

VOL. VIII---No. 91.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1867.

FIRST EDITION THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Curious Results of the Vote in Ohio-Twelve Congressional Districts Carried by the Democrats.

by the Democrats. At the election for Congressmen in Ohio last year the Republicans carried 16 out of the 19 districts in the State. The Democrats elected their candidates in the Fifth, Twelith, and Thir-icenth Districts—the latter by a majority of 271, which Columbus Delano, the deteated candi-date, is now contesting. At the election on the 8th instant, the Democrats carried 12 out of the 19 districts and came within a hundred of car-Sth instant, the Democrats carried 12 but of the 19 districts, and came within a hundred of car-rying two or three others. In the two districts carried by them last year, and not contested, their majorities increased from 2652 to 5264 in the Fifth District, and from 3210 to 6002 in the Twelfth District, while in the Thirteenth, which is being contested, the Democratic majority in-creased from 271 to 1849

is being contested, the Democratic majority in-creased from 271 to 1849. In every Republican district the majorities are cut down immensely. In the Seventh Dis-trict, which gave Hon. Samuel Shellabarger 2171 majority last year, the radicals escaped with a bare 95 majority at the recent election, while in the Eighth District the majority was reduced from 1852 to 62. In the Second Dis-trict the radical candidate was defeated by nearly 1000 votes. General Cary, his successful opponent, although personally in tavor of negro suffrage, is opposed to forcing it on any State, and pledged himself to the Democracy to op-pose any measures looking to the passage of a bill by Congress enfranchising the blacks either in the North or South. He may, therefore, be in the North or South. He may, therefore, be regarded as an opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

The following will show the districts (Repub-lican last year) which were carried by the De-mocracy on the 8th instant:-

FIRST DISTRI	ICT.			
Republican majority in 1866		1000		926
Democratic majority in 1867	1.	22	*	325
THIRD DISTR	ICT.			
Republican majority in 1866	Se	÷.	4	1067
Democratic majority in 1867	÷.,			530
FOURTH DISTR	ICT.			
Republican majority in 1866	9	14.11		2254
Democratic majority in 1867	3			91
SIXTH DISTRI	CT.			
Republican majority in 1866	÷.	÷.	1911	1579
Democratic majority in 1867	÷.,	3	÷.,	88
NINTH DISTRI	ter.			
Republican majority in 1866			100	1287
Democratic majority in 1867				1644
TENTH DISTRI	CT.			
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867	÷.,			1917
ELEVENTH DIST	*	5		124
Republican majority in 1866	-BIUI	•		2838
Democratic majority in 1867				930
FIFTEENTH DIST	BICT	. Tr.		000
Republican majority in 1866		÷		2064
Democratic majority in 1867	1		- 21	270
SIXTEENTH DIST	BICT	¥		
Republican majority in 1866	λ		1.1	1422
Democratic majority in 1867				442
RECAPITULVII	0N.			
Democrats carried	5	5	8	. 12
Independent (Cary's)		2	2	ìì
In 1866, Republicans In 1866, Democrats .			÷	. 16
In 1866, Democrats .		how	, then	A 31
The most significant feature	Te a	obu	e mes	a dia

The Political Situation-The President, Congress, and Impeachment - The Senate Cannot Try Mr. Johnson Impartially-He Will Resist-The Chances of an Armed Conflict-The Elections to Decide Impeachment. from the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The same degree of excitement does not seem to pervade the public mind here, on political subjects, now, as was observable during the past week or two; at least, the outward manifestation of it is not so strik-ing at the present time. It would be an error, of course, to suppose from this that the deep in-terest usually felt in the progress of political events, when the country is involved in domestic troubles, is failing in intensity; on the contrary, when the great national questions now dividing the sentiment of the country are touched upon in the course of conversation, the persistence with which each clings to his own political theories, and the carnestness which characterizes his expression of them, shows beyond a doubt the

profound interest felt in the issue of the existing national complications. The probabilities of these differences being brought to a crisis during the coming winter have been, and are yet, the absorbing topic of discussion; and in nearly every case, anpposing that both Congress and the President are deterthat both Congress and the President are deter-mined to resist each other as long as the shadow of a pretext can be found in the Constitution and the laws, the course likely to be pursued by either is found to terminate in violence and strife. The hope is generally expressed when these matters are under discussion that, before anything calculated to precipitate an armed conflict between the two antagonistic branches of the Government is done, either one or the of the Government is done, either one or the other will hesitate in taking the fatal step, and thus hold the great question at issue in abey-ance until it can be finally adjusted by the expressed will of the people. Many affect to disbelieve that the President

