's morn ing sermon; but in the evening he preached from the eighth chapter of Genesis a somewhat singular discourse on matrimony and the ill-advised marriages. He would say to all young men, stand to the custom and the religion of your fathers. Many men get wives, and get with them the itch and a cursed religion. Canaan is now everywhere where Mammon is God. Where these is a godless household there is the land of Canaan. When a man gets a good wife he wants nothing more in Marriage is a thing not to be rushed into, but cautiously, religiously, and discreetly per-formed. The religious idea was conveyed as all that was rich and good in the family, and we have got to hold on to it by our hearts as well as by our heads. Some people get married out of a bounding passion, but he never saw one that was glad. The men who do so have a wretched time of it, but what kind of a time must the women have? Men like to spite each other although they hurt themselves. This passion of spite also enters into the household, and even into political parties. It's the law of human nature, not the law of politics. Acting imprudently and enviously for the pur-pose of spiting a neighbor is only another way men have for spiting themselves. The speaker here made another reference to the life of Jacob, who, he said, lay upon a single stone, which, according to our ideas, must have been uncomfortable. But the man who can do this is better than he who has all the luxuries. The robins spend little of their life in preparing the couch or their food. He had watched them in his lawn, and a peck and a wipe of the bill put an end to their labors after breakfast. The speaker would rather sleep and dream as Jacob did on the stone, than sleep and dream as some men do on beds of down. Men who dream cannot sleep soundly. It is one part sleeping and another part awake. It is a proof of some physical imperfection of the body. A drunken man once dreamed he went to hell, and what he supposed he saw there had such an effect on him that he forsook his cups and became a Christian. This occurred in Massachusetis. Dreams, therefore, some-times do some good, but very rarely. Better have a settled mind and no dreams at all. The speaker agrid read that Jacob waked out of his speaker agrid read that Jacob waked out of his sleep and poured oil on the stone and named the place Bethel, saying that thenceforth it should be God's house. Thus far the history. Now he would show them how to draw some profitable lessons from it. He then returned to the question of marriage, pointing out the great dangers arising out of ill-chosen marriages. Marriages should be founded upon qualities that will last rather than upon the mere ties of affection. When a man founds a household, it ought to be done upon moral grounds. He that so selects will make a household a blessing, though some people may be very prominent in church matters, and yet not very well adapted for a good husband or a good wife. When the foundation is properly laid in the household affection, admiration and even interest will follow. If there miration and even interest will follow. If there be any disposed to take the daughters of Ca-naan, he would tell them to go back to the household of their lathers, for it is not wise to mix religion. He that marries a woman first, and thinks he can change her religion afterwards, knows little of human nature. Many who hang their ambition upon those above them lhinking that they will draw themselves up thereby, often find themselves mistaken. He would recom-mend all therefore, to go back to the land of

among their neighbors, and always of the same Mr. Beecher then proceeded to give a little practical advice to his hearers, saying that it matters little how we spend our early life if at last we turn to God. Nobody so rich as he who is obliged to lay his head upon God as a pillow. He that sells his manhood buys a mess of pottage. Let all, therefore, lay their heads upon the stone and beg of God to bear them safely

their fathers, to take pariners for life from

through. The speaker next reminded some of his hearers of the promises which they had made to God, some when they were in a foreign clime suffering rom fever, and others while they were lying on the oattle-field. He would ask whether the promises thus made had ever been fulfilled. If not, he would ask the young people in his charge to read when they went home the eighth chapter of Genesis, and ponder over it. Could any man do better than this? The speaker then gave a little of his own experi-ence when in England, and closed his most remarkable discourse with an earnest prayar. The church was crowded, and the sermon listened to with attention, though during the delivery of that portion of it which referred to marriage there was a suppressed tittering among the ladies.-N. Y. World.

A MILLION OF SOLDIERS.

The following statements appear in the Cologne Gazette:"The military strength of the army of the Northern Confederation (including the Grand Duchy of Hesse) is imposing, as far as report goes, and does not exist, like that of the late German Confederation, upon paper only. Besides the contingents, there will remain on a war

"1. Troops in the country, exclusive of field batteries, who could be formed for siege, and of trains of pontoons in reserve:—11,950 officers, 497,573 non-commissioned officers and men, 152,482 horses, 1284 guns, 12,873 carriages. 2. Troops at the depot-4477 officers, 188,004 men, 22,955 horses, 220 guns,

men, 22,900 forscs, 220 guils.

