

VOL. VIII .-- No. 99.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION THE POLITICAL WORLD. THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Powerful Speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

THEIMPEACHMENTOFTHE PRESIDENT DEMANDED.

Stanton and Sheridan to be Reinstated by Congress.

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

From the New York Papers of to day.

Last evening an immense audience, including many ladies, filed the large hall of the Cooper Institute to overflowing, and listened to a speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, which was delivered under the cuspices of the Union Republican As-sociation. A large number of prominent and influential citizens occupied seats upon the stage, and over their heads were suspended national flags and banners bearing patriotic motions. A hard was in stigning and dis mottoes. A band was in attendance and dis-coursed music at proper intervals. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Chatles S. Spencer, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the assembly Hon. Schuyler Collax. On step-ping forward that gentleman was greeted with rounds of applause. Quict being restored, he 88101-

Now, my friends, let us give three cheers for the great principles upon which we stand (cheers), and cheers for the blood of soldiers consecrated upon the battle-deld, that loyal men might rule the States for which loyal men sacrificed their lives. (Cheere.) He thanked the audience for the kind manner in which they had welcomed him, and said he believed it was an evidence that they thought he had been faithful to the trusts reposed in him. He came before them to vindicate the policy of the Union Re-publican organization, which alone, of all publican organization, which alone, of all parties in the land, never despaired of the American republic. Its past history was covered with glory. Where would nave been the coun-try to day had the Republican party been blotted out of exi-tence? It was through the efforts of this organization that victory alter victory was won by our soldiers and sations. (Cheers.) He would ask, after this great Rebetlion, and after the great victories which crushed it, on what principles should the Government of the what principles should the Government of the United States be established, and on what policy should reconstruction be enacted? They remembered the days when Democracy meant remembered the onys when Democracy mean something else than treason. They could not restore to father and mother the lost son; they could not give back to the weeping widow her slain husband-this was impossible. The soldier slept where he fell-at Shiloh, Gettysburg, Wicksburg, Richmond- and where they longht berge the cloud they sleep a here's alegn. But above the clouds they sleep a hero's sleep. But this silence impressively speaks to us to crush treason in this country, and not give back to Bebels the power which was wrested from their hunds. There is on mand, and one thing, thank God, we have power to demand, and that is security for the inture, and that we intend to have in a Constitation which the waves of Rebeilion might dash against in vain. (Applause.) He would say for himself and others of the Fortleth Congress. that they intended to stand till the last hour of their existence, through evil and good report, firmly for the rights of the Constitution. They meant to stand in the pathway of right. Years ago the enemies of the country sought to overwhelm the Republican party with the epithet of Abolitionist. They sought to make that name a reproach, but the party made it a watchword throughout the country. They next called the party Black Republicans, but they had got a good many more of them down South than they wanted. (Cheers.) Now they applied the name of radical; but he would rather be called a radical than a Cop-perhead, and his conscience smote him when he called them Demograts. He preierred radical to Rebel. He was radical from the sole of his foo. to the crown of his head-a radical enemy to every assassin of his native land. No party had struggled so anxiously for power as the oppo nents of the Republican party. The Republi-caps were anxious to welcome back to the Union the late rebellious States, but they wanted it done on such terms that every man could say he loves the flag of the Union without fear or molestation. They would take nothing less than that, (Cheers.) The very first session of the first Congress that met after the surrender of Lee devised and proposed a plan of reconstruction. It was constitutionally Union. It was to be embodied in our Constitution that patriotism was a virtue and rebelilon a crime. The negro had a right to sue, receive wages for labor-that was in the first section. The second section provided that every voter throughout this land should count ust one and no more in political power in the House of Representatives. The third section provided that those who violated their oaths to the country should not be allowed to hold office in the States until Congress allowed them to do so. The fourth provided that the Rebel debt shall be forever repudiated. How was this plan received? They spurned it, and kicked it out of their Legislatures, and tranpled upon it, and said they would have nothing to do with it. They demanded more power. When this plan was repudiated Congress came together again and said they wished the Southern States back, but with guarantees. They wanted protection for the loyal poop e of the South. Mr. Lincoln said if one-tenth of the people of any Southern State could be found that were loyal, he would give back the power in the hands of that people. The speaker then spoke at some length of the legalty of the colored people of the South as evinced during the war. He appealed to any Democratic General who was in the Union army, if he ever received smiles of welcome at the South except from the blacks. If he was fleeing for safety, and saw a white man, he would seek a hiding-place in the woods; but if a colored man, he would ask him for in-formation and shelter, and always received it. (Cheers.) Mr. Colfax alluded to the act passed by Congress which allowed every man in the South to vote except those who had held office under the General Government, and were guilty of the crime of treason and perjury. He read extracts from the Constitution, explaining that they were not the same that Andrew Johnson quoted when he was "swinging round the circle." The door, the speaker said, was opened to the South by Congress. If they saw fit to vote down the Constitutional amendment, so be it; the responsibility would be with them, and not with Congress. The Democratic party has been the mainstay and hope of the South. He thought they would vote down the Convention in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkaneas, and Texas, and when they did they would be shown that the government

