VOL. X .- No. 6%.

British Opinions on Minister Johnson's Address-Constitutional Assimilation in America and England.

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

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to the 5th instant. ENGLAND.

The Recent Master Cutlers' Festival.

The London Times of September 5 remarks:-The presence of Mr. Reverdy Johnson at Sheffield is an instance of the invincible amity of the United States towards England. The representative of the great republic of the West makes his first public appearance amongst us by assisting at a friendly banquet with some of those who were most outspoken in their sympa-thy with the South. Mr. Roebuck was, of course, a guest of the Master Cutlers, and Mr. course, a guest of the Master Cutlers, and Mr. Ro buck, as we all know, expressed his sentiments during the civil war with even more than his usual exaggerated vehemence. Lord Wharncliffe was another honored attendant at the festal board, and Lord Wharncliffe was President of the Southern Association. Mr. Reverdy Johnson might, without offen e, have hesitated to join in bread and sait with such proclaimed enemies of the united republic. But Mr. Reverdy Johnson united republic. But Mr. Reverdy Johnson was wiser. He knew that the great political conflict in America divided men there, and he is prepared to recognize the fact that it divided speepared to recognize the fact that it divided spectators here. He did not pretend to think that we had all been the well-wishers of the side which ultimately became victorious; but he did us the justice of believing that now that the battle has ceased, and the disunited have become required, we are animated with one december that the graphilic may be in truth and desire that the republic may be in truth, and not in semblance merely, one, and that Eagland and America may assist each other in perfect-

ing the development of free nations. We are of one blood and one speech. This is the truth upon which Mr. Reverdy Johnson dilated at Sheffield; and it is, in fact, a truth which inspires the governing power of America.
Mr. Roebuck, with that strange willulness into
which his independence is apt to degenerate,
spoke, at a later hour, of the admixture of
races in America as something different from what is found here, and as a difference for the worse. He asked his hearers to picture to themselves the wild Irishman and the dumb-founded Spaniard all going out in one mass to be worked up in America. With all our tolerance for Mr. Roebuck, we must unreservedly condemn the outrageous indecency of this language, which is as unfounded in fact as it was offensive under the circumstances amid which it was uttered. We wonder what epithet the "wild," the "fery" the "assassinating," and the "dumbfounded" strangers would combine to fling back upon Mr. Roe-buck. But, as we have said, the picture thus conjured up is altogether unreal. The United States have been recruited from all the nations of Western Europe, but the English element has absorbed and is absorbing all the rest. The result is English. We can understand from our own experience how this should be so. The number of irishmen in London, as in New York, considerably exceeds the number of Irishmen in Dublin, yet London is an English city. We have more Germans in this capital than are to be found in many a world-famed municipality of the ancient empire, and they have newsin their own language just as the Germans have in Coicago, but we are not German. Our French colony is of long descent. There is, moreover, this difference between the foreigners wno seek our shores and those who go to the States-that with us they rarely intend to settle, while in America they purpose to become, to live and to die citizens of the republic. The consequence is that there is even a greater tendency to fuse foreign elements into one nationality, and the Germans and French in the Union become, after one generation, as truly American, and American of the English type, as the Bentincks, the Kepples, the Bouve ries, and the Lefevres are Englishmen. And, withal, the great mass of Americans are of purely English origin. In New England the foreign element is rid culously small. In Mr. Reverdy Johnson's own Maryland there is as trifling an admixture of foreign blood.

In New York and the cities of the West the proportion of foreigners is greater, but it is still limited. The exercise lof political privileges and the study of political principles compel the use of a common language. So it comes to pass that the Americans of whatever origin end in being at one with ourselves. Our literature is their literature. They have as much part in Shakespeare as we have. Milton is a common inheritance. The literary succession of Addison and Goldsmith was continued through Washington Irving. The writers who have been given us since the Declaration of Independence are venerated by Americans, perhaps even more than by our Certain it is that pilgrims to Newstead and Abbotsford, no less than to Stratford, come in flocks across the Atlantic. The identity does not end here. Mr. Reverdy Johnson truly declared "the political institutions of America are like yours; they are fashioned from yours, and in their foundations lies a deep and never dying attachment to human liberty. life of the parish has been transplanted under the name of the township, and remains as the germ of political organization. Each State is an England of itself, and, much as the doctrine of State rights has been shaken by the issue of the civil war, the State is still the chief embodiment of government in the eyes of Americans. It is, indeed, too often forgotten that the differences no wfound between the working of the American Constitution and our own bave arisen, to great par', in consequence of changes on this side. When the colonies became independent Parliamentary government in England was far from perfect the progress it had made had been turned backward by the unremitting intrigues of George III. The author of the Federal st habitually speaks of the kingly power in language which we should now deem overstrained. There are not wanting signs, however, that in this respect the American Constitution may

their origin. * THE CONTINENT.

