VOL. X-No. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

New Seymonr Procured the Nomination.

Mr. Henry Reed writes as follows to the Cincinnati West and South:—

"That Mr. Seymour was either weak or dishonest, that his conduct owed its origin either to treachery or imbeclifty, is a thing so palpable as to forbid denial. His act was that of a knave or of a fool; and that knave or a fool—whichever it may have been—of no common magnitude. It is not compilmentary to Mr. Seymour when his applogists can only maintain his integrity at the expense of his understanding, and his understanding at the expense of his integrity. The conduct of Mr. Seymour before and at the Convention, is conclusive upon the point of his fitness for the office of Fresident of the United States. This is no time for either weaklings or tricksters at the head of the Government, and that Mr. Seymour is either pitifully weak or flagrantly dishonest, is a proposition which cannot safely be disputed. Indeed, it is virtually admitted. The Pendicton letter—the noble letter of June 25—implies that, within the knowledge of the writer, Mr. Seymour was thinking of the Fresidency as long as last fall; even before he began his continued series of claborate declinations."

The following is said to be from the pen of

The following is said to be from the pen of Alexander Long, of Cincinnati:—
"The scheme for nominating Governor Seymour was concocted at Delmonico's on Wedmeur was concocted at Delmonico's on Wednesday night, and fully agreed upon Thursday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The parties to it were Wash. Mc.ean, George E. Pugh, Allen G. Thurman, George W. McCook, George W. McCook, Hugh J. Jewett, and Joseph C. Bailer of Ohio, and Samuel J. Tilden, Ben. Wood, Feter Sweeney, and Mr. Barlow of New York. Neither Wood, Sweeney, nor Barlow was a delegate, and we have the assurance of one of the Ohio delegates (Joseph C. Buller) for parting that only four members of the New one of the Onio delegates (Joseph C. Butler) for saying that only four membeos of the New York delegation, including Samuel J. Tilden, know anything about what was to be done, until Seymour's name was sprung upon the Convention by McCook. They were intentionally kept in Ignorance by Tilden and his three associates in the scheme, lest they, knowing what was intended, should have presented the name of Chief Justice Chase, who was the choice of the New York delegation. Vallandigham was not let into the secret until Thursday morning, and the residue

delegation. Vallandigham was not let into the secret until Thursday morning, and the residue of the Ohio delegation were kept in ignorance of the plans of McLean and the other seven until after the 21st ballot, on which they divided the vote between Hancock and English, and after which they retired for consultation, when McCook, McLean, and others insisted upon easting the next ballot unanimously for Governor Seymour, as the last and only hope of preventing the nomination of Mr. Chase, whose name, they insisted, would be formally presented if further balloting was had, and to this the delegation assented. In a conversation with a prominent New York politician, Governor Seymour said that under no circumstances whatever could be consent to become a caudiwith a prominent New York politician, Governor Seymour said that under no circumstances whatever could he consent to become a caudidate; said he was weighed down with family griefs and domestic troubles; in a few weeks he expected to see his brother consigned to a lunatic asylum, and that the condition of his own cealth was such as to forbid his becoming a candidate; said he could not get elected, and even if he could be would be utierly powerless in the White House—his hands would be tied by the Senate—he would be unable to secure even the confirmation of a Cabinet of his choice, and to hold the same relation before the country to the Senate, whatever might be the complexion of the House, that was sustained by Johnson, and be perplexed, worried, and abused in the same manner, would put him in his grave in less than a year from the time he assumed such a position—while, said he, with Mr. Chase it would be altogether different; his election would divide the Senate, and the conservative Republicans, who would identify themselves with his administration, united with the Democrats, would give us a majority, while he said he firmly believed the nomination of the Chief Justice by the Convention would disintegrate the Republican party, secure his election beyond a doubt, and give us a majority of the Forty-first Congress. He spoke his election beyond a doubt, and give us a majority of the Forty-first Congress. He spoke in isvor of Mr. Chase's nomination, in the New York delegation, on Thursday morning, after which a vote was taken, when thirty-seven of the delegates expressed their preference for the Chief Justice, and a majority was to cast a vote as a unit. On his way to the Convention, and in less than two nours before his nomination, he read to Dr. Thomas Cottman, of New York, an elaborately prepared speech. his election beyond a doubt, and give us a

