FIRST EDITION

GENERAL SHERIDAN

The Public Reception in Brooklyn Yesterday-A Welcome from the Mayor, the Citizens, and the Military-Invitation from Gov. Fenton to Visit the State Capital.

The enthusiasm of the loyal citizens of the City of Churches was excited to a considerable extent yesterday, on the occasion of General Sheridan's reception by Mayor Boothe and the veterans of the city. Punctual to the time appointed-2 o'clock P. M.-General Sheridan arrived at the ferry-house at the foot of Montague street. He was met by Mayor Booth the instant he landed from the boat, and escorted to a carriage which was in waiting for him. His approach across the river was made known to the many persons located on the Heights by the cheering which the passengers on the ferryboat indulged in on the way, and was commu-nicated to the persons assembled in Montague and the adjoining streets by the brazen throats of the saluting cannon stationed on the private bridge over the tunnel. The military line was formed along Montague street, and extended from near the ferry to Henry street, the General's carriage being assigned a position amongst

On entering the Governor's room the General was greeted with three hearty and enthusiastic cheers for "Little Phil. Sheridan." Postmaster Roberts then introduced him to Mayor Booth in the following words:-Mr. Mayor:-It is my pleasure to present to

you a soldier whose name fills the land, as he himself, in his own person, fills our idea of an honest, patriotic American soldier, General Philip H. Sheridan.

The Mayor responded as follows:—
It affords me great pleasure, General, to welcome you here. I am sorry to say I cannot do it in the name of the constituted authorities of our city, but I do it in the name of four hundred thousand brave and patriotic people, and in the name of the remnant of the thirty thou-sand men who were lately your companions in arms, I can give you the most heartfeit welcome to this the City of Churches. I am glad to meet you to-day. The gathering you see around you, and that which you have seen in the streets as you passed along, is altogether impromptu, and is unguided by any official authority, and yet, sir, I think it is an evidence to you that your name is deeply inscribed on the hearts of our people. We welcome you, then, I say, to our city most heartily, and I trust that your further progress will be one of unalloyed earlief or an information. progress will be one of unalloyed satisfaction

Mayor Booth then shook hands with the General, who immediately after stepped upon the platform and made the following reply to

the platform and made the following reply to the Mayor:—
It is very well known that I am a very poor hand at making speeches, but I must say that I sincerely thank you and the citizens of Brooklyn for this opportunity of making your acquaintance in such a pleasant way. I find here the same sentiment pervading the people that I have found everywhere in my travels from West to East, and it has also given me an opportunity of meeting many of the old soldiers who were my comrades and who were under my comwas in tight places, and many times I went to them when they were in the same condition. Generals Heintzelman and Forsyth and Colo-

nel Forsyth were also introduced A number of gentlemen and ladies were then introduced to the General, after which he was escorted to an adjoining chamber by the authorities, where refreshments had been pro-

As soon as the repast was concluded the General was brought out to the people, who had assembled in great numbers in front of the City Hall. He remained here several minutes, waiting for his carriage to come up, during which time he was several times honored with receiving enthusiastic huzzas of welcome and applause. At length some open carriages arrived, and the General and his staff rode off, followed by the cheers of the people. -N. Y. Herald

GENERAL SHERIDAN TO VISIT ALBANY. Letter of Invitation from Governor Fenton-The General Accepts for the

State of New York, Executive Department.

Albany, sept. 24, 1867.—Bear General:—I rejoice that you have consented to visit the city of New York, in your course towards the West. This opportunity to see and to welcome you will be to our people an event of no common interest. Early learning to honor and he proud of your galinat had heroic leadership in the field, we have been taught also to honor and be profoundly grateful for the skill and wisdom you have displayed in the discharge of high administrative trusts. Louisians has been your field of triumph no less than Virginia, and the firmness and patriotism which distinguished your command in the former have entitled you to the thanks and admiration of the people no less than your brilliant generalship in the latter. We honor alike your genins for war and your courage for the right, and we shall esteem it a rare privilege to extend you personal greeting.

A people can give no higher evidence of their determination and fitness for freedom than by honoring, with every public and private manifestation of farvent regard, those who have nooly defended their imperilled rights and liberties, Animated by the deepest gratiende towards those especially who have led them in their latest and severest struggle for the republic, they have watched your entire course of unbroken success with eager interest, and in the hearty approval of General Grant they find the expression of their own unqualified commondation.