Outrageous Treatment of an American by Hungarian Authorities.

more assimilated to the English. The more thoughtful Americans are asking themselves

whether it would not be better to introduce the

system of ministerial responsibility, and whether

President elected for a fixed term. The change

involved in the proposition is too great to be hastily performed, but the fact that the sugges-

tion has been made and been debated proves

the attention which is paid on the other side of the Atlantic to the development of the mother

country, and the continuous study of the insti

tutions from which American institutions deduce

despatch to the Vorstadt Zeitung from Pesth, August 31, says:—
An affair which has rendered necessary the intervention of the American Consulate at Vienna, forms here, since yesterday, the general topic of conversation. Nicolaus Papory, an American citizen and officer (a native of Hun-gary), who lives here on the pension which he visited at the beginning of August, while at his

FIRST EDITION

summer residence, by four gensdarmes, who, without assigning any reason, arrested and confined him in the district prison, where a chance was afforded him to reflect, in the society of thieves and robbers, upon the vicissitudes of life. There he remained, without trial or a hearing, for twenty-five days, and would probably be there still if an accident had not been the cause of his liberation. Confined in a cell next to his was William Madarasz, imprisoned there for political reasons, to whom he succeeded in communicating on a slip of paper the particulars of his arrest and unlawful paper the particulars of his arrest and unlawful detention in prison. Madarasz, to whom, for sanitary reasons, had been granted the privilege of visiting the bath-house every day, found an opportunity to send this paper to the family of the American, who applied to the American Consul at Vienna, and two days afterward the accused was brought before a court. Here he was informed that there had been reas ns for suspecting him to be implicated in the Be-niczky affair, but as the suspicion had proved to be groundless, they would acquit him, and he was accordingly set free. In this manner was an American citizen deprived for nearly a whole month of his personal liberty, simply because the Government chose to suspect him. The victim of this persecution is, however, by no means willing to let the matter end here and he has applied for redress to his Consul, who has promised to lend him all his assistance. Today he was ordered to appear before the Chief Justice (Justiz Minister), where, it is said, a pecuniary indemnification was offered him, which he peremptorily refused to accept, not being, fortunately, in a position that compels him to sell his sense of honor and justice for a few paltry florins. What gives a melaucholy interest to the whole proceeding is the fact that the son of the victim of this outrage, a child of fourteen years, has, in consequence of the anxiety and distress over the fate of his father, been attacked by typhus fever, and is now in a state which leaves but little hope for his

Rupture of Commercial Negotiations. The rupture of the negotiations between Prussia and Holland relative to the navigation of the Rhine appears to have caused some alarm in Berlin, where the determination shown by the Dutch Government in the matter is attributed to its being secretly supported by France. point in dispute is whether the new invention which it is proposed to establish in place of those now in existence, is to apply to the whole of the river and its tributaries, or only to the streams on the other side of Gurkum and Dordrect. The Dutch Govern ment considers that, the Merwede and the Meuse being part of Holland, the navigation of those rivers ought to be under its exclusive control. control. This view is opposed, on behalf of the Zollverein, by Prussia, who appeals to the last Convention on the subject (that of 1851), and the treaty of Vienna, which stipulates that the navigation of the Rhine shall be free to the sea. As this is the first occasion on which Prussia has acted as the representative of the Zoll-yerem, it is believed that she will not allow the matter to drop, but make further and more urgent representations to Holland on the

A Serious Riot in Greece,

A somewhat serious riot has taken place at Scio, in consequence of the attempts of the Turkish authorities to prevent a Hellenic demonstration got up by the Greek inhabitants on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the throne of Greece. The disorder became so serious that the Governor tound it necessary to call out the troops, who, however, were received with volleys of stones by the nob, and quiet was only restored by the Governor threatening to bom-bard the town. It is said that the rioters were epenly supported by the Greek Consul. Remforcements have been sent to Scio to prevent a renewal of the disturbances. The troops have also been sent to Scutari, the capital of Albania, where several bloody conflicts have taken place between the Christians and the Mussulmans, in which many lives have been lost. The cause of Mussulmans of the tomb of Bib-Doda, the late chief of the Mirdites of Albania.