New York, an elaborately prepared speech, which he intended to make on seconding the nomination of the Chief Justice on behalf of New York, he expecting, as did the Convention, that Mr. Chase would be nominated that morn-ing. He had made arrangements with General ing. He had made arrangements with General Price, of Missouri, to occupy the chair, that he might speak from the floor, and had this speech in his pocket at the time he was nominated. His speech to the Convention declining the nomination, and concluding with the emphatic declaration:—'Your candidate I cannot be,' was regarded and understood by all who heard it as a positive declaration and denial of the right of the Convention to use his name, and would have so ended had it not been to the man who is impressed with the belief and would have so ended had it not been for the man who is impressed with the belief that the world would cease to revolve on its axis if he did not make a speech on all occa-sions when he has permission to be heard. Mr. Valiandigham is entitled to all the honor that attaches to the nomination of Horatio Seymour. Mr. Tilden, it seems, was the first to look after the Governor in the confusion that followed, and found him in the ante room adjoining the stage, suffused in tears, and immediately beat a retreat from the scene of his achievements, a retreat from the scene of his achievements, and as he led the Governor down the stairway, with the tears yet in his ey s, he met his old friend Peter Harvey of Boston, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention, when he seized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Pity me, Harvey, pity me," The artiful Tildea, knowing full well the importance of getting him out of the resch of his true friends until after the Convention had separated, hurried him away and kept him in a secluded part of him away, and kept him in a secluded part of the city four hours before his friends knew where to find him. Tilden is a candidate for the United State Senate, and he thinks that

CHICAGO.

with Seymour as the candidate for President the Democrats can carry both branches of the New York Assembly; and hence he united with

the leaders in Ohio, and has thus far carried his

Disaster at the Washington Street Tunnel.

The Chicago Fost of the 3d inst. remarks:—
Last night, about twenty minutes after 10 o'clock, as the foreman carpenter, Mr. Barney McDevitt, and his assistants, engaged on the west side of the Washington street tunnel, were about to quit work, they heard a rushing sound, as of a volume of water, between the bracing and the right bank of the excavation, just at the abutment of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago viaduct. In a few seconds a vast body of water proceeding from a defective water pipe, which was unequal to bearing the pressure of the rain storm in the earlier part of the day, snapped the foundation of the railroad bridge and brought it down with a fear ul crash, the workmen standing in imminent danger of their lives. The fall of the bridge, a heavy structure of wood and iron, tore down with it the bracing at the side of the excavation, a stardy mass of timber, pronouseed perfectly competent by the engineer and the contractors, who have employed Mr. McDevitt in other large enterprises with unqualified satisfaction. The catastrophe involved the downfall of the engine, crane, scaffolding, and other apparatus, besides the loss to the railroad company of their viaduct. The massive shoring is as solid as if nothing had happened, and had it not The Chicago Post of the 3d inst, remarks:besides the loss to the railroad company of their visduct. The massive shoring is as solid as if nothing had happened, and had it not been for the sapping of the water at its base they would have resisted any possible lateral pressure. The masonry arches are perfectly sound, and although but just new stood the strain magnificently. The loss entailed by this leakage of the water-pipe, an old inveterate foe of the undertaking, will not be less than \$10.000. The contractors estimate it as high as \$10,000. The contractors estimate it as high as

The tidings of the disaster were immediately conveyed to Mr. J. K. Lake, the managing contractor, who was on the ground all night. By his direction the broken pipe was plugged, and prevented from doing any additional harm. The scene of the disaster is one of the most chactic nature. The excavation, lately ouswith masons, laborers, and carpenters, is now a muddy pit, full of dirty water and timber.

FIRST EDITION

The viaduct lies over on its side in the clay, and the rails are bent and twisted as if they were mere strips of wire. The bracing is firm, but in consequence of its foundation having been washed away, inclines inwards. The engine is disjointed, and a portion of it fraternizes with the crane in the midst of the mud and water.

SECRET HISTORY. Operations have been commenced at once, to remedy, as quick as possible, the damage done, under the conduct of the Company's Engineer, Mr. R. H. Colburn, and the men will soon be again at their work of construction.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

Doubts as to his Real Conversion—Is it not an Advertising Job? The New York Herald of this morning relates

In consequence of the humid condition of the atmosphere and the exposure of the scheme of the Bohemian writers and dealers in piety to advertise John Allen's den of debauchery as a

the Bohemian writers and dealers in piety to advertise John Allen's den of debauchery as a house of prayer, the attendance at noon yesterday was not so "mixed" nor so "fervent," although large, as on previous occasions. Among the very depraved of the neighborhood, who are as fond of excitement as other people, "the thing," as one of the most bloated of the Cyprians remarked, "is about played out."

In consequence of the rush of pickpookets to the "love least" to pluck the pigeons whom curiosity or a real desire to assist in furthering a good work prompted to attend, and who for a day or two got hold of several very desirable "feathers," it was deemed necessary to place policemen at the door and detectives within the house to preserve order and prevent, while the "sensationists" were at prayer, their pockets being relieved of their contents. The very fact that for the purpose of plying their vocation common thieves gathered together in the den of the "Wickedest Man," who does not profess that he has "got religion," although no doubt "seriously impressed," ought to satisfy every honest and discerning mind that the exhortations of the missionaries are not of a character to be called beneficial. tions of the missionaries are not of a character

tions of the missionaries are not of a character to be called beneficial.