My purpose, however, in this note was not to speak of that career which is so familiar to all, and so proudly cherished by the American people; but to invite you to the capital of the State after you have concluded your visit in New York. It will greatly delight the people to have you visit the seat of government, where that gratitude which they rejoice to manifest in their own homes can find a greater measure of public expression. Not only as the capital, but as one of the oldest cities of the land, Albany has a history full of interest to every patriotic cities.

Her

titizen.

Here, more than a century ago, a council of steriling men met to deliberate upon the means of securing a more periect union of the colonies. The subsequent history of the capital and of the people is a bistory of efforts to advance the cause of liberty and build up one of the greatest piliars of the Union—a free and mighty State.

On behalf of the people, and for myself I cordially invite you to afford us this further opportunity of testifying our appreciation of your emineut nervices.

tifying our appreciation of your eminent services, and carnesty hope you will find yourself able to gratify our whees. Very respectfully.

To Major General Philap H. Sheridan, United States Army, New York city.

General Sheridan has released.

General Sheridan has returned answer, through Colonel Farrell, of Governor Fenton's staff, that he accepts the invitation with great pleasure. He has appointed the 9th instant for the visit to the capital, or after the reception

General Sheridan's Visit to Columbus. CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 .- General Sheridan will be in Columbus on the 16th instant, to attend the marriage of his Adjutant-General, Forsythe, with the daughter of ex-Governor Denison.

The New North German Diet. Among the members elected to the new North German Diet are 1 prince of the blood (Albrecht), 2 dukes, 4 princes, 28 counts, 18 barons, 75 lower nobility, 4 ministers, 3 generals, 86 country gentlemen, 64 Government emplsyes, 18 lawyers, 13 municipal officers, 4 clergymen, 2 physicians, 6 professors, 2 bankers, 3 mershants, Schopkeepers, I teacher, and I mechanic

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir:—A friend has sent me a slip from your weekly, containing the *Tribune's* reply to my letter on the subject of national finances. My high respect for the editor, the paper, and its readers, prompts me to a rejoinder which may contain a little more clearly the exact state-

ment of the question at issue between us.

My most earnest desire is that the Government shall fully, honestly, and exactly meet every one of its obligations, according to the exact and equitable condition of every contract it has made with its creditors. I would advo-cate nothing short of this, and justice and good faith require nothing more.

I asserted that the 5-20 bonds were payable as

to their principal in currency, and not in gold. This the *Tribune* denies, and insists that they are payable in gold.

The whole question is, what was the contract between the Government and its creditors? The first \$50,000,000 loan of August, 1861, was Issued at 7:30 interest—principal and interest, payable in gold—was so taken and so paid. When the 5-20 loan bill was passed, it established the interest at six per cent., payable in gold, but said nothing as to the currency in which the principal was to be paid.

When the 5-20 loan was before Congress, Judge Spaulding of Ohio asked Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who reported it, if the principal of these bonds was payable in gold, as well as the interest? To which Mr. Stevens replied, that the principal was not payable in gold.

At the same session, when the first 5-20 loan bill was passed, the legal-tender act was also passed, providing for the issue of what are now known as "greenbacks" It was therein pro-vided, and so printed on the back of every note, that it is legal tender for every debt public and private, except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt. If it was not to be received for principal of the public debt, why except the interest?

Besides, the act made it receivable by the United States for all its loans, and specially convertible into 5-20 bonds. Again, in the following Congress, while a portion of the 5-20 loan was yet untaken, another 10-40 loan was authorized, at 5 per cent. interest; both principal and interest of which, by the terms of the act, were made payable in

Now, if it was the contract of the Government that the 6 per ccent 5-20 bonds were, interest and principal, payable in gold, although directly the contrary was stated on their face, why was it that the Government offered a 10-40 loan at 5 per cent., interest and principal both payable

In other words, how could the Government expect the 5 per cent. gold-payable and gold-bearing loan to be taken up, when it had the 6 per cent. gold-payable and gold-bearing loan still before the country? You say that the Tribune was "largely, zen-

lously instrumental, at the request of the Gov-ernment, through its agents, in persuading the people to let the Government have their money for these bonds. We assured them, day after day, that every one would be paid in full in coin, principal and interest."