Girardin and "La Liberte,"

One of the most eccentric articles that Emile de Girardin ever wrote appears in the Liberte. He says that the Emperor is the "best-intenman in the world, but never knows what he is doing, and that is the reason why, while the Emperor merits all praise, the empire deserves all blame. The Emperor, he says, stupefies himself with tobacco, and while he is smoking he "dreams" that France is great, and that he is necessary to the greatness of France; hat he believes what those about him tell and fancles results which he intended achieved when they are not. The coup d'etat of December 2 was totally unnecessary; but the Emperor risked it because he bona fide believed that he could do great things. But he was under a delusion; he is utterly incapable of finding the means to achieve the things he dreams of, and too jealous to trust power to a great minister. There is much more to the same effect, but this is the substance of the whole article.

A Garibaldian Demonstration in Italy. The Italian journals contain an account of a Garibaidian "demonstration" at Palermo. reactionary paper of that city recently published reactionary paper of that city recently published some insulting remarks upon Garibaidi which appear to have given great offense to some of the inhabitants. Accordingly, a number of ex-Garibaldians and other persons proceeded to the office of the paper and raised vigorous cheers for the General, together with shouts of "Death to the priests!" "Down with the Pope!" and so on. Some of the young men then entered the office and meeting with no opposition upset the office and meeting with no opposition upset the types, seized all the copies of the obnexious publication they could find, and made them into bonfire. Before the police came up the rioters had terminated their demonstration and quietly

A Russo-Prusso-Alliance.

The Northeastern correspondent has just put forth that the Emperor Alexander, at his interview with King William at Echwalbach, insisted upon the necessity of a close Russo-Prasso alliance. While this intelligence is being propagated by a paper destined for general circula-tion, the Lemberg Gazette, Naradowa—an organ of the same party, but in Polish—inserts a Paris letter which confides the very reverse to the countrymen of the writer. As we learn from this latter paper-and quite correctly, too-Russia at this moment is endeavoring to play the polite to Austria and France, and turn i cold shoulder on Prussia. The real state of the case, then, is communicated to the Poles in a paper accessible to them only; but an opposite version, prejudicial to the bete noire at Berliu, is ropagated in French for the benefit of the European press.

Narrow Escape of Emanuel.

The Italian journals state that King Victor Emanuel lately had a narrow shooting in the mountains at Valdieri. When in pursuit of a chanois, and at the moment he was surmounting a rock, a portion of the latter gave way, and his Majesty would have intallibly fallen over a precipice if a peasant had not lent him assistance.

-The Louisville Courier, and the Louisville Journal, both Know Nothing organs as long as there was a Know Nothing party, and the de-tenders of the outrages perpetrated on the Germans of Louisville on that terrible day known in the annals of that city as "Bloody Monday," are new the leading Seymour and Blair organ-

of the State of Kentucky.

—A letter in the World, from Arkansas, says -The Democracy of our State have stripped for the fight, throwing away all opposition to negro suffrage; they are no longer encumbered with useless baggage, and are moving upon the very citadel of radicalism, wielding with execution

the enemy's favorite weapon, the negro ballot,

-The Ohio Democrats are not behind their New York and Missouri friends. Mr. Van Trump, the last candidate run by the Know Nothings of Ohio for Governor, is now a Demo-cratic member of Congress, and a candidate on the Democratic ticket for re-election.

MAINE.

The Latest Returns of the Election There is nothing as yet to lead us to believe that our estimate of the Republican majority in Maine, 22,000, will fall above the mark when the

full and official returns are received. Democracy Sanguine. The New York World, however, is still san-

The New York World, however, is still sanguine that we are in the wrong, as will be seen from the following special to them:—

Bangon, Me., Sept. 16.—The R-publicans of this city, including the Hon, Hannibal Hamilin, are greatly discouraged at the result in their State.

They had confidently counted on 25.000 majority for Chamberlain. Returns received to-day indicate that it will not exceed 15.000, which is a Democratic gain of nearly 13.100 from 1806 the last test vote in the State. The Democrate throughout the State are jubliant, it being conceded before the election that anything less than 20 600 Republican majority would be a Democratic triumph. For ien days before election the radicals freely bet on from 20,400 to 25,000 majority. Large sums of money have changed hands to-day the radicals paving up their bets. In the cities and a few large towns, where the radicals hold absolute control of the polis, they made large gains quer last year; but the country towns generally show large Democratic gains. The radicals have spent half a million dollars in this election.