and stripes all through the Robellion. (Ap-planse.) God bless those fulfhful Southern men! We were told we should have a more forgiving heart. He had read of the return of forgiving heart. He had read of the return of the Prodigal Son. He did not return to shed the blood of those who had sheltered him, and say to them, "Give me back my portion of the heritage." If he had, there would not have been much veal eaten in that house-hold that night. (Laughter and applause.) But the Frodigal Son came back humble, and the fatted calf was killed. Did a single Rebel ever come back voluntarily and acknowledge his great crime and ask forgive-pess? No not one. No they kept fighting on ness? No, not one. No, they kept fighting on, till the gullant soldiers under Grant and Sheridan (cheers) tumbled them into the last ditch, and no thanks to them for surrendering. There was one thing be could not and dare not do, and that was to put dargers of power into the hauds of assassins to strike once more at the nation's life. He wanted to see a returning love to the Union and flag first. Suppose they could to the Union and has first. Suppose they could put these States back again, what would be the result? The Union men would be forced to seek safety in other States. Every white man who was a friend to the Union would be in danger of his life. If the allied powers of Europe should say, now is the time to crush these States, the South would assist to fear the Union into masses and outputs their record Union into pieces, and establish their victory. But they will not be allowed to do that, But they will not be allowed to do that. The Democrats had been firing cannon lately, but they did not fire cannon after the victories of Gettysburg or Vicksbarg, nor after the downlall of the Rebellion. After they got through firing, they looked round to see what they had been firing for, and found that they had been celebrating Republican victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, for both those Sistes showed an increase of Republican votes over prior elections. The Republican party would stand by the cause. He, like John Bright, stood on the basis of eternal right. Congress had been called a rump Congress, and if so, then the Precident was a rump President. If Congress was not a legal Congress, then the country had been to the amount President Johnson had drawn as salary. One man, and only one had drawn as salary. One man, and only one man, made him President of the United States, and that was Wilkes Booth. He then referred to the peace proclamation of Johnson in April, 1866, and said President Johnson had no more power to declare peace than to declare war. This power rested with Con-gress alone. Johnson's proclamation of peace was not worth the paper on which it was written. Neither was his amnesty proclamations. Mr. Lincoln did not assume to issue an amnesty proclamation until he was specially authorized so to do by Congress, and he recited the law authorizing num in his proclamation. (The speaker here read from and commented on Johnson's annesty proclama-tions, and also from the Military bill, which de-clares there are no legal governments in the lately rebellious States, and said that after Con-gress had declared such to be the case, Johnson had no right to assert that civil governments did exist there; but his only duty was to execute the laws of Congress.) The Constitution required that he should swear to "faithfully exe-cute the laws." Was there any man in the country, Republican or Democraf, who believe i that President Johnson had kept that oath? (A voice, "No.") The speaker said that he had stated in Ohio, and now repeated it, that when Congress assembled again the laws must be executed, and that the President must execute them; but that it he refuse!, and persisted in his determination to keep the country in a tur-moil, there was then but one recourse, and that was the one our fathers provided when they framed the Constitution-to turn him out. (Great applause.) The speaker then alluded to the military government of General Terry in Virginia. The Rebels went up to Washington and said to Mr. Johnson, "We don't like Terry, and we want his political head in a charger."

way of the Government to prevent the success of the Union cause. For years preceding the Rebellion the Democratic party had turned its back upon all Democratic principles, and had become the mouthpiece and abettor of tyranny; it had failed to maintain the dignity and power of the Government abroad, or to pro tect the rights of American citizens, native or adopted. Aud then, when the Rebellion com-menced, which had been concorded and planned adopted. And then, when the Rebellion com-menced, which had been concocted and planned in the interest of slavery, the Democracy of the North did nothing but echo the voice of Jeff. Davis and other leading traitors. When Jeff. Davis and other leading traitors. When Jeff. Davis and it was a "nigger war," the Northern Democracy shouted, "It's a nigger war," when Jeff. Davis said Lincoln was a "baboon," the Democracy echoed "Lin-coln's a baboon." (Great laughter.) When Jeff. Davis said we never could conouer the South, the Democracy said, "You'll never conquer the South." In concluston, the speaker said he gladly turned from this dark picture of treason and Democratic sympa-thy with treason to that noble and patriolic thy with trea-on to that noble and patriolic party whose annals were the brightest ever recorded on the page of history-the Republi-can party of freedom and equal rights, which sustained and upheld the great and gool Abraham Lincoln when the fires of wrath and Abraham Lincoln when the fires of wrath and columny and vituperation and hatred were hurled at his head, and carried the country tri-umphanity through the bloody ordeal of civil war, and preserved the Union of these States. (Great appiause.) The great leader of the party and champion of humanity had been stricken down by the hand of an as assin, but he still lived — lived in the Heaven above, among the glorious com-Heaven above, among the glorious com-pany of martyrs-lived in the hearts of all who bate tyranny and wrong. (Applause.) From the top of Fame's ladder he had mounted to the skies, and he had taken with him the manacles of four millions of his fellow-men. (Prolonged applause.) The noble party of which he was a member still remained, and would continue to live long after those who are now in its ranks were gathered with their martyred chieftain and those who had fallen on the battle field in defense of its principles. It would continue to live so long as the oppressed needed defenders, and liberty and human rights were in want of champions. (Long continued applause, terminating in three cheers for Speaker Col(ax.)