Now, the 10-40 loan was put upon the market by Jay Cooke, as the agent of the Treasury, and if you will consult the files of the Tribune containing the advertisement of that loan, you will find that Jay Cooke advertised the 10-40 loan as the only loan of the Government the principal and interest of which was payable in

I have not seen that advertisement in the Tribune, but it was so advertised; and I assume Jay Cooke took advantage of so valuable a meof advertising as your paper, to make known that important fact of the desirability of the 10-40 loan, as he certainly did so advertise in other papers. You further say: - "General Butler uttered no

word of dissent then," i. e., when the loan was upon the market. True, because there was no occasion. And still another, and perhaps equally available answer — General Butler at that time had other public interests in another branch of the service to contemplate and try to

Again:-You do not deny that this 5-20 loan, in whatever it is payable, is now due at the option of the United States. That is, the five years have passed at the end of which, by their terms, the United States reserved the right to pay them; and the Government has the right to pay them to-day in whatever currency the con-tract calls for—whether gold or paper. If these bonds are payable in gold, why are

they selling at from 108 to 112 in currency when gold is worth 143 to 145?

If the United States should now choose to exercise its right to pay them- which would seem to be wise, as they are untaxable, so that their interest is, in fact, from one to three per cent. higher than six per cent. to the holder)—in that ease why should the Government be called upon to pay them in gold or its equivalent in currency, say 143, when anybody else can buy them

Why should the tax-payers be called upon to pay the holder from 30 to 40 per cent, more in order to redeem these bonds than, as they now have the right to do, the capitalist is now willing to sell them for to anybody else!

Assuming that no man can doubt, in view of the legislation of Congress, and the words of the contract, that these bonds are payable currency, my next proposition is—That the United States shall issue a new loan upon such terms as sound finance shall show to be most advantageous, and with the proceeds pay its 5-20 creditors, and thus reduce the rate of interest, while at the same time it keeps exact

I am unable to see that this is "a dodge," or "repudiation," "which is a longer synomym for rascality," or anything "irreconcillable with common honesty," "These be hard words, my masters." As I do not think they add anything to the strength of the Tribune's argument upon a legal question relating to finance, I certainly can neither reply to nor return them.

I only propose to reply to the specific argument of the Tribune, and, therefore, refrain from discussing any of the collateral branches of this subject.

May I ask-as the question is one of great moment to the country—you in justice and fairness to give this letter the same conspicuous inserion in the daily, weekly, semi-weekly Tribune which you gave the attack? Common honesty" would seem to require

Very truly yours, B. F. BUTLER. Reply of Mr. Greeley to General Butler on Fluance.

We print herewith a letter from General Benamin F. Butler explaining and justifying his late utterances which recommend the payment of our national debt in national paper. We beg the reader to note that General Butler is a yolunteer in this controversy. His views were elicited by no requirements from us, nor (we believe) from any one. He must have known, before he gave them utterance, that they were such as we and many (we think most) loyal Americans deem dishonest and repudiating. Let us briefly

I. The United States, when their national existence was in peril from a formidable rebel-lion, imperatively needed money—immense sums of it—sums which could be raised by borrowing alone. So they commenced borrow-ing, and were compelled to borrow more and more for years, until their national debt reached the enormous aggregate of over two thousand seven bundred and fitty millions, whereast two hundred and fifty millions have since been paid off, leaving about twenty-five hundred millions still due. II. In the dark days of our gigantic struggle,

it was deemed necessary to suspend specie payment and make the nation's promises to pay a least tender for their face—in other words, to decree a universal forced loan, which was swelled at length to nearly one thousand millions of dollars. Except for certain payments to the Government, this paper was thus made

our general currency.