"3. Troops in garrison formed in the first instance—4066 officers, 143,146 men, 2331 horses.

"4. Other military corps remaining in the country-472 officers, 5760 men, 1200 horses.
"There could at once be brought into the field 20,965 officers, 634,433 non-commissioned officers and privates, 178,914 horses, 1504 gans. and the carriages above mentioned.

troops in fortresses—1688 officers, 57,658 men, 30,141 horses, and about 150 guns—making a total of 22,652 officers, 892,141 men, 209,055 horses, 1654 guns, and 12,873 carriages.
"In time of peace the effective strength is 270,000 men, exclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The term of service

"To these forces could still be added the

is three years; the four years of the reserve count, at a deduction of twenty per cent, for loss, at least 288,000 men, added to which 315,000 men stationed in different parts, make, with the standing army of 300,000 men, a total of 303,000 "To these may be added those from the three

States of Southern Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), united to Prussia by offensive and defensive a liances—troops in districts, about 102,000 men; in depot, 37,100; in garrison. 225,564 men. Thus even if the Confederation of the North with Hesse be estimated at only. 802,141, there is still a force of 1,101,241 men, exclusive of 28,900 officers,"

THE EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

Great Damage on the Hudson River

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

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

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Affairs-The Trouble Among the Democrats-Governorship-Jewish Holiday-Weather, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. 1 BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 .- The dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks increases, and parties are now at work getting up an independent judiciary ticket which, being made up of first-class men, and supported by Republicans and conservatives, has a good chance of being elected. Owden Bowie, President of the Potomac Railroad, and a strong secessionist, is now the most prominent Democratic candidate for Governor, and has been keeping open house at Barnum's for a week past to make capital. John Wethered, of Baltimore county, and Henry Fernandis, of Harford county, are also candidates. Charles J. M. Gwinn, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will in all probability get the nomination for the Attorney Generalship. Albert Ritchie, ex-Governor Pratt, and Bernard Carter are also candidates for the same office.

This is the Jewish new year, and all the Jews are taking holiday. Large sums of money have been raised by them for the Southern sufferers by yellow fever. The weather is unusually cool.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONBOE, Sept. 28 .- A large fleet of vessels bound eastward, which had been detained in Hampton Roads by the unsettled weather, sailed to-day for their destinations.

The United States steamer Gucca, Acting Master Joseph Marathon commanding, which arrived here on the 22d inst., with seven cases of yellow fever on board, sailed this morning for the Portsmouth United States Navy Yard. The yellow fever patients have all entirely recovered, with the exception of two of the crew, who are now convalescent. The following is a list of the officers of the Gucca:—Acting Master Commandomeers of the Gucca;—Acting Master Commanding, Joseph Marathon; Ensign and Executive Officer, George H. Rice; Acting Paymaster, O. H. Nelson; Medical Officer, Scollay Parker; Acting Engineer, J. H. Bunting; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James Campbell and S. Litchfield.

Just before leaving Pensacola, two of the officers died of the yellow fever, viz.:—Acting Master H. C. Wade, commanding, and Thomas Tennent, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.
The fever was raging at the Pensacola Navy
Yard when the Gucca sailed, on the 13th inst.,
the hospital being full of patients, and among

them seven officers.
On the 18th inst., when off the coast of Florida, one of the crew of the Gucca, named John Durgan, died of the fever, and was buried at sea.

Gale on the Hudson.

New York, Sept. 30 .- The gale of last night and to-day has been very severe on the Hudson river, caus.pg considerable damage to and cargoes. A large barge, lumber loaded, was sunk near West Point, a sloop was driven ashore near Irvington, a schooner sunk near Yonkers, and a sloop sunk near Fort Washington. Other casualties are reported; but, as far as known, no lives have been lost,

Movements of Chief Justice Chase. CINGINATI, Sept. 29.—Chief Justice Chase has gone to Lake Erie Island on a fishing excur-At such times as he is out of bait he is a quest at the luxurious mansion of Jay Cooke.