A couple of songs were then sung by the Glee Club, at the conclusion of which the Chairman introduced Colonel R. Stockett Matthews as a 'Maryland Radical," and among the most elo-

quent of men. At the close of Colonel Matthews' remarks the

meeting adjourned.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

Italian Report of the Battle of Bagua-Troops.

The Duritio of Florence of October 5 gives the following narrative of the capture of Bagnarea by the insurgents, and the repulse sabsequently

by the insurgents, and the repulse subsequently of the Papal troops:-HERGRTS or BOLSENA, Oct 3-Noon.-After having occupied San Lorenzo on the 2d of October, our column of insurgents proceeded towards Mount Lon-dra, awaiting daylight in order to penetrate between the beights of Bolsena, and afterwards to march on Biagnares, where other contingents were to Join us, our design being to gain Viterbo. Some companies of Zouaves from Valenzano endeavored to surround us, and, as a surprise, they emp cyclic following singu-har stratagent:-In their advance they caused fluxe bells to tinkle, similar to those burg around the necks of each. Our scattering system of the following singu-lar stratagent:-In their advance they caused fluxe bells to tinkle, similar to those burg around the necks of each. Our scattering system of the following singu-lar stratagent:-In their advance they caused fluxe bells to tinkle, similar to those burg around the necks of each. Our scattering system of musiketry which compelled them to retire. We are at present among the heights of the Vallacia, above the Lake of Boissua. Testerday some insurgents, surprised by a column of Pontificals, retired upon Italias territory at Casino Rewizza. The Z uaves, violable file fonthers, sur-rounded and took them prismers. There was a de-tachment of Italian troops at a short distance from Casino Ravizza, who falled to prevent the pas-atge of the Papat troops. The Zousves havejust reappeared, having found us ready to receive them, they fell back, taking the ordinary to receive them, they fell back, taking the ordinary to receive them. They fell back, taking the ordinary to receive them, they fell back, taking the ordinary on the Boisens. Baonarea Sf. M.-Our column tesched this at 7 in the evening. The Pontificals, whom we attack-d, fled, lenving twenty-one prisoners in our hands. Our loss is three men and two wounded. Bagmarea is free.

They did not fled, leaving twenty-one prisoners in our hands. Our loss is three men and two wounded. Bagnarea is free.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Oable. Noon Report of Markets.

LIVERPOOL Oct. 24.-Cotton firm. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Quotations ars unchanged. Corn 47s, 9d. All other markets are unaltered. I ONDON, Oct. 24-Noon-No advices by cable

have yet been received from New Yors. Con-sols, 94; Erie, 452; Illinois Central, 784; United States 5-20s, 69 5 16.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON. Oct. 24-Noon. - The ship Hudson, Captain Pratt, hence for Nortolk, is asnore in the Thames, but will orchably be got off. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—The ship Laura, from Shields, for Boston, has put into Harilepool, dis-masted, having been in collision. The ship Gio, 4rom Quebec, has been spoken at +es, in damaged condition, but no particulars are given.

are given. Two o'clock Market Report.

Two o'clock Market Report. LONDON, October 24-2 P. M. --Consols for money, 942; Illinois Central, 784; Erie Railroad, 454; United States 5-208, 69 5-16. Livvrepool, Oct. 24-2 P. M. --Cotton firm. Breadstuffs continue steady. Corn. 498, 3d. for new mixed Western. Wheat, 15s, 9d. for California white, and 14s. for red Western. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 508. Provisions.-Beef, 115s. Pork. 71s. Bacon, 45s. 6d. Lard, 53s. 9d. Cheese, 52s. Produce.-Common Rosin, 9s.; medium, 12s. Tablow, 44s. 6d. Turpentine, 27s. Reäned Petroleum, 1s. 5d.

Petroleum, 1s. 5d. Lenpon, Oct. 24-2 P. M.-Sugar steady at 26s.

for No. 12 Dutch standard. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £40 10s.; Crude Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £11.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Indian Commission.

The Jeff Davis Trial.

requires his appearance on the fourth Monday of next month, Chief Justice Chase has re-quested Judge Underwood to inform Jeff Davis' council that he (Chief Justice Chase) will be ready to proceed with the trial as soon as the

Court opens, if they desire it. He says he will then hear and attend to any-

thing bearing upon the case, but that he will not remain in Richmond after the meeting of

the United States Supreme Court in December.