The praying yesterday was in the usual vein, mostly of the snuffle order, with shakes in the voice, such as Burton assumed when he impersonated "Mawworm." There were plenty of interjections interlarded with the aspirations offered for the saving of the "Wickedest Man's" soul, who stood in a rather unconcerned manner in the midst of the throng as if he, too, were getting tired of the farce.

There are many of John Allen's old associates who laugh at the idea of his conversion. They are persuaded that there is something beside "religion" in the movement. Money, some

who laugh at the idea of his conversion. They are persuaded that there is something beside "religion" in the movement. Money, some whisper, is the mainspring of the whole affair. Our own opinion is, the man is sincere enough, and will so continue as long as the excitement is kept up, or the "teachers" who surround him can influence him.

The story that the vile women living at other dens in the immediate neighborhood are not permitted by their keepers to enter the Allen bagnio and listen "to words of saving grace," which some one has caused to be bruited abroad, in anticipation of failure in the enterprise, is false. These women do attend; but they look upon the whole thing as a rich joke, and are less affected in heart by the words they hear than in stomach by the gin they drink. One of these remarked to a sister in depravity, in the writer's hearing, "Come, Jinny, let's go an' git some gin. Thim preachtn' chaps make me—dry!"

Such, it is fair to remark, is the effect of the

writer's hearing, "Come, Jinby, let's go an' git some gin. Thim preachin' chaps make me—dry!"

Such, it is fair to remark, is the effect of the prayers on the minds of the degraded ones who gather within the bar and dance rooms of Johnny Allen.

It seems that this is not a new thing with Allen. It is related of him that he has for years been in the habit, as the fit took him, of swearing or praying to exhaustion: that in the midst of the orgies of his den he would suddenly rush from his bar-room, where, perhaps, he had been engaged in a fight or a swearing match, to the dance-hall, and there falling on his knees petition long and loudly for himself and the wretches who stood in wonder around him.

We regret to say that the work of "changing the hearts" of the fallen creatures in Water street promises to be a failure The instruments engaged in it, even if sincere, are not calculated for the calibre of mind they address. What is wanted is a man of enthusiasm—one of their own class, master of rough language and homely bits of philosophy, and who intuitively knows exactly the emotions which govern his

homely bits of philosophy, and who intuitively knows exactly the emotions which govern his hearers, and how best to direct them for their

A LETTER FROM THE "WICKEDEST MAN." John Allen is not a very bad man. He idolizes children, and his own he loves beyond measure. No very wicked man, notwithstanding what the sensation mongers may say to the contrary, can love the little folks, or "suffer them to come unto him." Now, John desires that his gratitude to the Dover Street Mission School should be known, and so he publishes a card, in which he returns thanks for its interest in his little boy Chester. It is as follows: rest in his little boy Chester. It is as follows:—
To the Public:—As little as I have sought or enjoyed notoriety, it by chance seems to have been gained for me, through the zeal of persons interested in my welfare, whose anxiety to touch my heart with religion has led them to hold me up to the public as "the wickedest man in New York," and made my infant son Chester notorious. Many discussions and disputes have arisen as to where he was educated. I am frank to say that he was educated entirely at the Dover Street Mission School, and at the request of that infant baby, who is only six years old, and we beg that the name of his teacher, Mrs. Williams, now lying beneath the sod, shall ever be remembered. I also request, before concluding this article, to express many thanks to Captain Richardson, Mr. J. Rhue and Mr. George W. Egleston, the Superintendent of the School, and to the janitor of the Port Society, Mr. Bistee, who have kindly helped my infant in cold weather to get to his school.

I herewith acknowledge the thanks of myself, my wife, and son for past favors.

JOHN ALLEN.

This, of course, was not written to bring the Mission before the public. Oh no.

This, of course, was not written to bring the Mission before the public. Oh, no.

CRIME.

Butchery of a Colored Family.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday last contains the following:—

The steamer Robert Moore, which arrived here yesterday, brought intelligence of one of the most horrible crimes we have ever been called upon to record. About eight miles below Vanceburg, on the Onio river, near what is known as Stout's Landing, eighty-seven miles above Cincinnati, resided a colored family, peaceable and industrious, consisting of an old lady, her son-in-law and daughter, and two children of the latter—a son and daughter—the son about fourteen years of are, and the daughter ounger. On Saturday night the little gir, hearing a knock at the door of the house in which the family were as eep, opened it and admitted two men, who took their seats and asked for water, which was given them. The o,der members of the family were asleep in other rooms. After satisfying their thirst, the two men first at acked the little girl, and then her brother, leaving them only after they had supported them thereto. The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday last conbrother, leaving them only after they had sup-posed them dead.