III. At first, this forced loan was merely a postponement of actual payment. That is to say, instead of real cash, the Government gave its soldiers, contractors, and other creditors, its promise to pay so soon at it should be able. was a case of qualified national bankruptcy, ex-actly as when a debtor asks and receives an extension of the time of payment from his credi-tors. The Government issued these paper dollars, convertible at the will of the holder into bonds drawing six per cent. interest in coin. This salutary and righteous system should never have been changed; but, unhappily, it was. Had it been faithfully adhered to, the debt would have funded itself, so fast and so far as it should be funded, and we should ere this have returned of course to specie payments. The change from greenbacks re deemable at the holder's pleasure, in a Treasury six per cent. bond, the interest specifically payable semi-annually in coin, to a greenback which simply, nakedly lied—being redeemable nowhere and in nothing-was a deplorable illustration of the growing steepness of the

IV. The first greenbacks were fundable at the holder's option in a specie-paying bond; those issued later were fundable whenever the Government, victorious over its foes, should be ready to fund. It was at first intended to issue moderate amount only; but successive defeats, pressing emergencies, and imperative ne cessities, led to further and further issues, until our greenbacks in circulation amounted to four hundred millions.

V. All this time, the Government was borrowing all it could get-often to the extent of one hundred millions per month. And we (among others) were exhorting patriotic and thrifty citizens to sell their crops, their stocks, their farms, and invest the proceeds in the national debt, explaining to them that they would thus invest their greenbacks, which were at first a fraction, but at times very largely, below specie in value, in securities whereo both principal and interest were payable in com-Had they not done so the Union must have per-

VI. The Government emitted three kinds of paper:—1. Greenbacks, for a time not redeemed in anything; 2. Bonds payable in Legal-tender; 3. Bonds payable in Specie. The interest on those payable in Legal-tender (7:30s) was generally higher than that on bonds payable in specie (5-20s and 10-40s). And those who took the 7-30s were urged to do so by the fact that they would have the opt on at maturity of converting them into 5-20s, payable in coin. Hundreds of millions of bonds drawing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest have thus, both before and at maturity, been converted into 5-20s, drawing but 6 per cent. These are among the bonds which General Butler says the Government may now justifiably cay off in greenbacks!

now justifiably pay off in greenbacks! VII. It seems clear to our mind that the Government, in borrowing money, incurred an obligation to pay; and that the amount it thus contracted to pay could not be increased or diminished at its own pleasure, since that would be saying that it might pay whatever amount it should see fit to pay. He who covenants to pay ten thousand dollars does not covenant to pay metely whatever he may choose to consider (or merely whatever he may choose to consider (or make) ten thousand dollars, but a definite amount, and when General Butler proposes that the Government shall pay its coin debt in greenbacks, and Mr. George H. Pendleton improves on the suggestion by urging that two thousand millions more greenbacks be issued, and all our funded debt, whether held at home or abroad, paid off therein, so that the holders thereof should thenceforth receive from the Treasury no interest whatever-nothing at all but barefaced lies, not worth a dime on the dollar-it seems to us that the rascality of the latter is more logical and respectable than General Butler's. If we are to perpetrate a gigantic national villainy, let it be for something,

VIII. We believe there are on record specific unequivocal pledges of the Government that the principal as well as the interest of its Five twenties should be paid in coin at maturity. But this is not material. A man who neurs an obligation is morally bound (says Paley) to discharge that obligation as he supposed the creditor to understand him as promising to fulfil it. In other words: If a man quits your presence understanding you to promise him a hundred bushels of wheat for a cer tain service, and you are aware that he thus understands you, and he performs it on the faith of that understanding, you cannot him a hundred bushets of oats, and thus dis charge your obligation, although you actually said oats, not wheat, in making the offer. Is not the case in point?

IX. The Government took the money of hundreds of thousands, saying:-"I will pay you six per cent. interest in coin on the sum so borrowed until I refund the principal borrowed." He who fancies that this debt can be wiped out by tendering the face of it in depreciated green backs seems to us deficient in moral seusibility. It is the Government that debases our currency, and that Government cannot rightfully take advantage of its own wrong.