Return of Secretary Seward.

From Fortress Monroe.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22 .- The election to-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-The official informa-tion received at the Indian Bureau to-day from Kansas, is to the effect that both the Commis-sioners and the Indians now assembled at Medicine Lodge creek think that the council will result in a lasting peace. The Commissioners will not be able to hold a council at the Upper

Platte until the 10th of November.

There seems to be no doubt that Chief Justice Chase has written a letter to Judge Underwood, saying that he will be present in Richmond at the opening of the United States Court in No-vember. As the bail bond of Jefferson Davis

rea-Extraordinary Tactics of the Papal

A sentleman whol has just returned from Lou-doun, Viremia, says the letter was vesterday handed by Judge Underwood to J. Bandolph Tucker, one of Davis' counsel. The latter took a copy, but can give no reply until after consul-tation with his associates.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA. The Call for a Convention Carried--Many Negroes Elected-The Radicals

Have a Majority-The Polls to be Opened in Richmond To-Day-Negroes Brought from the Country to Vote the Hunnieutt Ticket. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23-9-15 P. M .- The

following intelligence was received from Rich-mond, Va., at 1 o'clock this atternoon:-

mond, Va., at 1 o'clock this alternoon:— The polls are crowded again to-day. The white majority at half-past 12 was greater than at the close of the polls last night. In Jefferson Ward 11 was 61, in Malison Ward 298, in Monroe Ward 238, in the Fifth Ward 86; in the Fourth Ward the radical majority was 71. Total white majority 607, a gain of 171 votes on the majority at the close of the polls last night. Many more negroes are voting the conserva-tive ticket to-day than yesterday. In the First Ward a white radical, named Parsons, was de-tected taking conservative tickets from colored voters and substituting radical tickets of the

voters and substituting radical tickets from colored same color and substituting radical tickets of the same color and style of type. The police removed him from the position he had been occupying on the stair leading to the polls, and a man was stationed to watch him. He was afterwards arrested and lodged in the Libby. In this war, a colored man who was found to have voted the concernation ticket may followed the areas conservative ticket was followed two squares by a mob of negroes and attacked. Before narm could be done him a detachment of cavalry came up and dispersed the mob.

came up and dispersed the mot. Everything is proceeding quietly in the other wards up to this time. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23-11-20 P. M.-At the close of the polls to-night, in Richmond, the vote stood 4697 white and 4252 colored-white majority, 445. In one ward the polls at which white votes were received were closed at six violate and the polls for colored voters kent o'clock, and the polls for colored voters kept open until half past seven. During this time one hundred negro votes were polled. The polls in three of the largest wards of the

city will be reopened in the morning by order of General Schofield. The white vote is nearly exhausted. A negro

will be found for every name on the registra-tion list. They have been brought in from the country to-day, and more will be to-morrow. The result will be the success of the Hunnicutt radical ticket.

Wasuingros, Oct. 23-10'40 P. M.-Informa-tion received here at half-past 10 o'clock to night from Richmond states that returns from the counties indicate the election of a majority of radicals to the Convention. Many colored men have been returned. The Convention will be voted for by a decided majority. Botts is beaten in Culpeper. Stearns, a Republican and man of wealth and influence, is beaten by an ignorant radical.-N. Y. Herald.

Text of the September Convention.

Paris(Oct. 8) Cor. of the London Daily News. Now that so much is turning upon the engagements entered into and the construction put upon the Convention of the 15th of Septem-ber, 1864, I may as well lay before your readers the text of that important document, which is very short:-

very short:---Article 1. Italy binds herself not to altack the actual territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force, every attack coming from the interior against the said territory. Article 2. France will withdraw her troops from the Fontilical States by degrees, and in proportion as the army of the Holy Father shall be organized. The evacuation shall nevertheless be complete within the period of two years. Article 3. The Italian Government will make no complaint against the organized of a pagi army.

Article A. The Hand Government with make by complaint against the oranization of a Papel army, composed even of for ign Catholic volunteers, suff-cient to maintain the authority of the Holy Father, and tranquility both is the interior and on the from-ller of the States-provided that this force shall not become a means of attack against the Italian Govern-ment.

become a means of attack against the Italian Govern-ment. Article 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement to charge herself with a propor-tionate part of the debt of the former States of the Chirch, Article 5. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the course of fit-\$2.50(9.9) 64 1bs. Timothy ranges from \$2.50 to \$2.70. We quote Flaxseed at \$2.50(32.55, Whisky-Nothing doing.