They next preceded to the rooms of the adult members of the family, and murdered them. While the men were in the other rooms, the little boy and girl regained their sensos, and crawled under the bed out of sight, but were able afterwards, unseen by the murderers, to so scan their features as to be able to recognize them, should they ever meet scale to recognize them, should they ever meet again. After the men had left the bonuse, the children alarmed the nearest neighbors, who secured a warrant and had the men arrested and brought back to the house. At the investigation which took place there, and when there were pernaps a dozen men in the room, the children were brought in separately, and each identified the two men engaged in the butchery. They were therefore committed to just at Vanceburg. We have been unable to ascertain the motive which actuated these men to so horrible a butchery, or the names of any of the parties. All will be made clear, however, in a day or two. The boy, it is thought, will die of his wounds, but the girl will recover.

A Young Han Shoots His Employer. The Pittsburg Ch-onicic of Thursday relates

The Pittaburg Chronicle of Thursday relates the following:—

"Yesterday morning David Ross, a farmer residing in Robinson township, was shot, and, perhaps, fatally wounded, by a young man named David Tease, aged about eighteen or nineteen years, who was in his employ. The circumstances of the shooting, as alleged before Alderman McMasters, are as follows:—On Tuesday evening Mr. Ross came home, and, without any provocation, commenced beating and abusing young Tease in a terrible manner. Tease ran out of the house, and went to the dwelling of a neighbor, where he remained all

night. Yesterday morning be returned to his employer's house, and told Mr. Ross that he was going to leave his employ, and desired the wages due him, Ross, it is alleged, then commenced another unprovoked assault on young Tease, and beat and abused him in an outrageous manner. Tease then drew a revolver and shot Mr. Ross, the held entering the breat, A physician living in hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the breat and shot Mr. Ross, the hall entering the hall ent ball entering the breat. A physician living in Mansfield was sent for, but he declined to un-dertake the attention of the wounded man. Dr. John Dickson, of this city, was then sent for and visited the wounded man. He ex-smined the wound and pronounced it a fatal

amined the wound and pronounced it a fatal one.
Shortly after the shooting, young Tease delivered himself into the custody of Constable John Nichols, who brought him to this city in a wagon. Mr. B. W. Drake, a neighbor of Mr. Ross, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against young Tease for felonious assault and battery, in perpetrating the shooting. Tease was committed to jail to await the result of Mr. Ross' injuries.

The wounded man at last accounts was lying in a critical condition, with no hopes of recovery. He is a son of Mr. Jonathan Ross, at one time Clerk of the Courts of this county, and a nephew of Mr. Joseph Ross of this city.

"BOYS IN BLUE."

Sixty Thousand Republicans in Mass

Convention.

A mass Convention of soldiers and sallors and other loyal citizens of Indiana was held in Indianapolis on Wednesday. The meeting was, beyond doubt, the most magnificent political demonstration of this campaign, and, perhaps, of any campaign in the West. The people had a fair day, and the glorious news from Vermont, to inspire them, and they turned out by tens of thousands. The uniformed clubs were like an army with banners, and made a magnificent display. By noon over two hundred extra cars had been run to the city, all of them on every road loaded so that scarcely another man could have been carried, Hundreds rode on top of the cars, while hun-Hundreds rode on top of the cars, while hundreds more were left behind on some of the roads to await the next chance to come, if one

dreds more were left behind on some of the roads to await the next chance to come, if one occurred. Even the evening trains brought hundreds who were unable to come sooner, but who were anxious to see the torch-light procession. It is certainly safe to estimate the strangers in the city at 35,000, while the citizens swelted the crowd to fully 60,000.

The organization present were the Grant Guards, cavairy and infantry, Grant Tanners and Fighting Boys in Elue, uniformed, and bearing banners and emblems. The speaking was from three stands in the State House Yard, and by such eminent orators and counsellors of the people as Governor Oglesby, General Huriburt, General Gibson, General Willich, General E. M. Lee, General T. J. Wood, Hon. Samuel Galloway, Hon. Henry S. Lane, and General Lew. Wallace. General George H. Thomas, Governor Fietcher, and many others who were invited, but could not be present, responded by eloquent letters.

General Charles Croft, of Vigo county, presided at stand No. 1, with one Vice-President for each Congressional District, General John Coburn presided at the second stand. At the third stand Governor Oglesby, of Hilinols, made the principal speech—the most lengthy and, all in all, perhaps the most powerful speech made during the day. Colonel Galloway and General Gibson dealt a good deal in anecdote, calculated to keep a mass of men in good humor and detain them to listen to the more serious parts of their arguments. General Gibson had an audience, for the most part, of old soldlers, and made as peech that stirred them like a bugie call. I ence, for the most part, of old soldiers, and made a speech that stirred them like a bugle call. I have never seen men so worked up by allusions to old campaigns, by him, or General Willen, or General Hurlburt.