X. It little was said or thought of the medium wherein payment of the principal should be made on those loans whereof the interest is expressly payable in coin, it was because no one dreamed that resumption would be postponed after peace should be restored. We all regarded suspension as a transient, though grave evil, to be escaped at the earliest moment. expected it to last so long as it has already endured. The necessity and the excuses for it have long since passed away; yet it is persisted in, because too many choose to pay but sixty to seventy cents where they owe a

XI. General Butler asks why, if the Fivetwenties are payable in gold, they are now selling for 112 when gold is worth 143? We answer, Because they superabound;
 Because our country imports too many goods, and is heavily in debt abroad: 3. Because capitalists are timid, and fear that there may be Butlers enough in the land to defraud them of their honest dues. the fact that a promise of the United States to pay six per cent. on a given sum per annum in gold is worth twenty per cent. less than a promise of Great Britain to pay three per cent. on a like sum, is in point. Repudiation is thus shown to be a losing game. If every American would say, we will pay our cen would say, 'We will pay our "Public debt to the uttermost farthing!" we might soon fund our debt at four per cent. As it is, we shall long pay fifty millions per annum in extra interest because of the threat and dread of virtual repudiation. And that fifty millions would pay off our entire debt in less than forty years. We are for reducing both principal and interest, so far as can honestly be done; and we bject to all dodges that savor of repudiation that they preclude this most desired consumma-

XII. General Butler thinks we are at variance on a legal question. We think it predomi-nantly a moral question. The reader will ludge between us, HOBACE GREELEY.

-Miss Kate Terry, the London actress, who has just retired from the stage, is a granddaughter of Terry the actor, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who prided himself on his resemblance to the great novelist.

-Sothern, the actor, in a letter to his friend, Manager Hendersen, urging him to revamp his theatre, wrote:—"A pig-sty, if big enough, can be converted into a palace. All that is required is to turn the pig out and put an em-

EUROPE.

Latest by the Cables and Steamers.

EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF SIR F. BRUCE.

The Governor Eyre Controversy.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.

Ste., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

By Atlantic Telegraph. Capiz, Oct. 1-Evening.-The barque Aristides, Captain Brumerhoff, from New York

August 22d, for this port, arrived here leaky, Damage not ascertained. LONDON, Oct. 1 - Evening, - Consols for money, 94 5-16. No advices have been received yet from New York, and American securities are quoted at:-United States Five-twenties, 724; Illinois, 774; Eric Railroad, 42; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 23.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1-Evening.-United States bonds, 75 7-16.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1-Evening.-Cotton closed steady. The sales reached 12,000 bales. No change in prices.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1-Evening .- The market for goods and yarns is steady and favorable. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1 - Evening. - Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, 14s. 6d. for California white; and

13s. 9d. for red Milwaukee. London, Oct. 1-Evening.-Sugar firm at 25s. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Foreign News by Steamer.

New York, Oct. 2 .- The steamer Scotia has arrived with Furopean dates of the 22d ult. The London Times says that the death of Sir

Frederick Bruce is an especial misfortune at a time when negotiations of the utmost intricacy and delicacy are pending with a Government which is not always disposed to approach Great Britain in a spirit of generosity and forbearance His post was most onerous and perplexing, and each occupant finds his labors more exacting than those of his predecessor.

The Governor Eyre controversy has assumed a new phase. Captain Edenborough, an American officer, deposes that Gordon entered into negotiations with him to purchase an armed ship and munitions of war.

Hon. Jonathan Sturges, A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, Professor Rogers, Bishop Bayley, and others are passengers from Europe by the steamship Scotia.

The naval schoolship Portsmouth is anchored off the Battery.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Cabinet Reconstruction—The Jeff, Davis Trial, Etc. Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The Inte igencer of this morning says:-"We are informed that the Secretary of the Interior has no idea of resigning on account of his health, which is much improved. It is expected he will be at his post in a short time. We are not authorized, however, to say that other circomstances may not prevail to induce him to seek retirement from his present position. Certainly, if the President should desire to remodel his Cabinet thoroughly, no impediment should be interposed by Mr. Browning, who would, under no circumstances, consent to be an obstacle in the way of harmony in the public councils."