sustained by parties who dealt largely in grain at the high prices of a week ago, but they have been so widely distributed that no serious embarrassments have resulted from the decline. As margins narrowed down, the banks promptly called for additional secu-rities, which, in nearly all cases, met with early attention, though a good deal of "sbin-ning around" was required at times. The ning around" was required at times. The general trade of the city has been good, the weather has been pleasant and invorable for outdoor business, building enterprises have progressed rapidly and on an extensive scale, progressed rapidly and on an extensive scale, and in the dry goods, hardware, boot and shoe, and grocery trades our merchanis report their transactions large and enturely satisfactory. The demand for money to-day was good, and in the Hine of loans and discounts the leading banks did a large business. Money is tully as close [as on Friday, and it requires business maper to be 'gilt-edged' to pass. The rate of interest is firm at 10 per cent, per annum." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

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

Beported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street FIRST BOARD, \$2000 City 68, New., b5.1015 \$200 Distribution of the stress of the s

1044. Gold, 143@1434. -Messrs. William Painter & 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. 5-20a, 1862, 112@1124; do., 1864, 1054@1094; do., 1865, 109@1094; do. July, 1865, 1064@1064; do. July, 1867, 1064@1064; 5s, 10-40s, 100@1004; U. B. 7'30s, 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@ 1044; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1186; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; Sep-tember, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; Gold, 1424@1434. 1421@1434.

142; (1434.
-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-U. S. 65 of 1881, 1114
(2011] 4; do. 1862, 112 (2012); do., 1864, 108; (2010); do., 1865, 109 (2010); do., 1865, new, 106; (2010); do., 1865, new, 106; (2010); do., 1867, new, 106; (2010); do., 58, 10-408, 100 (2000); do., 7:308, June, 104; (2010); do., 408, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., August, 1864, 119:40; do., May, 1865, 117; (2017); do., August, 1865, 116; (2010); do., 0ctober, 1865,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24 .- The Flour Market continues in the same lethargic condition noted yesterday, and prices are weak. For this season of the year the receipts are remarkably small; but notwithstanding this paucity of supplies, the home consumers only purchase from hand to month. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7 50@8 25 for superfine, \$8 50@9 50 for extrast \$10@11:50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@

\$10@11:50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@ 12:50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$13@14:50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.75 to \$9.25. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$7.12!4. The Wheat Market is exceedingly dull, and prices are barely maintained. Sales of red at \$2.40@2.55, and 500 bushels California at \$3.05, 400 bushels choice Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.75. Corn is quiet and lower. Sales of 6000 bushels at \$1.43 for yellow, and \$1.42 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@78c. 1000 bushels West-ern Barley were disposed of at \$1.45, and 1000 bushels New York do. at \$1.44. Seeds-Cloverseed is steady, with sales at is steady, with sales at

Andrew Johnson said: - 'i don't like him either; he does not carry out my policy." They did not know how much they owed to the Secretary of War: they little knew how much he d'd in the way of forwarding supplies, ammurition, and medical stores to the army before a victory could be won. Abraham Lincoln loved him, and that was enough. On the 21st of November the Congress of the United States would assemble and resume power in those halls, and within twenty days from that time Edwin M. Stanton would go back again. (Loud and continuel applaute.) Then there was another of your soldiers, the gallant Phil, Sheridan (great applause), who by his personal magnetism rallied each defeat in the Shenaudoah Valley, and secured a glarious victory for the Union army; a soldier whose gallentry and heroism were unsurpassed by any man of ancient or modern times. (Loud ap planse,) When the war was over, he was place. in command of the Military District of Louisiana, where he set to work to carry out the laws of Congress in good faith, and to repress the Rebel spirit and establish government on a loyal basis; and what was the result? Up came the (Laughter.) "Here," said they, "do you see what this Sheridan is doing? He is a loyal man; he is not carrying out your colley: he must be turned out." "Yes," said Johnson, "I see; he refuses to swing around the circle with me; I will remove him." And he did remove him, and the gallant soldier came North and was received with triumphant ovations in city after city (applause), and now stood higher than ever in the affections of the loyal people of the country. (Applause.) The speaker next took up the case of General Sickles, on whom he pronounced a glowing eulogy for his patriot-ism, self-sacrifice, and devotion to his country. He. too, was removed by President John-son at the solicitation of Rebels, because he annulled laws that were oppressive to the mass of the poor people in his Military District, and because he did not believe in "my policy." These acts alone of the President-the removal of meritorions officers for simply carrying out the laws of Congress, would subject Mr. Johnson to impeachment. The speaker then read ex-tracts from the National Inte ligencer, which he said was the organ of the President, published in September last, in which it was threatened that, "if Congress ever convenes again" (there-by implying a doubt whether that body would be allowed to assemble), and continued their cause of "usurpation," the Democracy would organize throughout the country, and hurl them from their seats. He did not believe there was any man in the country who would dare to attempt the execution of these threats; but if there was, and the thing was attempted, the man who made the attempt would be tried as a traitor, convicted as a traitor, and would die a traitor, and fill a traitor's grave. (Tremendous applause.) If rebellion was ever attempted again in this land, there would be examples to go down to history and show that rebellion was a crime, and would be punished as a crime. (Revewed applause.) The speaker then alluded to the speech of Governor Seymour before the Democratic Conven tion and his complaints about the national debt and the burdens of taxation. The Demo-orats, he said, were the last men who ought to talk about the debt that has been incurred in suppressing the Rebellion. All this debt and taxation had been brought about by the taxation had been brought about by the Democratic party, who had possession of the Government when the Rebellion was ini-tiated, and who wept when it was crushed. (Applause.) Every State that rebelled had a Democratic Governor, every prominent Rebel was a life-long Democrat, and every Northern man who shouted "Coercion!" when the Beamblican party made an alternative output emb the Republican party made an attempt to suppress the Rebellion and preserve the Union, and who said, "You can't put down the South, was a Democrat. The speaker proceeded at great length to detail the occurrences prebeding and during the Rebellion, showing did they would be shown that the government of these States rests upon the will of the great mass of people in them. He stood up for those people of the South who were true to the stare people of the South who were true to the stare