Many affect to disbelieve that the President entertains the slightest intention to resort to every means provided by the Constitution, in order to maintain his position against what he is convinced would be unwarrantable usurpa-tion on the part of Congress. They assert that the President has never plainly announced any such determination; and that if he should harbor any such purposes, when the time for action came he would not dare to do anything that would lead to open conflict. But the Presi-dent has not had any occasion to make public his intentions in such an emergency; he has spoken freely among his friends of what he conscientiously believes to be his duty, should 325 530 2254conscientiously believes to be his duty, should the executive powers and prerogatives be assailed 1579 and his views and course of action have been frequently made public—by himself in his last veto message, which he informed Congress that he did not mean to surrender the powers and privileges conferred upon him by the Constitu-1287 tion, and by his friends on numerous occasions since. The President has so repeatedly ex-pressed his conviction that it is the solemn duty of the President to support and defend the Con-1917 124 stitution, that there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not tamely submit to be forced aside from what he believes to be his 2838 930 duty to the country. Mr. Johnson is firmly convinced that there can be no charges brought against him, such as 270

can be no charges brought against him, such as the Constitution prescribes shall be the sole grounds for impeaching the President; that such accusations as can be fegally sustained are only those charging him with differing in affairs of public policy with the dominant party in Con-gress. Besides, Mr. Johnson believes that the members composing the present Senate cannot usate sit in indement on his trial even admit. 422 justly sit in judgment on his trial, even admit-ting that good and sufficient reasons for his im-peachment can be found by the House of Representatives. A number of Senators have openly expressed it as their opinion that Mr. ohnson has been guilty of h

them and formidable to tyrants only." They have "made judges dependent upon their will alone for the tenute of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries." They have "crected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and cat out their substance;" "affected to render the military independent of and supe-rior to the civil nower:" "combined with others rior to the civil power;" "combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by ourselves;" 'quartered large bodies of armed troops among as;" "protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murder which they should com-mit on the inhabitants of these States," imposed "taxes upon us without our consent;" "deprived us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;" "taken away our charters, excited domestic insurrections amongst us, abolished our most valuable laws, altered fundamentally the forms of our government, suspended our own Legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

The President, perhaps, regards the work of the radical party in this light; believes that the Constitution is violated, as contessed by Thad. Stevens, the judiciary insulted, and the American people themselves made the reproach of the nineteenth century. There is no doubt what-ever but the President will interpose all the authority and power vested in his high office to resist what he believes to be the usurpation of Congress, and with it any attempt to illegally deprive him of his position.

The belief is expressed by many of the most The behel is expressed by many of the most experienced politicians here, of both parties, that the action of Congress in impeaching the President, and the future course of the Presi-dent himself with reference to his policy, de-pends entirely on the issue of the approaching State elections. If the popular verdict is found to be in favor of the radicals, it will be regarded as an endorsement of the attitude lately assumed by Congress on reconstruction, and an approval of the impeachment project. If the clections show Democratic majorities, and con-siderable conservative gains, it is thought that Congress will see the danger to the Republican party in the great defection that will be caused in its ranks by pushing to any desperate length the scheme of impeachment.

the scheme of impeachment. In the event of the elections resulting in favor of the Democrats, it is also believed that the President will feel his hands sufficiently strengthened to adopt more declaive measures in his efforts to restrain legislation to the limits of the Constitution, and to lighten the burden upon those sections of the country affected by laws enacted, as he thinks, outside of the Constitution, in despite of his protests. of the Constitution, in despite of his protests. Numerous changes, it is hinted, will be made among prominent officers of the Government, and it is even said that the changes will com-mence in the Cabinet. In fact, everything may be said to be at a standstill until after the State elections, to be held on Tuesday next and on the 5th of November. Not even second and third rate offices will be filled, it is said, and rumor has it that Secretary McCulloch declines to make the appointment of a Deputy Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue, preferring to leave the perplexing task to his successor, whose ad-vent is so close at hand that no embarrassment will ensue to the Department by the delay. The vast importance of the fall elections is abundantly evident, from the great energy disabundantly evident, from the great energy dis-played by the party leaders on either side. Every available means that will be likely to influence a single vote is made use of. It was said by an old Democratte politician, who has been here for some time studying the game of the opposition, that the visit of Sheridan to Washington and his have of a been a more the Washington, and his leave of absence, were the results of several interviews between certain radical leaders and General Grant, and were carefully planned to exercise an influence on the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, by the triumphal trip of "Little Phil" through the Middle and Eastern States. -N. Y.