The Intelligencer also states, upon high authority, that the Government has not only not taken any action in the matter of the trial of Jeff Davis, and contemplates none, but that neither the President nor the Attorney-General has been consulted upon the subject by either Judge Underwood nor Mr. Chanler. In other words, the whole story telegraphed from here is a fabrication throughout.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sentence of a Whisky Defaulter-Inte-resting Political News, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2 .- From the complexion of the delegates elected yesterday, there is no doubt that John W. Davis, a graduate of Fort Warren, will be nominated for Sheriff of Baltimore city. Leo Knott will be State's Attorney. He is an uncompromising Democrat. The old conservatives who left the Union party, and have been swallowed by them and then vomited out by the Democracy, are growling awfully and threaten

vengeance. There is a rapidly growing determination among the Union men and Union soldiers who belong to Governor Swann's militia to repudlate the whole thing, and, if necessary, revolt rather than be led or driven to support the nefarious schemes of politicians to elevate secessionists. Democrats, and returned Rebels to office over loval men.

In the United States District Court, this morning, Judge Giles sentenced John P. Kendall, of Kent county, Maryland, to one week's imprisonment and four thousand and five dollars fine for manufacturing whisky without a license.

The Republicans hold ward meetings to-night to choose delegates to the Judiciary Convention. and make other nominations. At the Democratic delegate elections yester

day, men were drunk and fighting all over the city. It was worse than in the days of Plugugly. From the Second Military District.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2 .- Major-General Canby has issued an order forbidding the Provost Courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case involving the title of land, or in any civil cause where the issue exceeds \$300. He has also signified his intention of modifying General Sickles order closing the bar-rooms throughout the Second District. Latest from New York.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.] New York, Oct. 2 .- General Slocum, whose

name has been used in connection with the successor to the vacant Collectorship of Brooklyn, denies that he is a candidate. He would not accept the position were it offered him.

Colonel Eagan is endeavoring to secure the position rendered vacant by the removal of Colonel Messmore in the Revenue Department. There is no probability that he would be confirmed by the Senate were he nominated. It is said that his war record is not the best, and the Senate refused to confirm his nomination as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

A large quantity of whisky, en route from the Hudson river depot to a storehouse, was seized to day by Revenue officers.

A descent was made upon a gambling house, between Broadway and Nassau street, on Ann street, last night. A large quantity of gambling material was seized. The proprietor and three other persons were arrested.

New York Politics. - 1 [Special to The Evening Telegraph by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2 .- A large number of delegates to the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers have already arrived, and lobbying for the State has begun with considerable feeling. There promises to be a lively time in making the nominations, but who will be the successful candidates for the State it is impossible at this hour to tell.

Markets by Telegraph.

(Special to Evening Telegraphs)

(Special to Evening Telegraph by Hasson's Independent News Agency.)

New York, Oct. 2.—Flour firm. Southern, \$10*25@
12*25: extra State, \$10*15@10*50. Wheat—Spring firm;
winter 5c. better. Corn—Mixed, \$1*22. Oats, 72@73c.
Barley, \$1*40@155. Rye, \$1*50@155. Fork, \$24. Lard,
145;@15c. Bacon and Bulk Means nominal. Tailow,
12@1234c. Whisky, 35@35c. in bond. Cotton, 22c.

[By the Associated Press.] By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Stocks steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 102%; Reading, 101%; Canton Company, 44%; Eric, 66%; Cieveland and Toiedo, 123%; Cieveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100%; Michigan Central, 108%; do. Southern, 81%; New York Central, 105%; Illinois Central, 122; Cunoeriand preferred, 30; Virginia Sixea, 48; Missouri Sixea, 101%; Hudson River, 128; United States Five-twenties, 1824, 118; do. 1864, 109; do. 1885, 100%; Ten-fortics, 90%; Seven-thirties, 106%. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 100%.

Extensive Confiagration in Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn-Loss about \$60,000.

About 9 o'clock last evening the alarm of fire was given for the Second district. The firemen turned out with promptitude, and soon the main streets of the city were crowded with apparatus, drawn by a noisy, yelling crowd of firemen and runners. There was not much difficulty experienced in designating the route, even by the most distant companies from the scene of the conflagration. The lurid flames which shot upwards across the dark sky lit the surrounding neighborhood, and gave rise to speculations among distant residents of the city that a most disastrons conflagration was then in progress.

The scene of the fire was in Sedgwick street,

near Columbia, South Brooklyn, a thickly populated neighborhood. The flames were first discovered by the residents of the place indicated issuing from the upper story of the two-story brick building owned by Henry Sherman & Brother, and known as Sherman's saw mills. On the premises a large quantity of lumber was piled up, and the entire surroundings were of such a nature as to invite the attention of the devouring element. The high wind which prevailed made the danger imminent to the surrounding dwellings and tenement-houses, and large quantities of furniture and bedding red from houses in the vicinity.