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The 'Revision of the Convention-Ra-tazzi and Garibaldi-Inconsistent Action of the Italian Government. From La Liberte, Oct. 11.

The Memorial Diplomatique states that private information received enables it to atlirm that M. Niera's visit to Florence has not given birth to any negotiation between the Florence and Paris Cabinets concerning the revision of the September Convention.

To what end, theu, the arrest of Garibaldi by order of Minister Ratazzi?

The day of intrigue is passed; the hour of sincerity is at hand; skill is a meaningless word

if it signify not brmness. The arrest of Garibaldi by the Italian Gov-eroment, which is indebted to the General for possession of the two Sicilies, can only be understood, and justification found therefor, if King Victor Emanuel and the Italian nation have abandoned the idea of securing Rome; if they have not set aside their intention, the arrest is a new deed of infamy by a former offender and an imposior.

How can we admit or believe that the Italian Government and nation, that King Victor Emanuel and his Prime, Minister Ratazzi, have renounced their plans upon Rome when we have before us the subjoined letter ?

TO THE ITALIAN PROFLE.

Italians:-At the time when Europe renders homage to the nation, and recognizes its rights, it pains me much to see youtns, lacking experience and grossly deceived, who, having forgotten their duty and the gratitude owing to our best allies, are preparing for a civil war, undertaken in the name of Rome-Rome, the city to which all eyes are turned, the object of our united efforts. Faithful to the Constitution have sworn to protect, I have ever upheld the Italian flag, hallowed by the blood and made glorious by the valor of my people. Whosoever violates the laws, and endangers the safety of his country, by assuming to be the arbitrator of its destinies, does not follow their standard.

Italians, beware of culpable impatience and imprudent agitation.

When the hour for the accomplishment of the great work shall have arrived, the voice of your King will be heard in your midet.

Any appeal but his is intended to invite a revolt and a civil war.

The whole responsibility and the rigor of his laws will fall upon those who do not heed my words. King by the will of the nation, I know my rights and shall succeed in preserving in its integrity the dignity of the crown and that of Parliament, that I may be entitled to call upon Europe for the complete justice due unto Italy. VICTOR EMANUEL. Signed)

TURIN, AUg. 3, 1862. Countersigned:-Rattazzi, Durando, Petitil, Sella, Matteucci, Conforti, Persano, Depretis,

Popol Ought we to esteem the man who faces danger, or he who deceives? Should we hold in

honor varibaldi, the personification of sin-cerity and self-devolciness, or Rattazzi, the diment of treachery wearing the mask of moderation ?

From Pittsburg.

PITTEBURG, Oct. 24.- The State Christian Convention for Pennselvania, Eastern Obio, and West Virginia, held in the First Presbyterian Church, closed its first day's session late last night, in one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings over held in Pittsburg. Able addresses were delivered by Messrs. Chidlow, Burnett, Moody, and Miller, and the power of the Most High rests upon the gathering.

day in Noriolk passed off quietly, all the bars and saloons being closed by order of Colonel Cooley, President of the Board of Registration, accounting for the quiet of the city, which was a cause of congratulation to the order-loving citizens. At sunset it was found that a large number of those who were registered had not yet voted, among their number some five hundred conservatives, and an order from General Schofield was obtained to keep the polls open until sunset to-morrow, in order that all may have an opportunity of voting. The vote of the city as it now stands is - whites, 1384, colored, 1692, showing a radical majority of 308. Nothing definite as to who are elected is yet known, but it is preity generally conceded that Colonel Gil-bert C. Walker, conservative, is one of them, and it lays between Dr. Wing, conservative, and Mr. Bowden, radical, as to who shall be the other man. [A later telegraphic despatch shows that both the radical candidates were elected.] In the vicinity of Mill Creek and Hampton there seems to have been but one candidate. Colonel White, an ex-officer of the colore i troops, who, of course, was unanimously elected. A colored man was going to ran against him, but for some reason his name was