FORT PILLOW. A Few Facts from an Eye-Witness-Rs-ply to the Letter of General Forrest, SECOND

EDITION

POSTAL ARRANCEMENTS.

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

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Parade of the Maryland Militia.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

are now out in full uniform. About five thousand of them, including infantry and cavalry,

are on parade. As their uniforms are all new; they present a very handsome appearance. Governor Swann and staff make a conspicuous

show. The Governor reviews the entire pro-

The parade has caused a holiday and cessa-

tion of business. Streets, doors, and windows

many strangers are here to see the parade.

Post Office Affairs.

While in Boston he made preliminary arrange-

ments for procuring a site for a Post Office in a

convenient business locality, its purchase depending on a good title to the ground selected.

None of the plans for a Post Office in the city

of New York have been entirely approved.

The general features, however, have been

agreed upon, and these will be taken from

several of the best plaus that have been sub

The Indian War.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 15 .- A despatch from Fort

Larned of October 12 announces the arrival

there of the Indian Commissioners. They were

all well, and were pushing directly to Medicine

Lodge Creek, where a grand council will be held.

Late Montana advices state that two compa-

nies of mounted militia, under Captain Hughes,

have descrited, and it is supposed they intend depredating on the road between Montana and

mitted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Postmaster-General Randall has just returned from the North.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 .- The Maryland militia

MURDER IN A CIRCUS.

To the Editor of the New York Times:-I notice an article from N. B. Forrest, pub-lished in many of the leading papers of the country, wherein he consures a correspondent. A RIOT IN MAINE of your paper for making certain statements relative to "the Fort Pillow affair." Now, it so happens Ithat I participated in the defense of Fort Pillow, and a decent respect to the memory happens libat I participated in the defense of Fort Pillow, and a decent respect to the memory of the brave men who fell around me upon that occasion impels me to beg of you sufficient space in your columns to bear witness to the truth of many of the statements made by your correspondent, as well also as to take a brief review of the "Card from General Forrest." This type of Southern "chivalry" has indeed the assurance to refer to the report of the Con-gressional Investigation Committee, of which Vice-President Wade was the Chairman, to one of his statements. Has he forgotten that the report of that Committee substantiated in every respect the fact of the horrid barbarity practized by his troops against the Federal soldiers after capture? In the words of the report itself, alluding to the action of Forrest and his demons immediately after the capture of the fort, "Then followed a scene of crueity and murder without a parallel in civilized war fare, which needed but the tomahawk and scalping-knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages." But the "honorable" gentleman asserts that he captured and can account for more than 300 of the garrison. Verity, he had captured more than 450, and doubtess can account for all of them, and it said account be truthfully rendered it will show more than three-fourts for the INDIAN AFFAIRS. Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

them, and is aid account be truthfully rendered it will show more than three-fourths of this number killed after the surrender. In view of these facts, it seems decidedly cool, to say the least, to one who, like the writer, received a portion of the boasted "hos-pitality" and "chivalry" of the Southern peo-ple, and who is yet obliged to carry an ounce of Rebel lead which he received after the sur-render to hear this chivalrons son of the cession, and is especially escorted by a regiment of cavalry. render, to hear this chivalrous son of the South, with an air of injured innocence, prating about his "sense of honor and characare filled with thousands of spectators, and ter as a man and as a soldier." Not desiring in the least degree to be egotis

tic, or to subject myself to that charge, I deam it proper here to state the rank and position I held at the time of the capture of Fort Pillow, in order the better to enable the public to judge of the opportunities which I had of knowing the

of the opportunities which I had of knowing the facts as regards the Fort Fillow affair—if I may be allowed to use so mild an expression—and for no other cause. I was the First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirtcenth West Tenneesee Cavalry, commanded by Major W. F. Bradford. Major Bradford commanded the garrison most of the day, Major J. F. Booth, who was the ranking officer, having been killed about 9 A. M. As Post Adjutant I had charge of the corres-pondence which took place under the flag of truce sent in by Forrest, about 3 o'clock'P. M., relative to the surrender of the garrison. That correspondence, as published in the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, is substantially correct, with but one exception, viz., it omitted to state the threats which For-rest actually made in both the communications, in these words, to wit.:—"It this demand is not in these words, to wit .: - "It this demand is not complied with, you must take the consequen-ces." Having confidence in our ability to hold ces." Having confidence in our ability to hold the tort until reinforcements arrived, we refused to surrender, never dreaming that pending the negotiations under the flag of truce. Forrest, by richating all rates of critical warfare, had treacherously gained positions from which he could successfully assault our works. This, however, proved only the prelude to the chapter of horrid atrocities which he and his friends had in store for the federal garrison