Governor Oglesby discussed at considerable length the questions relating to the nationa

finances. We quote a single paragraph:—

"The Republican party says in its platform this national debt shall be paid in good faith, according to the letter and spirit of the law under which it was created; but as we are a wealtby people, and as this Union is now saved for all time to come, as we firmly believe, it is the part of wisdom to spread out its payment over a number of years. It is pretty thick and will bear spreading out—(laughter)—say along for a quarter of a century, or fifty years, if you please—paying a little at a time, so we will not bear all the burden at once. We have already paid \$250,000,000, and there is not a Democrat in the State that knows it, and why? Because the scoundrel has not paid a dime for it. (Laughter.) That is the reason that he is not conscious of it. We finances. We quote a single paragraph:and there is not a Democrat in the State that knows it, and why? Because the scoundrel has not paid a dime for it. (Laughter.) That is the reason that he is not conscious of it. We have paid all the expenses the Government, and they have been burdensome enough. We have paid every dollar of the daily expenses of this Government since the war came to an end. We have paid, besides what we have owed, the soldiers \$650,000,000 in back pay, and, besides that, we have paid \$75,000,000 of pensions, and \$50,000,000 more this year. We have paid all these expenses as we go along, and in addition to that we have reduced the taxation \$165,000,000 a year, and we have lifted off the people \$16,000,000 per annum in addition to that. This National Republican Congress of ours has done this in spite of the Democratic party, in spite of the rebellious sentiment of the South, and of the mean, heartless hostility of Andrew Johnson to the country and te his party. Now these bonds are out with our promises to pay six per cent. I want to meet some of the charges the Democrate party. What do they say? The Democratic party, with some earnestness, against our party. What do they say? The Democratic party proposes, by an act of Congress to levy a tax of two per cent. on each \$100 of money these men hold against this Government. I say we promised to give them six per cent. They took the bond, and the Democratic party now proposes to reduce that 6 per cent. So haw to four per cent. They say they will take two per cent. off. It is a very easy way to make money, but it strikes me it is disreputable. If the bondholder is willing to surrender his six per cent, off. It is a very easy way to make money, but it strikes me it is disreputable. If the bondholder is willing to surrender his six per cent, off. It is a very easy way to make money, but it strikes me it is disreputable. If the bondholder is willing to surrender his six per cent, instead of six per cent. I believe they will do that as soon as we get these troubles over. That is the honest t we barter our honor, merely for the sake of a speculation? As a fair and honest party, desiring to maintain the integrity of the country, we cannot afford to do that. The Democratic policy will take two per cent, away from the bondholder, after the national Government pledged its bonor we would pay six. The Republican parly must preserve the character of this country, or we will have none. The men who saved this country are the men to save its character. I never held a bond, but would if I was able to. But why impose on the bondholder? Why deal out heartless imputations against him? Who made the bondholder? Why, the people of the United States. We passed the law, issued and sold the bonds, and we asked the nations of Europe and our own people to buy; and now shall we turn round and abuse them? It is absolutely mean, and no party that has any principle of justice about it will do such, a thing. The Democratic party expect to gain power by appealing to the cupldity of the people. It is a rarty that expects to get into pewer by appealing to prejudice, but I believe they will fail. We must perpetuate our Government on the principles of integrity. We must be faithful to our obligations.

Government on the principles of integrity, must be faithful to our obligations. ernor Tod said:—"There is not a man in all the country that I prefer to General Grant. I have known his family weil. My mother had the teaching and training of old Jesse Grant. He teaching and training of old Jesse Grant. He came to live with my mother at twelve or fourteen years old. When she thought he was old enough she advised him to go and learn a trade. He took her advice. She wanted me to learn a trade, too; but, unfortunately, I turned my attention to the law, and though I have made a tolerably fair lawyer, I have no doubt I would have made a better blacksmith. That is the trade my mother wanted me to learn. I am well acquainted with General Grant, He possessed every element of character which should sessed every element of character which should attach you to him. I do not speak of his claims as a military man, but we may all be certain of one thing, an ordinary man would nover have achieved what he did."

—At Plainfield, N. J., there was a fine Grant meeting on Thursday. Senator Frelinghuysen, Major Haggerty, and others spoke.

Earthquakes in Peru, and Disastrous Rains in Chili -Great Loss of Life and Property.

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

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Severe Earthquakes in Peru-Destruc-tive Rains in Chili.

New York, Sept. 5 .- The steamer Ocean Oueen has arrived from Panama, bringing dates to the 29th ult., and \$365,756 in treasure from California.

The Cacos gold-hunting expedition, which left Panama last June, had returned unsuc-

Another attempt had been made at a revolution in Chiriqui, but was promply quelled.