CHARLES W. ROBERTSON, F. W. FLAGG.

The Congressional Vote,

according to the latest estimate, is as follows:-Elected. *John Lynch Samuel P. Morriii.....*James G. Blaine...*
*John A. Peters.....

The New Legislature

will stand as follows: Republicans, 29 116 145 26 105 131 Democrats, 2 35 37 5 46 51

Rep. msj., 27 81 108 21 59 80 The aggrerate vote will probably reach 130,000, it not more, against 100,000 last year, which will be the largest vote ever cast in the

The Great Victory and How it was Won,

From the Portland Press of yesterday. The result of yesterday's work, as shown by the returns, may perhaps surprise some of our friends in other States who supposed that there was a possibility that the people of Maine were on the point of surrendering the hero of Little Round Top to the hero of Kingdeld. The election was contested more stubbornly than any pre-viously held in this State. The Democrate brought out every man, and the Republicans were not far behind them in fidelity to a better cause. The whole vote is at least seven perhaps ten thousand larger than that of 1860 (the largest hitherto thrown), and will certainly reach 130,000. Returns from 203 towns give Chamberiain 49,189, and Pillsbary 35,498 votes. The same towns last year gave Chamber-lain 37,313, and Pillsbury 28,031. The rate of increase of the Republ can vote on that of last year is thirty-three per cent., and that of the Democratic vote twenty-one per cent. The same rate of increase in the towns to be heard from will give 20,000 majority. The majority after a centest of such violence, with the largest total vote ever thrown, certainly entitles us to exult exceedingly.

exceedingly.
In the First Congressional District, Mr. Lynch's majority will probably be about 2300. Returns from all of Cumberland county, except Sebago, and thirteen towns in York, show a voe of 14,128 for Chamberlain, and 11,984 for Pilisbury. This probably does not differ much from the vote for Lynch and Shaw.

In the other Congressional Districts the Republications against the Republication of the control o

publican nominees are certainly elected. There have been handsome Republican gains in every county in the State. York has been redeemed, and gives nearly 400 majority. Lincoln, judging from such returns as we have received, is also again on the Republican side. Knox is the only county that remains Democra tic, and the two Senators from there will be the

only Democrat c members of that body.

The returns do not show very fully what change there will be in the House of Representatives, but it is enough to know that the Democratic minority will be reduced. The Republicans gain one Representative in this county from the Scarboro District.

Estimates made at a later hour than our own give even more favorable results, the returns from 100 towns indicating an increase of thirtyfour per cent, on the Republican vote of last year, a Democratic gain of nineteen per cent. on their vote, and a net Republican gain of about 11,000, or over 22,000 majority in the State.

The amount of hard work that has been done in this campaign is almost inconceivable, but to all who have labored on the side of truth and right, the result brings ample compensation. "Glory enough for one day!" The enemy is now prostrate, and will not show fight again this year. Copperheadism in all the States has received a staggering blow, which will do infinite harm to the cause of Seymour and Blatr and the new rebellion. Now for Pennsylvania

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Sinking of the Propeller Hippocampus The Captain's Statement.

Upon the arrival at St. Joseph, Michigan, on Friday last, of the fifteen survivors of the recent wieck of the propeller Hippocampus, business in the town was suspended, the people crowded the wharf to greet them, and the church belis were joyously rung. Statements were immediately given by the rescued captain and wheelsman of the propeller, detailing the particulars of the terrible catastrophe, the sufferings of the survivors and the manner of their rescue. The statement of Captain C. B. Brown is to this effect:-