Colorado. A reward of \$1000 has been offered for the arrest of Captain Hughes. friends had in store for the Federal garrison after its capture. That the massacre of our troops which followed was deliberately premedi-tated and planned, I believe, as I believe in the existence of a just God, who will punish the curred at French's Circus, at Eaton, Preble perpetrators of this wholesale murder of unarmed and many of them wounded men. I was myself deliberately shot down after I had sur-rendered, and while lying on the field where I fell saw a number of wounded men deliberately shot. All this occurred after the fort was in entire possession of the Rebels, and when our men had entirely ceased to offer resistance. These atrocities were renewed early the following morning, when two unarmed, helpless wounded Federal soldiers were shot within thirty feet of where I was lying at the time. I at the same time heard shooting going on all around the fort, but this occurred in my immediate sight and locality. In conclusion, I would say that I have by no means a desire to present my personal wrongs and sufferings before the public, and but for the fact that I am the only surviving officer of my regiment-the only regiment of white troops that participated in the defense of Fort Pillow-I should have remained silent upon MACE J. LEAMING. this occasion. VOLCANOBS .- The British Consul at Fer nando Po writes to Dr. Hooker, of the Royal Society :-- "It may interest you to hear that the Cameroons Mountain is again in a state of active eruption. On the night of the 15th instant the lava seemed to rush with tremendous force out of the east side, a few hundred feet from the top, then pour over in a grand cataract of fire, and flow off east-southeast in a crooked fiery stream down the mountain side. The molten lava poured out from sunset, when it was first seen, till after midnight. increasing in volume. Clouds obscured the mountain next morning, but it has been seen burning thrice since. It is apparently quiet now. There was no thunder for several days preceding, but we had a gale of wind from the east-northeast-an unusual direction-coming an hour before sunset on the 14th instant, a tornado, in fact, without thunder or rain, except a few drops."

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Call loans are 7 per cent., and commercial bills pass at 7629 per cent. Accounts were made up with difficulty at the close, and best houses paid 7 per cent. after 3 P. M. In many cases gold interest was paid at 7 per cent.

"The Assistant Treasurer announces that the Treasury is prepared to accept 7:30 notes of the June or July issues in even exchange for the 5:20s of 1867, charging interest upon the bonds from July 1 to date of conversion, at 6 per cent, in currency, and allowing the accrued interest on the 7:30s. The 7:30s are specially weak on the statement that there had been received from Washington \$79,600 of the purious 7:30s, with instructions to return them to the parties from whom they had been received, with a demand for reclamation. It is stated that brokers of prominence have determined not to refund until legally obliged to do so. The Treasury should at once give the widest notice of its readiness to fund the 7:30s, and spare no effort until the whole of them are funded. The 7:30s sold at 104 at the close." "The Assistant Treasurer announces that the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Debayen & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

Anna an an an an Alberta	DUARD,
\$500 U B 10-408.cp	82000 5-208 '67.Jy.op 106%
\$500 IT is 7-100 In 10412	25 sh C & Am R_2d_125
And the state of the second se	TO BUT I'S OF SEALS ADDRESS.
\$500 City 68, N_mun101 %	100 sh Read B b5811-16
\$3500 do. New.1a, 10136	85 do 51%
\$1000 do. New10132	
\$900 do. New 101 5	500 doslown_511-16
Arrow Role Mr. du 160	
\$1000 Sch N 6a, '82 7236	46 domasana 18. 61.16
8600 do	3d ah Penna Ris_c_ 52
\$1000 Sung Bds 00%	
\$2000 do	100 sh Phil & E., #30, 28
\$2000 do 00%	100 0.0

Silver, 1371@139.