withdrawn. The yacht Dauntless, with James Gordon Benneit, Jr., and a party of friends, is still in the Roads. They go to Hogg Island on a gunning excursion.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.-Furman, Safford & Co.'s oil refinery was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$20,000, with no insurance. A terrific explosion of benzine preceded the conflagration, startling the whole city. The dry-house of Graham, Halkox & Co. was partially destroyed, but their loss is small. Later in the evening the buildings Nos. 24 and 26 Main street were burned. The loss on these was \$3000, partly insured. The shops of the Columbus Railroad Company also took fire, but the timely arrival of the engines prevented any disaster. The Company's loss is about \$1000.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.-Joseph Logan's steam barrel factory, in Allerheny city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$15,000; no insurance.

mitted suicide yesterday morning, in Allegheny city, by taking arsenic, while laboring under a

Markets by Telegraph. New Yonk, October 24.-Stooks lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 205; Reading, 273; Canten Company, 2035; Erito. 713; Cleveinnd and Tuledo, 192; Cleveind and Pittsburg, 212; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 073; Mobilias Central, 1083; do Stathern, 733; New York Central, 1075; Hiltinois Central, 192; Olimberland pre-ferrel, 22; Virginin 6a, 46; Missouri 6a, 107; Hadson River, 125; United States Five-twentles, 1962, 1125; do, 1844, 1095; do, 1865, 10015; Ten-forlies, 10015; Seven-thrities, 10045; Stering Exchange, 10015; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 1423; Mark 005; Berling Exchange, 10015; Maney, 7 per Cent. Gold, 1423; Mark 006; 1855; Conter 6,000 bbls, sold; State, 88(1969) 1056; Otho, 1975661875; Western, 58 10601275; Southera 975601455; California, 81175601875; Whaat quiets 4,000 banbels and; spring \$21866225. Over firm, and declined 26382; 20,000 banbels moid; mixed Western, 8114164145; males dull. Beet quiet. Pork Gull, new mess, \$23,80623140; Lard duil at 13356145; Whiaky quiet.

The Republican National Nominating Convention.

The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city. The following were present:-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, chair-man; Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylva-nia; John B. Clark, of New Hampshire; Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut; Hon. W. H. Hoffman, of Maryland. After the transac-tion of the prime a full meeting of publican Committee met yesterday at the Fifth tion of some private business, a full meeting of the National Union Republican Committee was called to meet in the city of Washington on Wednesday, the 11th of December, to decide upon the time and place of holding the National Union Republican Convention.-N. Y. Meraid.

teen days, or sooner if possible.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

stocks thismorning, and prices were weak and

unsettled. In Government bonds there was no

materal change to notice. June 7 30s sold at 1044, no change; 1004 was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1324 for 62 5-20s; 109 for 64 5-20s;

1094 tor '65 5-20s; and 1064 for July, '65, 5-20s.

101]@101], a slight decline; and old do., 98, no

Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51, a

decline of 4; Norrislown at 644, no change; Lehigh Valley at 503, a decline of 4; and Reading at 48.56, a slight advance; 1244 was

bid for Canaden and Amboy; 304 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Eimira common; 41 for

preferred do.; 25# for Catawissa preferred; and

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 77 was bid for Second and

Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 181 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12 for Hestonville;

301 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

Cansl shares were unchanged. Lehigh Valley

sold at 372, no change. 13 was bid for Schuyl

kill Navigation common; 263 for preferred do.; 85 for Morris Canal preferred 1 and 13 for Sus-

quehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold-10% A. M., 143%; 11 A. M.,

1431: 12 M., 1422: 1 P. M., 1422, a decline of & on

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Money is in good supply on call, at 7 per

cent., and exceptional loans are made at less. Commercial bills are hard to sell. Best pass at

rally over the entire country. It has been highly beneficial to the cotton plant, and great

progress has been made in gathering as well as

burrying the unripe bolls toward maturity.

We have not seen in the correspondence from the South, or in the accounts by telegraph, a

single well-grounded complaint. The favorable

prospect for a good crop prevents many parties from entering the market, and keeps prices

-The Chicago Republican, reviewing the week

ending October 19, says:--"The greater part of the week just closing the "The greater part of the week just closing the market for money has been characterized with more than usual closeness. The demand throughout has been steady and large, not only throughout has been steady and large, not only

on local account, but there has been a constant

below the parity of Liverpool."

8@10, and second-rate are saleable only

264 for Philadelphia and Erie.

the closing price last evening.

change.

College.

ment at full prices.

ruinous rates.

loans were unsettled, the new issue sold at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1867, } There was very little disposition to operate in

For additional Marine News see Third Page. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THEF.

& Morris. Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones. Eastport. E A. Souder & Co. Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Biakiston, Graeff & Co. Banding D. W. A. Bakiston, Biakiston, Graeff &

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Georgetown, do. Schr Alexander. Ireland, Washington, Hartford Coal

Co. Chr Joseph W. Wilson, Somers, Boston, Repplier & Bro.