Several severe shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in Peru. The extent of the damage was not learned, but was supposed to be very great. A great number of natives perished. President Balta was installed, and Congress bad assembled. Much damage has been done in Chili by ex-

cessive rain. Many lives were lost.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations, By Atlantic Cable.

London, Sept. 5-A. M .- There is a holiday in London to-day; consequently there will be no markets.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5-A. M.-U. S. 5-20s 754a

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5-A. M .- Cotton steady The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Lard buoyant at 67s. 9d.; other articles unchanged. London, Sept. 5-A. M .- Tallow strong at 45s. 3d. Sugar dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5-P. M .- Cotton easier at a slight decline. Uplands, 104; Orleans, 11; sales 10,000 bales. Lard advanced to 68s. 6d.; turpentine 26s, Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 5-P. M .- Petroleum quiet. ANTWERP, Sept. 5 -P. M .- Petroleum 494

The Assassins of Lincoln-A Habeas Corpus Denied.

KEY WEST, Sept. 4 .- The application to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mudd, Arnold, and Spangler, confined at the Dry Tortugas Prison, has been refused. The amount of salvage claimed on the steam-

ship General Meade is \$16,000.

From Minnesota.

St. Paul's, Min., Sept. 4 .- The Republican Congressional Convention on Thursday resulted in a split, and there are two candidates in the field, Messrs. Donnelly and Hubbard. Unless a compromise is effected, Brecker, the Democratic nominee, will be elected.

Pedestrianism.

TROY, Sept. 5. - The pedestrian match on Rensselaer Park, between Weston, Payne, Havdock. Ferguson, Adams, and Bendon, which was announced for yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday, on account of the rain.

A Drowning Case.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5 .- William Murphy, aged about thirty-five years, formerly a soldier in the 1st Connecticut Artillery, was drowned in the Connecticut river this morning. Information is desired concerning his relatives, and the place where deceased resided.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5 .- The steamship Niagara, from New York for Norfolk, run into the brig Catharine in the Roads, last night, causing considerable damage to the latter.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 5.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 162%; Reading, 523%; Canton, 48; Erie 47; Cleveland and Toledo, 1924; Cheveland and Pittaburg, 87%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 198%; Michigan Southern, 85%; New York Central, 126%; Illinois Gentral, 143%; Comoerland pref. 130; Virginia 68, 58; Missouri 6a, 22%; Hudson River, 130%; Virginia 68, 58; Missouri 6a, 22%; Hudson River, 130%; P. 208, 1862, 113%; do, 1864, 1993; do, 1865, 1114; do, new, 1985; 10-408, 1943. Gold, 1443. Money unchanged. Exchange, 1993; Money unchanged. Exchange, 1993; Money unchanged for the sept. 5.—Cotton dull at 291%; Flour declined 1660 foc; sales of 8000 barrels State, \$7699-50; Onto, 18806 ill 56; white California, \$2756012. Wheat dull and declined 260 foc; sales of 10,000 bushels spring at \$2 10; Western, at \$2.12; white California, \$275602 76. Corn cull and declined 16; sales of 35,000 bushels at \$191660 122. Oats dull; sales of 35,000 bushels at \$191660 122. Oats dull; sales of 35,000 bushels at \$191660 122. Oats dull; sales of 35,000 bushels at \$191660 122. Oats Pork dull at \$28 80. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Baltimoral, Sept. 5.—Cotton very dull; middlings, 29%; Flour quiet and weak; p.ices unchanged Wheat firmer and unchanged. Oats and Bye unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York Times this morning says:—

"The sales of gold yesterday denote a little more steadiness to the market than at the close of the business haat night. The early sales were at 143/460 1435% per cent, but the price subsequently advanced to 144 per cent, and so left off at the regular closing of the Gold Room at 3 o'clock P. M. The cash gold was rather less abundant than yes terday, and balances were carried over at 2 per cent, per annum interes, on the currency advanced upon them. The conflicting views of the speculators of the Room in regard to the future of the market are quite wide apart. Offers were made to day buy parties who believe that gold will decline as the season for exporting cotton anyances, to deliver gold on the lat of November at 1 per cent, below the current quotation, or to pay 1 per cent, for the use of the gold until that date, free of interest to the lender on the currency advanced. It may be that the favorable result of the Presidential canvass for Grant and Culiax is taken into account by these parties. On the other hand, we gers were made this forencen that the price of gold will not fall below 143/2 in all the month of September. This fact, if at all significant, would indicate a steady, if not a higher market for the next four weeks.