Silver, 1371@139. -Messrs, William Paintor & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the follow-ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :---U. S. 6s, 1881, 1114@1114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1112@112; do., 1864, 1081@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1084; do. new, 1064@1064; 5s, 10-46s, 100; @1002; U. S. 7-30s, 2d suries, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@1044; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1184; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1154; Gold, 144@1444; ---Messrs, Jay Cooke & Ce. quote Govern-

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111f; old 5-20s, 1113@112; new 5-20s, 1864, 1083@1085; do., 1865, 1083@1085; do., July, 1065@1065; do., 1867, 1063@107; 10-40s, 1004@ 1004; 7'30s, June, 1044@1044; do., July, 1044@ 1045. Gold, 1434@144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15 .- Bark-No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. We quote at \$55 % ten. Seeds are steady at \$9@9'25 % 64 lbs. for Cloverseed, and \$2.60@2.75 for Timothy. Flaxseed has declined; sales at \$275. The Flour market is characterized by much

firmness, but the volume of business continues small. A fair demand prevails for home consumption, and 1000 barrels were taken at \$7.50@ 8.50 for superfine; \$8.50@10 for old stock and fresh ground extra; \$10.75@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13.50@15 for fancy brands, ac-

tricts is the revolution in th trict is represented by Mr. J. M. Ashley, the member of Congress who brought in articles of impeachment against the President. As will be seen, the Republican loss is 2041, giving the Democrats a majority of 124 in the district.

The Vote in Pennsylvania-The Demo-crats Carry Eleven Congressional Districts.

While the absence of any excitement elsewhere than in Philadelphia was the cause of a very small vote being polled, nevertheless the reaction was sufficiently marked to cause a loss to the radicals of five Congressional dis-tricts now represented by the Republicans, and to reduce the majorities in three or four dis-tricts to merely nominal numbers. It will be observed that two of the districts gained by the Democrats are exceedingly close-one giving only fifteen majority, and the other only one. following is the vote :--

THIRD DISTRIC	UT.			
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867	1	1	1	1
FIFIH DISTRIC	JT.			
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867		1	:	
TENTH DISTRI	CT.			
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867	1	1	1	
SIX TEENTH DIST	BIC	e		
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867	4	1	1	
TWENTY-FIRST DI	STR	CT.		
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867	:	1	1	
The last named (Twenty-fi represented by Hon. John (the Tenth District were for but were gained by the Repu	ner	ty I	Demo	S I

RECAPITULATION.

Districts carried by Republicans in 1866 Districts carried by Democrats in 1866 Districts carried by radicals in 1867 Districts carried by Democrats in 1867

Impending Dangers.

The Hon. J. W. McClurg, Member of Congress from Missouri, writes a letter to the St. Louis Democrat, from which we quote as follows:-

"As some additional evidence that the Rebels are again secretly, as well as more openly, in Maryland, marshaling their forces throughout the country for a united and concerted effort to stablish in power those who have thus far failed to destroy the Government, I give you the tollowing true copy, taken by myself, of a letter received at Linn Creek on the evening of the 2d mst. The writer (Jackson) once lived in Camden county, was a Rebel sympathizer, saw his error, and desires no more war. It was not written for the public, but Mr. Moulder, through a sense of duty, permitted his father-in-law, Thomas Selby, Probate Judge and Clerk of Camden county, to He permitted and requested me to copy it. It is as follows:-

H. It is as follows:-"WAVEBLY, Mo., Sept. 24 1867.-Dear Sir.:-Yours of the oth of this month has just been received. * *
I had a lengthy conversation with General Shelby a few days since. He gave me his views. As concern-ing the ruture, be thought the time was close at hand when we would have all our past troubles to contend with again, but it would be on a different scale, to received a private letter proof than all, the General received a private letter from General F. P. Hair, warning him to be in readiness, for that war is un-doubtedly to be, and was near at hand. And I care not how scon myself. If others can bear it, maybe I can. I hope the people will have their syste open a little more than they did in the other war. They may war as much as they please: I don't expect to take any part in the affair. Will fry te live, and us others do as they may.

dc as they may, "WILLIAM JACKSON, of Waverly, Mc, "To David Moulder, Linn Creek, Mo,"

North Carolina.