Bro. Scor H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, Rammell & Hunter, Schr Ephraim and Anna. Thompson, Newport. do, Schr W. B. McShane, Christy, Washington, Dovey, Bulkley & Co. Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Boston, Audenried, Norton

& Co. Schr J. W. Fish. Wiley, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Wellington. Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Washington, do, Schr L. Frazier, Steelman, Boston, R. Jones, Schr Beventy-siz, Teel, Boston, L. Audenried & Go, Schr J. B. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, Bords, Keller & Nutling.

Notting, Schr S. E. Wheeler, McLoughlin, Boston. do. Schr Kansas, Hudson, Fredericksburg, Bacon, Colling

St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Buoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Br. brig A. B. Patterson, Wilkie, from Porto Cabello sth inst., with coffee, hides, etc., to John Daliett & Co. Left brig Hermes, from New York, discharging at Laguayra, Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, 8 days from Bangor, with humber to capital.

Laguayra, Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain. Behr J. Martin, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdae to Marshon & Cloud. Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 4 days from Providence, in ballant to captain. Schr J. W. Wilson, Bomers, from Newport, Schr J. W. Wilson, Bomers, from Newport, Schr K. B. McShase, Christy, from Wilmington. Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Million, Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Million, Schr E. H. W. Benedict, Case from Boston. Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Million, Schr E. H. W. Beleier, McLoughlin, from Boston. Schr E. B. Wheeler, McLoughlin, from Boston. Schr E. B. Wheeler, McLoughlin, from Boston. Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Boston. Steamer Decutor, Yousg, 18 hours from Balthmore, with mdae, to J. D. Bnoff. Steamer F. G. Walker, Sherin, 34 hours from Balti-more, with mdae, to A. Groves, Jr. Mr. W. T. Eidziden, pilot, reports ably Mabongo.

More, with mone, to A. Groves, 37. Mr. W. T. Eldridge, pliot, reports ship Mehongo, from Londonderry: barque Prowess, from Cardiff and an unknown foreign barque passed in at 3 P. M. yesterday, with Brig Josie, for Bosion. An unknown barque was beating in, and a full-riaged brig, bound up, was at the Breakwater at the same time. The following vessels went to sea at about 11 A. M. yesterday:--Barques Sea Easile, for Demerars: Beasile Simpson and Cynthia Palmer, for Antwork Linda, for Barbados, brig Bertha, for St. John, N. F.; schrs C. McCarthy, for St. Jago; and M. E. Grey, for Mar-sellies. Wind N.

MEMORANWA. Steamship Star of the Union. Cooksey, for Philadel-phia, salied from Havana yesterday. Barque Prowess, from Cardiff for Philadelphia, was gooken 18th inst, iat. 41 ft. ion. 68. Barque Cereal, Boult, hence for Venice, was spoken 23d ult, iat. 41, ion. 23. Brigs Clytic, Dow, and M. Day, Lord, for Philadel-phia, cleared at Boston 23d inst. Brigs J. Hickmore, Gradham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland yesterday. Sohr L. Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, at Newport 25d Inst.

Schr L. Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, at Newport 20d inst. Schrs C. Klenske, Woodruff, and Boston. Smith, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 21d inst. schr He en. Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 19tb inst. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yeaterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Arrived, steamship Eagle,

DOM ESTIO PORTS, NEW YORK Oct. 22 - Arrived, steamship Columbia Biesmahip Atlautic, Hoyer, from Bamburg, Biesmahip Atlautic, Hoyer, from Bremen, Resemblip Atlautic, Hoyer, from Bremen, Biesmahip Ville de Paris, Sormoni, from Havre, Ship Marmion, Bearse, from San Francisco,

call for money from interior points. The de-mands most urgent have been met by the banks, and parties in good standing have been accommodated with capital to the extent to which they moduled with capital in but few accounts have have been catilled, and but few accounts have been overdraws. The marked decline in prices of produce which has taken pluce during the week has caused uneasiness in some quarthe week has caused uneasiness in some quar-ters, and as some of the banks are carrying a large amount of produce paper, the general disposition manifested has been to shorten the line of discounts, and to confine leans to par-ties who are engaged in strictly legitimate busi-ness operations. It has been particularly a tight week for speculators, and jonses have been

"Exchange is quoted nominally. London, sixty days, 108;@109; do. sight, 109;@109; Paris, long, 5'20@6.18§; do. short, 5'17;@5'16; Antwerp, 5'21;@5'20; Swiss, 5'21;@5'20; Ham-burg, 35;@355; Amsterdam, 40;@41; Fransfori, 40;@40; Bremen, 78;@78; Berlin, 71;@71;." -W. P. Wright says, reviewing the cotton crop:-"During the past week we have had magnificent weather, and it has extended gene-

A young man named James G. Thomas comtemporary aberration of mind.

Markets by Telegraph.