The sparks flew in all directions, and but for the energetic action of the numerous firemen the damage would doubtless have been ver great. The mill, machinery, and lumber were entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$60,000. The property was fully insured in some of the principal insurance companies of New York and Brooklyn. A house, adjoining the mill, occupied by Mr. Smart, was considerably damaged by fire and water. The occupant suf-fered a slight loss in furniture. One man was slightly injured, being overcome by the heat. A squadof police of the Forty-third precinct, under ergeant Lawlor, were on the ground and were efficient in guarding property and preserving order. Inspector Folk was also at the scene of the conflagration,—N. Y. Herald.

HAYTIEN NEWS.

Salnave Still in Hot Water-No Funds-No Trade-Plenty of Fighting.

PORT AU PRINCE, Sept. 11, via Havana, Oct. 1. Salnave's position is becoming daily more dangerous, and the recent insurrections are attributed to the machinations of Cabral. Sale nave is reported to be favoring the schemes of Baez at Port an Prince. The Concordat is annoying the Government very much, as the latter is unable to support the clergy.

All commerce is paralyzed; no products whatever are arriving, and some vessels have been lying here since June. Currency has fallen to rate of forty Haytien dollars for one Spanish.

OHIO POLITICS.

S. S. Cox and Vallandigham Differing About the Payment of the National Debt-The Republican Opposition to Ben Wade in Favor of Schenck for the

CINCINNATI, October 1.—S. S. Cox, of New York, made a speech at Columbus yesterday, in which he opposed the Democratic proposition to pay off the national debt in greenbacks, Vallandigham followed with a speech advocating the proposition.

The Republican opposition to Ben Wade's re-turn to the Senate will be concentrated on General Schenck, it is now understood, instead of Dennison.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—The Princess Charlotte, says the Journal d'Anvers, has for some days past resumed her painting implements, which she uses with considerable skill. She has finished a view of the Park of Tervueren. Her husband appears in it on horseback, accompanied by some Mexican gen-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1887.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 7 per cent, on Government loans and other first-class stock securities. Best commercial bills range at from 7½ (69 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; 111 for 6s of 1881; 113 for 62 5-20s; 109 for 64 5-20s; and 109% for 185 5-20s. for '65 5-20s. City loans were in lair demand; the new issue sold at 101;@101; a slight advance; and old do. at 984, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvanta Railroad sold at 52½, no change. 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 50.69 for Reading; 57½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 4 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred: 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Centeal.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteeath; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 124 for Heston-

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 165, no change; Mechanics' at 32, no change; and Consolidation at 45, no change. 241 was bid for North America; 142; for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31; for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Change; and 64 for Union. Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Naviga-Canal shares continue dull. Lenigh Navigation sold at 41@42, closing at the former rate, a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}; 14 \) was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27\(\frac{1}{2} \) for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2} \) A. M., 143\(\frac{1}{2}; 11 \) A. M., 143\(\frac{1}{2}; 12 \) M.. 144\(\frac{1}{2}; 12 \) P. M., 143\(\frac{1}{2}; an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1102 (211); do. 1862, 112½(2113½; do., 1864, 1082(2) 109; do., 1865, 109½(2)09½; do., 1865, new, 107½(2) 107½; do., 1867, new, 107½(2) 107½; do. 58, 10-408, 99½(2)99½; do. 7308, June, 106½(2)106½; do., July, 106½(2)106½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do., August, 1865, 117(2)117½; do., August, 1865, 116(2) 116½; do., September, 1865, 115½(2)115½; do. October, 1865, 115(2)115½. Gold, 143½(2)144. Silver, 137(2)138½. Silver, 137@1381.

Silver, 137@138§.