Stocks in New York To-Day. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Smith, Randolph & Oo.,
Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No.
3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock
this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 11094@11034.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 11334@11334.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 10834@1094.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 1094@1094.
United States 5-20s, new 1885, 10734@1074.
United States 5-20s, 1807, 10734@1074.
United States 10-40s, 9934@9994.
June and July 7-30s, 10634@10634.
Market dull and heavy. Market dull and heavy.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegrapha

New York, Sept. 20.—Stocks strong. Chicage and Rock Island. 102%; Reading, 101%; Canton Company, 43%; Eric, 65%; Cleveland and Toledo, 128%; Cleveland and Toledo, 128%; Cleveland and Pittsburg. 80%; Pittsburg and Fork Wayne. 103%; Michigan Central, 101; Michigan Southern. 81%; Mew York Central, 101; Michigan Southern. 81%; New York Central, 100%; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 46%; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twentien, 1822. 113%; do. 1884, 100; do. 1885, 100%; Ten-forties, 95%; Seven-thirties, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 100%, Money, 7 per cent. Gold. 143%; New York, Sept. 30.—Cotton duli at 22 cents. Flour firm: sales of 10,000 bbis; State, \$755010.60; Ohlo, \$100312.76; Western, \$8.236013; Southern, \$10.76 (M); California, \$110312.60. Wheat firmer; and 203 cents higher. Corn firmer. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$23.61%. Lard firm at 14% o. Whisky quiet.

The Yellow Fever-The Deaths by the Epidemic in New Orleans. New Oblians, Sept. 28.—Dr. William Cleary, Fenian Head Centre of Louisiana, died of yel-low fever at 5 o'clock this morning. Captain J. W. Dunphy, a noted Fenian or-ganizer, died recently of yellow fever in this

city.
The interments yesterday numbered sixtyseven.

Colored Convention in Lexington, Ky. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—The State Convention of the colored benevolent societies of Kentucky met at Lexington to-day, and were addressed by General Brisbin and John P. Breckinridge. Resolutions favoring a union on the basis of equal rights for colored men were agreed to. A constitution was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, John P. Breckinridge being chosen President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGBAPH, Monday, Sept. 30, 1807. Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Govern ment bonds there was little or nothing doing, 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 110½ for 6s of 1881; 106½ for June and July 7'30s; 108½ for '64 5-20s; 100½ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101½(101½, and old do, at 98½ no charge.

city loans were in lair demand; the new issue sold at 101;@1014, and old do. at 984 no change. Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 50;@50‡, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change. 62 was bid for Norristown; 57; for Minchill; 33 for North Pennsylvanh; 41 for Minchill; 33 for North Pennsylvanh; 41

for Elmira preferred; 27g for Catawissa preferred; and 27g for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and

Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Waknut; 124 for Hestonville; and 35

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 244 was bid for North America; 141 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 98 for

for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 99 for Western; 31 for Maoufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 42‡ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10‡ A. M., 143‡; 11 A. M., 143‡; 12 M., 143‡; 1 P. M., 143‡.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Debaven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

1865, 116; September, 1865, 116‡; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 143½@143½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@110½; old 5-20s, 113½@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 108½@109; do., 1865, 109½@109½; do., July, 107½@107½; do., 1867, 107½@107½; 10-40s, 99½@9½; do., June, 106½@106½; do., July, 106½@106½. Gold, 143½@143½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 50 .- Trade in Flour is quiet, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower figures, as prices are now relatively lower than those of wheat. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at \$7.50@8.25, old stock and new wheat extra family at \$8@9.50, Northwestern extra family at \$10.75@11.75, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@12.50, and fancy at \$13 and Ohio do. do. at \$11@12.50, and fancy at \$18 @14, according to quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at \$8.25@8.50. We quote Brandywina Corn Meal at \$6.75.