"In the Foreign Exchanges the rate on London -The New York Times this morning says:

The Money market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices

to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105 for 10.40s; 1134 for '62 5-20s; 1094 for '64 5 20s; 1114 for '65 5 20s; 1084 for '67 5-20s; and 1084 for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1034, and old do, at 1004. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 464, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Little Schuyikill at 44;a45; a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 334, an advance of it and Pennayl. preferred at 33½, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½a53½, an advance of ½; 25½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 47 for Northern Central; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 54½ for Lehigh Valley.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for the property of the p

for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hes-tonville; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, Girard sold at 61 no change; and Manufacturers' at 31½, no change. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60½ for Commercial; 115 for Southwark; 60 for Penn Township; and 44 for Consolidation. Canal shares were firmly held. Lebigh Navigation sold at 215, a slight advance; and

Schuylkill Navigation common at 9, no change; 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DA

| AFTER | BOARDS | | 50 sh N Penna | 5.5 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 89 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Pa 7 b c sc | 51 st | 50 sh N Penna | 51 st | 51

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30

Gooth Third Street:—

10.00 A. M. 1444 11.10 A. M.

10.05 ... 1444 11.50 ...

10.40 ... 1444 11.55 ...

10.50 ... 1444 12.15 P. M.

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1131 change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1154 @1144; do. 1862, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 1094@ 1094; do., 1865, 1111@1114; do., 1865, new, 1084@ 1084; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do., 1867, new, 1084@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1184, Cold, 1444@144, Silvar, 136@138, 1868, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, 1868 1865, 1184. Gold, 1444@1444. Silver, 136@139.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 5.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita. Freeman. New York, John F. Oul.
Brig Eupnemia Fullerton, Blair, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Francis Freuch, Lippincott, Roxbury, L. Auden-Schr Francis Freuch, Lippincott, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Boston, do.
Schr F. L. Gregory, Thorndyke, Baltimore, Scott,
Walter & Co.
Schr J. W. Everman, Onten, Lynn, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. B. Cunningbam, Roston Newbort, do.
Schr J. B. Cunningbam, Roston Geo. R. Repplier,
Schr H. G. Haud, Taylor, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co.
Schr H. G. Haud, Taylor, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co.
Schr M. Steelman, Bieelman, Boston, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Boston, W. H. Johns
& Bro.

Schr C. I., Vandervoort, Baker, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Barah Wateon, Smith, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington, Schr Progress, Foxwell, Lakesville, Captain, Schr Progress, Foxwell, Lakesville, Captain, Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Buston, Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Buston, Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston, Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston,

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with messe, to John F. Oai.

Schr Ambro Brown, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to C. C. Vanhorn

Schr A. Devereux, Rich, from Leghorn June 20, with marble regs, etc., to Calvin S. Crowell,

Schr J. B. Canningham, Roath, from New London, Schr Clara Oavidson, Jeffers, from Mediord,

Schr F. French, Lippinoott, from Satem,

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lard, from Boston,

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston,

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston,

Schr M. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston,

Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Lynn,

Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Gloucester,

Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Gloucester,

Schr E. L. Gregory, Thornoyke, from Delaware,

Breakwater,

Breakwater.
Steamer C. Comsteck, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.

York, with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Liwes, Del., Sept. 3-6 P. M.—Barque F. L. G., from
Liverpool, and brig Contest, from Loudon, for Philadelphis, passed in this atternoon, Schr Stbyl, from
West Indies for orders, has arrived at the Breakwater,
also steamer Rescue, having in tow a dismasted
barque, from Dobry Bound for New York, and remains, in company with the first bafore reported,
with the following schooners since arrived:—J. H.
Moore; Bonny Boas; J. V. Weilington; Helen Mar; C.
G. Craumer; Star; and Zeyia, all from Philadelphia
for Boston; F. Nickerson, do. for Fall River; and
Vapor, do, for Providence. Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship John Clark Rose, cleared at St. John, N. B.,
Sist uit., for Penarth Roads.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Frontier, asbore at Quogue, iles in a critical position, having become deeply imbedded in the sand, and in view of the appearance of an easterly storm, there is little hope of saying ner. The F. is 133 tons burden, built at Brewer, Me, in 1862, and owned in Portland.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Sept. 4—Arrived, barque Rifleman,
Parson from Yokohama.

Barque Highland Mary, Perry, from Santauder,
Schr Alice Bandell, Stead, from Leghors.

Full Returns of the Vermont Election-Republican Majority 27,000-The Campaign in Maine.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

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

FROM VERMONT. The Complete Returns of the Election.

Burlington, Sept. 5 .- Complete returns have been received from all but six small towns. The majority foots up 26,774. The six towns not heard from gave 300 Republican majority last year. Therefore, Governor Page's majority will

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passing Counterfeit Notes. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. - Mrs. Schurman, a bright mulatto, was to-day held to ball for trial at Court, on the charge of having passed a \$50 note, alleged to be one of those contained in a package charged to have been stolen from the vault of the Treasury Department by her husband, a colored man, formerly a messenger in that branch of the public service, and who is now under indictment.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Two Children Burned to Death.