I was in command of the steamer Hippo campus, Monday night last. She left St. Joseph at II in the evening. She had on board 7001 packages of peaches. The sea commenced roll. ing from the southward. The wind commenced increasing from the time we left here. The vessel commenced to roll badly about 1 o'clock, but nothing extraordinary occurred until 2.30. that time I went to the engine room and the fire hold to see if there was any water in her, but found none. I then went with the wheelsman Charles Morrison, down forwards, below decks, into the fore peak, to see if there was water there, but found hone. Came on deck and found she was making still heavier rolls, the wind tucreas-I remarked to the wheelsman, "We must ighten her of her cargo." Coming on deck told the wheel-man to summon the crew and throw the peaches from the promenade deck. did this in a loud tone of voice. This command was heard by the passengers, who then rushed on deck in great confusion. The steamer was now settling rapidly, and before any freight was thrown overboard the water commenced pourng into the after gangways, and through engine room into the bold; at the same time the vessel went over on her port side, and went down in less than two minutes. The passengers had retired, but sprang from their berths and ran out on the weather side of the cable, on hearing my command to throw the freight overbeard. Much confusion ensued. I cr.ed out, "Clear away the life-boat." There were no peaches in the life-boat. At this time I was on the pilot-house, and ordered the helm hard aport, which was executed. Being convinced she was going over, and seeing that nothing further could be done, I came from the pilot-house and started forward to get hold of a hatch, but the boat had careened so far that I slid into the water and got hold of the rigging of the mas and floated along, retaining my hold until I reached the cross-trees of the mart. To prevent being entangled in the gear, and to avoid the suction of the sinking vessel, I swam to the floating deck and tried to buoy myself up with that. I was soon hailed by the wheelsman. Morrison. I went to him and got on his raft, consisting of one side of the cabin. Passengers and crew all around in debris, all crying for help, and calling to a passing schooner—I think the Hum-

boldt—which was perbaps half a mile away. Shorily after getting on the raft I found another raft on which were Captain Trimble, J. Riford, Hatch, and others. We remained near each other until till daylight, at which time we picked up Fuller. We held the two raits together by means of a poil. About two hours after daylight we thought best to fasten the two rafts together. About this time we found Bloom and Johnson on another raft. We held to them and Johnson on snother raft. We held to them by a pole, and thus kept together for about an hour. The sea rising, we thought best to separate the raits for fear of coming together and breaking up. We drifted apart, our rait going faster than Bloom's. The sea dashed over us up to our waists all day. About 10 o'clock in the forencon we sighted a vessel about four miles to our ice. We signaled, but to no purpose. At 2 or 3 in the afternoon we were about a mile from Bloom and Johnson. They paddled to us, and we joined our rafts together, and all remained together till next morning, when we saw a vessel's light. We haited her with all our might, but failed to make them hear us. We gave up all hopes of rescue from that vessel. Shortly after this we discovered another light, which we hailed. We thought she heard us, and felt encouraged. This was about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. We continued hallooing until we were heard, and the vessel, the schoner Trie Captain Lebreron he and form until we were heard, and the vessel, the schooner Trio, Captain Johnson, board from Chicago to Saugatuck, came to our rescue. We learned that they had picked up Robinson, and lett on Robinson's raft a dead boy, who is not known. They left the boy, because hearing our cries, they desired to hasten to our rescue. The Trio now cruised about in hopes of finding others. In about an hour we found the life-boat bottom side up, which was taken on board. We just then discovered another object half a mile away. This proved to be a section of the pilot house, on which was lashed Bailey. We lowered a boat, and took him on board. We continued to cruise about, perhaps an hour longer, and then went on our course for Saugatuck. Arrived at Sangatuck at 6 o'clock Friday morning. Captain W. B. Winter placed his tug at our disposal, and brought us safely to this port. The fortifude of those who were with me is very praise worthy.

SENSATIONAL.

The New York Buchigani-Eaton Case-Another Chapter of Domestic Difficulty.

The New York Herald of this morning contains the following:-Another chapter in this extraordinary marital

case has been opened. The mouldering embers created by misplaced confidence, by ingratitude, and dire villary are bursting the bands that pride and station welded about the once liberal heart of Mrs. Buchigani, nee Mrs. General Earon, nee Mrs. Timberlake, nee Miss Margaret (Neel and he who wedded her in per days of O'Neil, and he who wedded her in her days of beauty and accomplishments—Autonio Buchi-gani—is feeling the rod of chastisement for his sinful acts of omission and commission regarding her directly, and also for his greater crime, the seduction of Miss Emily Randolph, his wife's

grandaughter.