The registration, now nearly complete, shows 50,856 white and 67,956 colored voters,

demeanors, have denounced him in unsparing terms on many public occasions, affirming that he should be deposed from authority. President, it is understood, entertains the The that a trial of the President of the United States should be conducted on principles of as strict impartiality and justice as that of the most insignificant offender against the law. Who is there to guarantee justice and a fair trial to the President? If the President is impeached, and the Senate proceeds to judge case, notwithstanding his protest against their competency to act as jurors therein, who has power to interfere for the purpose of securing justice? The supreme law of the land provides that the President may be impeached for certain specified offenses, and removed it found It also requires that certain forms for guilty. the attainment of justice shall be observed in the trial. If these requisites are not complied with, the attempt to arraign and bring to trial the Executive head of the nation is unlawful, and therefore an act of resistance to the Government. The attempt to suspend the President from the functions of his office pending the 141 trial would be inflicting the punishment before the accused is found guilty, and therefore an act of injustice. These are the principal views of the impeachment question which are said to have been expressed by the President at dif-459364 ferent times when in conversation with friends. Mr. Johnson regards his official position as 215 one entrusted to him by the people, who require of him that no portion of the republic shall be 625 15 oppressed by unequal or unconstitutional legis lation. It is well known that he believes the people of the once Rebel States are as much in need of defense and protection from a party the leaders of which acknowledge that they are acting outside of the Constitution, as the Gov-ernment was in need of defense and protection 354 307 NOU in 1861 from a party which acted under similar principles. The President sees that the country and itic, has grown familiar with the fierce denunciations which have, ever since the close of the war. een hurled at the heads of the greatly sinning, but also severely punished Southern people; and if any man raises his voice in their behalt he is at once branded as a Copperhead, who is 11 ndeavoring to compass the destruction of the

Government. This denunciation has had a twofold effect. Upon public men whose courage was equal to their knowledge, it has had the effect to bring them into public disgrace, and hus deprive them of their power to do good and upon those whose courage was less than their knowledge, it has had the effect of forcing them into a facit support of measures which their own sense of right and justice condemns.

In the case of the leaders of the radicals, country and party seem to be synonymous; all regard for the Constitution has been cast aside, and usurpation reigns supreme. The effect upon the people of the contined belaboring of the prostrated South has been equally per-niclous. The popular sympathy being so con-stantly excited against the former Rebels by the endless thrades on the iniquities of their leaders, the people have forgotten that the same crime against the Constitution of the country may be committed by those who thus lead their judgment astray. While the attention of the people is kept fixed on the past errors of the South, the President, doubtless, thinks he sees the radical leaders betraying their own trust, breaking their oath with the Constitution, which they are sworn to support, protect, and defend. The people of the ten States of the Union, whose crimes, though great, cannot make them other than brothers and American citizens, are reduced to a condition as oppres-sive, grievous, and intolerable as that of the patriots of the Revolution of 1776. He probably believes that they may, with equal truth, declare of their oppressors that they have "forbidden the Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, un-less suspended in their operations till their assent should be obtained." They have "informed to pass other laws for the accommoda-'refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representa-tion in the Legislature-a right inestimable to

NEW YORK

Herald

Sheridan's Tour-Arrival and Reception at Buffale-Presentation of an Address by the Fenians to the General.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—General Sheridan arrived here to-night. He was met at Corfu, near Ba-tavia, by a committee of sixteen of the most prominent citizens of Buffalo, who escorted and welcomed nim to this city. On his arrival here he was introduced by General Barry in a neat speech to an assemblage which numbered over 19,000 at the Central depot. General Sheridan, in replying to the address of welcome, said :--Cuizens of Buffalo:-I am glad to see you. am grateful to you for this flattering reception. In times gone by I commanded soldiers from this city, and better soldiers never fought. I hope they will be as true citizens to our Government as they were true soldiers. I am very glad to see you

The General then walked up and down the platform erected in front of the depot, the citizens pushing and shouting in an excited manner, all eager to see the hero of the Shenandoah. He was accompanied through this State by Generals Young and Marvin, of Governor Fenton's staff.

The Fenlans managed by some means to pre sent an address to General Sheridan, to which he replied in a low voice, which was not heard any person on the platform save the party who read it.

General Sheridan left at 10 o'clock P. M. for Niagara Falls. He returns to morrow at 12 noon, and shortly afterwards will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at the wedding of a former member of his staff.

Arrest in Buffalo for Passing Counterfeit Money.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14 .- A man named George Cooper was arrested on Saturday for passing a counterfeit fifty dollar national bank note. On his being examined to day before a United States Commissioner, it was decided that the prisoner be detained, as it is suspected he is one of the parties implicated in passing \$10,000 counterfeit Seven-thirties on a prominent Buffalo banker on Thursday. The counterfeit bill was prenounced genuine by one bankar; but on further examination it was declared spurious, The bill is a counterfeit on the National Bank of Commerce of New Bedford. On the upper right hand corner is the number 89,103 in red ink, slightly blurred, while the figures are out of line.