RIVERSIDE, New Jersey, Sept. 5 .- A terrible accident occurred at a late hour on Thursday evening, by which two children lost their lives. They were named Mary Matthias, aged fifteen years, and Regina Matthias, aged twelve years, and were engaged in filling a fluid lamp, which was accidentally overturned, burning them in a most shocking manner. They lingered in the greatest agony until this morning, when death relieved them of their sufferings.

Found Drowned. New York, Sept. 5 .- The body of a woman

was found floating in the Hudson river, near Constitution Island, which is supposed to be that of Miss Maggie Page, who jumped from the steamer Vanderbilt on Monday night, near West

From Maine.

LEWISTON, Sept. 5.-Senator Fessenden ad dressed a large audience at Auburn last evening. chiefly on the financial issue. Governor Hawley. of Connecticut, followed.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Market steady.

Destructive Flood in New Jersey.—The rain which has been washing our city for the past two days—but which, here, has produced very little if any damage—has not been as gentle with certain portions of New Jersey. Camden, Gloucester, and Burlington counties were flooded for miles in extent, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. Numbers of mili dams upon the various creeks in the counties named have been swept away, and among them one very large one situated at Mantua village, on the West Jersey Railroad, a short distance from Woodbury. The mill at this dam was partially destroyed, and 150 bushels of wheat were swept along with the rushing current. All the wagon bridges spanning these streams have been swept away. DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN NEW JERSEY .- The

the wagon bridges spanning these streams have been swept away.

A culvert on the Pemberton and Mount Holly Railroad, between Ewingsville and Mount Holly, was destroyed, and in consequence the train due in Camden at 9 36 A. M. was unable to proceed. The passengers were brought to Cam-den by a train which left that place—went to he scene and returned. The trains on the Cape May Railroad were de-

The trains on the Cape May Railroad were de-layed by the flood.

It is also reported that the Good Intent woollen mill, at Blackwoodtown, has been seriously damaged. One or two dams on the Rancocas creek are said to have been demolished. Bat-ter's mill, at Swedesboro, was much damaged, as was also the surrounding properties. The creek rose to a great height, its surface being covered with driftwood and timbers.

FRAUDULENT STAMPS .- Charles Glass had a FRAUDULENT STAMPS.—Charles Glass had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibbler at noon to-day, charged with affixing fraudulent stamps on lager beer kegs. Deputy Collector Daily, of the Fourth District, testified that he went to defendant's place, No. 1732 Mervine street, on August 15, and saw a beer keg tapped, on which there was a piece of a stamp. He had visited the place since, and saw the same thing. On Thursday last he visited the place and saw the defendant sitting at a table with old and new stamps before him, which he place and saw the defendant sitting at a table with old and new stamps before him, which he was re-marking with pen and ink. Witness then went behind the bar and found a piece of a stamp laid upon the spigot of a keg from which beer was being drawn. It had no paste on it, and had never been pasted on a keg. He also seized the driver's book, which disclosed the fact that for twenty-five days during July his sales alone, besides those made on the premises, largely exceeded the return made to the Collector's office. Held in \$1000 for trial.

tor's office. Held in \$1000 for trial. A ROBBER CAUGHT.—William Griffith was yesterday arrested at Altoona by Detective Webb, on a warrant charging him with robbery. The facts of the case are that Griffith, a few weeks since, was stoppling at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, and entered the room of a Mr. John D. Rogam, of New York, and removed a set of dismond shirt studs, a gold watch, and between \$300 and \$100 in money from the ciothing of that gentleman. When taken into constody he had the gold watch in his possession, and gave information on which the studs were recovered. The money he had spent. He was brought to this city, and is awaiting a requisition from the authorities of New York. A ROBBER CAUGHT .- William Griffith was

A SWINDLER CAPTURED. - Yesterday after A SWINDLER CAPTURED.—Yesterday afternoon a young man called at the residence of
Bishop Wood, and showed that gentleman a
telegraphic despatch, requesting him to give
the bearer \$150, the equivalent of which would
arrive by mail. Being suspicious, the reverend
gentleman directed him to call again this
morning. In the meantime inquiry was made
at the telegraph office, when it was ascertained
that no such despatch was ever received. On
csiling this morning the young gentleman was
taken into custody, and he will have a hearing
at the Central Station this afternoon.

ACCIDENTS. - At 9 o'clock this morning

Accidents. — At 9 o'clock this morning James Devine fell into a tub of whisky mash at his residence, at Edgemont and William streets, and was badly scalded.

John Figley, aged fifteen years, fell from a box in the Old Drivers' Ice Company's yard, at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and his head was cut very badly. He was taken to his home, Lee's court, Fifteenth street, between Race and Vine.