The a familiar story how Mrs. Eaton, the boasted beauty of Washington in the days of the immortal Jackson, because of her genial graces and acknowledged sweetness, was the cause of malicious imputations that occasioned a Cabinet disruption, and how the aristocratic circles there excluded her from the golden mean of their level; and it is also a matter of history how Jacsson further esponsed her cause as to batter down all the scandal and obliterate all the jealousies then existing against her. By the same friendship that actuated this great act of kindness, General Eaten was sent to Madrid as United States Minister, his wife leading a life of pleasure until he died. Upon her return the great troubles of the life of this beauty began. They have been fully told. It was the alliance with the young Italian band-box dancing master then at Washington, Antonio Buchigani. This is all known, but how he won the confidence of her who was old enough to be his mother rather than wife is yet one of the mysteries of human nature yet gradually he fascinated, flattered and gained her affections, until the lady who was the partner of one who had filled the highest positions in the nation's trust fell into the meshes woven by a villainous, unprincipled adventurer, and probably, have been selling images through the streets of Washington or teaching dancing to pupils, had he been lucky enough to find them. The pext act in this drama is also familiar to the public-that after Buchigant had, through a scheming partner, obtained control

wile's entire estate, which was of princely value, was to add to the wickedness already against him by planning the seduction of Miss Emily Rindolph, a grand-daughter, and a young lady of exceeding loveliness and accomplishments. The morbid affection this lady had ever tel, for him made this a matter of comparative ease, and soon it was consummated. With the estate and this charming lady under his control, the ingemous Italian left the country in company with Early, and squandered the former in riotous living. This much again for the retrospect, excepting in addition their return to America, where, in Canada, they embarked in a common business. Buchigani's presence in New York a few days since for the purpose of obtaining some \$16,000, his portion, it is said, of a smuggling operation, kindled as ew the old flame of revenge in the

breast of his aged and lawful wife, who has been a resident here for years, and she took such steps as caused his summary arrest, and when taken before a police magistrate his enter-ing into honds for the payment of a weekly stipend of \$10 for her support in her aged days, His reluctance to extend this support, when it was known Buchigani was worth several thousand dollars, and his living in open adultery with the charming Miss Randolph, kindled to greater intensity the vindictiveness that was then developed, and yesterday the opening of another chapter, the beginning of additional proceedings were instituted to still further punish this shrewd, active wanderer. The facts

Hardly had Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday despatched the morning returns of the various police stations throughout his district, embracing acts of all possible petty nature, when the tall form of the aged Mrs. Buchigani, her face wearing a sad expression, approached the railing before the Justice, in company with Mr. James F. Morgan, her counsel, and through him asked that her absconding husband be arrested for the grave offense of abduction, the alturing from her home and her friends her grand-daughter, Emily Randolph, and that he be punished as the law of the State of New York directs for such misdemeanors. In an affidavit presented it is told that this young lady, during the year 1866, a long time previous thereto, aged seventeen years, resided with com-plainant in this city, was supported by her, but in the month of October of said year she was wilfully, maliciously, and wrongfully inviegled, enticed, and taken away to Italy by Buchicani, where she lived in open prostitution with him for the period of one year or more; that she had been a girl of previous chaste character, and by this action she lost her good name, fame, and position in society. In addition to these legal details, enough to blacken beyond hope of redemption the career of this man, it was told to the carpestly listening Judge how that the brothers and sisters of the abducted lady were now residing in this city, and the history of her shame again publicly told made deeper and deeper the wounds occasioned by the domestic

Justice Dodge at once, when the details of this sad and wrongful act, made worse by Buchigani's seeming heartlessness in reducing his wife to beggary, shame, and disgrace, issued a warrant for his arrest, and ere now he may be in the clutches of the strong hands that will at least make him explate one of his great crimes.

-Elegant sleeping-cars have been introduced on the Georgia Railroads.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Trial of Surratt-The Murder Indictment to be Quashed-Political Affairs in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON. The Surratt Trial,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Washington, Sept. 16 .- Although, as hereto fore stated in these despatches, subpomas have been issued in the Surratt case, it is not gene, rally believed about the City Hall that the trial will take place.

The District-Attorney has expressed himself n such a way as to show that he considers it a helpless task to attempt to convict the accused on the murder indictment, and it is now well settled that they will never go to trial again upon it. The purpose of holding that indictment over the head of the prisoner is to prevent his escape under the President's Amnesty Proclamation of July 4.

That proclamation pardoned all persons for treason or participation in the Rebellion, except such as were at date thereof actualty under in-

It will be remembered that when Surratt was tried the first time the petit jury drawn was discharged in consequence of an informality in drawing, an a new panel was summoned. The point was then made by the defense that the Grand Jury that found the indictment was also illegally drawn. Judge Fisher, the then presiding Justice, declined to decide the question, on the ground that the point came too late, and that it should have been made before the trial began.