Incendiary Fire in Buffalo-Loss Esti-mated at \$50,000.

BUFFALO. Oct. 15 .- A fire is raging in the lower end of the city, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. At 12 o'clock to-night a policeman on duty on Perry street, near Main, gave the alarm of fire, which had broken out in a boarding-house owned by F. Plenes, It is feared the whole block will be consumed. The loss will amount to about \$50,000. No insurance on any of the property destroyed.

POPULATION OF THE PAPAL STATES .- The Correspondencia of Rome publishes a synopsis of this year's census of the Papal States. Rome contains fifty-four parishes, of which nine are outside the boundaries. The total population, which is now 215,573 souls, was in 1857 179,952; 1858, 180,359; 1859, 182,595; 1860, 184,000; 1861, 194,567; 1862, 197,078; 1863, 201,061; 1864, 203,896; 1865, 207,338; and 1866, 210,701. Since the previous census the inhabitants had increased by 4672. The total population of the provinces still under the Papal rule is as follows:-Rome, 326,509; Civita Vecchia, 20,707; Viterbo, 127,324; Vel-letri, 62,013; Freemone, 154,558; cr, in all, 692,112.

A RESTORATION .- The Earl of Ellenborough has undertaken, it is said, to restore the an cient, originally Norman, northern apsidal Chapel of St. Paul in Gloucester Cathedral. There were three of these chapels at the east end of this church; the central one was almost entirely removed to make way for the existing Lady Chapel, a beautiful perpendicular.struc ture (1472-1498.) The remains of this origi nal eastern building appear, above ground, in the walls of the present vestibule to the Lady Chapel. In the crypt the eastern chapel is entire. The wooden effigy of Robert Courtehose remains in the Chapel of St. Paul.

CONVICT LABOR IN ENGLAND,-The extension of the royal dockyards, now in progress, furnishes work for all the able-bodied convicts in the prisons at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Portland. The directors report that in the year 1866 a daily average of twenty-eight hundred and fifty-seven men were at work in these three prisons, and that their total earnings amounted to £88,648. At Chatham the value of the work done by the convicts more than covered the expenditure of the prison.

SINGULAR ROBBERY .- A Belgian paper, La Meuse, says that a robbery took place recently at Chence, under singular elroumstances. The proprietor of the menagerie, at the fair in that place, had just sold his collection of animals and had received in part payment about ten thonsand france. This sum was deposited in a chest, which was placed in the den itself. Notwithstanding the proximity of llons, tigers, an elephant, etc., a bold robber entered and carried off beth chest and money.

county, Ohio, last night, during which a man named William Thomas fired at the ringmaster. The ball, missing him, struck a young lady in the heart, killing her instantly.

Shocking Affair in a Circus.

CINCINNATI, October 15 .- A disturbance oc-

A Riot in Maine.

LEWISTOWN, Me., Oct. 15 .- The Journal of this place learns that a mob of about fifty men tore up the tide-dam owned by F. L. Camsey, at Sheafscott, Maine, a few days since. The rioters' alleged that the dam injured the navigation.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 985; Reading, 102%; Canton, 45%; Erie, 73%; Cleveland and Toledo, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100%; Michigan Central, 109%; do. Southern, 88%; New York Central, 114; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 82; Virginla 68, 48; Missouri 68, 168; Hid-son River, 128%; United States Five-twenties, 104%; Ten-farties, 160%; Sterling Exchange unchanged, Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 144.

FOOLHARDINESS .- An accident occurred recently in the London Zoological Gardens, which would have proved serious except for the energetic interference of one of the keepers. A man about fifty years of age went under the iron guard in front of the bear-pit adjoining the dens of the lions and tigers, and began teasing a brown bear. The result was that Bruin caught the right arm of the man in its jaws, after having first taken a piece out of the shoulder of his coat, and was beginning to operate with his teeth, when a ory was raised, and a keeper ran to the spot, and by vigorously hitting the animal's jaws with a stick, caused it to release its victim.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELESBAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled, Government bonds were in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 1002, no change; and '67 5-20s at 1062, no change; 104 was bid for 7.30s; 111 for ds of 1881; 111; for '62 5-203; 108; for '64 5-208; and 108; for '65 5-208. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101; and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 514@514, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 125, a decline of ; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Le-Valley at 524, a decline of 4; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a decline of 1; and Minchill at 58, no change. 634 was bid for Norristown; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common 41 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred : and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 77 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thir-teenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 124 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 142 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; and 634 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. 14 was bld for Schuylkill Navigation common ; 271 for preterred do.; 38 for Lehigh Navigation; and 14; for Surquebanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 144; 12 M., 143; 1 P. M., 144, a decline of i on the closing price last evening.