—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, 110½@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112½@113½; do., 1864, 108½@109; do., 1865, 109½@109½; do. new, 107½@107½; do. 1867, new, 107½@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 992@100; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 106½@106½; 3d series, 106½@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@115½; September, 1865, 1156@115½; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143½@144½. 1154. Gold, 1434@1444.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U.S. 6s of 1881, 1101@111; old 5-20s, 113@1134; new 5-20s, 1864, 1081@1094; do., 1865, 1091@1094; do., July, 1071@1074; do., 1867, 1071@1074; 10-40s, 991@991; do., Juné, 1061@1064; do., July, 1061@1064. Gold, 1431@1444.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2 .- The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are well maintained. By the home consumers 2300 barrels were taken, at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8@9.75 for old stock and fresh ground extra; \$10.75@ 11-75 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy, according to quality. 650 barrels sour sold on secret terms. 800 barrels spring Wheat sold for shipment on secret terms. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25 to \$8.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn Meal.

The inquiry for Wheat is entirely from the millers, who purchase chiefly of prime lots. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2.30@2.50; amber at \$2.50@2.60; and California at \$2.85@2.90. Rye ranges from \$1.55 to \$1.65 for Western and choice Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request, and lower. Sales of 4500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at \$1.42@1.49; 300 bushels Western mixed at \$1.38@1.40; and 1096 bushels Western white at \$1.40@1.42. Oats sell bushels Western white at \$1:40@1:42 'Oats No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt The last sale of No. 1 Quereitron Bark was at \$55 % ton.
Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......OCTOBER 2. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

Justos. Brig Estafani, Symmes, Matanzas, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Brig Charles Wesley, Colson, Boston, L. Andenried & Co. Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Schr Oid Zach, Lynch, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Wannemacher & Co. Schr John H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Bepplier.
Sehr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting. Schr J. J. Little, Little, Lynn, Biakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr Joseph Hay, Keen, Warcham, R. H. Powell. Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, Caldwell, Gordop & Co. Schr Franklin, Tice, Miliville, Whitali, Tatum & Co. Schr Cadi, Bangs, Sallabury, Captain. Si'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Brig B. Smith, Godfrey, from Genoa July 5, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Savtori.
Brig Charles Wesley, Colson, from Boston, via Camden. schr Julia, Delaney, 5 days from Baltimore, with Schr Julia, Delaney, 5 days from Baltimore, with mase, to captain.

Schr Ruby, Lee, 4 days from Newburyport, with mase, to Knight & Sons.

Schr D, and E. Kelly, Kelly, 2 days from Rondout, with mase, to captain.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J, L. Bewley & Co.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J, L. Bewley & Co.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Prederica, with grain to J, L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. H. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. H. Ailen, Seaman, from Boston, Schr J. H. Ailen, Seaman, from Boston, Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Lynn, Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Hingham, Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Frank, Flerce, 28 hours from New York, with mase, to W, M, Baird & Co.

Barque Victoria, Parker, hence, at Matanzas 20th

Bardue Victoria, Parker, Bence, at Aspinwali 13th ult.
Brig Romaine, Card, hence, at Aspinwali 13th ult.
Brig M. C. Rosevelt, Farnsworth, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr A. Falkenburg, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 29th ult.
Schr J. Atwood, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr J. Atwood, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr Homes and Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Knight, hence, at Portland 29th ultimo. Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Boston for Philadel-phia, at Newport 29th nit. Schr Frank Colton, Bobinson, hence, as Fall River Schr M. L. Vankirk, from Hingham for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th ult.

Schr R. Reading RR. No. 41, hence, at Norwich 38th ultimo.

Schr R. B. Dean, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th ult. Newport 28th uit, Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, honce, at Cobassett Narrows 25th ult.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th ult.
Schr Theodore Dean, Philips, hence, at Dighton Schr Theodore Dean, Philips, neach, at Dighton 24th ult.

Schr Georgia, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmen! Hole 20th ult.

Schr J. Compton, from Dighton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 28th ult.

Schr W. W. Marcz, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes! Hole 28th ult.

Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, hence, at Dighton Behr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, bence, at Dighton 28th ult.

Bohr J. C. Henry, from Lyan for Philadeinhia, at Holmes' Hole 22th all. Holmes' Hole seth all.

BOMESTIC PORTS.

BISW TORK, Oct. L—Arrived, steamship Henry Manuscay, Grey, from Aspinwall.

Bissmehip Rapidan, Eston, from New Orleans, Steamship G. Washington, from New Orleans, Steamship G. Cronfwell, from New Orleans,