Sending the Department Officials Home to Vote.

Efforts are being made by the various State organizations here to perfect arrangements for getting out the vote in the Departments, and obtaining furloughs for the clerks. A meeting of New Yorkers is to be held this evening to provide the necessary arrangements, and to consult upon the best course to be pursued. Ohio has already taken similar action.

Representative Schenck had a long interview with Commissioner Rollins to-day, regarding the vacant Supervisorships.

Revenue Officers.

Mr. Schenck being the author of the act requiring their appointment, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, his advice with the Commissioner will have great weight.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Republican Mass Meeting-Democrats Betting on Grant's' Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimore, Sept. 16 .- The Republicans have a grand mass meeting at the Front Street Theatre to-night. The spirit is up and a full attendance is anticipated. John J. Cresswell is among the speakers. The Democrats themselves are now betting Grant and Colfax will be elected. I heard a prominent Democratic member of the Maryland Legislature offer last night to bet one thousand to five hundred dollars on Grant and Colfax and could find no takers.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

"The Mew York Trioune of this morning says:—
"The money market remains fully supplied at 3%4 per cent on call, and brokers are offered more than they are able to use at these rates. This great ease is case to two causes—the first is the large shipment of our bonds to aurope during the past year. Which, on a moderate estimare, was fully \$75,000,000, some authorities placing the amount at over \$100,000,000. The bulk of this heavy amount was carried last year by the banks and Government dealers of this city at ruinous interest, and just one year ago money was 7 per cent, and ½ per cent, commission bid for the use of it by brokers from day to day. The second cause is the reduction of the Sub-Treasury batance to a reasonable figure. Last year the Secretary accumulated over \$35,00,000 during the axiumn months, and carried it through the entire period of money stringelcy. Added to that a combination, who were operating for a fall in stocks, locked by \$10,000,000 or of \$15,000,000, so that is could not be used in legitimate business, or for the purpose of carrying stocks, out is in ide in the bank vanits of this city. At the present time there is not more than \$15,000,000 of Govern ments in the three great cities and the bulk of this smount is carried without interest, being loaned to the bears who have sold hoping for some political reverses to the Republican party to break the prices. The Secretary of the Treasury also has at last comprehended that the distress of the mercantile and productive interests of the country as was shown last year, and has changed his policy reducing the balance to \$15,000,000, thus giving fully \$20,000,000 more money to be used, so that at the present time, at a low estimate we have fully \$100,000,000 more money for business and speculative purposes than we had last year. In the face of these facts no party of speculators can succeed in making money tight, and any attempt to do so would prove a ridiculous failure.

"Sterilog Exchange is weaker, and quite active at one at the prices. Paris, -The New York Trioune of this morning says:-

-The N. Y. Herald of this morning says: -

The N. Y. Herald of this morning says:—

"The market for Government securities opened with a very firm tone, and there was a g so deemand for investment, the registered bonds being especially sought after on account of their relative cheapness. Prices were in some instances a f action higher than at the close last evening, the result of the Maine election having exerted a beneficial effect; but as the day wore away this fractional improvement was lost, atthough at the recession much firmness was shown. The market has a very strong undertone and public confidence in our national securities is growing. The foreign bankers are size dy boyers for shipment, and the demand for five-twentes for investment in Enrope is on the increase. The savings banks are purchasing bonds in preference to i-inding their funds on call, and investors who deferred buying in July are doing so now. The "short" litteres continues heavy, and there is consequently a brisk borrowing demand for nearly all the lasses. At the close the market was strong at the subjoined quotatous—Registered, 1881, 1124(6113); coupon. 1882, 1185, 61135; do. 1865, 1164114; do. 1865, January and July. 1898(164); do. 1865, 11164114; do. 1865, January and July. 1898(164); do. 1867, 1837(6104); do. 1868, 1080(164); do. 1865, 11640; coupon. 1882, 1080(164); do. 1865, 11640; coupon. 1882, 1086, 1186; do. 1865, 1184; do. 1865, 1184; do. 1866, 1184; do. The New York Times this morning says:

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"A London journal of the 3d lest, remarks that the latest official returns show that as regards the British export trace there is a progressive improvement in the value when compared with the corresponding periods of the past two years and evidence is thus afforded that, although sinuly, the manufacturing industry of the country is revivivy. It is impossible to predict how long a period must clapse before any substantial effect will be produced upon the money market should these symptoms of returing activity continue, but it is satisfactory to observe some movement in the right direction. Increased exportation means increased profits at a period when extra caution is taken, and with these increasing profits enterprise will be gradually stimulated and an improved demand for capital must in due course follow."