-The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending October 11, including specie, was \$472,037, against \$318,679 for the corres-ponding week in 1866. -The cash balance in the hands of the Assis-

tant Treasurer in Boston at the close of business Cotober 12, was \$5.447,462, being an increase since the week previous of \$661,425. The coin balance was \$5,009,936. The receipts during the week from customs amounted to \$400,953.

ding to quality. 1000 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$875@9. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$7.25

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and for prime lots the demand is good, and prices are well maintained; sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2:60@2.75, the latter rate for prime amber, and California at \$3:25. 1000 bushels Southern Rye sold on secret terms, and Pennsylvania at \$1:70 @1.74. Corn is more active and firmer; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at \$1.50@1.53, and 2000 bush-els Western mixed at \$1.50. Oats are dull at

Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

TATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELS.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Storm Bird, Schiller, Antwerp, Workman &

Co. Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff

Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Elack Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr B. B. Ayera, Elwood, Boston, Hammett & Nettl Schr E. Magee, Harnes, Boston, Wannemaohar & Co
Schr R. G. Hand, Hand, Richmond, L. Audenried. 200
Schr R. G. Hand, Hand, Richmond, L. Audenried. 200
Schr C. E. Eimer, Haley, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Genrah, Cobb, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr S. N. Smith, Matthews, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro.

& Bro. Schr Julie Elizabeth, Candage, Boston, Borda, Keller

Schr Jolle Einsbein, Canusge, Boston, Boras, Retter & Nuting, Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, do, Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, Richmond, 60. Schr Jennics, Scott, Milford, Captain, 60. Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Boston, J. R. Tomilason, Schr Diamond State, Conneily, Frankfort, Bacon, Collins & Co. Str Vinetand, Borden, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Chase, Harding, 38 hours from Provi-dence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Sohr H. Simmons, Godfrey, 4 days from Salem, with los to captain. Schr H. Simmons, Godrey, 4 days from Salem, with the to captain. Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co. Schr G. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester. Schr G. Green, Wescott, from Lynn. Schr Julie Elizabeth, Candace. from Brooksville. Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, from New Bedford. Schr Chassett, Gibbs, from New Bedford. Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, from Beston. Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Boston. Schr J. H. Gallagher, Fisher, from New York. Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, from New York. Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 18 nours from Bal-limore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 12 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA. Barque Gambia, Hanuaford, hence for London,salled Bargone Gambia, Hannaford, hence for London, salled from Deal anh uit. Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, from Bangor for Phi-indelphia, was off Point Judith 18th inst. Brig Lilly, from Maitiand for Philadelphia, put into St. John, N. B., 13th inst., having lost foretopmast and part of the foremast head. Echr E. L. Porter, Small. from New London for Phi-ladelphia, at New York Yesterday. Schr A. B. Collins, hence, at Norwich 12th Inst. Schr A. B. Collins, hence, at Norwich 12th Inst. Schr M. H. Read. Benson, for Philadelphia, safled from New Bedford 12th inst. Schrs Beia Peck and Beading RE. No. 45, for Phila-delphia, salled from Norwich 12th Inst. Bebrs A. Thomas. Taylor, and H. E. Dodge, Free-man, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th Instant.

Instant, Eckr N. Potter, from Danversport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th first, Schr O. S. Lord, Haskell, hence, at Portamouth 9th

Schr Huby, hence for Newburgport, at Holmes'Hole Adams, Tabbut, for Philadelphia, salled from Provi-

Adams. Tabbut, for Philadely dence 12th inst. Schr J. M. Flanzgan, hence for Boston, at Helmes' Hole 11th inst. Bohr Lens Huster, from Newport for Philadelphia, Bohr Lens Huster, from Newport for Philadelphia, schore on the Gridiron, was got off Baturday alght by ashore on the Gridiron, propeller Jone Fuller. Schr J. W. Hall, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hele 10th inst.

DOMESTIC FORTS. NEW YORK Oct, 14 Arrived, steamship Manhadi (an. Williams, from Liverpool. Bhip frondides, Merrill, from Liverpool. Barque Kleomke, Faschall, from Elo Jameiro,