A steady demand has prevailed from the millers for prime lots of Wheat, which are scarce and held at full prices; but common grades are not much wanted; sales of 2006 bushels red at \$2.25@2.45; amber at \$2.50; and California at \$2.90. Rye ranges from \$1.58 to \$1.40. Corn is in moderate request, but prices are rather weak; sales of yellow at \$1.44. and 5000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.40 1.42, the latter rate from store, Oats are held firmly, with sales of 4000 bushels at 70 80c.

othing doing in either Barley or Malt.
Sixteen hogsneads No. 1 Quercitron Bark
sold at \$55 \$\pi\$ ton.
Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Sept. 30 .- The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2400 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 14@15c. for extra Pennsylvania and We steers; 12@13c, for fair to good do.; and 9@11c. per pound for common, as to quality. The fol, lowing are the particulars of the sales:-

140 head Owen Smith, Western, 71/48, gross, 97 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 71/481/2.

A. Christy & Bro., Western, 71/481/4, gross.
P. McFillen, Western, 71/481/4, gross.
P. Hathaway, Western, 71/481/4, gross.
J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 71/481/4, gross.
B. McFillen, Western, 781/4, gross.
James McFillen, Western, 829, gross.
E. McFillen, Western, 829, gross.
P. Mayne, Western, 51/481, gross.
Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 71/481/4.
gross.

gross.

Mooney & Smith, Western, 73408, gross.

T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 56834, gross.

H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 567, gross.

Duffy & Todd, Western, 4340534, gross.

Duffy & Todd, Western, 4340534, gross.

B. Hood, Chester co., 56834, gross.

B. Hood, Chester co., 56834, gross.

Cows were in demand at an advance, 200 head sold at \$756100 for cow and calf, and \$606075 for springers.

75 for springers,
Sheep were dull. 10,000 head arrived and
partly sold at 5@6s. \$1 b, gross.
Hogs were in fair demand. 3500 head sold at
the different yards at from \$10@11.50 p 100 lbs.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 30.

& Son. Schr J. Griffith, Cobb, Bristol, R. H. Powell. St'r Vinetand, Borden, Baltimors, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, 13 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Echr A. Myrick, Sievens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mase, to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr W. Borden, Billard, 8 days from Provincetown, with mase, to G. B. Kerfoot.

Schr W. Borden, Billard, 8 days from Provincetown, with fish to A. S. Hughes.

Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr J. Anderson, Tunnell, 3 days from Indian river, with grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Freemason, Forman, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Freemason, Forman, 13 hours from Baitimore, with grain to Bacon, Collins & Co.

ith mose, to J. D. Ruoff. Ship M. E. Corning, Byrne, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool leth inst.
Ship Mohongo, McGonagie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 12th inst.
Ship Dalay, Philips, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th inst.
Barque Emma, Herboth, hence, at Oronstadt 11th Instant.

Instant.

Barque'N. Stevens, Sanders, for Philadelphis, cleared at Boston 28th inst.

Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, nence, at Barbadoz 29th ils. and sailed for Orchilia 5th list.

Brigs Nimwankie, Evans, and Birchard and Torrey, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Bohr Mary McKee, hence for Gaiveston, was spoken 14th inst., off the Bimmis, at anchor—all well.

Bohr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Gloucester 25th instant.

Bohrs J. H. Wajnwight, Browner, and Michael 28th instant. Schra J. H. Wainwright, Brower, and Vraie, Mason from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole 27th Instant.
Schrs E. B. Wheaton, Little; J. L. Leach. Endicott;
S. Morris, Shaw; W. Hement, Penny; H. Paire, Haley,
E. Dayls, Wheaton; and Abbie E. Campbell, Wilbow,
hence, at Boston 27th Inst.
Schr W. H. Sargent, from Bangor for Philadelphia,
at Holmes' Hole 27th Inst.
Schrs J. B. Johnson, Smith, and American Eagle,
Shaw, hence, at Providence 25th Inst.
Echr Thomas Boos, Somers, hence, at Newport 27th
Instant.

Instant.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Salem for Palladeiphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th Inst.
Schr J. Compton, Childs, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th Inst.
Schr A. Falkenburg, Tirrell, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Providence 27th Inst.
Schr Lottle Beard, Parry, hence, remained at Newport 28th Inst.

DOMESTIC POETS.

NEW YOUT, Bept. D.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Laird, from Glasgow,
Ehip T. J. Southard, Bishop, from Cardio,