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evenine Telegraph. Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868. There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 486

the rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. First-class commercial paper is scarce, and ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881, 1044 for 10-40s, 1134 for '62 5-20s, 1094 for '64 5-20s, 111 for '65 5-20s, 1094 for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 103a1034, and old do. at 1004.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pannsylvania Railroad sold at 554 6554, a slight advance; Reading at 454, an advance of 4; Norristown at 70, no change; Lehigh Valley at 554, no change; Elmira common at 30, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 254 6254, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 1284, no change; 484 was bid for Northern Central; 56 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; and 334 for Cata wissa,

35 for North Pennsylvania; and 334 for Catawissa,

preferred.

In City Passenger Bailroad shares there was nothing doing; 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; 9½ for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240½ was bid for North America; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 60½ for Girard; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 163 for Philadelphia.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, no change; 10 was bid for

gation sold at 214, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Nasigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:
10.00 A. M. 1444 12.20 A. M. 1445 10.45 ... 1444 12.25 ... 1444 10.00 A. M. 10.45 10.55 12.15 P. M. 144 12.30 ". 15 P. M. . 1444 —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.-The depression which

has characterized the course of the Flour Market for weeks past still continues, and we again reduce our figures 25 cents per barrel, but even at this concession there is no disposition to purchase, except to meet present wants. About 700 barrels changed hands, including extras at \$8@8°50; Northwestern extra family at \$9@10.50; Pennsylvania and Ohie do. do. at \$9.7 @12.00; and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye Flour sells in lots at \$8.75@9 25. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and

prices are drooping; small sales of good Western and Pennsylvania red at \$2 20@2 25; and amber at \$2.35; white ranges from \$2.30; 22; and amber at \$2.35; white ranges from \$2.50 to \$2.60. Rye is lower; a sale of Ohio at \$1.50 per bushel. The demand for Corn has fallen off, and the market is dull; small sales of yellow at \$1.30; and mixed Western at \$1.28@129. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania new at 74@770. Cotton is dull, and prices rule irregularly. In Groceries and Provisions there is less doing and less firmness in prices. doing and less firmness in prices.
Whisky has advanced, and 150 barrels sold at \$135@140, duty paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 16.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Taylor & Mathis. Cheeseman, Boston, Geo. S. Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr M. M., Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr E. D. Hart, Low, Boston, Marshes & Cloud.

Schr Island Home, Carver, Portsmouth Leunox & Burgess.

Burgees.
Schr Hattle Palge, Haley, Boston.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westoott, Lynn.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn.
St'r Ann Eilza, Blchards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co,
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Tropic Bird, Robbins 49 days from London, with mose to Henry Karsten.

Schr Golden Eagle. Howes, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Cobassett, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Cobassett, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr J. Faine, Rich. 3 days from New York, with sait to Caivin S. Crowell.

Schr J. B. Anatin Davis, from Boston,

Schr M. M. Weaver. Weaver, from Boston,

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Chester, Pa.

Schr E D Hart. Low, from New York,

Schr E D Hart. Low, from New York,

Schr Hattle Paige. Haley, from Salem

Steamer May flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

BELOW. Barque Wild Gazelle, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Lizzle Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst,
Ship Margaretha, Westenberg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bordeaux 2d inst. Barque Atlantic, De Hann, hence, at Hamburg 3d instant. Barque Salmi, Ekholm, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst. Barque Wilhelmine, Rhets, for Philadelphia, salled Barque Wilhelmine, Rhets, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 5th Inst.

Barque Fruiterer. Cotton, hence for Rotterdam, was off Plymouth 24 Inst.

Brig Helorich Moll. Bradherring, hence for Stockholm, at Dalarce 1st Inst.

Brig Erfe, Sears, hence, at Malmo 31st uit.

Brig Alex. Milliken. Clay. from Rockport for Dalaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, hence, at Stettin 1st Instant.

Brig J. W. Spencer, S yesterday.

Schr Maggle Chadwick, Chadwick, hence for Box ton, at New York yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 18.—The steams rived at 9 o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK Sept. 15.—Arrived, shirrom Newport, Eng.
Barque Johanne, Marie, Gus